

Translation



This highly authoritative document, approved at the Fifth Plenum of the 20th Chinese Communist Party (CCP) Central Committee in October 2025, is the CCP's list of priorities for the 15th Five-Year Plan (2026-2030). The overall theme of this Fifth Plenum "Proposal" is "Chinese-style modernization," a Xi Jinping catchphrase from 2022's 20th Party Congress. As is typical with plenum documents, the Proposal is a long list of often unrelated Party priorities for the Chinese political system, economy, society, culture, and more. On the basis of this Proposal, China's parliament, the National People's Congress, will formulate a more detailed "outline" of the 15th Five-Year Plan at its March 2026 annual full session.

Title

Proposal of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party on Drawing Up the 15th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development

中共中央关于制定国民经济和社会发展第十四个五年规划的建议

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Proposal of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party on Drawing Up the 15th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development¹

¹ Translator's note: Chinese state press agency Xinhua released an English translation of this *Proposal* entitled "Recommendations of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China for Formulating the 15th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development" on October 28, 2025. An archived version of this translation is available online at: <https://perma.cc/RA95-ZWGC>. In the opinion of CSET's translation manager, the Xinhua English translation glosses over much of the nuance of the Chinese version, hence this heavily annotated independent CSET English translation.

(Adopted at the Fourth Plenum of the 20th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party [CCP] on October 23, 2025.)

The Fourth Plenum of the 20th CCP Central Committee, having deeply analyzed the domestic and international situations, presents the following proposal on drawing up the 15th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development.

I. The 15th Five-Year Plan period (2026-2030) is a critical period for basically achieving socialist modernization.

(1) Major achievements in China's development were made in the 14th Five-Year Plan period (2021-2025). China's development journey in the 14th Five-Year Plan period was extraordinary. Facing a tangled and complex international situation and the arduous and weighty tasks of reform, development, and stability, the CCP Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping as the core united and led the entire Party and people of all ethnicities to rise to the challenges and forge ahead. Having withstood the impact of a once-in-a-century pandemic, it responded effectively to a series of major risks and challenges, and pushed to achieve major achievements in the undertakings of the Party and the State. The economy has grown while remaining stable (稳中有进), high-quality development has made solid progress, accomplishments in scientific and technological (S&T) innovation have been abundant, and new quality productive forces (新质生产力) have developed steadily; the comprehensive deepening of reforms has been advanced further, and high-level opening up to the outside (对外开放) has expanded continuously; whole-process people's democracy (全过程人民民主) has developed deeply, and comprehensive rule of the country according to law (依法治国) has been implemented effectively; development of cultural undertakings and industries has flourished, with an abundance of diverse spiritual and cultural products; the assurance of people's livelihoods (民生) has been solid and stable, and achievements in poverty alleviation have been consolidated and expanded; the pace of green and low-carbon transformation has accelerated, and the quality of the ecological environment has continued to improve; national security capabilities have been increased effectively, social governance efficiency has been enhanced, and the overall social situation has remained stable; major progress has been made in national defense and military development; the practice of "one country, two systems" has been deepened; great power diplomacy with Chinese characteristics (中国特色大国外交) has been comprehensively expanded; and the results of comprehensively running the Party strictly (全面从严治党) have been significant, with the fight against corruption advancing in depth, and the Party's creativity, cohesion, and fighting strength have risen significantly. With China's economic strength, S&T strength, and comprehensive national power having reached

new levels, and Chinese-style modernization having made solid new strides forward, the new journey toward the second centennial objective² has gotten off to a good start. The foundation for these major accomplishments lies having the Party Central Committee—with Comrade Xi Jinping as the core—as the pilot at the helm (领航掌舵), and in the scientific guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era.

(2) In terms of progress toward basically achieving socialist modernization, the 15th Five-Year Plan period will hold an important position linking the past with the future. Achieving socialist modernization is a step-by-step historical process of continuous development and progress, one that requires tireless effort and constant struggle. The 15th Five-Year Plan period will be a critical period for laying a solid foundation and making an across-the-board effort toward basically achieving socialist modernization. We must consolidate and expand our advantages, break through bottlenecks and constraints, and address weaknesses and shortcomings. Amid fierce international competition, we must seize the strategic initiative, push for major breakthroughs in strategic tasks relevant to the overall layout of Chinese-style modernization, and establish a more solid foundation for basically achieving socialist modernization.

(3) China's development environment will face profound and complex changes during the 15th Five-Year Plan period. Relationships between great powers³ drive the international situation, and the evolution of the international situation profoundly affects domestic development. China's development is in a period wherein strategic opportunities coincide with risks and challenges, and where uncertainties and unpredictable factors are multiplying. Internationally, with the accelerating evolution of great changes in the world unseen in a century (世界百年变局), the international balance of power undergoing profound adjustment, and a new round of S&T revolution and industrial transformation bringing accelerating breakthroughs, China has many

² Translator's note: The "second centennial objective" (第二个百年奋斗目标), as defined by Xi Jinping in his Report to the 19th Party Congress in 2017, is "to establish China as a rich, strong, democratic, civilized, harmonious, beautiful modernized socialist world power" (把我国建成富强民主文明和谐美丽的社会主义现代化强国) by around 2049, the centennial of the founding of the People's Republic of China (PRC). The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) has declared that it accomplished the first centennial objective, "to comprehensively establish a moderately prosperous society" (全面建成小康社会), in 2021, the centennial of the founding of the CCP.

³ Translator's note: This translation renders the Chinese term 大国 dàguó—which literally means "big country" or "great nation"—in English in one of two ways, depending on context. Where the translator judges that the term is used in the general geopolitical sense, it is translated as "great power." Where the translator judges that the term refers to a specific flavor of dàguó, it is translated as "power," as in "S&T power" (科技大国).

factors in its favor for operating proactively in the international space and shaping its external environment. At the same time, the world is marked by intertwined turmoil and growing unrest, with geopolitical conflicts becoming more prone to occur and more numerous. Unilateralism and protectionism are on the rise, threats from hegemonism and power politics are growing, the international economic and trade order is encountering severe challenges, and the global economy has insufficient growth momentum. The game being played between the great powers (大国博弈) has also become more complex and intense. Domestically, China's economy has a stable foundation, numerous advantages, strong resilience, and great potential. The long-term positive supporting conditions and fundamental trends remain unchanged. The institutional superiority (制度优势) of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and the advantages of a super-large market, a complete industrial system, and abundant talent resources are becoming increasingly evident. At the same time, the problems of imbalanced and inadequate development remain conspicuous; effective demand is insufficient, and bottlenecks persist in domestic great circulation;⁴ new and old dynamic conversion⁵ is proving to be a difficult task; agricultural and rural modernization is comparatively lagging; employment and income growth are under considerable pressure, and there are shortcomings and weaknesses in assuring people's livelihoods; demographic shifts pose new problems for economic development and social governance; and risks and hidden dangers remain in key fields.

Changing situations harbor opportunities, and challenges bring out fighting spirit. The entire Party must deeply grasp the decisive significance of the "Two Establishes,"⁶ enhance the "Four Consciousnesses,"⁷ remain firm on the "Four Confidences,"⁸ and do

⁴ Translator's note: "Domestic great circulation" (国内大循环) refers to the domestic component of the "new pattern of development" (新发展格局) that Xi Jinping introduced in 2020. The new economic pattern is to consist of domestic great circulation, a.k.a. a domestic consumption-led economy, in a mutually reinforcing relationship with "domestic and international dual circulation" (国内国际双循环).

⁵ Translator's note: "New and old dynamic conversion" (新旧动能转换) refers to the upgrading or replacement of old, outmoded industries with newer, technologically advanced ones.

⁶ Translator's note: The "Two Establishes" ("两个确立") are: (1) establish Comrade Xi Jinping's status as the core of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) Central Committee and the core of the entire Party, and (2) establish the guiding status of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era (确立习近平同志党中央的核心、全党的核心地位, 确立习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想的指导地位).

⁷ Translator's note: The "Four Consciousnesses" ("四个意识") are: (1) political consciousness, (2) consciousness of the big picture, (3) consciousness of the core leadership, and (4) consciousness of falling in line with Party directives (政治意识、大局意识、核心意识、看齐意识).

⁸ Translator's note: The "Four Confidences" ("四个自信") are: Confidence in the (1) path, (2) theory, (3) system, and (4) culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics (中国特色社会主义道路自信、理论自信、制度自信、文化自信).

the "Two Upholds."⁹ We must maintain unshakable strategic resolve, boost confidence in certain victory, and actively recognize, adapt to, and seek change (积极识变应变求变). We must dare to struggle and be adept at struggle, and bravely face major tests, be they high winds and rough seas or even raging storms. With a spirit of historical initiative, we will overcome difficulties, tackle risks, and embrace challenges. Concentrating our efforts on managing our own affairs well, we will continue to write new chapters in the two great miracles of rapid economic development and long-term social stability, striving to open new vistas for building Chinese-style modernization.

II. Guiding directives and main objectives for economic and social development in the 15th Five-Year Plan period

(4) Guiding ideology for economic and social development in the 15th Five-Year Plan period. Adhering to Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory, the important thinking of the "Three Represents," and the Scientific Development Concept, we shall fully implement Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, and thoroughly implement the spirit of the 20th Party Congress and all plenums of the 20th Central Committee. Centered around comprehensively establishing China as a modernized socialist world power¹⁰ and achieving the second centennial objective, and using Chinese-style modernization to advance the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, we shall make overall plans for the promotion of the "five-in-one" overall layout,¹¹ coordinate advancement of the "Four Comprehensivelys"¹² strategic layout, make overall plans for the domestic and international situations, fully and correctly implement the new concept of development

⁹ Translator's note: The "Two Upholds" (“两个维护”) are: (1) firmly uphold General Secretary Xi Jinping's status as the core of the CCP Central Committee and the core of the entire Party; and (2) firmly uphold the authority of and the centralized unified leadership of the CCP Central Committee (坚决维护习近平总书记党中央的核心、全党的核心地位，坚决维护党中央权威和集中统一领导).

¹⁰ Translator's note: This translation renders the Chinese word 强国 qiángguó—which literally means "strong nation" and is sometimes translated as "superpower"—in English in two different ways, depending on context. Where the translator judges that qiángguó is used in the general geopolitical sense, it is translated as "world power." A world power is stronger than a "great power" (大国). Where the translator judges that the text refers to a specific flavor of qiángguó, it is translated as "powerhouse," as in the phrase "manufacturing powerhouse" (制造强国). A manufacturing powerhouse is stronger than a "manufacturing power" (制造大国).

¹¹ Translator's note: The "five in one" overall layout (“五位一体” 总体布局) refers to coordinated economic development, political development, cultural development, social development, and development of ecological civilization.

¹² Translator's note: The "Four Comprehensivelys" (“四个全面”), as defined since October 2020, are: comprehensively build a modernized socialist country, comprehensively deepen reform, comprehensively govern the country according to law, and comprehensively govern the Party strictly (全面建设社会主义现代化国家、全面深化改革、全面依法治国、全面从严治党).

(新发展理念), and accelerate the construction of the new pattern of development (新发展格局). Persist in the general principle of seeking progress while maintaining stability, persist in making economic construction the central task, make promotion of high-quality development the main theme, make reform and innovation the fundamental driving forces, make satisfying the people's ever-growing demands for good quality of life the basic goal, and make comprehensively strictly governing the Party the basic assurance. Push the economy to achieve effective quality improvement and reasonable quantitative growth, make solid strides in promoting the comprehensive development of individuals (人的全面发展) and the common prosperity of all the people, and ensure decisive progress toward basically achieving socialist modernization.

(5) Principles that economic and social development must follow during the 15th Five-Year Plan period.

– Persist in the Party's comprehensive leadership. Resolutely defend the Party Central Committee's authority and its centralized and unified leadership, improve the Party's ability to set the direction, consider the big picture, formulate policies, and promote reform, and integrate the Party's leadership throughout all aspects of economic and social development, providing the fundamental guarantee for China's socialist modernization.

– Persist in the primacy of the people (人民至上): Respect the mainstay status of the people, rely closely on the people, safeguard their basic interests, and promote social fairness and justice. In development, focus on safeguarding and improving the people's livelihoods, and in meeting people's livelihood requirements, expand the room for development. Promote the coordinated development of the economy and society, and the complementarity of material civilization and spiritual civilization (精神文明), allowing the achievements of modernization to benefit all the people more, and with greater equity.

– Persist in high-quality development. Using the new concept of development to guide development, develop new quality productive forces in accordance with local conditions, strengthen domestic great circulation, smooth domestic and international dual circulation,¹³ coordinate the expansion of domestic demand and the deepening of supply-side structural reform, speed up the cultivation of new dynamism (新动能), promote the optimization and upgrading of the economic structure, and optimize new

¹³ Translator's note: "Domestic and foreign dual circulation" (国内国际双循环), or simply "dual circulation" (双循环), is a component of Xi Jinping's "new pattern of development" (新发展格局) for China, introduced in 2020. Domestic consumption-driven "domestic great circulation" (国内大循环) is to be the mainstay of the "new pattern of development" and to have a mutually reinforcing relationship with "domestic and foreign dual circulation," that is, the Chinese economy's interaction with the global economy.

assets and revitalize existing assets (做优增量、盘活存量), thereby promoting sustained and healthy economic development and comprehensive social progress.

– Persist in comprehensively deepening reform. Focusing on systemic and institutional obstacles that constrain high-quality development, push forward deep-seated reform, expand high-level opening up (开放), promote better alignment between relations of production and productive forces (生产力), superstructure and economic base, and national governance and social development, and so continue to boost development momentum and social vitality.

– Persist in combining efficient markets with assertive government (有为政府). Fully leverage the decisive role of the market in resource allocation while better leveraging the government's role. Build a unified, open, competitive, and orderly market system, and construct a rule-of-law economy and a credit economy, so as to create a world-class business environment that is market-oriented, rule-of-law-based, and internationalized, and form an economic order with both “unleashed vitality” (“放得活”) and “effective regulation” (“管得好”).

– Persist in overall planning of development and security. Consolidate security within development and pursue development within security, strengthen the bottom-line mindset (底线思维), effectively prevent and defuse risks, enhance economic and social resilience, and use the new security pattern (新安全格局) to safeguard the new pattern of development.

(6) Main objectives for economic and social development in the 15th Five-Year Plan period.

– Significant results in high-quality development will be achieved. Economic growth will stay within a reasonable range, with steadily increasing total factor productivity and a significant rise in household consumption. The role of domestic demand in driving economic growth will continue to strengthen, and economic growth potential will be fully unleashed. Construction of a unified national market will advance in depth, and the advantages of a super-large market will continue to become evident. Great progress will be made in new-style industrialization (新型工业化), informatization, urbanization, and agricultural modernization. Major breakthroughs will be achieved in developing new quality productive forces, building the new pattern of development, and constructing a modernized economic system.

– The level of self-reliance (自立自强) in S&T will be significantly increased. The overall effectiveness of the national innovation system will be markedly improved, with an integrated development pattern basically taking shape for education, S&T, and talent. Capabilities in basic research and original innovation will be significantly

strengthened, breakthroughs in key and core technologies (关键核心技术) in priority areas of research will be made rapidly, and the number of fields where China is running neck-and-neck (并跑) or running in the lead (领跑) will be increased significantly. S&T innovation and industrial innovation will be deeply integrated, and the driving role of innovation will be significantly enhanced.

– New breakthroughs will be made in comprehensively deepening reform even further. The modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity will be deepened, the socialist market economic system will be further improved, and the mechanisms for high-level opening up to the outside will be strengthened. The institutionalization, standardization, and proceduralization of whole-process people's democracy will be enhanced, and the building of a socialist rule-of-law country will reach a higher level.

– The level of social civilization (社会文明) will be raised significantly. Cultural confidence will become more resolute, mainstream ideology and public opinion will be continuously consolidated and expanded, the socialist core values concept will be widely practiced, and the cultural innovative and creative vitality of the entire nation will be continuously stimulated. The people's spiritual and cultural lives will become richer, the cohesion of the Chinese nation and the influence of Chinese culture will be significantly enhanced, and the nation's soft power will be continuously increased.

– The people's quality of life will continually improve. New progress will be made in achieving high-quality and full employment, growth in residents' income will keep pace with economic growth, and increases in labor remuneration will be in step with increases in labor productivity. The distribution structure will be optimized, the middle-income group will continue to expand, the social security system will become more optimized and sustainable, and the level of equal access to basic public services will rise significantly.

– New and significant progress will be made in building a Beautiful China (美丽中国). Green production and lifestyles will be largely established, China will reach its carbon emission peak on schedule, a new clean, low-carbon, safe, secure,¹⁴ and efficient energy system will be preliminarily established, total emissions of major pollutants will continue to decrease, and the diversity, stability, and sustainability of ecosystems will be increased continuously.

– The national security shield (国家安全屏障) will be further consolidated.

¹⁴ Translator's note: The Chinese word 安全 encompasses the meanings of both "safety" (protection from accidental harm) and "security" (protection from deliberate harm). In this translation, it is variously translated as "safety," "security," or "safety and security" at the translator's discretion.

National security systems and capabilities will be further strengthened, risks in key areas will be effectively prevented and defused, and the levels of social governance and public security management will be significantly improved. The objectives to be met by the centennial of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA)¹⁵ will be achieved on schedule, and the building of a Peaceful and Secure China (平安中国) at a higher level will be solidly advanced.

Building on this foundation, and after yet another five years of struggle, by 2035, China's economic power, S&T power, national defense power, comprehensive national power (综合国力), and international influence will have made a significant leap forward. Per capita gross domestic product (GDP) will reach the level of the middle ranks of developed countries, people's lives will be happier and better, and we will have basically achieved socialist modernization.

III. Accelerating the development of a modern industrial system, and consolidating and strengthening the real economy's foundation

The modern industrial system is the material and technological foundation of Chinese-style modernization. While focusing our economic development efforts on the real economy, and upholding the principles of intelligentization (智能化), going green (绿色化), and integration, we should: Accelerate the building of China into a manufacturing powerhouse (制造强国), a quality powerhouse (质量强国), a spaceflight powerhouse (航天强国), a transportation powerhouse (交通强国), and a cyber powerhouse,¹⁶ maintain the size of the manufacturing industry relative to the overall economy at a reasonable level, and build a modern industrial system with advanced manufacturing as the backbone.

(7) Optimize and upgrade traditional industries. Promote quality improvement and upgrading in key industries, consolidating and elevating the global position and competitiveness of sectors such as mining, metallurgy, chemicals, light industry, textiles, machinery, shipbuilding, and construction within the global industrial division of labor. Increase the independent controllability (自主可控) of production chains,

¹⁵ Translator's note: The "Objectives to be met by the Centennial of the Founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army" (建军一百年奋斗目标) refer to goals that the PLA should achieve by the 100th anniversary (August 1, 2027) of the founding on August 1, 1927, of its earliest incarnation, the National Revolutionary Army (国民革命军). CSET has not observed an authoritative statement from the CCP or the PLA listing or clearly defining what the centennial objectives are.

¹⁶ Translator's note: Alternate English translations for the Chinese term wǎngluò qiángguó (网络强国)—here translated as "cyber powerhouse"—include "cyber superpower," "network powerhouse," "network superpower," and so on. For a more thorough discussion in English of the meaning of the term wǎngluò qiángguó, see: <https://www.newamerica.org/cybersecurity-initiative/digichina/blog/lexicon-wangluo-qiangguo/>

strengthen the rebuilding of industrial foundations and the development of major technological equipment, implement high-quality development initiatives for key manufacturing production chains on a rolling basis, and develop advanced manufacturing industry clusters. Promote technological transformation and upgrading, advance the digital and intelligentized transformation of manufacturing, develop smart manufacturing, green manufacturing, and service-oriented manufacturing, and accelerate transformation of industrial models and enterprise organizational forms. Enhance capabilities in national quality infrastructure, be increasingly standards-led and improve the level of internationalization of [Chinese] standards, and bolster brand development. Optimize the industrial layout and facilitate the orderly domestic relocation of key industries.

(8) Cultivate and expand emerging industries and future industries. Focus efforts on building emerging pillar industries. Implement industrial innovation projects, simultaneously advance innovation facility construction, technological research and development (R&D), and product iteration and upgrading, and expedite the development of strategic emerging industrial clusters in new energy, new materials, aerospace, and the low-altitude economy.¹⁷ Perfect the industrial ecosystem by implementing large-scale application demonstration initiatives for new technologies, products, and scenarios, and accelerate the scaling-up of emerging industries.

Make forward-looking plans and arrangements for future industries by exploring diverse technological pathways, typical application scenarios, viable business models, and market regulatory frameworks. Promote quantum technology, biomanufacturing, hydrogen and nuclear fusion energy, brain-computer interfaces, embodied artificial intelligence (embodied AI), and sixth-generation mobile communications (6G) to become new sources of economic growth. Innovate regulatory approaches, develop venture capital, and establish investment growth and risk-sharing mechanisms for industries of the future. Promote professional, precision, specialized, and innovative (专精特新) development among small- and medium-sized enterprises, and incubate unicorn enterprises.

(9) Promote the high-quality and efficient development of service industries. Implement initiatives to expand capacity and enhance quality in service industries, broaden the opening-up of service industries, deepen regulatory reforms, improve the policy support system, and expand high-quality business entities. In certain subsectors, make the producer services industry more specialized and extend it into the high end of

¹⁷ Translator's note: The term "low-altitude economy" (低空经济) refers to aerial drones, helicopters, electric vertical take-off and landing (eVTOL) aircraft, flying cars, and other low-altitude flying devices and their applications in industries such as logistics, delivery, transportation, and tourism.

the value chain. Foster the development of a higher-quality, more diverse, and more convenient consumer service industry. Increase the integration of modern service industries with advanced manufacturing and modern agriculture, and promote the digitalization and intelligentization of service industries. Strengthen development of service standards and quality brands. Improve the statistical monitoring system for service industries.

(10) Build a modernized infrastructure system. Strengthen coordinated planning for infrastructure, optimize layout structures, promote integration, and boost safety and security¹⁸ resilience and operational sustainability. Construct new infrastructure with appropriate foresight, and advance the development and intensive and efficient utilization of information and communication networks, the nationwide integrated computing power (compute) network (全国一体化算力网), and large-scale S&T infrastructure projects (重大科技基础设施). Advance the renewal and digital and intelligentized transformation of traditional infrastructure. Improve the modernized overall transportation system, improve cross-regional layout planning and cross-modal linkages, and strengthen coverage and accessibility assurance in underdeveloped regions. Develop a more diversified and resilient international transport corridor system. Optimize the layout of energy backbone corridors and step up efforts in new energy infrastructure construction. Speed up the development of a modern water network, and enhance flood prevention, integrated water resource allocation, and urban-rural water supply security. Push forward the construction of dual-use public infrastructure for both routine and emergency use in cities.

IV. Accelerating high-level self-reliance efforts in S&T to lead the development of new quality productive forces

Chinese-style modernization must be underpinned by S&T modernization. We should: Seize the historic opportunities presented by the new round of S&T revolution and industrial transformation, do overall planning to build China into an education powerhouse (教育强国), an S&T powerhouse (科技强国), and a talent powerhouse (人才强国), boost the overall effectiveness of the national innovation system, comprehensively enhance the capacity for independent innovation, seize the high ground in S&T development, and continuously foster new quality productive forces.

(11) Strengthen original innovation and efforts to tackle key and core technologies. Improve the new structure for leveraging national capabilities (新型举国体制) and adopt extraordinary measures in order to promote achievement of decisive

¹⁸ Translator's note: The Chinese word 安全 encompasses the meanings of both "safety" (protection from accidental harm) and "security" (protection from deliberate harm). In this translation, it is variously translated as "safety," "security," or "safety and security" at the translator's discretion.

breakthroughs in key and core technologies across the entire chain in critical fields such as integrated circuits, industrial machine tools, high-end instruments, system software,¹⁹ advanced materials, and biomanufacturing. Giving prominence to national strategic requirements, deploy a series of major national S&T tasks. Strengthen the strategic, forward-looking, and systematic planning of basic research, increase the proportion of research investment that goes into basic research, and ramp up long-term, stable support. Strengthen the orientation of scientific research and technological development toward original innovation, and optimize the environment for original and disruptive innovation, so as to produce more iconic original achievements.

(12) Promote the deep integration of S&T innovation with industrial innovation. Do overall planning for the development of national strategic S&T power to enhance capacity for systematic R&D efforts. Strengthen assurance for self-reliance in S&T infrastructure, and do overall planning for construction of S&T innovation platforms and bases. Improve regional innovation systems, plan and establish regional science and technology innovation centers and industrial S&T innovation hubs, and enhance the role of international S&T innovation centers as sources of innovation. Accelerate the efficient conversion and application of major S&T achievements, plan and establish proof-of-concept and pilot-stage testing platforms, step up application scenario creation and openness, and strengthen the protection and utilization of intellectual property. Create a globally competitive open innovation ecosystem. Support the innovation and entrepreneurship of young S&T talents. Strengthen popularization of science and technology, cultivate an innovation culture, and champion the spirit of scientists. Enhance the construction of rule of law, ethics, integrity, and security in science and technology.

Strengthen the mainstay status of enterprises in S&T innovation, promote the concentration of innovation resources in enterprises, support enterprises in spearheading the establishment of innovation consortia and undertaking more national S&T research breakthrough tasks, encourage enterprises to increase investment in basic research, and promote the deep integration of innovation chains, production chains, capital chains, and talent chains. Incubate and expand leading S&T enterprises, support the development of high-tech enterprises and S&T-based small- and medium-sized enterprises, and raise the proportion of enterprise R&D costs that are eligible for increased [tax] deductions. Increase government procurement of independent

¹⁹ Translator's note: The main functions of system software (基础软件; literally, "foundational software"), are to manage a computer's hardware resources, provide software developers with a programming platform, and ensure that users can efficiently interact with the system. Typical examples of system software include operating systems, system management tools, and device drivers.

innovation products.

(13) Pursue integrated promotion of educational, S&T, and talent development. Establish and improve coordination mechanisms for integrated promotion, strengthen planning alignment, policy synergy, resource coordination, and evaluation linkage, promote the fostering of positive interaction between independent innovation in S&T and independent talent cultivation, and build globally influential education centers, science centers, and talent centers. Focus coordinated talent cultivation on the requirements of S&T innovation, industrial development, and national strategy; optimize the layout of higher education institutions, advance reforms in a differentiated manner, and do overall planning of academic discipline development. Deeply promote the construction of "double world-class"²⁰ higher education institutions and national interdisciplinary curriculum centers (国家交叉学科中心), and strengthen the talent aggregation and cultivation functions of research institutions, innovation platforms, enterprises, and S&T programs, so as to cultivate top-notch innovation talents. Speed up the building of a national strategic S&T talent force by cultivating and training more strategic scientists, leading S&T talents, outstanding engineers, craftsmen of a great power (大国工匠), and high-skilled talents. Strengthen talent collaboration, optimize talent structures, and promote balanced regional talent development. With innovation capacity, quality, effectiveness, and contribution as the basis of evaluation, deepen the reform of project review, institutional evaluation, talent assessment, and income distribution; and streamline talent exchange channels between universities, research institutes, and enterprises, thereby stimulating innovative and creative dynamism and vitality. Deepen international exchanges and cooperation, establish a high-tech talent immigration system, and attract and cultivate world-class talent.

(14) Deeply promote Digital China construction. Improve the foundational system for data as a factor of production (数据要素), build a nationally integrated data market that is open, shared, and secure, and deepen the development and utilization of data resources. Promote the deep integration of the real economy and the digital economy, and implement the Industrial Internet Innovative Development Project (工业互联网创新发展工程). Accelerate innovation in digital and intelligent technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), achieve breakthroughs in fundamental theories and core technology, and strengthen the efficient supply of compute, algorithms, and data. Fully implement the "AI+" initiative, use AI to guide paradigm shifts in scientific research, and

²⁰ Translator's note: The Chinese government launched the "world-class universities and world-class curricula" (世界一流大学和一流学科) initiative, abbreviated "double world-class" or "double first-class" ("双一流"), in 2017 with the aim of increasing the number of Chinese universities that rank among the world's best. As of the date of publication of this translation, the government had bestowed the "double world-class" label on 147 universities in China.

strengthen the integration of AI with industrial development, cultural construction, livelihood assurance, and social governance, so as to seize the high ground in AI industrial applications and comprehensively empower all manner of industries. Strengthen AI governance by refining relevant laws, regulations, policy systems, application specifications, and ethical norms. Improve oversight to promote the platform economy's innovation and healthy development.

V. Building a strong domestic market and accelerating the formation of the new pattern of development (新发展格局)

A robust domestic market is the fundamental strategic support for Chinese-style modernization. Adhering to the strategic starting point of expanding domestic demand, and to the close integration of efforts to improve the people's livelihoods and boost consumption on the one hand with investment in things (投资于物) and investment in people (投资于人) on the other, we should: Use new demand to induce new supply, and new supply to create new demand; and encourage the virtuous cycle between consumption and investment, and between supply and demand, thereby reinforcing the endogenous momentum and reliability of domestic great circulation.

(15) Vigorously stimulate consumption. Deeply implement the Special Initiatives to Stimulate Consumption (提振消费专项行动). Make overall plans to promote employment, increase income, and stabilize expectations, and reasonably increase the proportion of public service expenditures in government fiscal expenditures, so as to enhance residents' consumption capacity. Expand the supply of high-quality consumer goods and services. Focus on relaxing market access and integrating business formats (业态) to expand service consumption. Strengthen brand leadership, the upgrading of standards, and the application of new technologies. Promote the expansion and upgrading of goods consumption, and create a range of new consumption scenarios that open up new ground and have high visibility. Cultivate international consumption hub cities and expand consumption by international visitors. Strengthen inclusive policies that directly reach consumers, and increase government appropriations for livelihood assurance expenditures. Improve systems and mechanisms for promoting consumption, remove unreasonable restrictions on consumption in areas such as automobiles and housing, establish and improve administrative measures adapted to new business formats (新业态), new models, and new scenarios for consumption, and implement paid vacations during off-peak times. Strengthen protection of consumer rights and interests.

(16) Expand effective investment. Maintain reasonable investment growth and raise investment efficiency. Optimize the structure of government investment, increase the proportion of government investment in the people's livelihoods, and emphasize

high quality in advancing the implementation of major national strategies and the construction of secure capability-building projects in key sectors (国家重大战略实施和重点领域安全能力建设). Improve the layout of infrastructure and public service facilities to adapt to demographic changes and migration trends, and strengthen investment in human resource development and the all-round development of people (人的全面发展). Do overall planning for the proper use of various types of government investment, and explore the formulation of comprehensive government investment plans in areas with solid groundwork in place. Strengthen full-process management of government investment. Deepen reforms of the investment review and approval system, and further clarify investment objectives and priorities for central and local governments. With strengthened planning and validation, implement a series of major iconic projects. Improve the long-term mechanism for private enterprise (民营企业) participation in major project construction, and leverage the guiding and catalytic role of government investment funds, so as to stimulate the vitality of private investment (民间投资), increase the proportion of private investment, and enhance market-driven growth momentum for effective investment.

(17) Resolutely eliminate bottlenecks hindering the development of a nationwide unified market (全国统一大市场). Unify fundamental systems and regulations, and improve systems for property rights protection, market access, information disclosure, social credit, mergers and acquisitions (M&A) and restructuring, and market exit. Eliminate barriers in areas such as access to factors of production (要素), qualification certification, bidding and tendering, and government procurement. Regulate the economic promotion activities of local governments and eliminate local protectionism and market fragmentation (市场分割). Comprehensively rectify rat race competition.²¹ Unify market supervision and enforcement, strengthen quality oversight, improve the benchmark system for administrative review authority (行政裁量权基准制度), and strengthen antitrust and anti-unfair competition law enforcement and judicial proceedings, thereby forming a market order of beneficial competition in which high quality commands high prices. Establish integrated and interconnected circulation rules and standards for high-standard connectivity between market facilities so as to reduce logistics costs across society. Improve statistical, fiscal, and evaluation systems to support a unified market, and optimize mechanisms for sharing between corporate headquarters, branches, and production and consumption locations.

²¹ Translator's note: The Chinese term rat-race competition (“内卷式” 竞争), also known as "involutionary competition" or "nèijuǎn-style competition" after its Mandarin pronunciation, refers to a peculiarly Chinese phenomenon of being locked in competition with so many similar, seemingly innumerable competitors that one feels hopeless about one's chances of ever succeeding or standing out from the pack.

VI. Accelerating the development of a high-level socialist market economic system, and boosting momentum for high-quality development

A high-level socialist market economic system is the crucial assurance for Chinese-style modernization. While adhering to and improving the basic economic system of socialism, we should: Better leverage the driving role of economic reform, improve the macroeconomic governance system, and thereby ensure the steady and sustained progress of high-quality development.

(18) Fully unleash the vitality of all kinds of state-owned asset management or operations entities (经营主体). Adhere to and implement the "Two Unswervinglys,"²² and promote complementary advantages and shared development among all forms of ownership in the economy. Deepen the reform of state-owned assets and state-owned enterprises (SOEs), strengthen, optimize, and expand SOEs and state-owned capital, and advance the layout optimization and structural adjustment of the state-owned sector, in order to enhance the core functions of SOEs and increase their core competitiveness. Implement the Private Sector Promotion Law, and use legal and institutional measures to ensure equal access to factors of production, fair participation in market competition, and effective protection of legitimate rights and interests, thereby developing and strengthening the private sector (民营经济). Support the development of small- and medium-sized enterprises and individual and family businesses (个体工商户), and promote coordinated and integrated development of small, medium-sized, and large enterprises. Strengthen judicial protection of property rights and bolster judicial oversight of enforcement measures such as seizure, impounding, and freezing of assets. Improve the modern enterprise system with Chinese characteristics, champion the entrepreneurial spirit, and accelerate development of more world-class enterprises.

(19) Accelerate improvement of institutional mechanisms for market-based allocation of factors of production. Promote the efficient allocation of various factors of production and resources by establishing and improving a unified urban-rural market for construction land, a fully functional capital market, a smoothly flowing labor market, and a technology market geared toward efficient conversion [of achievements into practical applications]. Compile a macro-level balance sheet, comprehensively ascertain the baseline inventory of existing resource assets, and optimize asset-liability structures. Improve policies on M&As, bankruptcy, and [asset] replacement to revitalize

²² Translator's note: The "Two Unswervinglys" (“两个毫不动摇”) are guidelines for how the Chinese Communist Party should balance state and private ownership in China's "basic economic system" (基本经济制度). They are: (1) unswervingly consolidate and develop the publicly owned sector (毫不动摇地巩固和发展公有制经济), and (2) unswervingly encourage, support, and channel the development of the non-state-owned sector (毫不动摇地鼓励、支持和引导非公有制经济发展).

underutilized land, idle real estate, and existing infrastructure, and put them to better use. Improve laws and regulations on extending industrial and commercial land use rights, and steadily advance land use rights renewal work in accordance with law. Push forward the revitalization and sharing of existing state-owned assets held by administrative departments and public institutions²³ nationwide. Promote the seamless integration of the judicial judgment enforcement and bankruptcy systems to effectively mobilize seized and frozen assets in accordance with law.

(20) Enhance the effectiveness of macroeconomic governance. Strengthen the strategic guidance role of national development planning, increase coordination between fiscal and monetary policies, and leverage the roles of industrial, price, employment, consumption, investment, trade, regional, environmental protection, and regulatory policies, fostering a more domestic demand-driven, consumption-led, and endogenous growth-based model of economic development. Strengthen countercyclical and cross-cyclical adjustment, and implement more proactive macroeconomic policies to maintain stable growth, stable employment, and stable expectations. Enhance the consistency of macroeconomic policy orientations, strengthen the evaluation of policy implementation effectiveness, improve mechanisms for the management of expectations, and optimize comprehensive performance assessments for high-quality development.

Leverage the role of proactive government fiscal policies and enhance fiscal sustainability. Strengthen scientific fiscal management and the coordination of government fiscal resources and budgets, and reinforce financial assurance for major national strategic tasks and basic livelihood needs. Deepen zero-based budgeting reform, unify budget allocation authority, optimize the government expenditure structure, and strengthen budget performance management. Improve the local tax and direct tax systems, improve tax policies on business income, capital gains, and property income, and standardize tax incentives, while maintaining a reasonable overall tax burden. Appropriately strengthen the central government's power in this area, and increase the central government's share of government expenditures. Increase local fiscal autonomy. Strengthen financial accounting supervision. Accelerate establishment of a long-term mechanism for government debt management suited to high-quality

²³ Translator's note: "Public institutions" (事业单位) are organizations created and led by Chinese government departments that perform a variety of functions that, in the United States, are typically handled by civil society. Notably, universities, research institutes, think tanks, and hospitals in China tend to be public institutions. Unlike state-owned enterprises (SOEs), public institutions do not create material products and are non-profit. Public institutions are not considered government agencies, and their employees are not civil servants. Most public institutions are fully or partially government-funded, but some fully privately funded (but still government-led) public institutions exist.

development.

Accelerate the construction of China into a financial powerhouse (金融强国). Improve the central bank system, build a scientific and sound monetary policy system and a comprehensive system of macroprudential management (宏观审慎管理), and ensure the smooth implementation of monetary policy. Vigorously develop technology finance, green finance, inclusive finance, pension finance, and digital finance. Enhance the inclusiveness and adaptability of the capital market system, and improve the role of capital markets in coordinating investment and financing. Actively develop direct financing such as equity and bonds, and steadily develop futures, derivatives, and asset securitization. Optimize the financial institution system, and encourage financial institutions of all types to focus on their core businesses, improve their governance, and pursue tailored development.²⁴ Build secure and efficient financial infrastructure. Steadily develop the digital renminbi (e-CNY). Speed up the development of Shanghai as an international financial center. Comprehensively strengthen financial regulation, enhance regulatory coordination between central and local governments, enrich risk management resources and approaches, and establish a risk prevention and resolution system, so as to ensure the stable and healthy operation of the financial sector.

VII. Expanding high-level opening up to the outside, and open new prospects for win-win cooperation

Adherence to open cooperation and win-win outcomes is an inevitable requirement of Chinese-style modernization. We should: Steadily broaden institutional opening up (制度型开放), uphold the multilateral trading system, expand international circulation (国际循环), and use openness to drive reform and development, while sharing opportunities and pursuing common development with all countries.

(21) Actively expand independent opening up. Align with high-standard international economic and trade rules. Focusing on services, expand market access and open up sectors, and broaden the unilateral opening-up of sectors and regions. Accelerate advancement of the regional and bilateral trade and investment agreement process, and expand the network of high-standard free trade zones. Optimize the regional layout of opening up, and build diverse forms of opening-up hubs. Implement the strategy of upgrading pilot free trade zones, and build the Hainan Free Trade Port to high standards. Coordinate the planning and construction of major open cooperation platforms for S&T innovation, trade in services, and industrial development. Advance the internationalization of the renminbi (RMB), raise the level of capital account

²⁴ Translation: The Chinese term "tailored development" (错位发展) refers to the practice of individual companies or local governments basing their growth strategies principally on their specific strengths, rather than on general principles or templates.

liberalization, and build the independently controllable Cross-border Interbank Payment System (CIPS). Advance reforms in global economic and financial governance, and contribute to building and maintaining an international economic order based on fairness, justice, openness, inclusiveness, and win-win cooperation.

(22) Promote the innovative development of trade. Promote increased quality and efficiency in foreign trade, and accelerate the construction of China into a trade powerhouse (贸易强国). Promote market diversification and the integration of domestic and international trade, optimize and upgrade trade in goods, expand intermediate goods trade and green trade, and promote the balanced development of imports and exports. Vigorously develop trade in services. Encourage service exports, improve the negative list management system for cross-border trade in services (跨境服务贸易负面清单管理制度), and increase the standardization of trade in services. Innovate and develop digital trade, and expand openness in digital fields in an orderly manner. Enhance the functions of trade promotion platforms, and support the development of new business formats and models such as cross-border e-commerce. Improve export control and security review mechanisms.

(23) Expand the space for two-way investment cooperation. Create new advantages for attracting foreign investment, implement "market access and permission to operate" for trade in services (“准入又准营”), reduce the negative list for foreign investment access (外资准入负面清单), and encourage reinvestment of foreign capital within China. Improve the service and support system for foreign investment, fully implement national treatment (国民待遇), advance efficient, convenient, and secure cross-border data flows, and build a transparent, stable, and predictable institutional environment. Implement outbound investment management effectively, improve the comprehensive service system for expansion into overseas markets (海外综合服务体系), promote integration of trade and investment, and guide the rational and orderly cross-border layout of production chains and supply chains.

(24) Jointly build the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)²⁵ with an emphasis on high quality. Strengthen strategic alignment with BRI partner countries, and enhance coordinated management of cooperation planning. Deepen “hard connectivity” in infrastructure, “soft connectivity” in rules and standards, and “sentimental connectivity” with the people of partner countries. Improve the layout of the BRI Multidimensional

²⁵ Translator's note: The "Belt and Road Initiative" (“一带一路”), abbreviated BRI, refers to the Silk Road Economic Belt (丝绸之路经济带) and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road (21 世纪海上丝绸之路), two massive Xi Jinping-era initiatives to expand China's global economic influence, predominantly among developing countries in Asia, the Middle East, Eastern Europe, Africa, and Latin America.

Interconnected Transportation Network,²⁶ and coordinate promotion of major iconic projects and “small but beautiful” projects to improve the people's livelihoods. Raise the level of China-Europe Railway Express development. Speed up construction of the New International Land-Sea Trade Corridor.²⁷ Deepen practical cooperation in trade, investment, industry, and people-to-people and cultural exchanges, and expand the space for cooperation in areas such as green development, AI, digital economy, healthcare, tourism, and agriculture. Improve the diversified, sustainable, and risk-controlled investment and financing system. Strengthen protection of the interests of Chinese companies and Chinese nationals overseas (海外利益保护).

VIII. Accelerating agricultural and rural modernization, and solidly advancing the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas

Agricultural and rural modernization is integral to the overall progress and quality of Chinese-style modernization. We should: Make our work to resolve the "three rural" issues²⁸ the highest priority (重中之重) for the entire Party, promote integrated urban-rural development, continue to consolidate and expand achievements in poverty alleviation, ensure that rural areas have modern living conditions, and accelerate the construction of China into an agricultural powerhouse (农业强国).

(25) Increase overall agricultural production capacity, quality, and efficiency. Persist in simultaneously addressing both output and capacity, both production and ecosystems, and both higher yields and incomes. Coordinate the development of science-based, green, quality-focused, and brand-driven agriculture, to build agriculture into a great modern industry. Step up efforts to implement the new round of initiatives to increase grain production capacity by 50 million metric tons, and strengthen supply assurance for grain and other key agricultural products. Strictly maintain the red line for arable land, rigorously manage the balance between occupation and supplementation of arable land, and optimize the layout of agricultural land. Emphasize high quality in advancing high-standard farmland construction, strengthen chernozem protection and comprehensive utilization of saline-alkaline land,

²⁶ Translator's note: Xi Jinping proposed the "Belt and Road Initiative Multidimensional Interconnected Transportation Network" (“一带一路” 立体互联互通网络) in 2023. It is a planned Eurasia-spanning network of new railways, highways, and sea and air links designed to improve freight transportation and logistics between China and "Belt and Road Initiative" (BRI) countries in Asia and Europe.

²⁷ Translator's note: The "New International Land-Sea Trade Corridor" (西部陆海新通道) is a network of new railways, highways, and port facilities designed to move goods from China's underdeveloped inland northwestern provinces to Chinese ports on the East China Sea and South China Sea, and from there to export markets in "Belt and Road Initiative" (BRI) countries in Southeast and South Asia.

²⁸ Translator's note: The "three rural" issues (“三农” 问题) are: developing agriculture, raising farmer income, and developing the rural economy.

and improve soil quality. Deeply implement the seed industry²⁹ revitalization initiative; promote the research and application of high-end and intelligent agricultural machinery and equipment, and machinery and equipment suited to hilly and mountainous areas; and promote higher efficiency through the integration of better farmland, better crop varieties, better agricultural machinery, and better farming methods (良田良种良机良法). Adhere to simultaneous development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fisheries, and develop modern protected agriculture, to build a diversified food supply system. Develop the agroforestry sector (林下经济), and expand the forestry and grassland industries. Stabilize land contracting relationships, and steadily advance pilot programs extending the second round of land contracts³⁰ for another 30 years upon expiration. Develop appropriately scaled agricultural operations, improve the quality of new agricultural business entities,³¹ improve the system of convenient and effective society-oriented³² service institutions, and promote the organic joining of the development of smallholder farming and modern agriculture.

(26) Advance construction of a harmonious and beautiful countryside suitable for living and employment (宜居宜业和美乡村). Study and apply the experience of the “1,000 Model Villages, 10,000 Villages Restored” Project,³³ improve rural construction implementation mechanisms in accordance with local conditions, advance rural revitalization in a differentiated, orderly, and zone-based manner, and gradually increase the completeness of rural infrastructure, the convenience of rural public services, and the comfort of the rural living environment. Do overall planning for and optimize the layout of villages and towns, and promote the integrated planning,

²⁹ Translator's note: The Chinese term 种业, translated here as "seed industry," is a broader term than its English translation would indicate. The Chinese character 种 zhǒng can refer to the seeds of plants, but can also refer to species, strains, or varieties of both plants and animals, and the planting, growing, and breeding of them.

³⁰ Translator's note: All land in China is owned by the state. To give farmers a sense of ownership over their land—and thus to incentivize them to work on and invest in productivity improvements—in 1983 China granted most of the farmers in the country a 15-year lease, running through 1997, on the land they were farming. This was the first round of land contracts. China subsequently extended these in a second round of land contracts (第二轮土地承包) lasting 30 years, beginning in 1998 and ending in 2027. A third round of contracts, or an extension of the second, will be necessary beginning in 2028.

³¹ Translator's note: The Chinese term "new agricultural business entities" (新型农业经营主体) refers to professional large-scale farmers and agribusinesses with higher educational attainment, technological know-how, management expertise, and market competitiveness than traditional farmers.

³² Translator's note: The phrase "society-oriented" (社会化) typically refers to public services that are at least partially provided by non-government entities, such as corporations or community groups.

³³ Translator's note: The "1,000 Model Villages, 10,000 Villages Restored" Project (“千村示范、万村整治”工程), often abbreviated in Chinese as the "1,000-10,000 Project" (千万工程), is an initiative begun in China's Zhejiang Province in 2003—when Xi Jinping was the provincial Communist Party chief there—to simultaneously improve rural environmental conditions and enhance villagers' quality of life.

construction, and maintenance of county-level infrastructure. Coordinate the advancement of county-level territorial spatial (国土空间) governance, steadily carry out comprehensive land restoration across all regions, and continuously improve rural living environments. Address issues like rural toilet upgrades and garbage encroachment with the spirit of driving in nails (钉钉子精神), and accelerate the improvement of inadequate modern living conditions in rural areas, so as to create high-quality rural living spaces. Develop characteristic county economies, develop the multifunctionality of agriculture, promote deep integration of primary, secondary, and tertiary industries in rural areas, incubate and expand rural characteristic industries (特色产业), and improve the mechanism to connect closely with farmers and drive farmers' incomes (联农带农机制), thereby promoting stable income growth for farmers.

(27) Boost the effectiveness of policies for strengthening agriculture, benefiting rural areas, and enriching farmers (强农惠农富农). Improve the diversified investment pattern featuring priority government budget support, favored financial priority, and society's active participation, ensuring sustained growth in rural revitalization funding. Protect and mobilize farmers' enthusiasm for farming and grain production, and strengthen policy support and coordination through price mechanisms, subsidies, and insurance. Step up benefit compensation for major grain-producing regions, and implement inter-provincial horizontal benefit compensation between production and consumption areas. Strengthen grain procurement, sales, and reserve management. Advance the diversification of agricultural imports, and foster coordination between agricultural trade and production. Promote the two-way flow of factors of production between urban and rural areas, and provide incentives for various kinds of talents to serve, start businesses, and seek employment in rural areas. Promote the efficient and intensive use of rural collectively operated construction land for commercial purposes, put idle land and buildings to good use in accordance with law, and safeguard land for rural development using a differentiated approach. Support development of the new rural collective economy (新型农村集体经济).

Do overall planning for the establishment of routinized mechanisms for preventing falling into or relapsing into poverty, persist in offering tailored poverty alleviation (精准帮扶), improve safety-net assurance, strengthen poverty alleviation through development (开发式帮扶), reinforce endogenous momentum (内生动力), provide tiered and differentiated support to underdeveloped areas, and improve support policies for key rural revitalization assistance counties, ensuring that no large-scale fall or relapse into poverty occurs.

IX. Optimizing the regional economic layout and promoting coordinated regional development

Coordinated regional development is an inherent requirement of Chinese-style modernization. We should: Leverage the overlapping effects of the coordinated regional development strategy, major regional strategies, the main functional areas strategy (主体功能区战略), and the new urbanization strategy; optimize the layout of major productive forces; and leverage the growth pole effect of key regions, building a regional economic layout and territorial spatial system characterized by complementary strengths and high-quality development.

(28) Enhance regional development coordination. Solidly promote the formation of a new pattern of large-scale development in the western region, the achievement of new breakthroughs in the comprehensive revitalization of the northeast region, the accelerated rise of the central region, and the accelerated modernization of the eastern region, and foster the coordinated development of eastern, central, western, northern, and southern China. Consolidate and heighten the role of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, the Yangtze River Delta region, and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area as engines of high-quality development. Continue to push forward development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt and the ecological protection and high-quality development of the Yellow River Basin. Emphasizing high standards and high quality, advance construction of Xiong'an New Area into a modern city, and boost the development energy of the Chengdu-Chongqing Economic Circle. Encourage all regions to leverage their comparative advantages and respective strengths, and support provinces with large economies in taking the lead, so that they lead by example in advancing Chinese-style modernization. Step up differentiated policy support to promote the revitalization and development of old revolutionary base areas, ethnic minority regions, and border areas.

(29) Promote coordinated regional development. Advance the construction of major cross-regional and cross-river-basin corridors, and strengthen regional infrastructure connectivity. Strengthen coordinated and interconnected development among key urban agglomerations, and encourage efficient collaboration across regional innovation and production chains. Promote the accelerated development of urban agglomerations like the Middle Yangtze River region, foster the development of a number of regional central cities, and better leverage the supporting and driving roles of cross-regional connection areas. Deepen cooperation between administrative regions, improve mechanisms for regional planning coordination, industrial collaboration, and benefit sharing, and expand models such as the river basin economy model.

(30) Optimize the territorial spatial development pattern. Strengthen implementation of the main functional areas strategy, maintain the overall stability of urbanized zones, major agricultural production zones, and key ecological functional

areas, improve and clarify special functional zones, and improve supporting policies and assessment mechanisms. Optimize the layout of strategic industries and energy resource bases. Improve the territorial spatial planning system, implement and optimize control lines, namely urban development boundaries, red lines for cultivated land and permanently protected farmland, and ecological protection red lines, and implement differentiated and refined land use controls by region and category. Grant provincial governments greater autonomy in coordinating construction land use, explore implementing a model of controlling the total amount of land designated for construction land in a given planning period, and implement comprehensive land supply by coordinating the use of existing construction land reserves and the incremental addition of construction land.

(31) Deeply advance people-centered (以人为本) new urbanization. Push forward the process of granting urban residency (市民化) to migrants from agricultural areas in a scientific and orderly manner, and implement a system of providing basic public services based on household registration (户口) obtained at the place of permanent residence. Promote the modernization of governance in megacities and large cities, accelerate the integration of urban agglomerations and the functional unification of metropolitan areas, and optimize the scale structure of cities, encouraging coordinated development and compact, intensive layouts among large, medium, and small cities, and towns. Take a differentiated approach to advance urbanization using county seats as important vehicles, and improve industrial support capabilities and public services. Persist in the substantive development (内涵式发展) of cities, vigorously implement urban renewal, and build modern people's cities (人民城市) that are innovative, livable, beautiful, resilient, civilized, and smart. Solidly advance the construction of border towns.

(32) Strengthen the development, utilization, and protection of oceans. Adhere to integrated development of land and sea, boost ocean strategic planning capabilities, promote high-quality development of the marine economy, and accelerate the building of China into a maritime powerhouse (海洋强国). Strengthen marine S&T innovation, consolidate and enhance the advantages of the marine equipment manufacturing industry, grow emerging marine industries, and develop the modern shipping services industry. Conduct marine surveys and carry out observation and monitoring, advance the development and utilization of marine energy resources, marine areas, and islands, and strengthen the protection and restoration of the ecological environment in key marine areas. Strengthen the support and assurance system for deep-sea and polar exploration. Resolutely safeguard maritime rights, interests, and security, and improve maritime law enforcement and maritime judicial capabilities.

X. Stimulating the entire nation's cultural innovation and creativity to

achieve the flourishing development of socialist culture

Flourishing culture is an important hallmark of Chinese-style modernization. Adhering to the guiding status of Marxism in the field of ideology, being rooted in profound and extensive Chinese civilization, and keeping pace with the development of information technology, we should develop a socialist culture with Chinese characteristics for a new era that possesses powerful ideological leadership, spiritual cohesion, value appeal, and international influence, and solidly advance the building of China into a cultural powerhouse (文化强国).

(33) Carry forward and practice the socialist core values concept. Deepen the study and dissemination of the Party's innovative theories, and persistently use Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era to unite hearts and forge souls (凝心铸魂). Innovatively implement the Marxist Theory Research and Construction Project, and accelerate the development of an independent knowledge system for Chinese philosophy and social sciences (中国哲学社会科学自主知识体系). Guide cultural development with the core socialist values concept, leverage the role of culture in cultivating the mind and developing character, and foster an ethos of high spirits and vigorous striving throughout the entire nation. Carry forward and promote a culture of integrity and incorruptibility. Strengthen and improve ideological and political work, advance campus cultural development, make good use of red resources (红色资源), and strengthen education of youth on ideals and convictions. Coordinate the advancement of spiritual civilization in urban and rural areas, and increase the civilized character of the people and the level of civility in society. Strengthen the development and management of online content. Enhance governance capabilities for cultural fields in the context of informatization.

(34) Vigorously promote the flourishing of cultural undertakings. Create a healthy cultural ecosystem, raise capabilities in original cultural creation, and promote the creation of high-quality works in fields such as news and publishing, radio, film, and television, and literature and the arts. Cultivate a large-scale, well-structured pool of high-level, innovation-driven cultural talent. Extensively carry out mass cultural activities and promote the flourishing of new popular arts (新大众文化) in the context of the internet. Deepen the systematic transformation of mainstream media, advance integrated management of news propaganda and online public opinion, and increase the ability to guide mainstream public opinion. Deeply implement the Projects for the Inheritance and Development of Excellent Traditional Culture (中华优秀传统文化传承发展工程), promote systematic protection and unified supervision of cultural heritage, and strengthen the effective protection and living continuance of famous historic and cultural cities, neighborhoods, towns, and villages. Establish good national culture parks and use them well. Construct the system of symbols of Chinese civilization (中华

文明标识体系). Adhere to culture benefiting the people, and implement actions to increase the quality and efficiency of public cultural services. Promote the development of a society of avid readers. Coordinate the development of mass sports and competitive sports, and accelerate the construction of China into a sports powerhouse (体育强国).

(35) Speed up the development of cultural industries. Improve the cultural management system and cultural production and operation mechanisms. Strengthen the cultural industry system and market system, incubate excellent cultural enterprises and brands, implement a strategy driven by major cultural industry projects, and implement proactive culture-oriented economic policies. Advance the integration of culture and technology, promote the digitalization- and intelligentization-based empowerment and informatization-based transformation of cultural development, and develop new cultural industry formats (新型文化业态). Guide and regulate the healthy development of online literature, online games, online audiovisual content, etc., and strengthen online protection of minors. Advance the construction of China into a tourism powerhouse (旅游强国), enrich the supply of high-quality tourism products, and increase tourism service quality. Increase the convenience and internationalization of tourism for foreign tourists in China. Promote the deep integration of culture and tourism, vigorously develop the cultural tourism industry, and use culture to empower economic and social development.

(36) Increase the reach and influence of Chinese civilization. Improve international communication systems and mechanisms, innovate communication platforms and methods, strengthen key base (重点基地) construction, enhance the mainstream media's international communication capabilities, comprehensively increase our international voice (话语权), tell China's story well, and present a trustworthy, likable, and admirable image of China. Strengthen regional and country studies, and improve the effectiveness of international communication. Deepen exchanges and mutual learning among civilizations, extensively carry out international cultural exchanges and cooperation, and encourage more cultural enterprises and excellent cultural products to head out into the world (走向世界).

XI. Strengthening efforts to ensure and improve the people's livelihoods, and making solid progress toward common prosperity for all

Realizing the people's aspirations for good quality of life (美好生活) is the starting point and ultimate goal of Chinese-style modernization. Persisting in doing our utmost while doing what is in our power to do (尽力而为、量力而行), we should: Strengthen development of inclusive and fundamental safety-net social services, address the urgent needs, concerns, and wishes of the people, facilitate social mobility, and

improve the quality of life.

(37) Promote high-quality and full employment. Thoroughly implement the employment-first strategy, improve employment promotion mechanisms, and construct an employment-friendly development approach. Strengthen the coordination of industrial development and employment, actively cultivate new occupations and job positions, and support enterprises in stabilizing and expanding employment. Improve mechanisms for matching human resource supply and demand, improve the lifelong vocational skills training system, strengthen guidance on career selection and hiring concepts, and focus on resolving structural employment contradictions. Improve the employment support and public service systems, stabilize and expand employment for key groups such as college graduates, migrant workers (农民工), and veterans, and promote the healthy development of flexible employment³⁴ and new forms of employment.³⁵ Increase support for entrepreneurship and enhance its employment-driving effect. Improve the labor standards system and labor relations consultation and coordination mechanisms, and strengthen the protection of workers' rights and interests, creating a fair and orderly employment environment. Improve employment impact assessment and monitoring systems, and comprehensively address the employment impacts of changes in the external environment and the development of new technologies.

(38) Improve the income distribution system. Adhering to distribution according to labor as the main form with multiple modes of distribution coexisting, increase the share of residents' income in the national income distribution, and increase the share of labor compensation in the primary distribution of income. Improve the primary distribution mechanism whereby contributions of various factors of production are evaluated by the market and remuneration is determined according to contribution, helping to ensure that those who work harder earn more, high-skilled workers earn more, and those who innovate earn more. Improve mechanisms for the determination and reasonable growth of workers' wages, and for assuring payment; implement collective bargaining systems for wages, improve the minimum wage adjustment mechanism, and strengthen macro-level guidance on the wage distributions of enterprises. Increase the property income of rural and urban residents through multiple channels. Strengthen redistributive adjustment through taxation, social security, and

³⁴ Translator's note: "Flexible employment" (灵活就业) refers to occupations such as lawyers, freelance writers, musicians, models, part-time contractors and day laborers, and so forth who often lack predictable schedules, salaries, and benefits.

³⁵ Translator's note: The Chinese term "new forms of employment" (新就业形态) refers to internet- and social media-created occupations such as delivery people for online ordering services, rideshare drivers, and online influencers and marketers.

transfer payments. Promote and standardize the development of public welfare and charitable undertakings. Regulate the income distribution order as well as wealth accumulation mechanisms, support lawful wealth creation through diligence and innovation, and encourage those who get rich first to bring others along and promote shared prosperity. Implement plans for increasing the incomes of urban and rural residents, effectively raise the income of low-income groups, steadily expand the middle-income group, reasonably adjust excessively high incomes, crack down on illegal income, and promote the formation of an olive-shaped distribution pattern.³⁶

(39) Provide education that satisfies the people. Implement the Project to Cultivate Moral People in the New Era (新时代立德树人工程), promote the effective integration of ideological and political education in the classroom with education in society beyond the classroom, strengthen physical education, aesthetic education, and labor education, and improve the education evaluation system. Improve the mechanism for allocating educational resources to be in line with demographic changes, and expand the supply of educational resources to accommodate the net inflow of school-age population into urban areas. Steadily expand the scope of free education and explore extending the number of years of compulsory education.³⁷ Promote the expansion and quality improvement of basic education, coordinate the high-quality and balanced development of compulsory education with the high-quality and inclusive development of preschool education, expand resources for ordinary high schools,³⁸ and provide better special education and specialized education. Promote the expansion and quality improvement of higher education, and expand enrollment in high-quality undergraduate education. Enhance the institutional capabilities of vocational schools, and construct distinctive higher vocational schools. Guide and regulate the development of private education. Expand the high-level opening up of education to the outside. Champion the spirit of educators (教育家精神), cultivate a high-standard teaching workforce, and strengthen assurance for teacher pay and benefits. Improve mechanisms for collaborative education among schools, families, and society. Deeply implement the educational digitalization strategy, and optimize public services for

³⁶ Translator's note: The Chinese term "olive-shaped distribution pattern" (橄榄型分配格局) refers to a situation in which high-income and low-income people make up roughly equally small proportions of the population, with the majority in the middle-income group.

³⁷ Translator's note: Under China's current system of compulsory education (义务教育), all children between the ages of six and 15 (that is, grades one through nine) must attend school. Students who wish to continue in school beyond the ninth grade must pass an entrance examination.

³⁸ Translator's note: In China, an "ordinary high school" (普通高中; 普高) is an academics-oriented (as opposed to vocational) public school for grades 10-12. Students must pass an entrance exam to gain admittance to an ordinary high school. Children in China who wish to go to university generally have to make it into an ordinary high school and then pass the university entrance exam their senior year.

lifelong learning.

(40) Strengthen the social security system. Improve and implement the national coordination system for basic pension insurance, expedite development of a multi-tiered, multi-pillar pension system, improve mechanisms for determining and adjusting benefits, and gradually increase basic pensions for urban and rural residents. Improve the multi-tiered medical assurance system, advance provincial-level coordination of basic health insurance, and optimize policies for drug procurement, health insurance payments, and the use of surplus funds. Expand coverage of unemployment and work-related injury insurance, and establish a sound occupational injury protection system. Improve policies for transferring and continuing social security relationships, and increase participation rates among flexibly employed workers, migrant workers, and workers in new forms of employment. Improve the actuarial system for social insurance, continue planned transfers of state-owned capital to replenish the National Council for Social Security Fund (SSF; 社保基金), and improve the mechanisms for the SSF's long-term fundraising, centralized pooling adjustment, value preservation and appreciation, and security supervision. Give full play to the role of commercial insurance products in providing supplementary assurance. Optimize the nationwide unified social insurance public service platform and administrative services. Improve the social assistance system. Improve service and assurance systems for groups such as empty-nest seniors, at-risk children, and persons with disabilities. Establish and improve the basic funeral service system. Adhere to the basic national policy of equality between men and women, and safeguard the legal rights and interests of women and children. Strengthen services and assurance for veterans.

(41) Promote high-quality real estate development. Accelerate creation of new real estate development models, and improve the basic systems for commercial housing development, financing, and sales. Optimize the supply of government-guaranteed housing to meet the basic housing needs of urban wage earners and families facing various difficulties. Implement city-specific measures to increase the supply of improved housing (改善型住房). Build safe, comfortable, green, and smart "good houses" (“好房子”) and implement housing quality improvement projects and property management service quality improvement initiatives. Establish a full-lifecycle safety management system for housing.

(42) Speed up the building of a Healthy China (健康中国). Implement the health-first development strategy, improve the policy and institutional framework for health promotion, and increase the effectiveness of the patriotic health campaigns (爱国卫生运动), in order to increase life expectancy and public health levels. Strengthen public health capabilities, reinforce disease control systems, and prevent and control major infectious diseases. Improve mechanisms for the coordinated development and

governance of medical services, health insurance, and pharmaceuticals, and promote graded diagnosis and treatment (分级诊疗). Using a public welfare-oriented approach, deepen reforms of the staffing, service pricing, compensation systems, and comprehensive oversight of public hospitals, and strengthen operational support for county-level and grassroots healthcare institutions. Optimize the functional positioning and layout of medical institutions, implement the Medical and Health Strong Foundation Project (医疗卫生强基工程), and advance the digitalized and intelligentized development of healthcare for all. Strengthen the comprehensive prevention and control of chronic illnesses by developing full-chain services from prevention and treatment to rehabilitation and management. Comprehensively increase capabilities in emergency medical services, blood supply assurance, and emergency response. Strengthen the development of the capabilities and work style (作风) of medical and health professionals. Promote the passing down of and innovation in traditional Chinese medicine, and advance the integration of Chinese and Western medicine. Support the development of innovative drugs and medical devices. Strengthen mental health and psychiatric services.

(43) Promote the high-quality development of the population. Establish a population services system covering the whole population and the entire life cycle. Promote a positive view of marriage and childbirth (积极婚育观), optimize fertility support policies and incentives, and leverage the role of childcare subsidies and personal income tax deduction policies to effectively reduce family costs associated with childbirth, childcare, and education. Improve the maternity insurance system and implement the maternity leave system. Carry out the initiatives to provide better care for early-stage pregnancies and teenage pregnancies (早孕关爱行动), and the Programs to Improve Capabilities for Preventing and Treating Pregnancy Complications and Birth Defects (孕育和出生缺陷防治能力提升计划). Deepen demonstration pilot programs for childcare subsidies, develop inclusive and integrated childcare and preschool services, and gradually perfect the relevant systems. Strengthen health services for women and children. Actively respond to the aging of the population by improving policy mechanisms for the coordinated development of elder care services and industries. Optimize the supply of basic elder care services, improve urban and rural elder care service networks, and strengthen the modification of public facilities for elder-friendliness and barrier-free accessibility. Develop integrated healthcare and elder care services. Implement long-term care insurance, improve the care system for elderly individuals with severe mobility impairments or dementia, and expand the supply of rehabilitation nursing and hospice care services. Implement a gradual increase in the statutory retirement age in a prudent manner, optimize age limit policies in areas such as employment and social security, actively develop the human resources of the elderly (老年人力资源), and develop the silver-

haired economy (银发经济).

(44) Steadily advance equality in basic public services. Establish evaluation standards for equality in basic public services, improve the scope and content of such services, and formulate goals, pathways, and measures for achieving equality. Promote the extension of more public services to the grassroots level, rural areas, remote regions, and economically distressed populations, and improve the mechanism for making public resources allocation commensurate with the long-term resident population. Strengthen overall planning for basic public service provision at the county level and improve long-term funding mechanisms. Comprehensively deepen the reform of public institutions.

XII. Accelerating the comprehensive green transformation of economic and social development, and building a Beautiful China

Green development is a distinctive feature of Chinese-style modernization. We should: Firmly establish and practice the concept that clear waters and forested peaks are treasures beyond compare (绿水青山就是金山银山), take reaching our carbon emission peak and carbon neutrality as the driving force, and advance carbon reduction, pollution control, expanding of natural areas, and economic growth synergistically, thereby fortifying ecological security screens (生态安全屏障) and boosting momentum for green development.

(45) Continue to deepen efforts to prevent and control pollution and optimize ecosystems. Adhering to environmental protection for the people (环保为民), fully implement precision, scientific, and law-based pollution control. Place greater emphasis on governance at the source (源头治理), strengthen synergies in pollution abatement and carbon reduction, multi-pollutant control, and regional governance, and do an even more thorough job of waging the defensive battle for blue skies, blue water, and clean soil (深入打好蓝天、碧水、净土保卫战). Accelerate implementation of the fixed-source pollution control system centered around the pollutant discharge permit system. Carry out the Initiative for the Comprehensive Management of Solid Waste (固体废物综合治理行动). Strengthen the prevention and control of environmental risks, and further advance the management of new pollutants. Improve systems for ecological and environmental standards, monitoring, evaluation, and assessment.

Persist in the integrated protection and systematic management of mountains, waters, forests, farmlands, lakes, grasslands, and deserts, and coordinate the advancement of the Major Projects to Protect and Restore Important Ecosystems (重要生态系统保护和修复重大工程). Strictly maintain ecological protection red lines, comprehensively advance construction of a nature reserve system centered on national

parks, and establish new national parks in an orderly manner. Strengthen biodiversity conservation. Carry out assessments of the effectiveness of ecological protection and restoration efforts. Scientifically carry out large-scale greening (国土绿化) initiatives and intensify efforts in the "Green Great Wall" Program.³⁹ Strengthen the construction of ecological screens in regions such as the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. Improve diversified ecological compensation mechanisms and, in accordance with local conditions, expand channels for realizing the value of ecological products. Strengthen the systematic management and ecological protection of important rivers, lakes, and reservoirs. Effectively implement the ten-year ban on fishing in the Yangtze River.

(46) Accelerate construction of new energy systems. Continuously increase the proportion of new energy in China's total energy supply, promote the safe, reliable, and orderly replacement of fossil fuels, and focus on building the new electric power system,⁴⁰ so as to develop China into an energy powerhouse (能源强国). Adhering to a multiple energy development approach including wind, solar, hydropower, and nuclear energy, coordinate local consumption with external transmission, and promote high-quality development of clean energy. Enhance the clean and efficient utilization of fossil fuels, and advance the upgrading of coal-fired power plants and the replacement of dispersed coal.⁴¹ Comprehensively increase the complementarity, safety, security, and resilience of the power system, scientifically plan the layout of pumped hydroelectric energy storage projects, vigorously develop new energy storage technologies, and speed up construction of smart grids and microgrids. Increase the electrification rate of end-use energy consumption to promote green and low-carbon energy use. Accelerate the development of market and pricing mechanisms adapted to the new energy system.

(47) Actively and steadily advance toward and realize China's carbon emission peak. Implement a dual-control system for carbon emissions combining controls on

³⁹ Translator's note: China's "Three-North Shelterbelt Forest Program" (“三北” 防护林工程; “三北” 工程), better known in English as the "Great Green Wall," is a vast series of human-planted strips of forest designed to contain windblown sand from the Gobi Desert and prevent further desertification of northern China. The program began in 1978 and is targeted for completion in 2050.

⁴⁰ Translator's note: The "new electric power system" (新型电力系统) refers to increasing the proportion of electricity derived from renewable sources and reducing the proportion derived from fossil fuels in China's power grid, making the grid safer and more secure, making it better able to adapt to surges in electricity use, and making it more intelligent and efficient.

⁴¹ Translator's note: "Dispersed coal" refers to chunks of coal that rural people in northern China have traditionally burnt in household stoves for heating and cooking. This way of burning coal is less efficient and emits more pollutants per unit of coal than do coal-fired power plants. In recent years, the Chinese government has attempted to ban or limit the burning of dispersed coal and outfit rural households with electric heating and stoves to reduce air pollution and carbon emissions.

total volume and emissions per unit of output. Deeply implement energy conservation and carbon reduction retrofitting. Promote the peaking of coal and oil consumption. Improve the carbon emissions statistical accounting system and steadily implement policies and systems such as regional carbon assessments, industry carbon controls, enterprise carbon management, project-level carbon evaluations, and product carbon footprints. Develop distributed energy, and build zero-carbon factories and industrial parks. Expand the coverage of the national carbon emission trading market and accelerate the development of a voluntary greenhouse gas emissions reduction trading market. Establish and improve a green and low-carbon standards system, and promote and lead the improvement and mutual recognition of international rules and standards. Improve the climate change adaptation system, and increase our ability to respond to climate change, particularly extreme weather events.

(48) Accelerate the formation of green production methods and lifestyles. Deeply advance ecological environment regulation differentiated by area (生态环境分区管控), strengthen coordination with territorial spatial planning, and collaboratively optimize the layout of industries. Promote green and low-carbon transformation in key sectors including industry, urban and rural development, transportation and shipping, and energy. Improve the total resource management and comprehensive conservation system (资源总量管理和全面节约制度), enhance trash sorting and resource recovery, and foster the development of a circular economy. Continue building national ecological civilization pilot zones (国家生态文明试验区), build Beautiful China pilot zones (美丽中国先行区), and create bastions of green development (绿色发展高地). Implement fiscal, financial, investment, pricing, technological, and environmental policies to promote green and low-carbon development. Strengthen incentives for green consumption and promote green and low-carbon lifestyles.

XIII. Advancing the modernization of the national security system and national security capabilities, and building a Peaceful and Secure China at a higher level

Building a Peaceful and Secure China is an important component of Chinese-style modernization. We should: Unswervingly implement the holistic approach to national security (总体国家安全观), and follow the path of social governance with Chinese characteristics, ensuring that society is both full of life and orderly.

(49) Strengthen the national security system. Consolidate the centralized, unified, efficient, and authoritative system of national security leadership, accelerate the construction of the new security pattern (新发展格局), so as to enhance strategic initiative in safeguarding and shaping national security. Adhering to strategy as the orientation, policy as the starting point, rule of law as the assurance, and risk

prevention and control as the foundation, improve the national security legal system, strategic system, policy system, and risk prevention and control system. Strengthen coordination mechanisms for key domains and important special projects in national security, and increase emergency response effectiveness. Implement the national security responsibility system to promote collaborative action across the entire chain and all factors of production (全链条全要素), forming a synergistic system. Improve foreign country-related national security mechanisms, build an overseas security assurance system, strengthen the fight against sanctions, interference, and “long-arm jurisdiction,” deepen international law enforcement and security cooperation, and promote the improvement of global security governance. Enhance national security education to fortify the people’s defense line (人民防线).

(50) Strengthen national security capability-building in key fields. Forge combat-ready and usable (实战实用) national security capabilities, with a focus on safeguarding major security interests concerning the nation’s long-term stability, economic health and stability, and the people’s peace and well-being, while putting the defense of political security (政治安全) first. Solidify the foundational safeguards for national security, ensuring the security of grain, energy resources, critical production and supply chains, and major infrastructure. Strengthen the exploration, development, and reserves of strategic mineral resources, increase the intensity (集约) and security of water resource utilization, safeguard the security of strategic passages,⁴² and advance the construction of the national strategic hinterland⁴³ and the backing up of key industries (关键产业备份). Strengthen national security capacity-building in emerging fields such as cyberspace, data, AI, biology, ecology, nuclear energy, space, deep sea, polar regions, and low-altitude airspace. Increase the ability to prevent and defuse risks in key areas, do overall planning for the orderly defusing of risks in real estate, local government debt, and small- and medium-sized financial institutions, and strictly guard against systemic risks.

(51) Raise the level of public safety and security (公共安全) governance. Improve the public safety and security system, and promote a shift in public safety and security governance toward prevention. Strengthen the monitoring, forecasting, and early warning of meteorological, hydrological, and geological hazards. Improve capabilities

⁴² Translator's note: The Chinese term "strategic passages" (战略通道) refers to various vital international pathways that connect China to key resources and export markets. Strategic passages include oil and natural gas pipelines, transnational railway lines and highways, and shipping lanes.

⁴³ Translator's note: "National strategic hinterland" (国家战略腹地) refers to parts of inland China that can provide a base and resources for the Chinese military in the event of a war that threatens the more economically developed areas along China's coast. Sichuan Province is chief among them, but they potentially also include Guizhou, Yunnan, Shaanxi, Gansu, and Qinghai Provinces, as well as inland areas of several other provinces.

in disaster prevention, mitigation, and relief, and in handling major sudden public security incidents (突发公共事件), and strengthen work in emergency response command, production safety and security, and food and drug safety and security. Increase the inherent safety and security level of critical infrastructure to effectively curb major and particularly serious accidents. Deepen the building of overall prevention and control systems and capabilities for social order (社会治安). Implement a responsibility system for maintaining social stability, develop and expand mass organization-based crime prevention and social order⁴⁴ forces, improve normalized mechanisms for cracking down on organized crime (扫黑除恶常态化机制), and intensify efforts to prevent and crack down on telecommunications network fraud, drug crimes, etc. Promote the standardization of the construction of centers for comprehensive governance of social order (综治中心). Deepen comprehensive governance of cybersecurity, and strengthen personal information protection. Strengthen the prevention and governance of juvenile crime. Fully and accurately implement the criminal policy of combining leniency with strictness (宽严相济), punish crimes in accordance with law, and improve the quality and efficiency of criminal enforcement.

(52) Perfect the social governance system. Persist in systematic governance, governance according to law, comprehensive governance, and governance at the source, improve the social governance system of joint construction, joint governance, and shared benefits, and push forward the modernization of social governance. Improve social work institutions and mechanisms, and improve the policy and legal frameworks for social governance. Strengthen Party building in new economic organizations,⁴⁵ new social organizations,⁴⁶ and new employment groups.⁴⁷ Strengthen the incubation and management of social organizations, and promote the reform and development of industry associations and chambers of commerce. Strengthen the Party's leadership in grassroots governance and grassroots political authority

⁴⁴ Translator's note: "Mass organization-based crime prevention and social order preservation" (群防群治) refers to the practice of Chinese local governments delegating some responsibility for crime prevention and maintenance of public order to community groups rather than to police and other law enforcement personnel.

⁴⁵ Translator's note: "New economic organizations" (新经济组织) are companies located in China that are not fully Communist Party- or state-owned. These include mom-and-pop businesses, private companies, and companies that are fully or partially foreign-owned.

⁴⁶ Translator's note: "New social organizations" (新社会组织) are not-for-profit groups in China that are not directly run by the Communist Party or the government. These include community groups, foundations, privately run organizations that are not companies, and some types of intermediary organizations and community activity associations.

⁴⁷ Translator's note: The Chinese term "new employment groups" (新就业群体) refers to people whose livelihoods depend on internet or social media e-commerce. New employment groups include drivers for online delivery services, package delivery drivers, and truck drivers for online retailers.

construction, fully implement the list of responsibilities to be performed by townships and towns (or subdistricts), and improve the access system for village (or community) work matters. Adhere to and develop the “Fengqiao experience”⁴⁸ in the new era, strengthen rural governance, and improve community governance. Leverage the mainstay role of the masses of the people, and guide all parties to participate in social governance in an orderly manner. Advance online-offline collaborative governance. Strengthen the allocation of grassroots service and management forces (基层服务管理力量), and improve facilities and funding support mechanisms for services. Leverage the role of city resident codes of conduct⁴⁹ and village codes of conduct,⁵⁰ strengthen families, family education, and family manners and traditions (家庭家教家风). Push forward the rectification of outmoded customs and habits, and effectively address problems such as deleterious practices in weddings, funerals, and other ceremonies.

Improve mechanisms for uniting and serving the masses, and fortify the mass foundation for social governance. Strengthen ideological and political leadership. Improve services and management for all kinds of social groups, improve systems for coordinating interests and safeguarding legitimate rights and interests, and show care and concern for disadvantaged and underprivileged communities. Improve the social and psychological services system and crisis intervention mechanisms. Enhance the functionality of citizen hotlines and similar public service platforms, ensuring that “when the people call, we respond.” Develop volunteer services and strengthen the management of volunteer service organizations. Advance the rule of law in petition (信访) work. Deeply promote the resolution of conflicts and disputes at the source, through varied and orderly means. Strengthen development of the social worker workforce and raise the level of professionalism in these services.

XIV. Achieving the Objectives to be met by the Centennial of the Founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army on schedule, and emphasizing high quality in advancing the modernization of national defense and the armed forces

Consolidating national defense and building a strong military are the strategic pillars of Chinese-style modernization. Implementing Xi Jinping Thought on a Strong

⁴⁸ Translator's note: The "Fengqiao experience" (“枫桥经验”) refers to local Party committees and governments resolving disputes and social conflicts at the local level, without the need for higher-level intervention. In 1963, Chairman Mao praised Fengqiao Town in Zhejiang Province for doing just this.

⁴⁹ Translator's note: "City resident codes of conduct" (市民公约) are lists of rules for proper "civilized" behavior that some Chinese city governments have created for their citizens. These codes urge city residents to be patriotic, to obey the law, protect the environment, and otherwise be polite and responsible members of society.

⁵⁰ Translator's note: "Village codes of conduct" (村规民约) are essentially the same thing as "city resident codes of conduct," above, except that they apply to rural villagers rather than urban residents.

Military (习近平强军思想), implementing the Military Strategic Directive for the New Era (新时代军事战略方针), and upholding the Party's absolute leadership over the People's Army, we should: Implement the Central Military Commission (CMC) chairman responsibility system; in accordance with the New "Three Steps to Take" Strategy for National Defense and Armed Forces Modernization,⁵¹ push forward efforts to build the military politically, strengthen the military through reform, S&T, and talent, and govern the military according to law; engage in struggle, prepare for war, and build the military simultaneously; and accelerate the integrated development of mechanization, informatization, and intelligentization, so as to enhance the strategic ability to safeguard the nation's sovereignty, security, and development interests.

(53) Accelerate the development of advanced combat strength (战斗力). Strengthen strategic deterrence to maintain global strategic balance and stability. Push forward the large-scale, combat readiness-oriented (实战化), and systematic development of new-domain new-quality combat forces.⁵² Speed up development of unmanned intelligent combat forces and countermeasure capabilities for them, and strengthen the upgrading and transformation of traditional combat forces. Do overall planning for the construction and utilization of network information systems, strengthen the development and utilization of data resources, and build an intelligentized military system. Accelerate the development of modern logistics. Implement the national defense development major projects (国防发展重大工程), speed up national defense S&T innovation and conversion of advanced technologies into practical applications, and thereby accelerate the development of advanced weapons and equipment. Optimize military human resource policies and systems, improve standards of school operation and education at military academies, and create a contingent of new-type military talent (新型军事人才方阵) that is highly qualified and professionalized. Implement the Military Theory Modernization Promotion Project (军事理论现代化推进工程). Deepen strategic and operational planning, and solidly advance realistic combat readiness-oriented military training. Strengthen integration of combat capability systems, innovate models for combat strength development and utilization,

⁵¹ Translator's note: "The New 'Three Steps to Take' Strategy for National Defense and Armed Forces Modernization" (国防和军队现代化新“三步走”战略; 新“三步走”战略) is Xi Jinping's vision for strengthening the Chinese military through the mid-21st century. The "Three Steps to Take" are: (1) by 2027, achieve the "objectives to be met by the centennial of the founding of the PLA" (see footnote 15); (2) by 2035, basically achieve national defense and armed forces modernization (基本实现国防和军队现代化); and (3) by the middle of the 21st century, comprehensively build the People's Army into a world-class armed force (把人民军队全面建成世界一流军队).

⁵² Translator's note: The Chinese term "new-domain new-quality combat forces" (新域新质作战力量) refers to capabilities in emerging aspects of warfare such as AI-powered drones, network warfare, and counter-space capabilities.

and enhance our focus (针对性), initiative, and shaping power (塑造力) for military struggle.

(54) Advance the modernization of military governance. Improve the leadership and management systems and mechanisms of the People's Army, and adjust and optimize the joint operations system. Strengthen and improve strategic management, deepen overall planning for combat readiness, capability building, and preparation for war (战建备统筹), and reinforce the driving role of operational requirements. Innovate management methods and tools, and enhance the operational efficiency of military systems and the utilization effectiveness of national defense resources. Strengthen consultation and evaluation for major decisions and oversight of major projects. Advance reforms in military budget management, improve military procurement systems, and perfect the statistical assessment system for military development. Fully implement the directive of building the military with hard work and thrift (勤俭建军), and follow the path of high efficiency, low cost, and sustainable development. Continue to deepen political rectification and training, carry forward and promote fine traditions, and strengthen rectification and governance in key industries and fields. Deeply advance the rule of law within the military, strengthen the supply of laws, regulations, and systems, as well as supervision of their implementation, and perfect the military rule of law system with Chinese characteristics (中国特色军事法治体系).

(55) Consolidate and improve integrated national strategic systems and strategic capabilities.⁵³ Deepen cross-service and cross-locality reform,⁵⁴ and build a cross-service and cross-locality working pattern in which all departments have their own responsibilities and cooperate closely, and which is well-regulated and orderly. Accelerate the development of strategic capabilities in emerging fields, promote the efficient integration and mutual reinforcement of new quality productive forces and new quality combat strength (新质战斗力). Construct an advanced defense S&T industry system, optimize the layout of the defense S&T industry, and advance efforts to make military and civilian standards interoperable. Strengthen the reporting of military requirements for national defense construction and linkages between the military and local governments, and promote the full implementation of national

⁵³ Translator's note: "Integrated national strategic systems and strategic capabilities" (一体化国家战略体系和能力) is a Xi Jinping phrase that refers to broad organizational, economic, logistical, and human resource support for the Chinese military. The term encompasses priorities such as improving coordination between the military and local governments, greater military access to resources, raising the technological capabilities of the Chinese defense industry, educating the population about national defense, improving the military mobilization and logistics systems, and securing China's borders.

⁵⁴ Translator's note: "Cross-service and cross-locality reform" (跨军地改革) refers to various bureaucratic reshuffles to improve coordination between the Chinese armed forces and national, provincial, and local law enforcement, coast guard, border patrol, customs, and emergency response personnel.

defense requirements for major infrastructure projects, thereby strengthening strategic preparedness for national defense. Accelerate capacity-building in national defense mobilization. Strengthen the building of reserve forces, and of modern border, maritime, and air defense capabilities, and promote joint efforts by the Party and government, military, police, and civilian sectors to strengthen borders and fortify defense. Deepen defense education for all, and reinforce military-government and military-civilian solidarity.

XV. Uniting the whole Party and people of all ethnicities all over the country to strive toward achieving the 15th Five-Year Plan

Upholding and strengthening the Party's comprehensive leadership is the fundamental guarantee for advancing Chinese-style modernization. Persisting in using the Party's self-revolution to lead a revolution in society (以党的自我革命引领社会革命), we should: Persistently push forward with comprehensively running the Party strictly, enhance the Party's political leadership capabilities, ideological guidance capabilities, mass organization capabilities, and its appeal to society, and improve the Party's ability to lead and level of leadership of economic and social development, thereby uniting a tremendous force for advancing Chinese-style modernization.

(56) Uphold and strengthen the CCP Central Committee's centralized and unified leadership. Improve the mechanisms for implementing the major decisions and deployments of the Party Central Committee, and ensure seamless communication between different levels and effective execution. Continue to use the Party's innovative theories to unify thinking, unify will, and unify action. Develop inner-Party democracy (党内民主), improve and implement democratic centralism,⁵⁵ and adhere to scientific, democratic, and law-based decision-making. Adhering to the correct orientation in making use of people (正确用人导向), and persisting in putting political standards first, establish and practice the correct view on political achievements (正确政绩观). Improve cadre assessment and evaluation mechanisms, make adjustments where cadres are not competent for their current positions, and push forward the normalization of promoting and demoting leading cadres based on performance (领导干部能上能下常态化). Strengthen education, training, and practical exercises to enhance the modernization construction skills of the cadre corps. Combine strict management with

⁵⁵ Translator's note: "Democratic centralism" (民主集中制) is the basic organizational principle of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), according to the Party Charter (党章). In theory, the "democratic" part of democratic centralism is that, during the closed-door decision-making process, all members of a Party organization, regardless of rank, should provide their input on the decision to be made. The "centralism" part kicks in after the leader of the Party organization makes a decision; all members of the organization are expected to defend the decision and not debate it any further. In practice, the CCP emphasizes the "centralism" part much more than the "democratic" part.

affectionate care (严管厚爱), put equal emphasis on incentives and constraints, and stimulate the cadre corps' internal motivation and overall vitality. Do overall planning for the advancement of grassroots Party organization-building across all fields, enhance the political and organizational functions of Party organizations, and give full play to the pioneering and exemplary role of Party members. Unflaggingly implement the spirit of the CCP Central Committee's Eight-Point Regulation,⁵⁶ resolutely curb all manner of corrupt practices (不正之风), and promote the regularization and long-lasting effectiveness of work style (作风) improvement. Deeply carry out the work of rectifying formalism to reduce the burden on grassroots levels. Improve the Party and state supervision system, and strengthen regulation and supervision of the allocation and exercise of power. Maintain clear-headed determination in the never-ending fight against corruption. Advance the integrated approach of "not daring to be corrupt, not being able to be corrupt, and not wishing to be corrupt," and resolutely wage the tough, protracted, and comprehensive battle against corruption. Create a clean and upright political ecosystem.

(57) Push forward the development of socialist democracy and rule of law. Unwaveringly follow the path of socialist political development with Chinese characteristics. Uphold the organic unity of the Party's leadership, the people's status as masters of the country (人民当家作主), and ruling the country according to law (依法治国). Develop whole-process people's democracy (全过程人民民主), and improve the system of socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics. Effectively uphold, improve, and implement the system of people's congresses, ensure that state institutions exercise power and perform their duties in accordance with the law, and ensure that the democratic rights and legitimate interests of the masses of the people are safeguarded and realized. Uphold and improve the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CCP. Leverage the role of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) as a specialized consultative body, enhance coordination and cooperation among various consultative channels, and promote the broad, multi-level, and institutionalized development of deliberative democracy (协商民主). Improve grassroots democratic systems, and guarantee the people's management of grassroots public affairs and public welfare

⁵⁶ Translator's note: The Central Committee's Eight-Point Regulation (中央八项规定) is a code of conduct for Party members announced at a Politburo meeting Xi Jinping chaired in December 2012, just a few weeks into his tenure as China's top leader. The eight points encourage behaviors such as avoiding pricey receptions and banquets, reducing excessive bureaucracy and empty promises, writing clearer and shorter Party documents and state media reports about leaders' activities, avoiding luxurious foreign trips and travel, reducing Party-related inconveniences to the public such as traffic restrictions around Party meetings, Party leaders making public statements only after consulting with the Central Committee, and Party officials avoiding flashy lifestyles and expensive homes and cars.

undertakings (公益事业) in accordance with law. Improve working mechanisms for incorporating public opinion and gathering public wisdom. Better leverage the role of civic organizations and mass organizations⁵⁷ such as labor and trade unions, the Communist Youth League, and women's federations, and strengthen policy support for industrial workforce development, youth development, and the development of women and children. Promote the comprehensive development of human rights undertakings. Perfect the larger united front work layout (大统战工作格局), and consolidate and develop the broadest possible patriotic united front. Forge a strong consciousness of the community of the Chinese nation (中华民族共同体), and advance the building of the community of the Chinese nation. Adhere to the direction of the Sinicization of religion (宗教中国化) in China, and strengthen the rule of law in the governance of religious affairs. Fully implement the Party's policies on overseas Chinese affairs, and better unite the hearts and strength of overseas Chinese.

Persist in comprehensively ruling the country according to law (依法治国), and, in a coordinated manner, advance scientific legislation, strict law enforcement, impartial administration of justice, and universal observance of the law. Strengthen the implementation and oversight of the Constitution and laws, and improve the institutional mechanisms for safeguarding the unity of the national legal system. Strengthen legislative planning and review, and improve the quality of legislation. Strengthen the building of a rule-of-law-based government (法治政府), fully implement the review of normative administrative document filing (行政规范性文件备案审查), and improve mechanisms for substantively resolving administrative disputes. Advance the construction of digital platforms for political and legal affairs work,⁵⁸ and strengthen cross-departmental coordination and oversight in law enforcement and judicial activities. Regulate the exercise of judicial power, and improve mechanisms for achieving and evaluating judicial fairness, so as to increase the fairness, stability, and authoritativeness of judicial rulings. Strengthen procuratorial⁵⁹ oversight, and

⁵⁷ Translator's note: The Chinese term "civic organizations and mass organizations" (群团组织) refers to a category of groups that are separate from the CCP but are nonetheless controlled by it. Their function in the Chinese political system is to encourage non-Party members to sympathize with and obey the Party, as part of the CCP's "united front" strategy.

⁵⁸ Translator's note: The Chinese term "political and legal affairs" (政法) refers to government bodies that include the court system, procuratorates (see footnote 59, below), the Ministry of Justice and its provincial and local equivalents, the police, certain national security functions of government agencies such as counter-espionage, and "anti-cult" institutions.

⁵⁹ Translator's note: Procuratorates (检察院) are Chinese government institutions separate from the court system whose job it is to investigate and prosecute graft, abuse of power, and other corrupt and illegal practices by Chinese government officials.

strengthen public interest litigation. Safeguard personal non-property rights,⁶⁰ property rights, and personality rights⁶¹ in accordance with law. Improve long-term mechanisms for regulating law enforcement involving enterprises, and prevent and correct illegal cross-jurisdictional law enforcement and profit-seeking law enforcement. Improve the national enforcement system to effectively resolve “hard to enforce” (“执行难”) issues. Accelerate development of the foreign-related rule of law system and capabilities, and improve mechanisms for international commercial mediation, arbitration, and litigation. Strengthen supervision and inspection of leading cadres' legal compliance, and improve the working mechanisms for comprehensive rule of law evaluation. Advance the construction of a rule-of-law-based society (法治社会), creating a good environment in which the whole society esteems the rule of law, adheres strictly to rules, respects contracts, and upholds justice.

(58) Promote the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong and Macao. Unwaveringly implement the directives of “one country, two systems,” “Hong Kong people administering Hong Kong,” “Macao people administering Macao,” and a high degree of autonomy. Implement the principles of “patriots administering Hong Kong” and “patriots administering Macao,” and increase the effectiveness of governance according to law (依法治理) in Hong Kong and Macao, so as to promote their economic and social development. Support Hong Kong and Macao in better integrating into and serving the nation’s overall development. Strengthen economic, trade, S&T, and cultural cooperation between Hong Kong, Macao, and the mainland, and improve policies and measures for facilitating development and life on the mainland by Hong Kong and Macao residents. Leverage the unique advantages and vital role of Hong Kong and Macao in serving as a bridge between China and the world. Consolidate and elevate Hong Kong’s status as an international financial, shipping, and trade center, and support its development as an international center of innovative technology (国际创新科技中心). Continuously highlight Macao’s role as “one center, one platform, and one base,”⁶² and promote the appropriately diversified development of its economy.

⁶⁰ Translator's note: "Personal non-property rights" (人身权) refer to individual rights not directly related to property, such as the right to life, the right to healthcare, the right to privacy, the right to have children, and the right to change one's name.

⁶¹ Translator's note: "Personality rights" (人格权) are a subset of personal non-property rights that refer to the right of publicity (the right to keep one's likeness, image, or other identifiers from being commercially exploited without permission) and the right to privacy.

⁶² Translator's note: The phrase "one center, one platform, and one base" (“一中心、一平台、一基地”) is an abbreviation for the CCP's vision for the development of Macao Special Administrative Region. The "one center" refers to building Macao into a world travel and leisure center. The "one platform" refers to creating a service platform for business and trade cooperation between China and Lusophone (Portuguese-speaking) countries in Macao. The "one base" refers to establishing Macao as "an exchange and cooperation base in which Chinese culture is the mainstream and diverse cultures coexist."

Support Hong Kong and Macao in building themselves into international hubs for attracting high-end talent.

(59) Promote the peaceful development of cross-Strait relations, and advance the great cause of the reunification of the motherland. Deeply implement the Party's overall strategy for resolving the Taiwan issue in the new era (新时代党解决台湾问题的总体方略), resolutely combat "Taiwan independence" separatist forces, oppose interference by external forces, maintain peace and stability across the Taiwan Strait, and firmly grasp leadership and initiative in cross-Strait relations. Deepen cross-Strait exchanges and cooperation, and jointly carry forward and champion Chinese culture. Emphasizing high quality, advance the construction of cross-Strait integrated development demonstration zones (两岸融合发展示范区), strengthen industrial cooperation, and promote cross-Strait economic cooperation. Implement policies ensuring equal treatment for Taiwan compatriots, create better conditions for their study, work, and life on the mainland, and enhance the well-being of compatriots on both sides of the Taiwan Strait.

(60) Promote the building of a community of common destiny for humanity (人类命运共同体). Advocate an equal, orderly, and multipolar world, and inclusive economic globalization. Expand China's global partnership network, and promote the building of a new type of international relations (新型国际关系). Deepen development integration with China's periphery. Strengthen common security, consolidate strategic mutual trust, and build a community of common destiny with China's periphery (周边命运共同体). Maintain overall stability in relationships with great powers, and deepen solidarity and cooperation with developing countries. Implement the Global Development Initiative (全球发展倡议), Global Security Initiative (全球安全倡议), Global Civilization Initiative (全球文明倡议), and Global Governance Initiative (全球治理倡议), and lead the international order to develop in a more just and rational direction. Support the joint self-strengthening (联合自强) of the Global South, increase foreign aid, and provide more international public goods. Resolutely oppose hegemony, tyranny, and bullying. Defend international fairness and justice, and uphold the common interests of all peoples. Champion the shared values of all humankind (全人类共同价值), and promote the building of a world of lasting peace, universal security, shared prosperity, openness and inclusiveness, and a clean and beautiful environment, thereby making China's contribution to building a community of common destiny for humanity.

(61) Fully mobilize the enthusiasm, initiative, and creativity of the entire society in building Chinese-style modernization. In accordance with the spirit of this plenum, formulate national and local 15th Five-Year Plan outlines and specialized plans, forming a national system of plans that are accurately positioned, clearly defined, functionally complementary, and seamlessly linked. Strengthen the monitoring,

evaluation, and oversight of plan implementation, improve policy coordination and work collaboration mechanisms, and ensure that the Party Central Committee's decisions and deployments are effectively implemented. Carrying out the directive of respecting labor, knowledge, talent, and creativity, stimulate the whole society's drive for enterprise and innovation, and foster a vibrant atmosphere where everyone realizes their potential, talent is fully utilized, everyone is united as one, and all strive together.

The entire Party, the armed forces, and people of all ethnic groups across the country must unite even more closely around the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping as the core, strive together to basically achieve socialist modernization, and continuously open up new prospects for advancing the great causes of building China into a world power and rejuvenating the Chinese nation (民族复兴) through the comprehensive advancement of Chinese-style modernization.