

Illustrated Guide to the Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee



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Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee



Time:

October 26-29, 2020



Place:

Beijing



Attendance:

198 members of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee and 166 alternate members of the CPC Central Committee



Guests:

Members of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and senior officials of relevant sectors, as well as a number of delegates to the 19th CPC National Congress who work at the grass-roots level, experts and scholars



Approved Documents:

The CPC Central Committee's proposals for the formulation of the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) for National Economic and Social Development and the Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035

Xi Expounds on CPC Proposals for China's New Development Plan

The Communist Party of China (CPC) on November 3 unveiled in full text the Party leadership's proposals for formulating the 14th Five-Year Plan and long-range goals.

An explanatory speech made by Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, on the proposals was also released.

The CPC Central Committee's proposals for formulating the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) for National Economic and Social Development and the Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035 were adopted at the Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee held in Beijing.

The drafting process officially kicked off on April 13 when a drafting group headed by Xi held its first plenary meeting.

Coordinating the formulation of the 14th Five-Year Plan and the long-range objectives through 2035 is of great significance to mobilizing and motivating the whole Party, the

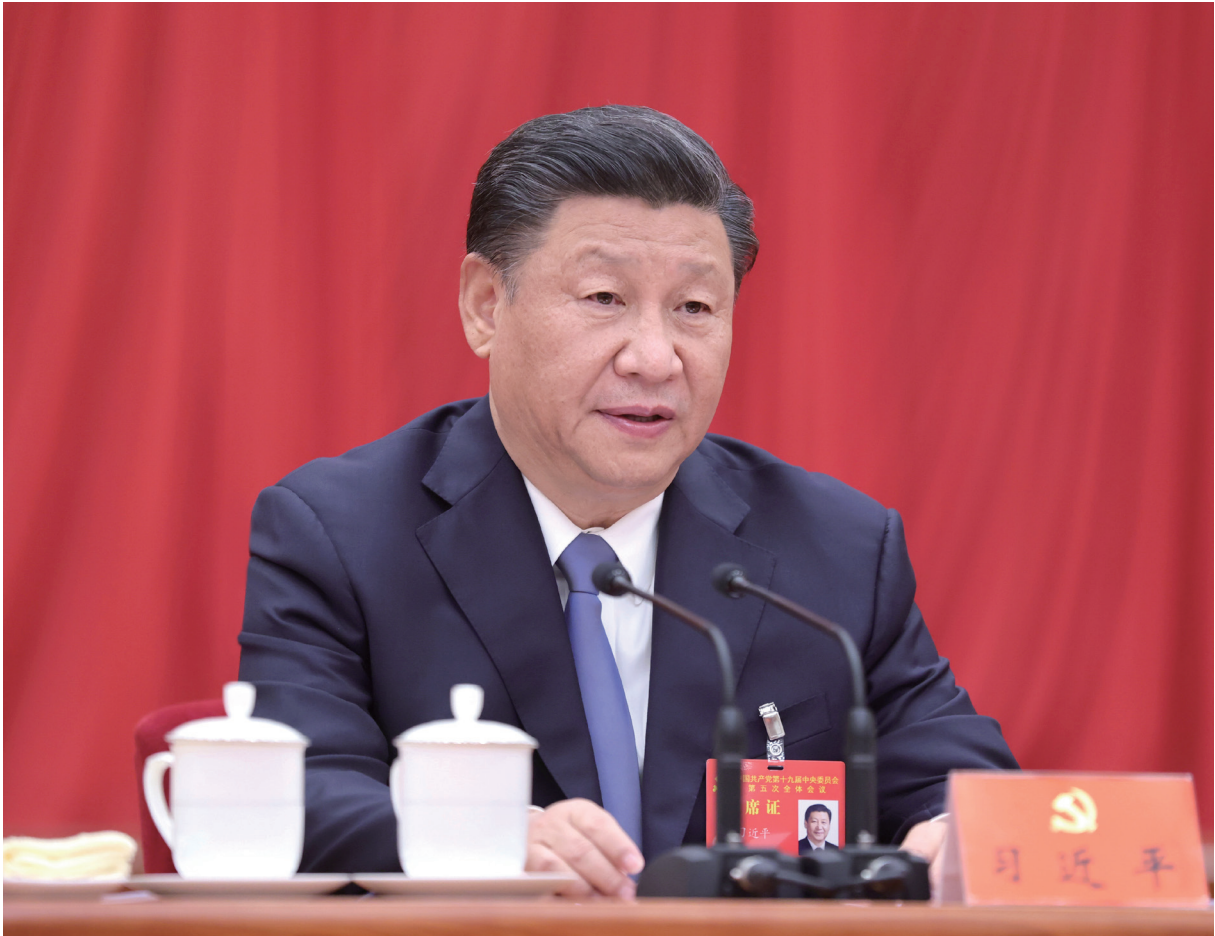
whole nation and people of all ethnic groups to overcome all risks and challenges on the road ahead and getting off to a good start in fully building a modern socialist China, Xi said in the speech, citing a consensus reached during solicitation of comments.

Extensive solicitations of comments and suggestions from various sectors were held. Online solicitations also received over 1 million comments from August 16 to 29.

The drafting group studied all the comments and suggestions sent to them piece by piece, holding discussions and revising the proposals many times, Xi said.

A total of 546 comments and suggestions have been reflected in the proposals, Xi said, calling the drafting process "a vivid example of the CPC's intraparty democracy and China's socialist democracy."

Xi underscored properly handling "five relations" -- the relations between building on past achievements and seeking innovations, between the government and the mar-



Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, makes an important speech at the Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee in Beijing, capital of China (XINHUA)

ket, between opening-up and self-reliance, between development and security and between strategy and tactics -- as the principles in drafting the proposals.

Breaking down the proposals, Xi has expounded on several key topics of the document.

High-quality development

China should focus on promoting high-quality development during its 14th Five-Year

Plan period, Xi said. This is based on the scientific assessment of the stage, environment, and conditions for the country's development.

To forestall and defuse various kinds of risks and proactively address challenges brought by external changes, China needs to focus on taking care of its own matters and improving the quality of development, said Xi.

Xi also stressed efforts to remain committed to the new development philosophy, focus on deepening the supply-side structural reform, transform the development model to deliver real benefits to all the people.

New development pattern

Establishing a new development pattern where domestic and foreign markets can boost each other with the domestic market as the mainstay is a strategic choice to raise the level of China's economic development, as well as to forge new advantages in global economic cooperation and competition, according to Xi.

In recent years, along with the changes in the global political and economic environment, the upsurge in deglobalization and the unilateralism and protectionism acts by certain country, the traditional global circulation has been notably weakened, Xi said, urging efforts to root China's development inside the country and rely more on the domestic market to achieve economic growth.

Xi called for sticking to expanding domestic demand as a strategic underpinning and fostering a positive cycle of the national economy. He also called for a supply system more compatible with the domestic demand.

The new development pattern will by no means be a closed domestic circulation, Xi said, stressing that it is instead an open dual circulation involving both domestic and foreign markets.

Promoting a large-scale and smooth domestic economic circulation will help better attract global resources, meet domestic needs, elevate industrial and technological development and foster new advantages in global economic cooperation and competition.

Economic development targets

Xi said that China's economy has the hope and potential to maintain long-term stable development.

It is "completely possible" for China to meet the current standards for high-income countries by the end of the 14th Five-Year Plan period and to double the total economic volume or per capita income by 2035, he said.

There will be many unstable and uncertain factors in the external environment in the coming period as many risks and hidden dangers may impact the domestic economic development, said Xi, adding that the COVID-19 pandemic has a far-reaching impact and the world economy may continue to suffer from a downturn.

He stressed that the medium- and long-term goals should pay more attention to the economic structure optimization so as to guide all parties to focus their work on improving the quality and efficiency of development.

Common prosperity

Reiterating the importance of "common prosperity," Xi said it is an essential requirement of socialism and the shared aspiration of all Chinese people.

It is necessary to further emphasize promoting common prosperity for everyone as

China embarks on a journey to fully build a modern socialist country, Xi said.

The proposals called for “more notable and substantial progress in promoting common prosperity for everyone,” and “solid efforts to push forward common prosperity,” Xi noted.

Such expressions were included, for the first time, in the documents of the CPC Central Committee plenary sessions, Xi said, adding that the expectations strike a balance between necessity and feasibility, and will be conducive to advancing common prosperity for everyone.

In the explanatory speech, Xi also underlined ensuring both development and security as well as the need to uphold a systematic concept in development during the 14th Five-Year Plan period.

Achieving “*xiaokang*” goal on schedule

Xi said China can achieve the goal to complete the building of a moderately prosperous (*xiaokang*) society in all respects on

schedule.

It remains the Party’s firm commitment to the people to comprehensively build a moderately prosperous society of a higher level for the benefit of more than 1 billion people by the time when the CPC marks its 100th founding anniversary, Xi said.

In 2020, China’s gross domestic product (GDP) is expected to exceed 100 trillion yuan, the people’s living standards will significantly improve, all rural impoverished population will be lifted out of poverty by current standards, the development targets set in the country’s 13th Five-Year Plan can be attained on schedule, and the goal to complete the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects can be achieved on schedule, Xi said.

He said the CPC Central Committee will carry out systematic assessment and review of the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects in the first half of 2021 before officially announcing the achievement of moderate prosperity throughout the society. 📌

(Source: Xinhua News Agency)

Key CPC Session Draws 15-Year Roadmap For China's Modernization

The Communist Party of China (CPC) has charted the course for China's development in the next 15 years to guide the country's march toward modernization.

Details of the blueprint were unveiled in a communiqué issued after the conclusion of the four-day Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee on October 29. The roles of innovation, real economy, a strong domestic market, rural vitalization and green development were underscored for China's growth.

The session adopted the Party leadership's proposals for formulating the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) for National Economic and Social Development and the Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035.

Noting that "a victory is in sight" in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, the communiqué stresses that fully building a modern socialist China is part of the four-pronged comprehensive strategy

for the 14th Five-Year Plan period.

Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, made an important speech at the session. He also delivered a work report of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee to the session.

The work of the Political Bureau was fully acknowledged, says the communiqué, adding that China has seen its economic growth beat expectations, people's living standards ensured, and the overall situation of society maintained stable over the past year.

Progress made in the past five years was highlighted: China's gross domestic product (GDP) is expected to cross the 100-trillion-yuan (\$14.93 trillion) mark in 2020; 55.75 million rural residents were lifted out of poverty; the annual grain output has remained above 650 million tonnes for five consecutive years; China has built the world's largest social security system, etc.

The communiqué says China is still in an

important period of strategic opportunity for development at present and for the foreseeable future, but there are new developments in both opportunities and challenges.

Targets through 2035

The session raised a set of long-range objectives for China to basically achieve socialist modernization by 2035.

- China's economic and technological strength, and composite national strength will increase significantly. A new stride will be made in the growth of the economy and the per capita income of urban and rural residents. Making major breakthroughs in core technologies in key areas, China will become a global leader in innovation;

- New industrialization, IT application, urbanization, and agricultural modernization will be basically achieved. China will finish building a modernized economy;

- The modernization of China's system and capacity for governance will be basically achieved. The people's rights to participate and to develop as equals will be adequately protected. The rule of law for the country, the government, and society will be basically in place;

- China will become a strong country in culture, education, talent, sports and health. The well-rounded development of all people and social etiquette and civility will be significantly enhanced. China's cultural soft power

will grow much stronger;

- Eco-friendly ways of work and life will be advanced to cover all areas of society. Carbon emission will steadily decline after reaching a peak, and there will be a fundamental improvement in the environment with the goal of building a Beautiful China basically reached;

- The opening-up will reach a new stage with substantial growth of the country's strengths for participating in international economic cooperation and competition;

- The per capita GDP will reach the level of moderately developed countries. The size of the middle-income group will be significantly expanded. Equitable access to basic public services will be ensured. Disparities in urban-rural development, in development between regions, and in living standards will be significantly reduced;

- The implementation of the Peaceful China initiative will be promoted to a higher level. The modernization of national defense and the military will be basically achieved;

- People will lead a better life, and more notable and substantial progress will be achieved in promoting well-rounded human development and achieving common prosperity for everyone.

Targets for 14th Five-Year Plan

The session also laid down a set of guiding principles to be followed, and major eco-



Xi Jinping, Li Keqiang, Li Zhanshu, Wang Yang, Wang Huning, Zhao Leji and Han Zheng attend the Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in Beijing, capital of China (XINHUA)

economic and social development targets for the next five years.

For the 14th Five-Year Plan period, China will speed up fostering a new development pattern where domestic and foreign markets can boost each other, with the domestic market as the mainstay, the communiqué says.

China will strive to make new strides in economic development during the period. It aims to realize sustained and healthy economic development on the basis of a marked improvement in quality and efficiency.

With new steps to be taken in reform and opening up, China will further improve its socialist market economy and basically complete the building of a high-standard market system.

China's social etiquette and civility shall be further enhanced, while the core socialist values shall be embraced by the people. The country aims to make new progress in building an ecological civilization, boost the well-being of people, and enhance governance capacity.

Development priorities

Several development priorities were highlighted. Placed at the top of the priorities is upholding the central role of innovation in the modernization drive and implementing the innovation-driven development strategy.

The country must also continue to take

the real economy as the focus of its economic development, unswervingly build itself into a manufacturer of quality and enhance its strength in cyberspace and digital technology.

It must nurture a strong domestic market and establish a new development pattern, comprehensively deepen reform in pursuit of a high-level socialist market economy, prioritize the development of agriculture and rural areas, fully advance rural vitalization, and push forward coordinated regional development and a new type of urbanization, among others.

The communiqué stresses that the overall leadership of the CPC must be upheld to re-

alize the 14th Five-Year Plan and achieve the long-range objectives set for 2035.

It also says that China is committed to maintaining lasting prosperity and stability in Hong Kong and Macao as well as advancing the peaceful development of cross-strait relations and national reunification.

China will hold high the banner of peace, development, cooperation, and mutual benefit, and strive to create a favorable external environment and promote the building of a new type of international relations and a community with a shared future for humanity, it adds. 🇨🇳

(Source: Xinhua News Agency)



The Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee presides over the Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee. The session was held in Beijing from October 26 to 29 (XINHUA)

Formulation of the 14th Five-Year Plan

The Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) will be held in Beijing in October, according to a decision made at a CPC Central Committee Political Bureau meeting on July 30. Attendees will assess the proposals for formulating the 14th Five-Year (2021-2025) Plan for Social and Economic Development and future targets for 2035.

1

July 30, 2020

During the legislative session of the Standing Committee of the 13th National People's Congress, lawmakers deliberated a report on a research project for the compilation of the 14th Five-Year Plan.

2

August 10, 2020

Online public opinion on compiling the 14th Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development was solicited. Over 1.01 million suggestions were collected by August 29.

3

August 16-29, 2020

The Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee met on September 28 to discuss a report on seeking public opinion about a CPC document on the formulation of the 14th Five-Year (2021-2025) Plan for Economic and Social Development and the Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035. The document, after being revised based on opinions expressed at the meeting, will be submitted for deliberation at the Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee, held in Beijing from October 26 to 29, according to a decision at the meeting.

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September 28, 2020

Xi Jinping's Footprints: Symposiums Held and Provinces Visited by Xi to Solicit Suggestions for the 14th Five-Year Plan

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Symposiums

President Xi Jinping, also General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee and Chairman of the Central Military Commission, presided over many important meetings and traveled across the country in 2020 to conduct in-depth studies on the 14th Five-Year Plan.

August 25
symposium with non-CPC personages

September 11
symposium with scientists

September 17
symposium with grassroots representatives

August 24
symposium with experts in economic and social fields

August 20
symposium on advancing integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta

July 28
symposium with non-CPC personages

July 21
symposium with entrepreneurs



Xi Jinping presides over and delivers a speech at a symposium held on September 11 by the CPC Central Committee to heed opinions from scientists (XINHUA)

China's Economic and Social Development



Enhanced National Strength

China's gross domestic product (GDP) totaled **99.1 trillion yuan** (\$14.8 trillion) in 2019, accounting for **16 percent** of the global economy and contributing about **30 percent** to world economic growth.

In 2019, China's per capita GDP exceeded the **10,000-dollar** mark for the first time as the size of its middle-income group continued to expand.

From 2015 to 2019, more than **60 million** new jobs were created in urban areas.

The overall prices **remained stable**. China's foreign exchange reserves maintained above **\$3 trillion**.

The total output of grain has remained above **650 million tonnes** for many years in a row.

The value-added output of the manufacturing industry has **topped the world** for many years.

The value-added output of the service sector accounted for **53.9 percent** of GDP in 2019, up **3.4 percentage points** from 2015.

By the end of 2019, China's high-speed railway network topped **35,000 km**, accounting for more than **two thirds** of the world's total.

China has more than **140,000 km** of expressways, ranking **first in the world**.

Steady progress has been made in 5G commercial use.



A bullet train runs through the Juyongguan Tunnel of the Beijing-Zhangjiakou High-Speed Railway in Beijing on October 6 (XINHUA)

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An unmanned carrier with artificial intelligence and 5G technologies operates in the workshop of a digital technology company in Zaozhuang, Shandong Province in east China, on October 26 (XINHUA)

Workers of a company in Chongqing, southwest China, make masks on March 2 (XINHUA)





Harvesters at work in a wheat field in a village in Dengzhou, Henan Province in central China, on May 26 (XINHUA)



A farmer loads harvested wheat onto a truck in Xinghuliu, a village in Liaocheng, Shandong Province in east China, on June 15 (XINHUA)



The construction site of the Beijing-Xiongan intercity railway in Xiongan New Area, Hebei Province in north China on July 24 (XINHUA)



The Jinan-Tai'an Expressway in Shandong Province, east China, is put into operation on October 27. The 55.9-km expressway has shortened the travel time between the two cities to half an hour (XINHUA)



A container is loaded onto a China-Europe freight train at the Haicang Station in Xiamen, Fujian Province in southeast China, on April 25 (XINHUA)



A robot grabs a drink for visitors at the 2019 World 5G Conference held in Beijing, on November 21, 2019 (XINHUA)



Boosted New De- velopments

In 2019, China's total retail sales of consumer goods, a major indicator of consumption growth, exceeded **40 trillion yuan** (\$5.98 trillion). And the contribution of final consumption expenditure to GDP remained at around **60 percent**.

From 2015 to 2019, the added value of strategic emerging industries grew at an annual average of **10.4 percent** in real terms.

In 2019, China ranked **14th** in the Global Innovation Index, **moving up three spots** from the previous year.

The total investment in R&D ranked the **second in the world**.

The rate of the urban population against the total population stood at **60.6 percent** in China at the end of 2019, up **4.5 percentage points** from that of 2015.

Energy consumption per unit of GDP dropped **13.2 percent** between 2015 and 2019.

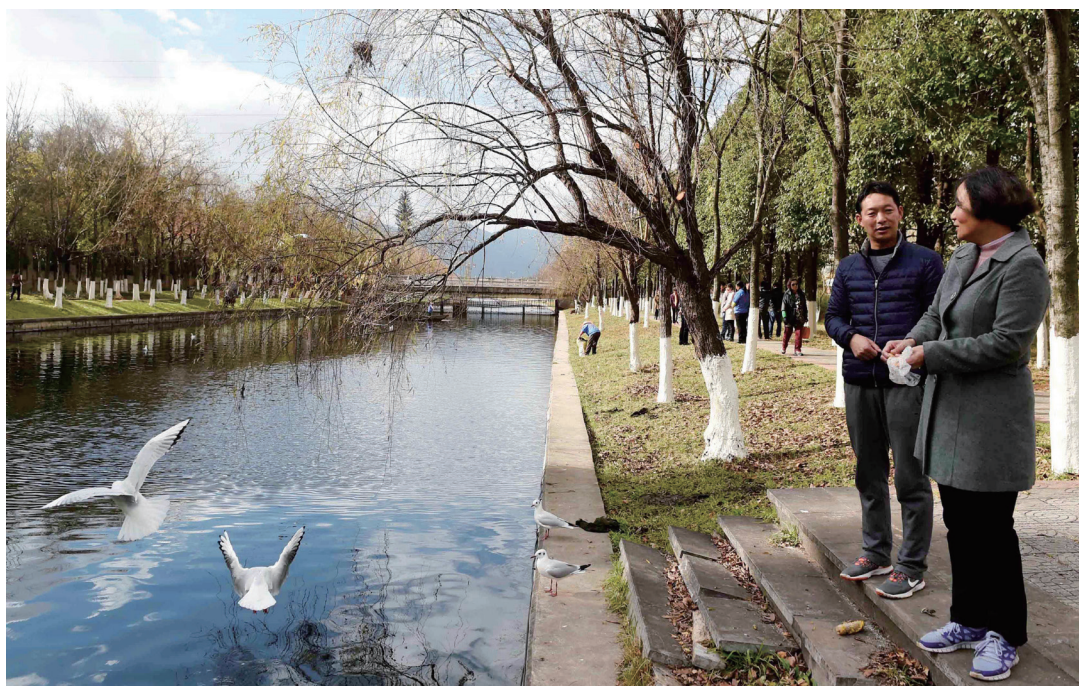
The share of good air quality days in China's 337 cities at or above the prefecture level hit **82 percent** in 2019.

Some **74.9 percent** of surface water monitored was graded Class I to III (good quality) in 2019, up **8.9 percentage points** from 2015.

The number of pilot free trade zones was expanded to **21**.



Robots and intelligent equipment for warehousing, logistics and manufacturing processes and supply chains developed by Megvii, an AI solution provider, are displayed at China International Fair for Trade in Services on September 6 (XINHUA)



Yang Feng, a river chief in Xinhe Community in Kunming, Yunnan Province, consults a local resident on pollution control efforts on January 6, 2017



A Chinese traditional medicine robot pulse a patient at China International Fair for Trade in Services on September 7. It can interact with people through TCM diagnosis, and provides services such as physical examination and health consultation (XINHUA)



A robot workshop in the hi-tech industrial zone in Tangshan, Hebei Province in north China, on April 29 (XINHUA)



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A hi-tech industrial zone in Yulin, Shaanxi Province, on May 26. The area was covered by sand dunes of Maowusu Desert, China's eighth largest desert that spanned across 42,200 square kilometers in Ningxia, Shaanxi and Inner Mongolia in northwest China, 20 years ago (XINHUA)



A live-streaming hostess sells edible fungus through live-streaming in Zhashui County, Shaanxi Province in northwest China, on July 21. E-commerce has helped many people get out of poverty (XINHUA)



Improved People's Livelihood

From 2016 to 2019, more than **50 million** poor people in Chinese rural areas shook off poverty.

The per capita net income of the poor rose from **3,416 yuan** (\$510.9) in 2015 to **9,808 yuan** (\$1,466.8) in 2019, an average annual growth of **30.2 percent**.

China's per capita disposable income stood at **30,733 yuan** (\$4,461.95) in 2019, an increase of **39.9 percent** over 2015.

The Engel's coefficient, which measures food expenditures as a proportion of total household spending, dropped to **28.2 percent** in 2019, down **2.4 percentage points** from 2015.

Household appliances were popularized, and the average ownership of cars per 100 households reached **35.3**.

By commencing renovation projects on **21.57 million** homes from 2016 to 2019, China has already exceeded its target for housing renovation in rundown urban areas set for the 13th Five-Year Plan period (2016-2020), which was renovating 20 million homes.

In 2019, the rate for nine-year compulsory education was **94.8 percent**, the gross enrollment rate of higher education exceeded **50 percent**, and the average education for the working-age population reached **10.7 years**.

The average life expectancy of the Chinese people reached **77.3 years** as of the end of 2019.



A technician works at an edible mushroom laboratory at the relocation area in Lianhua Village of Pengshui County, Chongqing in southwest China, on March 10. In recent years, the local authorities have set up edible mushroom production chain, agricultural products processing companies and public service facilities around the relocation area, as a way to help villagers start their new life (XINHUA)



A live-streamer dances during an online event to promote local farm products in Luopu, a county in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, northwest China, on September 26. Luopu and nine other last impoverished counties in the region were announced to be poverty-free by the regional government on October 19 (XINHUA)



Aerial photo taken on August 31, 2019 shows Central Primary School of Fuwen Township at Fuwen Village of Chun'an County in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province in east China (XINHUA)



Students play at a primary school in Dongxiang Autonomous County, Linxia Hui Autonomous Prefecture, Gansu Province in northwest China, on May 29 (XINHUA)



Villagers receive routine check-up at a rheumatism research base in the village of Caiqutang in Yangbajain Township, in Lhasa, Tibet Autonomous Region, southwest China, on August 27 (XINHUA)

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**Producer: The Press Office, International Department of the
CPC Central Committee**

Content Provider: Beijing Review

Contact Us

Postal Address: 4 Fuxing Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100860, China

Fax: (8610) 83907364

Email: pressoffice@yeah.net

