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Opinions of the State Council on Implementing New Development Concepts to Boost Agricultural Modernization and Comprehensively Build a Moderately Affluent Society

(December 31, 2015)

The Fifth Plenary Session of the Eighteenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China adopted Suggestions of the CPC Central Committee on the 13th Five Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development, making arrangements for agricultural and rural development in the new era. All localities and departments shall stick to and implement development concepts upholding innovation, coordination, green development, opening up, and sharing, so as to promote agricultural modernization and build a moderately affluent society for all that include hundreds of millions of farmers.

The Twelfth Five Year Plan period will be another golden era for agricultural and rural development. Food production has been increasing at a huge margin for years, making a leap in comprehensive agricultural productivity. Farmers' income has been increasing rapidly, reversing the growing gap in income between urban and rural residents. Rural infrastructure and public services have been improving significantly, bettering rural residents' livelihood. The rural society is stable and harmonious, establishing a solid foundation for the Party's leadership in rural areas. Practice proves that the Policy on Agriculture, Rural Areas and Farmers is completely right and is fully supported by hundreds of millions of farmers.

Currently, China's agricultural and rural development is witnessing significant changes, creating both favourable environments and problems waiting to be solved. On the one hand, it is agreed throughout the Party that shortcomings in rural and agricultural development need to be identified and overcome, providing a driving force for addressing the Three Rural Issues. The new urbanization has been developing rapidly, boosting agricultural and rural development supported by industrial and urban development. Consumption patterns of urban and rural residents have been rapidly undergoing upgrading, considerably driving agricultural and rural development. A new round of science and technological and industrial revolution have been springing up, giving impetus for the transformation and upgrading of agricultural development. All kinds of reforms in rural areas are also unfolding comprehensively, generating inexhaustible motivation for rural and agricultural modernization. On the other hand, against the backdrop of the new normal economic development, how to ensure stable and rapid growth of farmers' income, narrow the gap in income between urban and rural residents so as to comprehensively build a moderately affluent society are historic tasks that must be accomplished. With growing restraints in the environment and natural resources, key

challenges that must be addressed include restructuring agricultural development pattern, ensuring adequate supply of agricultural products like staple food, and achieving green development and sustainable use of resources. With growing impacts of global agricultural product market, it is also of great importance to coordinate and make good use of domestic and global markets to enhance China's agriculture competitiveness and take the initiative of market competition. Agriculture is the foundation for comprehensively building a moderately affluent society and achieving modernization. We shall take our responsibilities to properly handle the Three Rural Issues in a timely manner. Agriculture, farmers and rural areas shall always be prioritized and the Three Rural Issues shall always be the centre of the Party's work. We shall continue to support and benefit farmers and improve their livelihood, and make more efforts to build a moderately affluent society in a comprehensive manner in rural areas. Modern agriculture shall continue to be developed and farmers' income increased. We also need to facilitate the development of the new socialist countryside in order to build up the momentum of agricultural and rural development.

During the Thirteenth Five Year Plan Period, socialism with Chinese characteristics shall be upheld. We need to stick to the guidelines set in the Eighteenth National People's Congress, and the Third, Fourth and Fifth Plenary Sessions of the Eighteenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, and the Deng Xiaoping Theory, the Three Represents, the Scientific Outlook on Development, and guidelines set in various talks given by President Xi, to comprehensively build a moderately, push forward reforms, underpin the rule of law and strengthen the comprehensive management over the Party, on the basis of which we need to address the Three Rural Issues with new rationales, strengthen the developmental advantages of rural areas and agriculture, promote innovation as the driving force of development, underpin agricultural supply-side reform, accelerate agricultural restructuring, ensure stable development and growth of agriculture and farmers' income respectively, foster agricultural modernization via efficient, safe and environmentally friendly development, promote the development of both urbanization and infrastructure in rural areas, so that all farmers can be involved in the cause of modernization and enjoy its fruits.

By 2020, construction of modern agriculture should make visible progress, food production shall be increased, national food security and supply of major agricultural products shall be guaranteed, and the quality and efficiency of the agricultural product supply system shall be significantly improved. Living standards of farmers shall achieve a comprehensive affluence level, the per capita income of rural residents shall double compared to the 2010 level, and the income gap between urban and rural residents shall continue to be narrowed. The rural poor under China's current standards shall be alleviated out of poverty, poverty-stricken counties shall be alleviated out of poverty, and we also need to address regional holistic poverty; the competitiveness of farmers and civilization of rural areas shall be significantly improved, and the construction of a new socialist countryside shall be promoted; rural basic economic system, agricultural support and protection system, the governance of rural society, and the development of urban-rural integration mechanism shall be further optimized.

I. Continue to consolidate the foundation of modern agriculture to improve agricultural quality, efficiency and competitiveness

To vigorously promote the modernization of agriculture, we must strengthen the material equipment and technical support, in an effort to build the industrial system, production system and management system of modern agriculture. We shall implement

storing grain in the land and producing food via agricultural technology strategies, promote the coordination and development of food, cash crops and feed, promote the common development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fisheries, promote the integration and development of planting, breeding and processing, and promote the integration and development of the first, second and industries, so as to achieve the promising development of agriculture.

1. Promote high-standard farmland cultivation on a large scale. Increase and integrate investment, innovate investment and financing mechanisms, and accelerate the construction, so that by 2020, 8 million mu (10 million as possible) concentrated, large-scale, flood-resistant, drought-resistant, and high-and-stable yield, and eco-friendly high standard farmland shall be cultivated. Integrate and improve the planning of cultivation, and unify cultivation standards, regulatory assessment mechanism, and statistics. Improve building standards and supporting facilities. Optimize the layout of cultivation, and give priority to the cultivation of high-standard farmland in major grain producing areas. Improve the supervision, management and guarding mechanisms, and identify the responsibility. The high-standard farmland shall be designated as permanent basic farmland and receive special protection. The cultivation of high-standard farmland shall be included in the assessment of local governments' farmland protection tasks.

2. Promote large-scale irrigation and water conservancy construction. Water conservancy infrastructure construction shall be seen as the priority. By 2020, the effective irrigation area shall exceed 10 million mu, and the effective utilization coefficient of irrigation water shall be increased to 0.55 or more. Accelerate the construction of major water conservancy projects. Actively promote the construction of connectivity projects among rivers, lakes, reservoirs, and waters. Optimize the spatial layout of water resources in order to increase the capacity of the water environment. Accelerate the construction of large and medium irrigation districts and accelerate subsequent renovation construction, water-saving transformation, and the upgrading and transformation of large-scale irrigation and drainage pumping stations. Optimize small-sized water conservancy facilities, strengthen the renovation of rural rivers and lakes silt, construct "Five Small Projects" on hills, field drains, rainwater collecting and storage facilities, and water-saving irrigation facilities in ranches, and cultivate more grassland for feed. Develop the regional large-scale efficient water-saving irrigation, and actively promote the advanced and suitable water-saving irrigation technologies. Continue to implement management on medium and small-sized rivers, flash floods and geological disasters. Promote developing finance to support water conservancy construction. Steadily push forward the comprehensive reforms of agricultural water prices, control the total amount of agricultural water use and quota, determine reasonable prices of agricultural water, and establish water-saving incentives and precision subsidy mechanisms to improve the efficiency of agricultural water use. Optimize the system of the initial allocation of water using rights, and nurture water using rights trading market. Push forward in-depth reforms on small-sized rural water conservancy property rights system, and innovate the management and protection mechanisms. Encourage social capital to participate in the construction of small-sized water conservancy construction and guarding projects.

3. Strengthen the promotion of modern agricultural innovation. Agricultural science and technology innovation ability should be basically able to lead developing countries. Reap research outputs that reach the world leading level in major basic agricultural theory and cutting-edge core technologies. Coordinate various types of agricultural science and technology resources. Construct science and technology innovation centres of modern

agricultural industry. Implement key projects of agricultural science and technology innovation, and focus on making breakthroughs in key technologies such as biological breeding, farm machinery and equipment, intelligent agriculture, environmental protection and other fields. Strengthen the construction of the technology system of modern agricultural industry. Strengthen the development and regulation agricultural transgenic technology and promote them in a prudent manner on the basis of ensuring safety. Accelerate the development of high-end agricultural equipment and key core components, enhance the mechanization of major crop production and promote the modernization of forestry equipment. Promote the "Internet Plus" modern agriculture, utilizing the Internet of Things, cloud computing, big data, mobile Internet and other modern information technology to promote the transformation and upgrading of the agricultural industry chain. Develop intelligent meteorological technology and the application of remote sensing technology in agriculture. Deepen the reform of agricultural science and technology mechanism, improve the incentive mechanism of achievement transmission and develop talent mobility policy in favour of coordinated innovation. Strengthen agricultural intellectual property protection, and crack down on violations. Promote green, high-yield, efficient food production. Optimize the agricultural science and technology promotion system that meets the requirements of the development of modern agriculture. Provide precision support for grass-root agricultural technology promotion service institutions. Encourage universities and research institutes to provide agricultural technical services. Implement science and technology envoy regime and encourage and support envoys to go to the front line of innovation and help with business start-ups. Give full play to the role of rural professional technology associations. Encourage the development of agricultural high-tech enterprises. Deepen the construction of national modern agriculture demonstration zones and national agricultural science and technology parks.

4. Develop modern seed industry. Promote the integration of crop breeding and promotion, and enhance the capability of independent innovation of seed industry, in order to protect the security of seed industry. Further promote reforms of research interests' allocation of seed industry. Develop sharing and transfer mechanisms of research interests. Develop the categorized management mechanism of researchers. Implement modern seed industry construction projects and major innovation projects. Comprehensively push forward major joint scientific research projects. Cultivate and promote new breeds that are suitable for mechanized production, high-quality, high-yield, resistant to pests and diseases, highly adaptable. Speed up the new round of upgrading of breeds of major food crops. Accelerate the construction of Hainan, Gansu, Sichuan national seed breeding and manufacturing base and regional breeding base. Strengthen the core status of enterprises in breeding innovation, and enhance the international competitiveness of modern seed companies. Implement livestock genetic improvement programs, and accelerate the development of new breeds of excellent livestock. Carry out the quality census of seed resources and enhance protection and utilization efforts. Implement the seed law, and comprehensively promote the rule of law of seeds. Increase seed counterfeiting and rights protection efforts.

5. Give full play to the leading role of various forms of the scaled operation. Adhere to the principle of farmer-based, family-run mode. Encourage new agricultural business entities and service entities to be the backbone of modern agriculture development. Give full play to scaled operation of various forms in agricultural machinery and the application, green development and market development and other aspects of scientific and technological achievements. Improve taxation, credit, insurance, land supply, electricity supply, project support and other policies. Foster the formation of the policy system of new business entities

of agriculture. Give full play to the guiding role of government finance. Encourage large-scale operators to increase production inputs. Adapt to the new development needs of business entities and services for agriculture, and allow using the increased arable land after integration to improve farmland facilities. Carry out pilot reforms on loans of scaled grain producers. Actively cultivate new agricultural business entities, including family farms, specialized large, farmer cooperatives, and agricultural industrialization leading enterprises. Support multiple types of new agricultural service bodies to carry out large-scale specialized services, such as outsourced and coordinated farming and breeding and land trusts. Utilize meteorological and technical services to promote agricultural development. Support the implementation of the agricultural social service projects, and expand innovation pilot projects of the mechanism of government purchasing agricultural public services. Accelerate the development of agricultural production service industry. Optimize the access, supervision and risk prevention mechanisms of industrial and commercial capital leasing agricultural land. Improve the management system of counties. Strengthen management services of land circulation and scaled operation.

6. Speed up the cultivation of new professional farmers. The cultivation of professional farmers will be included in the national development plans for education and training, with an education and training system for professional farmers taking shape, developing professional farmers into major contributors to agricultural modernization. Agriculture vocational education shall be promoted and full-time secondary agriculture vocational education shall be applicable for national aid system. Tap into medium and high vocational education resources and encourage farmers to accept part-time on-site vocational education while retaining farming. Cultivate new-type leaders for agricultural business entities and strive to complete their basic training within 5 years. Enhance agriculture-related full-time education by encouraging the development of relevant majors in agriculture-related academies; establish a sound system of agricultural broadcasting and television; and promote directed training for professional farmers. Encourage interested rural youth, returned migrant workers, outreach agricultural technicians, rural college & vocational school graduates and become professional farmers and devote to agricultural modernization. Optimize the use of fiscal fund for assisting agriculture and assign a certain amount to the cultivation of professional farmers. Relevant experiences across the country shall be considered to establish a sound support system for professional farmers and related policies shall be directed to favour professional farmers that meet certain standards. Competent local governments shall be encouraged to explore pension insurance schemes for professional farmers.

7. Optimize agricultural production structure and regional layout. A broader view of food production shall be established in order to exploit food resources in an all-round and multi-approach manner in the entire country and therefore satisfy the increasingly diverse demand for food. On the basis of ensuring near self-sufficiency of grains and absolute food security, a modernized agricultural structure and distribution layout that suit the market demands and the natural resources condition shall be formed, in order to increase agricultural income comprehensively. Initiate and implement farming restructuring plans to stabilize the production of rice and wheat while reducing appropriately the growing of corn in non-advantageous regions. Develop major grain producing areas into core grain producing area. Extend the grain-to-feed pilot project and speed up the establishment of a modernized forage grass and feed industry. Rationalize the statistical calibre for grain. Formulate guidelines for the identification of functional regions for grain production and reserved regions for soybean, cotton, oil plants, sugar cane and other major agricultural products. Promote the development of potatoes into a staple food. Speed up the husbandry modernization by adjusting the

regional layout of farming according to environmental capacity, improving the structure of poultry and livestock farming, developing herbivorous animal husbandry, and forming an industrial development pattern based on massive production and intensive management. Launch and implement demonstration projects of recycling agriculture that combines planting and breeding in order to promote the combination of planting of breeding and the recycling development of farming. Improve fishery administration and fishing harbours. Foster the development of dry farming, tropical farming, high-quality indigenous coarse, indigenous economic forestry, woody oil plants, bamboo, rattans flowers and under-forest economy.

8. Coordinate the two markets and two resources on international and domestic levels to its fullest potential. Improve the strategic layout of agricultural openness; properly arrange the import and export of agricultural products; create a policy system where foreign agricultural trade and domestic agricultural development are mutually facilitating; and balance the missions of catering domestic demands, promoting restructuring, protecting domestic industries and upholding farmers' interests. Further support agricultural exports; consolidate the traditional advantage in agricultural exports; nurture new competitive advantages; and expand the exports of indigenous and high value-added agricultural products. Guarantee absolute food security by making use of international resources and international market, optimizing domestic agricultural structure and alleviating the pressure on resources and the environment. Establish a better global layout of agricultural imports; diversify import sources; and foster stable business relations that are mutually beneficial. Improve trade remedy mechanisms and compensation mechanisms for industrial damage. Strengthen border management; carry out in-depth comprehensive governance; and combat agricultural smuggling. The plans for agriculture-related international cooperation shall be formulated and implemented with a holistic view. Promote the cooperation in agricultural investment, trade, science and technology, and animal and plant quarantine with countries and regions along the Belt and Road, as well as neighbouring countries and regions. Encourage Chinese companies to conduct various multinational operations; boost international cooperation in the links of agricultural products including processing, storage, transport, and trade; and nurture grain dealers and agricultural enterprise groups with international competitiveness.

II. Reinforce resources conservation and ecological restoration to develop green agriculture

In order to promote agricultural sustainable development, the idea that to develop green agriculture is to protect the ecological environment must be wide-spread and a new agricultural development pattern that features efficient use of resources, stability in ecological system, good producing environment and high-quality and safe products.

9. Enhance the conservation and efficient use of agricultural resources. A system of policies and technical support shall be established towards effect conservation and efficient use of agricultural resources in order to fundamentally change the overly intensive and extensive exploitation of resources. A most strict protection system for arable land must be upheld; the arable land minimum must be maintained; the identification of permanent farmland shall be completed; rural land regulation and management shall be implemented; and the amount, quality and ecological condition of farmland shall be protected in a balanced and holistic way. Implement and improve the system of requisition-compensation balance of arable land; the amount, quality and characteristics (dry land or paddy fields) of the required

land and the compensated land shall be of the same; and deforestation for the purpose of cultivate farmland shall be strictly prohibited. For farmland that will be used for construction, the arable layer shall be peeled off for recycle. A double-way control of the total amount and intensity of construction land shall be exercised to strictly limit amount of rural collective-owned construction land. Improve the compensation mechanism for the protection of arable land. Take necessary measures to retain and improve the quality of arable land; enhance the evaluation and monitoring of arable land quality; and extend the pilot project for protecting and utilize black soil in the Northeast. Launch the technology demonstration project for Bohai granary; increase scientific and technical support; and speed up the transformation of saline and alkaline land. Build experimentation demonstration plots of sustainable agriculture. Draw the bottom lines for agricultural space protection and ecological space protection. Implement the strictest management system for water resources; reinforce the rigid constraint of the "three red lines" for water resources management; and exercise a double-way control over the total amount and intensity of water resources consumption. Strengthen underground water monitoring and conduct comprehensive management in overexploited area. Implement the use regulation for bank lines of rivers, lakes and other types of waters. Improve the construction and management of natural reserves and conduct mandatory protection over critical ecological systems and species resources. Carry out rescuing conservation programmes for endangered wild life and establish care and breeding centre as well as gene banks. Strengthen import and export management of wild life. Crack down illegal trade of endangered wild life and related products, including ivory.

10. Promote the governance of major agricultural environment problems. Formulate the framework of policies, regulations and rules and create technological paths in order to curb the deterioration of agroecological environment and achieve tangible effect. A general plan for the governance of major agricultural environment problems shall be implemented and improved. The control of agricultural nonpoint source pollution should be enhanced; the "zero growth action" of fertilizers and pesticides shall be implemented, regional demonstration programs for the recycling and safe disposal of farm waste shall be initiated. Agricultural modes that are highly efficient, ecological and circulative shall be actively promoted. Explore and implement pilot projects for fallow crop rotation system. Conduct comprehensive treatment of groundwater funnel area, areas contaminated by heavy metal and areas with severe ecological degradation through multiple approaches including crop rotation, fallow, de-farming and alternative planting.

11. Strengthen the conservation and restoration of agroecological environment. The ecological conservation and restoration projects for mountains, waters, forests, farmland and lakes shall be implemented in order to conduct integrated protection, systemic restoration and comprehensive treatment. Raise forest coverage above 23% and guarantee more than 800 million mu wetland. Carry out a new round of extensive farmland-to-forest and farmland-to-grassland restoration. Extend the scope of returning graze land to grassland. A new round of reward and compensation policies for ecological conservation on the grassland shall be implemented with the amount of reward and compensation raised appropriately. Wetland conservation and restoration project shall be launched and farmland-to-wet-land restoration shall be carried out. Establish a system to conduct sealed conservation of the desertified land. We shall re-cultivate and utilize the land in abandoned mining sites and the land damaged by natural disasters. We should carry out large-scale afforestation actions, in order to increase forest area and forest stock volume. Construction of the Three-North, the Yangtze River, Pearl River, coastal shelterbelt system and other key forestry projects should be strengthened. Continue to promote the control of sandstorm source in Beijing and Tianjin. Natural forest

protection system should be improved; the commercial logging of natural forests must be completely stopped. Improve the management system of the total amount of marine fisheries resources; strictly enforce fishing moratorium and fishing ban; carry out pilot projects of offshore fishing quota management; and return aquaculture areas to beach. Water ecological restoration projects should be promoted. Establish and improve the ecological compensation mechanism and pilot projects of inter-regional and inter-basin compensation for ecological conservation shall be carried out. Formulate and implement respite plans for farmland, grassland and lakes.

12. Implement food safety strategy. Accelerate the improvement of the national food safety standards, and make sure that by 2020, the maximum limit standard for pesticide and veterinary drug residue should be generally in line with Codex Alimentarius standards. The environment protection for origin and the governance of contamination source shall be strengthened and the use of agricultural inputs shall be strictly managed. High efficiency, low toxicity, low-residue pesticides should be promoted and the veterinary antimicrobial drugs should be well managed. Create brands of high-quality agricultural products and food. Continue to promote the demonstration zone for agricultural standardization, standard gardens of horticultural crops, standardized scale livestock farms (plots), and healthy aquaculture farms. The capacity of animal and plant protection shall be improved. Speed up the building and improving of a "field to fork" regulation system for the quality of agricultural products and food safety; establish an information sharing platform with complete traceability and interaction; strengthen standardization systems; and improve the risk monitoring and evaluation system and the inspection and testing system. The major responsibility of business entities shall be pursued and all types of food safety crimes shall be strictly punished. The food safety innovation project shall be implemented. Enhance the capacity building of grass-roots regulation institutions; train professional inspectors; extend the coverage of spot check; and reinforce daily inspection. Accelerate the building of a linkage mechanism that connects harmless treatment of livestock and poultry died of diseases and livestock insurance scheme. Standardize the management of livestock and poultry slaughtering and strengthen the prevention and treatment of anthroozoonosis. Improve the monitoring, prevention and control of contagious diseases and outbreaks of animals and plants; increase the inspection and quarantine capacity of main logistics corridors such as borders and ports; and take strict precautions against the evasion of harmful exotic species. Promote the building of cities with satisfying food safety condition and counties with high quality agricultural products and take actions to manage rural food safety. Reinforce the food safety accountability system and take the quality of agricultural products and food safety standards as important index in the performance assessment of party and government leaders.

III. Promote integrated rural development and continue to raise rural income rapidly

In order to lead farmers to moderately affluent lives, we have to make full use of the unique advantages in rural areas; explore various functions of agriculture industries; develop new industries and new operational formats; increase farmers' income via integrated industrial development ; and build rural areas into places where people could release their full potential.

13. Promote the upgrading of agro-industrial transformation. Strengthen technological innovation in agricultural products processing; promote the coordinated development of

primary, intensive and comprehensive processing; increase the conversion rate and added value of agricultural products; and enhance the capacity to raise farmers' income. Increase the guidelines and policy guidance to accelerate the development of agro-processing industries, encourage major grain producing areas to develop deep processing, form a number of advantageous industrial clusters. Develop technical equipment with independent intellectual property rights; support the transformation and upgrading of agro-processing processing equipment; and build integrated agro-processing technology base. Nurture a number of leading companies and globally renowned brands for intensive agro-processing. Improve standardization for environmental protection, energy consumption, quality control and safety and promote the selection of superior agro-processing companies while eliminating the inferior ones. Improve the subsidy policy for conduct primary processing in the place of origin. Study and formulate suggestions to promote agro-processing development.

14. Distribution facilities and market structure for agricultural products should be enhanced. A unified, open, reasonably laid-out, competitive and orderly modern market system of agricultural products should be established in order to increase farmers' income by invigorating circulation. Accelerate the transformation and upgrading of the wholesale market of agricultural products; improve main circulation networks; and enhance the storage and logistics facilities of important agricultural products such as grain. Improve the inter-regional cold-chain logistics system for agricultural products; launch demonstration projects for cold-chain standardization practices; and precool characteristic agricultural products in the place of origin. Promote commonweal markets for agricultural products. Support the building of public marketing services platform for agricultural products. Take measures to reduce the logistics cost of agricultural products. Rural e-commerce should be promoted to establish a double-way circulation where the online and offline business are integrated, and agricultural materials and commodities are flowing to rural areas while agricultural products are flowing to cities. Take more actions to realize full broadband coverage in administrative villages; implement compensation mechanisms for universal telecommunication services; and increase the internet speed while reducing the cost. Enhance the building and connection of systemic logistics service networks such as business circulation, supply and retail, and post. Improve the logistics system in counties and villages. Extend the express delivery network to rural areas. Encourage large-scale e-commerce platforms to conduct business in rural areas. Support local governments and industries to provide systemic and sound e-commerce services in rural areas. Establish and improve standardization systems of quality classification, post-harvest treatment, package and delivery for agricultural products and make sure that these systems are suitable for rural e-commerce development. Carry out comprehensive demonstration projects of rural e-commerce. Further enhance the pilot programs of bringing information to rural areas and households.

15. Develop leisure agriculture and rural tourism. Depending on the green mountains, clear water, idyllic sceneries, and rural cultures in rural areas, develop tourism, resort, care homes, creative agriculture, farming experience and rural handicraft techniques as the new pillar industries, which make rural areas prosperous and farmers rich. Strengthen planning and guide, adopt approaches like giving rewards instead of subsidies, construction before subsidies, government-funded interest discount, and setting up industry investment fund, in order to support the development of leisure agriculture and rural tourism, and improve infrastructure and services, including the roads to villages, broadband, parking lots, WCs and sewage treatment systems, in villages whose leisure and tourism industry develops well. Actively support farmers to develop cooperation of leisure and tourism industry. Guide and support social capital to invest in leisure and tourist projects where farmers have high

participation and benefits. Strengthen the protection of biological environment and cultural heritage in rural areas, develop distinctive towns with their honoured history, features of the region and ethnic flavours, and establish charming villages of a unique product, scenery or characteristic and forest park suitable for visiting and recuperating. Considering specific conditions in different regions, develop rural leisure equipment and services including leisure farm, village hotels, featured accommodation, self-drive tours, camping and outdoor activities. Implement the promotion project of leisure agriculture and rural tourism, and revitalize the programme of traditional Chinese handicraft techniques. Launch the general survey and protection of cultural heritage of agriculture. Support places with advantages to make use of assets and resources like rural idle properties, collective construction land, the four kinds of wasteland, available forest farm and waters to develop leisure agriculture and rural tourism. Include the construction land used by leisure agriculture and rural tourism to the general plan of land and the annual plan for appropriate arrangement.

16. Complete the combination mechanism of agricultural industry chains and farmer's interests. Improve ties between agricultural production and sale, the combination of the primary, secondary and tertiary industries, the integration of agricultural industry chains and promotion of value chains, in order to let farmers acquire the increasing benefits of industry integration and development, and cultivate new modes to increase farmers' income. Support supply and marketing cooperatives to establish farmer cooperatives, lead farmers to participate in the integration and development of agricultural industry in rural areas, and let farmers enjoy the benefits of industry chains. Develop contract farming. Support leading enterprises of agricultural industrialization to establish stable production base of raw materials, provide loan guarantee for farmers and sponsor contract farmers to buy agriculture insurance. Encourage joint stock partnership, and lead farmers to voluntarily become shareholders of leading enterprises and farmer cooperatives by their land management right. Adopt the mode of "basic profits + dividends of shares", let farmers enjoy the benefits of processing and sale, and establish and complete the risk prevention mechanism. Strengthen the establishment of models of farmer cooperatives, and support cooperatives to develop processing, circulation, and direct supply and selling. Lead social capital to be invested in new rural industries and businesses by cooperation between the government and social capital, interest subsidy and establishment of funds. Launch the trial project of the integration and development of rural industries. The use of funds supporting agriculture industry should be related to the establishment of the mechanism which enables farmers to gain the profit of industry chains. Underpin and highlight the mechanism of contract farming, and provide farmers and companies involving agriculture with legal consultation, sample contracts, dispute arbitration and other services.

IV. Promote Coordinated Development of Urban and Rural Areas; Improve the Establishment of New Countryside

Expedite the process of overcoming the weaknesses in agriculture and rural areas. Insist that industry nurtures agriculture and urban areas supports rural areas. Promote the equal allocation of public resources and fair exchange of elements between urban and rural areas, in order to stably improve the equalization of basic urban-rural public services.

17. Expedite the construction of rural infrastructure. Locate the infrastructure funded by the country mainly in rural areas, and well establish, manage, protect and operate rural infrastructure to narrow the urban-rural gap. Improve the long-acting mechanism of investment in rural infrastructure, and connectivity and sharing of urban-rural infrastructure.

Strengthen the protection of the source of drinking water in rural areas. Process the project of guaranteeing the safety of drinking water in rural areas. Expand urban water supply equipment to the nearby rural areas. Expedite the reform and upgrading project of rural power grid, process the comprehensive management of rural “low voltage”, and develop small green hydroelectric power plant. Expedite the process of building roads and opening coach lines in towns and villages with certain conditions, and encourage natural villages with certain population build highways. Create conditions to promote the integration of urban-rural passenger transport. Expedite the establishment of emergency roads of fire prevention in forest zone. Gradually include the funds of rural highway maintenance in the local government’s budget. Develop rural methane on a large scale. Strengthen the renovation of rural precarious housing, and remould rural houses into earthquake proof houses through overall planning. Speed up to solve housing safety problems for poor rural families via subsidized loans and building public rental houses. Strengthen the establishment of rural disaster prevention and mitigation system. Research on and adopt policies of the investment and financing mechanism of new countryside infrastructure.

18. Improve the level of rural public services. Put priorities of social causes in rural areas and cities and towns that receive a large number of migrant population, and expedite the expansion of urban public services into rural areas. Accelerate the development of rural pre-school education, insist on the combination of public and private schools, and expand the pre-school education resources in rural areas. Establish a tuition safeguard mechanism of unified urban-rural compulsory education. Comprehensively improve the environment of compulsory education in poverty-stricken areas and the accommodation conditions in rural schools. Well establish small-scale schools in rural areas, and improve the standardized establishment of these schools. Expedite the popularization of high school education. Gradually exempt the tuition fees of middle vocational education; begin to exempt students, who come from poor families and have records on their files, from tuition fees, and finally cover all the students from poor families. Launch special programmes of directional enrolment of students from poverty-stricken rural areas, and these programmes should cover all minority autonomous counties. Strengthen the management of rural school teachers; expand ways to supplement teachers, and encourage urban school teachers to work in rural schools. Improve rural special education. Integrate the urban-rural residents’ medical insurance system. Properly raise the government’s subsidy standard, individual payment and benefit level. Implement all-round urban-rural residents’ critical illness insurance. Improve urban-rural medical aid system. Complete the stimulating and restrictive mechanism of the participation and payment of urban-rural resident pension insurance, and suggest people with the insurance choose a higher level to make payment. Improve the verification mechanism of economic situations of low-income families that submit applications, and effectively link the rural subsistence allowance system with the poverty relief and development policy. Establish the caring and serving system for left-behind children, women and elderly in all rural areas. Set up the welfare system for children in plight and social protection system for minors in all rural areas. Actively develop rural social and voluntary work. Effectively protect women’s legal rights in property distribution, marriage and childbirth, and participation in politics, and empower women with equal education and employment opportunities, as well as financial income and resources. Strengthen the service system for the elderly, and the construction of equipment for disabled people’s rehabilitation and nursing. Further proceed with the reform of funeral and interment in rural areas, and manage in accordance with the law and improve services. Promote the optimization and integration of rural fundamental public services. Comprehensively strengthen the establishment of service system of rural public cultures, and carry on the “culture benefits the mass” project. Set up grassroots comprehensive cultural

service centres in rural areas, and integrate basic equipment of cultural dissemination, education of party members, infiltration of science, and physical fitness. Promote the sharing of cultural information resources and projects like cinema facilities and rural libraries. Let the grassroots cultural public facilities play their part.

19. Launch activities of rural environmental restoration and establishment of beautiful and liveable villages. Follow the law of rural development, maintain the features, characteristics and sceneries of rural areas, and make efforts to establish a happy homeland for farmers. Properly make construction plans for counties and villages, enhance the design of houses, and strengthen the management of licenses of rural construction planning. Continuously proceed with the comprehensive environmental renovation in rural areas, improve the policy of promoting renovation by rewards, and expand the renovation scale. Launch the five-year special action of the management of rural household waste. Adopt approaches like the expansion of urban-rural network of pipes, and centralized and decentralized disposal, to expedite the treatment of rural household wastewater and latrine renovation. Start the green project in rural areas, launch the establishment of ecological villages, promote the use of green construction materials, and build energy efficient rural houses. Improve the rural water environment, and launch the action of cleaning rivers to create a clean and ecological small watershed. Let the rural programme of public good of “case by case” subsidy play its part, and improve rural public facilities and habitat environment. Establish the rural sanitation system. Insist that the management of urban-rural environment are equally important, and gradually include the expenditure of rural environment management in the local government’s budget. The central government should give subsidies and policy-based financial institutions should provide long-term low interest loans to support rural environment management. Explore the mechanism of government purchasing services and specialized companies operating. Strengthen the protection of traditional villages, rural houses, famous towns and villages with an honoured history and unique cultures. Launch the establishment of ecological model villages. Encourage all places to explore village establishment modes with different characteristics according to local conditions.

20. Promote the mobilization of rural work force and citizenship of migrant workers. Improve the service system of employment of rural work force, and promote employment and start-up business in the local place or in the vicinity. Stabilize and expand the scale of migrant workers, and support migrant workers to return home and start up business. Develop special county economy and rural service industry, and expedite the development of small and medium sized cities and featured towns to attract more rural migrant population. Strongly support rural flexible employment and start-up business. Encourage all places to establish fund for women to seek jobs and launch business. Support women’s small amount guaranteed loans, strengthen the skill training for women, and support women in rural areas to develop family handicraft. Launch the project of vocational skill promotion for the new generation of migrant workers, and carry out the vocational training programme for people from rural poor families, students who do not go to high schools or universities, migrant workers, and ex-servicemen for free. Protect migrant workers’ legal rights and interest in accordance with the law. Improve the mechanism of equal employment opportunities of urban-rural work force, and establish the long-acting mechanism of the guaranteed wages of all migrant workers. Proceed with the reform of household registration system, and achieve the objective of enabling 100 million migrant workers and other permanent residents to obtain Hukou. Guarantee that migrant workers applying for Hukou have the same rights and obligations with urban dwellers, and increase the urbanization rate of the population with Hukou.

Comprehensively implement the residence permit system, and establish the mechanism of providing basic public services pegging with residential time to realize that all the permanent residents can enjoy basic public services. Adopt and improve the policy of allowing migrant workers' children to take local high school and college entrance examinations. Include migrant workers who have met all the requirements in the urban social welfare and housing guarantee systems. Improve the mechanism of pegging financial transfer payment system with the urbanization of population, and establish the mechanism of relating the expansion scale of urban construction land with the absorption of the amount of migrant workers with Hukou. Protect the land contracting right, the right to use homestead land, and the distribution right of collective income, and support and guide farmers to voluntarily transfer the above rights with compensation.

21. Start the project of lifting people out of poverty. Launch poverty alleviation and reduction work, according to the specific situations of the subject and places, among people who really need the help. Divide poor families into several catalogues, and strive to finish the poverty reduction work. Lift about 50 million people out of poverty through supporting industries, transferring employment, and resettling residents. Include 20 million people in poverty, who have lost or partially lost their labour capacity, in subsistence allowance system, and use social insurance policies to help people living in poverty. Implement work responsibility system of poverty reduction, further improve the working mechanism where the central government makes the overall plan, the provincial government (including autonomous regions and municipalities) takes the whole responsibility, and the municipal and county government implements. Party committees and governments at all levels should take poverty reduction as a major political mission, and all departments should cooperate and coordinate with each other to take responsibilities and adopt preferential policies in poverty-stricken areas. Broadly mobilize the society to actively participate in poverty alleviation work. Launch the toughest accountability system during poverty reduction work.

V. Further Proceed with the Rural Reform, Increase the Inner Impetus of Rural Development

To address the difficulty regarding agriculture, rural areas and farmers, we must constantly promote institutional innovation, break the systemic barrier of dual structure between urban and rural areas, unleash the entrepreneurship and initiative of hundreds of millions of farmers, and create new dynamism for agricultural and rural development.

22. Reforming pricing and storage arrangements for grains and main agricultural products. Conduct market-based reforms while protecting the rights of farmers, take categorized and gradual approaches, and improve regulation of the market of agricultural products. Continue to implement and improve the minimum procurement policy for rice and wheat, promote pilot reforms on the target pricing of cotton in Xinjiang Region and soybean in the northeast, and actively yet prudently promote the reform of corn warehousing system according to the principle of the market setting the price and pricing and subsidy being separated, and establish a system of subsidy for corn growers where the corn price reflects market supply and demand, the gains of farmers and affordability of government and coordination of the industrial chain are taken into full account. Improve management over central reserved grains according to the principle of separating policy function and operational function. Deepen reforms over state owned grain companies, and develop diversified market players for procurement and sales. Scientifically define the scale of national reserve for major agricultural products and improve related readjustment mechanism.

23. Improve the mechanism for sustainable growth of agricultural and rural investment. Give priority to safeguarding the financial investment for agricultural and rural investment as the main key target area for China's fixed asset investment. Maintain the current investment and look to increase the aggregate amount. Financial policies shall provide guidance and financial capitals exercise its lever function, so as to encourage and lead more financial capital and industrial and commerce capital to flow to agriculture and rural areas. Increase dedicated construction fund to continuously provide support for the key projects and programs, including the integration of the poverty reduction industry, water conservancy industry, rural industry, as well as product wholesale market. Follow the planning guide, and improve the utilization of fund and project management methods, as so to further integrate agriculture-related funds. Implement the reform on management of agriculture-related fund on provincial level and launch integrating pilot projects on countries and cities level, while improving the assessment method of capital utilization efficiency. Direct subsidy, improved varieties subsidy, general agricultural subsidy for grain farmers have all been merged into a single agricultural support and protection subsidy. Provide major support to enhance arable land protection and increase crop production capacity. Establish and improve national agricultural credit guarantee system within three years or so. In 2016, the agricultural credit guarantee institution on provincial level will be officially established and start operation. Increase the force of intergovernmental transfer in main producing areas of agricultural products and key ecological function districts, and improve the benefits compensation mechanism for the main producing areas. Gradually incorporate the reclamation system into the areas where policies on national agricultural support and improvement on people's livelihood are in effect. Study, introduce and improve the guiding instructions on the policy system to help farmer increase their incomes.

24. Tilt more financial resources to rural development. Fasten the establishment of a multi-layered and sustainable rural financial service system that has board coverage. Develop rural inclusive finance, reduce financing cost and fully activate the agricultural financing service chain. Further improve basic financing services including depositing and withdrawing money and payment. Stabilize the status of a legal person of the rural credit cooperative and improve their management and services. Launch pilot reform in provincial rural credit cooperatives, which means gradually fading out administrative management and strengthening their service function. Encourage state-owned and shareholding financial institutions to expand their "three rural" (agriculture, rural areas and farmers) services. Deepen the reform of the finance service sector of the Chinese agriculture bank, strengthen the innovation of "three rural" financial product and increase credit input in key areas. Make better use of the advantage and functions of national development bank and strengthen the innovation of financial methods of "three rural" areas. Enhance the policy function of China's agriculture development bank, and consolidate the medium and long term "three rural" credit delivery. Support the establishment of "three rural" financing service department by Postal savings Bank of China, and build a professional service system for agriculture. Innovate mode of establishment of banks in villages and small towns and expand their coverage. Standardize and guide the development of internet finance and mobile finance in rural areas. Expand the range of credit union pilots inside farmer's cooperatives, improve the mechanism of risk prevention and diversification, and fulfil the supervising responsibility of local government. Launch experiments on comprehensive rural financial reform, and explore and innovate rural financing institutions and services. Develop rural financial leasing business. Under controllable risk, steadily push forward pilot projects of the exercising of farmer's right to rural land and their right to the mortgage of housing property. Proactively develop forest property mortgage loans. Create future varieties of agricultural products and launch pilot

projects on share options of agricultural products. Support the establishment of an agriculture-related multi-layered capital market financing system and expand "three rural" services of bond market. Comprehensively promote the establishment of rural credit system. Accelerate the establishment of "three rural" financing guarantee system. Improve the national and local financial regulatory mechanisms, effectively prevent rural financing risk. Enhance the risk education and protection of rural financing consumers. Improve "three rural" loan statistics and underline farmer's loan, new agriculture managing body loan, poverty reduction subsidized loan, and etc.

25. Improve the agricultural insurance system. Agriculture issuance will be an important mean of support for agriculture development, expand the coverage of agricultural issuance, increase product varieties and proactively develop new issuances to meet the demand of new agricultural managing bodies. Explore and launch pilots on issuance of key agriculture product target price, income and weather. Support the local development of featuring and advantageous issuances of agricultural products, fishery industry, and facility agriculture. Improve the forestry issuance system. Explore and establish linkage mechanism that concerns agricultural subsidy, agriculture-related credit and loan, agricultural product futures and agricultural insurance. Proactively explore the possibility of developing mortgage loan with insurance policy and farmer credit guarantee insurance. Steadily expand pilot projects that combine insurance and futures. Encourage and support insurance capital to launch innovative pilot project of agriculture support financing services. Further improve the diversification mechanism of preventing major risk of agricultural insurance.

26. Deepening reforms of the rural collective ownership system. We will basically complete confirmation, registration and issuance of certificates over rural collective resources and assets such as land by 2020, distributing operational assets to members of the collective economic organization, and improve unified operation and management over non-operative assets. We will ensure stability of rural land contractual relationship, enforce collective ownership, safeguard household contractual rights, liberalize land operational right, improve methods over the distribution of three types of rights and specify the rules to clearly define eternal rural land contractual rights. We will continue to promote registration and certificate issuance of rural contractual lands in provinces. We will promote orderly transfer of land operational land according to the law, and encourage farmers to exchange contractual land on a voluntary basis to realize concentrated farming. We will formulate guidelines to improve the basic operational system in rural areas. We will accelerate the confirmation, registration and certificate issuance of rural collective constructional land and housing land, for which the expenditure will be covered by local government budgets. We will promote pilot reforms of rural land requisition, marketing of collective operational construction land, and housing land. We will improve the means for guaranteeing housing land gains, and explore new mechanisms for guaranteeing farmers' housing. We will summarize the experience of reforming of marketing of rural collective operational land, raise the gains for farmers' collectives and individual farmers, and issue methods on levying and administering readjustment fund for added value of the land. We will expand the pilot reforms of linking the increase of urban construction land and decrease of rural construction land, and use the gains from related transaction to improve production and living conditions of farmers. We will explore the arrangement of using the farmland increased from land consolidation as reserves for making up for lost farmland, and return the gains according to the principle of those who have made the inputs get the gains. We will work out specific methods of national coordination for making up for farmland lost due to major national construction projects. We will accelerate the work to formulate village plans for land utilization. We will explore the

investment of budgetary fund into operational assets of rural areas, and detail it to individual households, so that members of the rural collective can enjoy long-term assets benefits. We will work out preferential taxation policies to promote reforms of rural collective ownership system. We will launch pilot work to support rural collective economic development. We will deepen the reforms of supply and marketing cooperatives, and improve their capability of serving farmers. We will improve collective forestry right, guide orderly flow of the forestry right, and encourage the development of family tree farms and shareholding cooperation tree farms. We will improve the grassland contractual operational system.

V. Strengthening and improving Party's leadership over the work of agriculture, rural areas and farmers

In order to accelerate agricultural modernization and realize rural prosperity, we must keep to the core role of the Party in taking overall leadership and coordination, improve the mechanism and methods for rural work, and strengthen political and organizational guarantee.

27. Improving Party leadership over rural work. The Party will continue to give top priority to the issue of agriculture; rural areas and farmers in its overall work agenda, and make up for the short board of agriculture and rural areas in building moderately prosperity with stronger determination and efforts. We will improve the working mechanism and system over rural work featuring Party committee leadership, administration by Party committees and governments, overall coordination by rural work departments of Party committees and specific responsibilities by competent departments. We will select cadres familiar with the work related to agriculture, rural areas and farmers in the leading bodies of Party committees and governments at the provincial, prefectural and county levels. Party committees and governments should bear in mind the strategic position of agriculture, rural areas and farmers, gain a keen appreciation of the new features of agriculture and rural development, respond to the new expectation of farmers, attend to the needs of the people, address outstanding problems, and enhance the capability of leading agriculture-related work. We will consolidate and expand the achievements gained from the educational campaigns of the Party, and further delegate power and reduce number of items on agriculture for government approval. We will strengthen forward-looking policy research on agriculture, rural areas and farmers, and improve policy consultation mechanism. We will advance rural reforms, and encourage and allow various regions to conduct differentiated explorations. On approved pilot reforms in rural areas, we must summarize applicable and replicable experiences, and issue related policies, rules and laws and amend or repeal outdated ones. We will deepen the work on establishing rural reform pilot zones. We will fully improve survey of rural economic and social development, and conduct the third national agricultural census. We will establish at an early date global agricultural data analysis system. We will strengthen rural legal work, and improve laws and regulations on rural ownership protection, regulate rural market, agricultural support and protection, and agricultural resources and environment.

28. Strengthen grassroots Party organizations in rural areas. We will keep to the core leadership role of Party organizations at the grassroots level, fully leverage the fortress role of grassroots Party organizations and vanguard role of model Party members, so as to consolidate the organizational basis for Party governance in rural areas. We will introduce accountability among Party committees for Party building at the rural grassroots level, harness the role of county Party committees as the frontline command, and strengthen the

work in each county and township. We will require Party secretaries of prefectures, counties and townships to make a list of questions, tasks and responsibilities for Party building at the rural grassroots level, and conduct evaluation and assessment over the secretaries for that work. We will select and appoint excellent cadres to the posts of Party secretaries at the township level, and strengthen the township Party committees in ideology, work style and capability. We will select excellent cadres to be the leaders of Party organizations at the grassroots level, strengthen the ranks of rural Party members, address the problems of weak and fable Party organizations, and earnestly implement the work of selecting first secretaries in villages. We will improve the organizational structure of Party organizations at the grassroots level, and ensure full and effective coverage of the Party work. We will improve the budgetary guarantee arrangement based on budgetary input to ensure the operation of village Party organizations and due payment for village Party cadres. We will further improve the work of college graduates working as village officials. Party committees, especially county Party committees, must earnestly implement accountability in fighting corruption and promote integrity, Party discipline commissions must fulfil their obligations, and implement the requirements of strengthening stricter Party discipline to the rural grassroots level, and hold those who fail to fulfil the obligation accountable. We will work to improve the conduct of Party cadres at the grassroots level, address the problem of inaction and wrong action, strengthen anti-corruption work on issues concerning immediate interests of the rural people, and focus on problems of fraud, interception, embezzlement and bribery regarding land requisition, agriculture-related funds, poverty alleviation, and agriculture-supply management, which violate the interests and rights of farmers. We will heighten the role of farmers for supervision.

29. Improving rural governance. We will build service-oriented township governments. We will work out guidelines for deepening reforms of the administrative system of advanced towns, conduct villagers' self-governance according to law, and explore effective forms of villagers self-governance under the leadership of village Party organizations. We will deepen the pilot work to build rural communities, and improve the rural community governance structure featuring diversified governance. We will experiment villagers self-governance based on villagers groups or natural villages in places with real need. We will establish village affairs supervision committees or other forms of oversight agencies on village affairs. We will leverage the role of existing rules and agreements of villagers in village governance. We will work to address problems revealed in petitions related to agriculture and rural areas. We will strengthen legal services and legal aid in rural areas. We will promote the establishment of comprehensive administration centres at the county, township and village levels, and improve rural safety protection system. We will tackle ill conducts in rural areas, and address problems of pornography, gambling and drug trafficking as well as illegal religious activities in rural areas. We will crack down on criminal activities disturbing rural production and people's lives and endangering safety of the lives and property of farmers.

30. Promoting cultural development in rural areas. We will conduct education on socialism with Chinese characteristics and on the Chinese dream, improve ethical standard in rural areas, highlight socialist core values, raising farmers' awareness on national development, rule of law and social responsibility, strengthen education on integrity, advocate the spirit of contract and science, and promote cultural development in rural areas. We will highlight ethical villages, "star households", and exemplary families, and foster healthy trend and culture in villages and rural families, and propagate good examples of

excellent cadres and model workers and farmers. We will highlight excellent traditional culture, forgo decadent traditions and foster a sound and healthy atmosphere.

Let us rally closely around the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping as General Secretary, work hard to overcome difficulties, achieve new progress in the work related to agriculture and rural areas, and make bigger contribution to the efforts to the success in the decisive stage of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects.