

13th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development (2016-2020) 中华人民共和国国民经济和社会发展第十三个五年规划纲要 (2016-2020)

The 12th National People Congress (NPC) approved the 13th Five-Year Plan (FYP) - a blueprint for China's economic and social development from 2016 to 2020 on March 16, 2016.

With overarching principles of innovation, coordination, green development, opening up and sharing, which represent the theory of development of China, the plan strives to build a “moderately prosperous society”, by sustaining economic growth with equal emphasis on environment protection, as well as promoting inclusive development (see Table 1 for major targets).

Table 1. Major Targets in 13th FYP of Economic and Social Development

Indicator	2015	2020	Average annual growth rate	
Domestic Economy				
GDP (trillion RMB)	67.7	>92.7	>6.5	
Tertiary industry value added (%)	50.5	56	-	
Social Development				
Poverty Population in Rural Area (million)	55.75	0	-	
Basic Pension Insurance Enrolment Rate (%)	82	90	-	
Innovation				
R&D Investment Intensity (%)	2.1	2.5	[0.4]	
Patent ownership per ten thousand population (Number of Items)	6.3	1.2	[5.7]	
Contribution of S&T progress (%)	55.3	60	[4.7]	
Internet Coverage	Fixed Broadband Coverage (%)	40	70	[30]
	Mobile Broadband Coverage (%)	57	85	[28]
Resources & Environment				
Total cultivated land (100 million mu)	18.65	18.65	0	
Reduction of water use per 10,000 Yuan GDP			[23]*	
Energy Intensity per unit of GDP (%)			[15]	
Percentage of non-fossil fuels in primary energy resource consumption	12	15	[3]	
Reduction of CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (%)			[18]	
Forest growth	Forest coverage (%)	21.66	23.04	[1.38]
	Forest volume (bn m ³)	15.1	16.5	[14]
Reduction of major pollutants emission (%)	COD			[10]
	Ammonia			[10]
	Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)			[15]
	Nitrogen oxides (NO _x)			[15]
“[...]” indicates five-year cumulative amount				

The Plan aims to advance agricultural modernisation. It states that ‘agriculture should be the foundation for building a moderately prosperous society in all aspects and to achieve modernization’. The Plan calls for the acceleration of the transformation of the mode of agricultural production mode, greater efforts to construct modern agricultural industry, production and operation systems, raising agricultural quality, efficiency and competitiveness, and exploring the pathways to realize a high productivity, high efficiency, safety, resource saving and environmental friendly agriculture.

Improving agricultural productivity and increase food safety and security

China will ensure basic self-sufficiency in cereals (wheat, rice and maize), absolute self-sufficiency in staples (wheat and rice), optimizing agricultural structure, raising the productivity, quality and safety of agricultural production,

- Enhancing grain production capacity and become more able to ensure adequate supplies
- Accelerating agricultural structure adjustment
- Advancing the integration of primary, secondary and tertiary industries in the rural areas
- Enhancing the development of industry chain and value chain, widen the income channels for farmers, let farmers to share more added value.
- Ensuring safety and quality of agricultural produces
- Promoting sustainable agricultural development
- Carrying out international cooperation in agriculture

Construction of modern agricultural operation system

Developing various types of scale agricultural operation system, innovate farming operation modes.

- Developing larger scale farming operating systems
 - Encourage land consolidation; encourage various types of scale farming system.
- Cultivating new farming operating systems
- Developing socialised agricultural service systems

Improve agricultural technology, facility and information

Improving agricultural technology innovation and extension systems, accelerating agricultural mechanisation, enhancing the integration of agriculture and information technologies, and developing smart agriculture.

- Boosting the level of agricultural technology and information
 - Speeding up research on the technologies of biological breeding, agricultural machinery and facilities, and green growth.
- Enhancing the development of agricultural information systems

Improve agricultural support and protection system

- Continually increase agricultural input

- Gradually expand the scope and the scale of “green box” subsidies, readjust the “yellow box” policies. Establish arable land protection and compensation system.
- Improving the price system of agricultural products
- Innovating agricultural finance services

(The full text (in Chinese) of the 13th FYP is available at: http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2016-03/17/content_5054992.htm)

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