

aa

Voluntary Report – Voluntary - Public Distribution

Date: April 02, 2021

Report Number: CH2021-0041

Report Name: China 2021 No 1 Document Underscores Seed Genetics Stable Grain and Pork Supplies for Food Security

Country: China - People's Republic of

Post: Beijing

Report Category: Agricultural Situation, National Plan

Prepared By: Alexandra Baych

Approved By: Adam Branson

Report Highlights:

On February 21, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council jointly issued the annual policy guidelines on agriculture and rural development, known as the “No. 1 Document”. The 2021 No. 1 Document has set commercialization of high-quality seeds and livestock genetics as important factors for national food security, while stable supplies of grains and pork remain important. The central governments emphasis on supporting seed development, including biotech seeds, is a new feature in the 2021 No. 1 Document and there is continued emphasis on shoring up grade producing farmland. This report contains selected highlights and an unofficial translation.

Background:

At the beginning of each year, the Central Government of China releases its annual agriculture and rural development policy guidelines, also known as the No. 1 Document. The No.1 Document has been issued for 18 consecutive years since 2004. This year also marks the beginning of the 14th Five Year Plan (2021-2025). Based on the text of the 14th Five-Year Plan, China achieved the goal of poverty eradication in rural areas and doubled the per capita income of farmers from 2010 levels which were previous policy targets. Poverty is defined by China in multiple ways including through income levels (4,000 RMB/year or \$1.70/day below the World Bank's benchmark of \$1.90/day), access to basic food, clothing and medical care. In the 2021 No. 1 Document China's agricultural policy focus will shift from supporting poverty eradication to facilitating "comprehensive" development in rural areas. The document provides examples of "comprehensive" development including improving rural infrastructure and improving public services.

A full text of the 2021 No. 1 Document in Chinese is contained in the link, below, and an unofficial English translation follows at the end of this document.

http://www.moa.gov.cn/xw/zwdt/202102/t20210221_6361863.htm

Seed Development

The 2021 No. 1 Document vows to provide long-term assistance to key seed breeding programs and expedite major biotech breeding projects. In 2019, China had nearly 6,400 registered seed production companies. However, media reports indicate that these companies are generally very small. Under the current No. 1 Document, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) is instructed to "support" leading domestic enterprises to accelerate the establishment and construction of seed "production bases" to modernize China's seed industry. For example, supporting commercialized seed research, breeding, production, and promotion of new seed varieties. Based on news reports, in order for China to commercialize high-quality high-yield seeds, substantial investment remains to be made in this sector to support domestic innovation and wide-spread adoption of intellectual property right norms.

Long-Term Mechanism on Pork Production

The 2021 No. 1 Document proposes to establish a long-term mechanism to ensure stable swine production and pork prices as China's swine industry rebuilds following the 2018 Africa Swine Fever (ASF) pandemic. A senior MARA official noted that there is continued emphasis on developing measures to stabilize and support swine production capacity and to avoid drastic fluctuations in pork prices during the "pig cycles." In recent years, China has experienced several pig cycles that consist of farmers responding to high pork prices, raising large numbers of hogs, leading to cheap pork prices, slaughtering of sows and closure of swine farms, and pig shortage and high pork prices. Disease outbreaks, though effecting pork production, are not typically considered part of the "pig cycles"

definition. As indicated in 2020 No. 1 Document, MARA undertook measures to address its ASF outbreak. However recent news articles indicate that ASF and other porcine diseases remains endemic across China. Based on National Bureau of Statistics data, pork prices increased 109 percent in 2019 and 55 percent more in 2020 and accounted for the majority of overall food price inflation.

Food Security

Food security has always been a top priority for Chinese agriculture. The 2021 No. 1 Document elevates food security in the wake of COVID-19 disruptions to the global supply chain. The No. 1 Document urges local governments of key grain producing provinces to stabilize grain acreage and guarantee that national grain production will exceed 650 million tons from 2021 and throughout the 14th Five-Year Plan.

The 2021 No. 1 Document proposes to build food security industry belts that connect grain production, processing, and marketing industries between 13 key grain producing provinces whose grain production accounts for more than 75 percent of the country's total output. The existing policies to encourage grain production, such as subsidies to grain farmers, minimum purchase prices for wheat and rice, and pilot programs on cost-based and income-based insurance for rice, wheat, and corn will remain in place.

Additionally, this year's document mentions for the first time that in order to accelerate agricultural modernization that local governments will need to carry out food-saving actions that reduce loss and waste of grains during production, processing, distribution, and storage. At the end of 2020, the National People's Congress, the country's legislation authority, proposed and reviewed a draft Anti-Food Waste Law that deals with food waste in the catering sector.

Improving farmland and guarding arable land

China's central government will support the development of another 6.67 million hectares of "high-standard" farmland in 2021, which should achieve high and stable yields regardless of droughts or floods. This land is already incorporated in the overall baseline figure of 120 million hectares of arable land (see below) and should be used exclusively for grain production. China's planted area of high-standard farmland should reach 66.7 million hectares by 2022, according to guidelines released by the State Council in November 2019.

The Chinese government has repeatedly stated that the baseline of 120 million hectares of arable land will be strictly guarded and these lands must not be used for non-agricultural purposes. The "permanent basic farmland", which currently accounts for 86 percent of the total arable land in China should be devoted to grain and vegetable production, especially food staple grains (rice and wheat). The remaining arable land should be used for production of other major commodities such as cotton, oilseeds, sugar, and forage, according to the document. Separately, the No. 1 Document emphasizes the use of non-traditional land, such as forests, to supplement the production of food and animal products for greater food security.

Diversification of import sources

China has relied on the world market to supply certain agricultural commodities such as feed grains and oilseeds, while sticking to the strategy of self-reliance for staple grains. The COVID-19 outbreak raised concerns within Chinese leadership about the potential for disruptions in the global food supply chain. For example, countries such as Russia and Vietnam announced bans on grain exports, which will limit global grain supplies. For this reason, this year's No. 1 Document repeatedly emphasizes diversifying import sources but makes little mention of agricultural imports.

BEGIN UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Comprehensively Advancing the Rural Revitalization and Accelerating the Agricultural and Rural Modernization

January 4, 2021

CPC Central Committee and State Council

Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Comprehensively Advancing the Rural Revitalization and Accelerating the Agricultural and Rural Modernization

(January 4, 2021)

The *Proposal of the CPC Central Committee on Formulating the Fourteenth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development and the Long-Term Goals Through 2035* examined and adopted by Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee has made overall arrangements for giving priority to developing agriculture and rural areas and comprehensively advancing the rural revitalization in the new stage of development, and charted the course for doing well the work related to agriculture, rural areas and farmers at present and for a period of time to come.

During the “13th Five-Year Plan” period, make major progress in developing modern agriculture, and have a good start of the rural revitalization. Maintain the annual grain output at over 5 million metric tons and make the per capita income more than doubled compared with 2010. Meet the goals and tasks for poverty alleviation in the new era as scheduled. All rural residents living in poverty under the current poverty line are lifted out of poverty, all poor counties are lifted out of poverty, the task of relocating people from destitute areas is completed, and absolute and regional poverty as a whole is eliminated, creating a miracle in the history of poverty reduction. The living environment in rural areas is markedly improved, rural reform is deepened, harmony and stability are maintained in rural society, and the goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects in rural areas will soon be realized simultaneously. New historic achievements are made in agricultural and rural development, which served as an anchor for the Party and the country to overcome difficulties and obstacles and stabilize overall economic and social development. Practice has proved that the strategic decision of the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core to focus on agriculture and rural development without ceasing to do so is entirely correct, and the Party's policy on agriculture, rural areas and farmers has won the wholehearted support from hundreds of millions of farmers.

The 14th Five-Year Plan period is the first five-year period in which a new journey is embarked on towards the second centenary goal of building a modern socialist country in all respects. To revitalize the nation, rural areas must be revitalized. To comprehensively build a modern socialist country and to realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, the most arduous and onerous tasks still lie in rural

areas and the most extensive and profound foundation for China's development still lies in rural areas. To address the problems of unbalanced and inadequate development, the difficulties and focuses are on agriculture, rural areas and farmers. It is urgently needed to fill the gaps in agriculture and rural areas and promote a balanced urban and rural development. To build a new pattern of development, the potential of which lies in agriculture, rural areas and farmers. It is urgently needed to expand the demand in rural areas and keep the economic circulation between urban and rural areas unobstructed. In response to various risks and challenges at home and abroad, the foundation for our efforts lies in agriculture, rural areas and farmers. It is urgently needed to keep the basic market of agriculture stable and maintain the foundation of agriculture, rural areas and farmers. The CPC Central Committee believes that the work related to agriculture, rural areas and farmers is still extremely important in the new stage of development, which must not be eased at any moment and must be hurried up and well done. It is necessary to make solving problems related to agriculture, rural areas and farmers the top priority in the work of the whole Party, and comprehensively promote rural revitalization a major task in realizing the great renewal of the Chinese nation, where the efforts of the whole Party and society are mobilized to accelerate the modernization of agriculture and rural areas, so that a vast number of farmers can live a better life.

I. General Requirements

1. Guiding ideology. Take Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era as the guidance, comprehensively implement the spirit of the 19th CPC National Congress and the second, third, fourth and fifth plenary sessions of the 19th CPC Central Committee, and thoroughly implement the spirit of the Central Economic Work Conference. Advance the “five-sphere” integrated plan [*Translator Note*: a plan to promote coordinated economic, political, cultural, social and ecological advancement] and the “Four-pronged” Comprehensive Strategy, unswervingly implement the new development philosophy, and adhere to the general principle of making progress while working to keep performance stable. Continue to strengthen the Party's overall leadership over the work related to agriculture, rural areas and farmers, give priority to the development of agriculture and rural areas, and adhere to advancing both agricultural modernization and rural modernization through an integrated design. Adhere to the innovation-driven development, with pushing forward high-quality development as the main theme, and balance development and security. Implement the requirements for accelerating the building of a new development pattern, consolidate and perfect the basic rural operation system, drive forward the supply-side structural reform in agriculture, put the rural development at an important place in the socialist modernization, and comprehensively advance the revitalization of rural industries, personnel, culture, ecology, and organizations. Make full use of the functions as a supply of agricultural products, an ecological barrier, and a cultural heritage, and take the path of socialist rural revitalization with Chinese characteristics. Accelerate the modernization of agriculture and rural areas, and foster a new type of relations between industry and agriculture and between urban and rural areas in which industry and agriculture reinforce each other, urban and rural areas complement each other, develop in a coordinated way, and achieve common prosperity. Promote high-quality and efficient agriculture, make

rural areas livable and employable, and make rural residents prosperous, so as to provide strong support for a good start in building a modern socialist country in all respects.

2. Goals and tasks. In 2021, drive forward the structural reform on the supply-side in agriculture, where the sown area of grain is kept stable, and the output reach over 500 million metric tons. Have the live pig industry develop steadily, the quality of agricultural products and food safety further improved, farmers' income continue to grow faster than that of urban residents, and achievements in poverty alleviation consolidated. Launch the plan to modernize agriculture and rural areas, have the policy systems and working mechanisms for poverty alleviation effectively linked with rural revitalization and make a smooth transition. Comprehensively launch the rural construction action, upgrade the living environment in rural areas, and further advance major tasks in rural reform, so as to maintain harmony and stability in rural society.

By 2025, have important progress make in the modernization of agriculture and rural areas, take the modernization of agricultural infrastructure to a new level, have basic convenience of rural living facilities achieved, and have access to basic public services between urban and rural areas significantly improved. The agriculture foundation is more solid and the supply of grain and major agricultural products is better ensured. The agricultural production structure and regional distribution are notably optimized; the quality, efficiency and competitiveness of agriculture are notably improved; a modern rural industrial system has taken shape basically; and regions with conditions are the first to basically realize agricultural modernization. Progress in poverty alleviation are consolidated and expanded, and the income gap between urban and rural residents continued to narrow. In rural areas, progress is made in transforming the way of work and life into green, the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides are continuously reduced, and the rural ecological environment has been significantly improved. Achieve notable progress in rural development, significantly change the rural landscape, fully stimulate the vitality of rural development, upgrade the level of rural civilization, make the security support for rural development stronger, and significantly increase the sense of gain, happiness, and security of rural residents.

II. Consolidate and expand the effective connection of poverty alleviation with rural revitalization

3. Establish a transition period. Set up a five-year transitional period for counties that have been lifted out of poverty once the goals and tasks have been accomplished and the day one is the date when the county is lifted out of poverty. During the transition period, maintain the overall stability of existing major assistance policies, optimize and adjust them on a one-by-one basis, properly grasp the pace, intensity and time limit, gradually realize a smooth transition from concentrating resources on poverty alleviation to comprehensively advancing rural revitalization, and promote a historic shift in the focus of work related to agriculture, rural areas and farmers. Hurry up and launch specific implementation measures for the improvement and optimization of various policies to ensure that there will be no gaps in work and policies.

4. Continue to consolidate and expand our achievements in poverty alleviation. Improve the dynamic monitoring and assistance mechanism for preventing the poverty from coming back, and promptly identify and assist those vulnerable to the return to poverty, so as to ensure that the bottom line for preventing large-scale return to poverty is secured. With the focus on large and medium-sized resettlement areas, do well in providing follow-up assistance to the relocation of inhabitable areas, continue to increase employment and industrial support, continue to perfect supplementary infrastructure in resettlement areas, supporting facilities in industrial parks, and common service facilities, and earnestly upgrade the community governance capability. Strengthen asset administration and supervision of poverty alleviation projects.

5. Continuously advance the rural revitalization in areas lifted out of poverty. Carry out an action to upgrade the farming and breeding industries with local characteristics in areas where poverty has been lifted out of poverty, extensively carry out activities to connect the production and marketing of agricultural products, and deepen and expand support for consumption. Continue to export organized labor services. make good use of public good positions and provide employment assistance to eligible people who have difficulty finding jobs. Expand the use of work positions to replace relief in the field of agricultural and rural infrastructure construction, so that more people who have lifted themselves out of poverty and those with low incomes can find jobs in local or local areas. Focus on building a batch of major regional and trans-regional infrastructure projects in poverty alleviation areas. Increase support for rural revitalization in counties that have been lifted out of poverty. A batch of key counties for rural revitalization in the western region will be identified for the support of poverty alleviation. Support all localities in independently selecting some counties lifted out of poverty as priority counties for rural revitalization. Adhere to and perfect the coordination between the east and the west and targeted assistance, non-governmental participation in assistance and other mechanisms.

6. Strengthen regular assistance to low-income people in rural areas. Carry out a dynamic monitoring of rural low-income population and provide assistance to them based on different levels and categories. For low-income rural people who are able to work, continue to provide development-oriented assistance to help them improve their endogenous development capacity, develop industries, participate in employment, and get rich with hard work. For those who have been lifted out of poverty and who have lost the ability to work and cannot obtain a stable income through industrial employment, on the basis of the existing social security system, they will be covered by subsistence allowances or assistance and support for people living in extreme poverty, and special and temporary assistance will be promptly provided according to the types of difficulties.

III. Accelerate to drive forward the agricultural modernization

7. Upgrade our capacity to ensure the supply of grain and major agricultural products. Local Party committees and governments at all levels are required to undertake their political responsibility for grain security, and both the Party and government should assume equal responsibility for grain security. Thoroughly implement the strategy for ensuring the supply of major agricultural products, perfect the system of provincial governors' responsibility for grain security and the system of keeping mayor

accountable for groceries security, and ensure the safe supply of grain, cotton, oil, sugar, and meat. During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, all provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government are required to keep the grain planting area stable and increase the yield per unit area. Strengthen the development of functional zones for grain production and protection areas for major agricultural products. Build a national grain security industrial belt. Keep subsidies for grain-growing farmers stable and ensure that they receive reasonable returns from grain production. Adhere to and perfect the minimum purchase price policy for rice and wheat, and perfect the corn and soybean producer subsidy policies. Advance the adjustment of agricultural structure, and push forward varieties cultivation, quality upgrading, branding building, and standardized production. Encourage the development of high-quality forage such as silage corn, stabilize soybean production, and take multiple measures to develop oilseed crops such as rapeseed and peanuts. Improve the policy system for supporting major grain-producing counties. Expand the trials of full cost insurance and income insurance for rice, wheat and corn, the three major grain crops, and support provincial-level governments in reducing subsidies for insurance premiums for the three major grain crops in major grain-producing counties where conditions permit. Intensify efforts to advance the high-quality grain production project. Accelerate the construction of a modern farming system, protect the basic production capacity of live pigs, improve the long-term mechanism for the steady and orderly development of the live pig industry, actively develop the cattle and sheep industry, continue to implement the action of revitalizing the dairy industry, and advance green and healthy aquaculture. Advance the development and administration reform of fishing ports. Promote the development of woody grain and oil and undergrowth economy. Optimize the distribution of agricultural trade, implement the strategy of diversifying agricultural imports, and support enterprises in integrating into the global supply chain of agricultural products. Maintain a high-pressure posture in cracking down on smuggling of key agricultural products. Strengthen quarantine at ports and the prevention and control of invasive alien species. Carry out a grain conservation action to reduce the loss and waste of grain in production, distribution, processing, storage and consumption.

8. Do well in thriving the seed industry. In terms of agricultural modernization, seed is the foundation. Strengthen breeding quality protection and development, accelerate the third survey and collection of breeding quality resources and livestock and poultry breeding resources, and strengthen the construction of national breeding banks for crops, livestock and poultry, and ocean fishery organisms. Long-term and stable support will be given to basic research and key breeding projects. Accelerate the implementation of major scientific and technological projects in agricultural biological breeding. Intensify efforts to jointly tackle the problem of improving crop and livestock and poultry varieties. Carry out a new round of plans for genetic improvement of livestock and poultry and the modern seed industry upgrading project. Respect science, tighten supervision, and orderly advance the industrial application of biological breeding. Strengthen protection of intellectual property rights in breeding. Support leading enterprises in the seed industry in establishing and improving commercial breeding systems, accelerate the construction of a Silicon Valley for Southern Breeding, strengthen the construction of seed production bases and the system for improving seed breeding, study subsidy policies after the research and

development of major varieties and their promotion, and promote the integrated development of breeding, breeding, and promotion.

9. Resolutely keep to the red line of 1.8 billion mu of farmland. Make an overall planning of ecological, agricultural, urban and other functional zones, scientifically determine boundaries for space control, and strictly control the use of land. Adopt measures similar "teeth growing" and implement the strictest farmland protection system. Strictly control the use of farmland for non-agricultural construction, carry out special campaigns to control the unauthorized use of farmland for building houses in rural areas, and resolutely curb the use of farmland for non-agricultural purposes and non-grain purposes. Define the priority of farmland use. The permanent basic farmland is to be mainly used for grain, especially grain ration, while the general farmland is to be mainly used for grain, cotton, oil, sugar, vegetables and other agricultural products as well as forage and fodder production. Clarify the different control objectives and intensity of arable land and permanent basic farmland, strictly control the conversion of farmland into woodland, garden land and other types of agricultural land, strengthen supervision over the use of land transfer, and ensure that the amount of farmland does not decrease and the quality of farmland improves. Implement a new round of planning for the development of high-standard farmland, raise construction standards and quality, improve administration and protection mechanisms, and raise funds through multiple channels. The central and local governments will jointly increase investment in high-standard farmland in major grain-producing areas. By 2021, develop 100 million mu of high-standard farmland with high and stable yields that can ensure a good yield during droughts and floods. Farmland added in the construction of high-standard farmland will be adjusted as the index of the balance of occupying and compensating farmland to be transferred within the province, and the income will be used for the construction of high-standard farmland. Strengthen and improve the administration of the balance between the use of farmland for construction and the use of farmland for construction, and strictly verify, identify and supervise newly added farmland. Improve the monitoring and supervision mechanism for the quantity and quality of farmland, strengthen supervision over the protection of farmland and supervision over law enforcement, and carry out assessment of provincial-level governments' responsibility goals for the protection of cultivated land during the 13th Five-Year Plan period.

10. Strengthen the support of modern agricultural science and technology and material equipment. Continue to build supporting facilities and modernization transformation in large and medium-sized irrigated areas. By 2025, the reinforcement of all existing dilapidated or defective reservoirs will all be completed. Continue to stand on our own and improve ourselves in agricultural science and technology, improve the mechanism for stable support for basic research in agricultural science and technology, deepen institutional reform, and set up a batch of innovation base platforms. Carry out a support action on rural revitalization through science and technology. Support universities in providing intellectual services for rural revitalization. Strengthen the socialized service system for agricultural science and technology, and further implement the system of science and technology commissioners. Create a national center for tropical agricultural science. Improve our capacity for independent research and development of agricultural machinery and equipment, support research and development and

manufacturing of high-end and intelligent agricultural machinery and equipment in hilly and mountainous areas, increase purchasing subsidies and provide subsidies for agricultural machinery operations. Strengthen animal epidemic prevention and the system for the prevention and control of crop diseases and insect pests, and upgrade our capability for prevention and control.

11. Establish a modern rural industrial system. Relying on the unique and advantageous resources of rural areas, build a whole agricultural industrial chain, leaving the entity of the industrial chain in the county, so that farmers can share more of the value-added benefits of the industry. Accelerate to improve standards for the entire industrial chain of modern agriculture, encourage new-types agricultural business entities to produce according to standards, and cultivate “frontrunners” in standards for being a leading agricultural enterprise. Based on the distribution of primary processing and deep processing of characteristic agricultural products at county level, build modern agricultural industrial parks, strong towns for agricultural industry and industrial clusters with advantages and characteristics. Advance the development of public welfare agricultural products markets and key networks for the distribution of agricultural products. Develop quality routes for leisure agriculture and rural tourism and improve supporting facilities. Advance the development of demonstration parks for the integrated development of primary, secondary and tertiary industries in rural areas and science and technology demonstration parks. Agricultural modernization demonstration zone as a starting point of advancing agricultural modernization, focus on improving the level of agricultural industry system, production system, administration system, and set up the quota system, strengthen the resources integration, policy integration. With county (city, area) as the unit, carry out the creation, create about 500 demonstration zones by 2025, form a pattern of advancing the modernization of agriculture step by step. Create modern forestry industry demonstration zones. Organize and carry out the “ten thousand enterprises revitalizing ten thousand villages” action. Steadily advance the statistical accounting of agriculture and related industries that reflect the value of the whole industrial chain.

12. Promoting green development of agriculture. Carry out the national black soil protection project and promote conservation tillage. Improve the system of fallow and crop rotation on farmland. Continue to reduce the amount of chemical fertilizers and pesticides and increase their efficiency, and extend green products and technologies for the prevention and control of crop diseases and insect pests. Enhance resource utilization of livestock and poultry manure. Fully implement the action of comprehensive utilization of straw and the recycling of agricultural film and pesticide packaging materials, and strengthen the research and development and promotion of degradable agricultural film. Build a batch of demonstration counties in the Yangtze Economic Belt and the Yellow River valley for the comprehensive control of pollution from agricultural source. Support the construction of national pilot zones for green agricultural development. Strengthen supervision over the quality and safety of agricultural products, develop green agricultural products, organic agricultural products, and agricultural products with geographical indications. Have trials on the system of certification for the standards of edible agricultural products, and advance the creation of national counties for the quality and safety of agricultural products. Strengthen the conservation of living aquatic resources, advance the building of fishery administration and law enforcement capacity with the Yangtze River as the focus, so as to ensure

the effective implementation of the ten-year fishing ban, and ensure the resettlement of fishermen who have returned from fishing. Develop water-saving and dry-farming agriculture. Advance comprehensively control desertification, stony desertification, and soil erosion on sloping farmland, prevent and control soil pollution, and protect and control groundwater overexploitation in key areas. Make water systems well connected and comprehensively improve rural water systems, and strengthen the system of river and lake chiefs. Consolidate our achievements in returning farmland to forests and grasslands, improve policies, and move forward in an orderly manner. Implement the forest chief system. Carry out large-scale land greening in a scientific way. Improve the subsidy and reward policies for grassland ecological protection, comprehensively advance the banning of grazing, rotation and retirement of grazing, strengthen the prevention and control of rodent infestation, and steadily restore the grassland ecological environment.

13. Advance the development of a modern agricultural operation system. Focus on family farms and farmer cooperatives, two types of business entities, and encourage the development of diversified and appropriately scaled operations. Carry out a family farm cultivation program to turn small-scale agricultural households into dynamic family farms. Advance the quality upgrading of farmer cooperatives and increase the support to those that operate in a well-regulated manner. Develop and expand specialized socialized service organizations for agriculture, and introduce advanced and applicable varieties, inputs, technologies and equipment to small farmer households. Support market players in building regional comprehensive service centers for the whole agricultural industry chain. Support leading enterprises in agricultural industrialization to develop innovatively and become bigger and stronger. Deepen the comprehensive reform of supply and marketing cooperatives, carry out trials for integrated cooperation in production, supply and marketing, and credit, and improve integrated platforms that serve farmers' production and life. Cultivate high-quality farmers, organize and participate in skills evaluation and academic education, and set up skills competitions specially for farmers. Attract urban talents from all walks of life to start businesses and make innovations in rural areas, and participate in rural revitalization and modern agricultural development.

IV. Vigorously carry rural development actions

14. Accelerate village planning. By 2021, basically complete the drafting of county-level zoning planning, and define the layout and classification of villages. Actively and orderly advance the formulation of practical village plans that integrate multiple plans into one plan, and realize full coverage of village planning for all villages that have conditions and needs as soon as possible. For villages that have not yet been planned, construction will be carried out in strict accordance with the requirements for use control and construction management specified in the spatial land planning at the county and township levels. The planning of villages will be based on the existing basis, retain the distinctive features of the villages, and refrain from large-scale demolition and construction. No large-scale demolishment or large-scale construction will be carried out. Carry out all construction in an orderly manner according to the plan, and severely investigate and punish illegal and unauthorized construction. Improve laws, regulations and supervision systems for the quality and safety of rural

housing construction, and complete the investigation and rectification of potential safety hazards within three years. Perfect construction standards and norms and improve the design and construction quality of rural houses. Continue to renovate dilapidated houses in rural areas and renovate rural houses in areas fortified against high earthquake intensities. Strengthen guidance on the appearance of villages, and protect traditional villages, traditional residential houses, and famous villages and towns with historical culture. Strengthen the protection of cultural heritage sites in rural areas. Rural development is for the benefit of rural residents. It is necessary to act in accordance with local conditions, move steadily. Strictly regulate the withdrawal and merger of villages, and must not force farmers to do things against their will, so that good things can be done well and practical things can be accomplished.

15. Strengthen rural public infrastructure construction. Continue to focus on the development of public infrastructure in rural areas and make efforts to advance it to all villages and households. Carry out projects to unblock roads in rural areas. Carry out hardening roads in natural villages (groups) with a large population in an orderly way. Strengthen the construction of roads for rural resources, industries, tourism and main roads in villages. Advance more rural road construction projects to be carried out for villages and their households. Continue to support the development of rural roads in accordance with regulations by subsidizing local government through central assistance funds for vehicle purchase taxes, transferring payments for the reform of taxes and fees on refined oil products, and local government bonds, etc. Continue to carry out demonstration projects on the “Four Good Rural Roads”. Comprehensively implement the road chief system will be fully implemented. Carry out the creation of integrated urban and rural transport demonstration. Strengthen the investigation of potential safety hazards on rural roads and bridges, and ensure the responsibility of the maintainers of roads and Bridges, and implement the maintenance entity responsibility. Strengthen supervision over road traffic safety in rural areas. Carry out projects to ensure rural water supply. Strengthen the construction and protection of stable water sources such as small and medium-sized reservoirs, carry out large-scale water supply projects and standardized renovation of small projects, and integrate urban and rural water supply in areas where conditions permit. By 2025, have the water supply rate in rural areas reached 88%. Improve the mechanism for pricing rural water and the mechanism for long-term operation of rural water projects. Carry out clean energy projects in rural areas. Step up efforts to construct rural power grids and comprehensively consolidate and upgrade rural power supply. Advance the use of gas in rural areas, and support the construction of safe and reliable gas storage tank stations and micropipe supply systems in rural areas. Develop rural biomass energy. Strengthen the clean use of coal. Carry out the digital rural construction project. Push forward the simultaneous planning and construction of rural gigabit optical networks, fifth-generation mobile communications (5G), and the mobile Internet of Things in cities and municipalities. Perfect the compensation mechanism for universal telecommunications services and support the development of information and communications infrastructure in rural and remote areas. Accelerate the construction of space-based facilities such as agricultural and rural remote sensing satellites. Develop smart agriculture, establish a big data system for agriculture and rural areas, and push forward the deep integration of next-generation information technology with agricultural production and operation. The comprehensive agrometeorological monitoring network will be improved to upgrade the ability to prevent agrometeorological disasters.

Strengthen digital and intelligent development of rural common services and social governance. Carry out the project to upgrade village-level comprehensive service facilities. Strengthen the construction of village-level passenger transport stations, cultural and sports facilities, public lighting and other service facilities.

16. Implement a five-year action to improve the rural human living environment. [We will] drive forward the revolution in rural toilets in an orderly manner, accelerate the R&D on suitable technologies and products for sanitary toilets in drought and cold areas, and strengthen the renovation of rural household toilets in the central and western regions. [We will] coordinate the improvement of toilets in rural areas and the treatment of sewage and the improvement of black and odorous water sources, and construct sewage treatment facilities in accordance with local conditions. [We will] improve the collection, transportation and disposal system of rural domestic waste, drive forward [trash] classification, [amount] reduction at original source, and resource treatment and utilization, build a batch of organic waste comprehensive disposal and utilization facilities. [We will] improve the management and maintenance mechanism for facilities used in rural human living environment. In areas where conditions permit, [we will] promote integrated treatment and management of urban and rural sanitation by third-party. [We will] deeply drive forward the actions on village cleaning and greening activities. [We will] carry out activities on demonstration and creation of beautiful livable villages and beautiful courtyards.

17. Improve the level of basic public services in rural areas. [We will] establish a balanced allocation mechanism of urban and rural public resources, strengthen the overall planning of rural basic public service offered to counties and villages, and gradually achieve standardization and system integration. [We will] improve the quality of rural education, increase the supply of inclusive pre-school education resources in rural areas through multiple channels, continue to improve the operation conditions for running boarding schools in towns and villages, maintain and operate well necessary small-scale rural schools, and build, renovate and expand a number of high schools and middle-level vocational schools in counties and central towns. [We will] improve the guarantee mechanism for rural special education. [We will] drive forward the exchange and rotation of principals and teachers of compulsory-education schools within the county, and support the construction of an urban and rural school community. Considering the farmer's employment and entrepreneurial needs, [we will] develop vocational and technical education and skill training, and build a batch of manufacturing-education integrated bases. [We will] carry out farming education. [We will] speed up the development of rural-oriented online education. [We will] intensify the construction of agriculture-related colleges and universities, agriculture-related vocational colleges, and agriculture-related disciplines. [We will] comprehensively drive forward the construction of healthy villages, improve the standardization of village clinics and health management level, drive forward the transformation of rural doctors into practicing (assistant) doctors, and improve the level of grassroots health services by means of stationing and visiting [by upper-level medical staffs]. [We will] improve the medical service capabilities of township health centers and selectively build a batch of central health centers. [We will] strengthen the construction of county-level hospitals, and continue to improve the capacity of county-level disease control institutions

to respond to major epidemics and public health emergencies. [We will] strengthen the construction of tight medical community in counties and implement budget management on total amount of medical insurance. [We will] strengthen health services for key groups such as women and children, the elderly, and the disabled. [We will] improve the overall planning of urban and rural employment policies and service systems, and push forward the extension of public employment service agencies to rural areas. [We will] in-depth implement the plan on improving new-generation of migrant workers' vocational skills. [We will] improve the uniformed basic medical insurance system for urban and rural residents, reasonably raise the amount of government subsidy and the amount of personal co-payment, and improve the medical insurance and assistance systems for major diseases. [We will] implement the mechanism for determining urban and rural resident's benefits of basic pension insurance and normal adjustment. [We will] drive forward the overall development of the minimum-living guarantee system for urban and rural residents, and gradually improve the quality of support services for the extremely poor. [We will] strengthen care services for left-behind children and women, the elderly and children in need in rural areas. [We will] improve the three-level elderly care service network connecting counties, townships and villages, push forward the construction of service facilities such as village-level happiness homes and day care centers, etc., and develop inclusive elderly services and mutual assistance in rural areas. [We will] drive forward the construction of public welfare funeral facilities in rural areas. [We will] drive forward the integrated construction of urban and rural public cultural service systems, and innovatively implement cultural projects that benefit the people.

18. Promote rural consumption in an all-round way. [We will] accelerate the improvement of three-level (county, township and village) rural logistics system, transform and upgrade rural delivery logistics infrastructure, and further drive forward the entry of e-commerce into the countryside and the exit of agricultural products into the city, and drive forward the effective connection of urban and rural production and consumption. [We will] promote the replacement of durable consumer goods for rural residents. [We will] accelerate the implementation of construction projects of cold chain logistics facilities for storing and preserving agricultural products, and drive forward the construction of on-site small-scale cold chain facilities for storage and preservation, low-temperature direct sales distribution center at the origin, and the national key cold chain logistics bases. [We will] improve support policies for rural living service industry, develop online and offline integrated service outlets, push forward the development that provides convenience, refinement and quality, that meets the needs of rural residents' consumption upgrade, and that attracts urban residents to the countryside for consumption.

19. Accelerate the integrated development of urban and rural areas within the county. [We will] drive forward a new type of urbanization centered on people, and promote the coordinated development of large, medium and small cities and small towns. [We will] regard the county as an important entry point for the development of urban-rural integration, strengthen overall planning and top-level design, eliminate the institutional drawbacks that divides urban and rural areas, and speed up the establishment of institutional channels for equal exchange of urban and rural elements and two-way flow. [We will] coordinate the spatial layout of industry, infrastructure, public services, basic farmland, ecological protection, urban development, and village distribution within the county, etc., strengthen county's

comprehensive service capabilities, build towns and villages into regional centers serving farmers, and realize the functional complementarity between county, township and village. [We will] strengthen the economy, undertake suitable industrial transfers, and cultivate pillar industries within the county. [We will] speed up the development of small cities and towns, improve infrastructure and public services, and give play to the role of small cities and towns in connecting cities and serving the countryside. [We will] push forward the urbanization construction with the county as an important carrier, and build county and towns in accordance with small-city standards in areas where conditions permit. [We will] actively drive forward power expansion to strengthen the towns, and plan to build a number of key towns. [We will] carry out pilot projects for comprehensive improvement of rural land across the entire rural area. [We will] drive forward the urban localization of migrant workers employed in counties as local residents, and increase the housing supply that meets the rigid needs of rural migrant workers. [We will] encourage localities to build entrepreneurship parks and incubation training bases for those returning to townships and entering townships.

20. Strengthen the investment guarantee for the priority development of agriculture and of rural areas. [We will] continue to make agriculture and rural areas as a priority area for general public budget. Investment in the central budget is further inclined towards agriculture and rural areas. [We will] formulate and implement assessment measures to increase the proportion of income generated from land transfer to be used in agriculture and rural areas, and ensure that the proportion which is used in agriculture and rural areas is increased in accordance with regulations. All regions and departments should further improve the long-term mechanism for the overall planning and integration of agriculture-related funds. [We will] support local governments to issue general bonds and special bonds for actions constructing modern agricultural facilities and actions for rural construction, formulate and issue operational guidelines, and do a good job in [funds] reserves for high-quality projects. [We will] give full play to the leading role of financial investment, support the establishment of a rural revitalization fund in a market-oriented way, leverage the participation of financial capital and social forces, and focus on supporting the development of rural industries. [We will] adhere to the purpose of serving agriculture and continue to deepen rural financial reforms. [We will] use policy tools such as re-lending and rediscounting used for supporting agriculture and small business to support agriculture and small businesses, implement the most favorable deposit reserve rate, increase support for financial institutions with institutional legal persons and business within the county, and push forward rural financial institutions to return to their roots. [We will] encourage banking financial institutions to establish internal institutions that serve rural revitalization. [We will] clarify responsibilities of local government supervision and risk management, and properly and in standardized manner to carry out pilot projects on internal credit cooperation in farmer cooperatives. [We will] maintain the overall stability of the status and number of Legal Person in county-level rural financial institutions such as rural credit cooperatives, and do a good job in supervision and management, risk mitigation, and deepening reforms. [We will] improve the governance structure and internal control mechanisms of agriculture-related financial institutions, and strengthen the supervisory responsibilities of financial supervisory departments. [We will] support cities and counties to build a shared agricultural credit information database within the county, and basically build a relatively new complete credit system for agricultural business entities in

three years. [We will] develop inclusive rural digital finance. [We will] vigorously develop small-sum credit loans for farmers, insurance policy pledge loans, mortgage loans for agricultural machinery and greenhouse facilities. [We will] encourage the development of exclusive financial products to support new agricultural business entities and new rural industries and new formats, and increase first loans and credit loans. [We will] increase medium and long-term credit support for investment and financing of agricultural and rural infrastructure. [We will] strengthen the quantitative assessment of the magnification of agricultural credit guarantees, and increase the scale of agricultural credit guarantees. For insurance for local advantage and characteristic agricultural product, [we will] gradually expand the practice of replacing subsidies with incentives to the whole country. [We will] improve the agricultural re-insurance system. [We will] give play to the role of “insurance + futures” in serving the development of rural industries.

21. Deeply drive forward rural reforms. [We will] improve the rural property rights system and the market-oriented element allocation mechanism to fully stimulate the endogenous driving force of rural development. [We will] adhere to the unshakable collective ownership of rural farmland by farmers, adhere to the unshakable basic status of household contract management, and orderly launch the second-round land contract extension after the expiration of the 30-year pilot project, maintain the stability and no change for long term for rural land contractual relations, and improve land management right transfer service system. [We will] actively explore and implement the market entry system for land used for rural collective business construction. [We will] improve the policy of revitalizing the stock of rural construction land, implement negative list management, and give priority to ensuring the development of rural industries and rural construction land. Based on the actual needs of the decentralized layout of rural leisure and tourism industries, explore flexible and diverse new ways of land supply. [We will] strengthen the management of homesteads, steadily and prudently advance the reform of the rural homestead system, and explore effective ways to realize the separation of homestead ownership, qualification rights, and use rights. [We will] standardize the routine registration and issuance of homesteads integrating real estate and land. [We will] standardize the coupling of the increase and decrease of urban and rural construction land, improve the approval and implementation procedures, the adjustment of savings indicators and the profit distribution mechanism. In 2021, the phased tasks of reforming the rural collective property rights system will be basically completed, and the new rural collective economy will be developed and expanded. [We will] ensure the right to land contracting, the right to use homesteads, and the right to collective’s income distribution for farmers who settle in cities, and study and formulate specific methods for voluntary and paid transfers in accordance with the law. [We will] strengthen the construction of information network platforms on rural property rights transfer, transaction and management, to provide comprehensive transaction services. [We will] accelerate the informatization of comprehensive administrative law enforcement in agriculture. [We will] deepen the comprehensive reform of agricultural water prices. [We will] continue to deepen the reform of the rural collective’s forest rights system.

V. Strengthen the Party's overall leadership over work on the “three rurals”

22. Strengthen the working mechanism by five-level secretary engaging rural revitalization. The depth, breadth, and difficulty level of comprehensively advancing rural revitalization are no less than that of poverty alleviation, and more powerful measures must be taken to gather more powerful forces. It is necessary to thoroughly implement the *Regulations of the Communist Party of China on Rural Work*, improve the leadership system on rural work so that it is coordinated by the central government, the province is responsible for the overall responsibility, and the cities, counties and towns are responsible for the implementation. Work mechanisms such as driven by organization, element guarantee, policy support, collaborative assistance, assessment and supervision, etc., should be used to promote rural revitalization according to actual needs. [We will] establish a sound rural revitalization work system that connects from top to bottom, implements precise policies, and focuses on the end. The provincial, municipal, and county-level party committees must regularly study rural revitalization. The secretary of the county party committee should focus on work on the “three rurals.” [We will] establish a contact-point system for rural revitalization, the provincial, city, and county party committees and responsible comrades in the government must determine contact points. [We will] carry out rotation training for rural revitalization in county, township and village three-level party organization secretaries. [We will] strengthen the party’s leadership of rural talent work, incorporate the revitalization of rural talents into the overall deployment of the party committee’s talent work, improve the talent training mechanism suitable for rural characteristics, and strengthen the incentives and constraints of talent service to rural areas. [We will] accelerate the construction of a team of rural revitalization cadres with strong politics, skills, and style, and select outstanding cadres to the frontline positions of rural revitalization, and regard rural revitalization as a broad stage for training and practicing cadres, and give priority to cadres who have outstanding performance in difficult areas and key positions.

23. Strengthen the construction of the party committee’s Rural-Work Leading Group and work organization. [We will] give full play to the leadership of the Rural Work Leading Group of the party committee at all levels to take the lead and coordinate the role. The involved units must solicit the opinions of the Rural-Work Leading Group of the party committee in launching important agricultural policies and keep record on file. Focusing on the “five major revitalization” goals and tasks, all localities should set up special teams or work teams led by responsible comrades of the party committee and the government, establish and implement a standing book, and implement work responsibilities. [We will] strengthen the functions of decision-making, overall coordination, policy guidance, implementation, supervision and inspection of the office of the party committee’s Rural Work Leading Group, decompose the key tasks of the “three rurals” every year, implement them in place to all responsible departments, and regularly arrange work progress. [We will] strengthen the organization and staffing of the office of the party committee’s Rural Work Leading Group.

24. Strengthen the construction of the party's rural grassroots organizations and rural governance. [We will] give full play to the leadership role of rural grassroots party organizations, and continue to focus on party building to promote rural revitalization. [We will] orderly carry out the centralized re-election of

[the leadership of] townships and villages, and select the best and fit strongly the leading groups of townships, and members of the “two committees” of the village, especially the secretaries of the village party organization. In places where conditions permit, [we] actively advocate the secretary of the village party organization to serve as the chairman of the village committee through legal procedures, adapting measures according to local conditions and avoiding “one size fits all”. At the same time of the election, the village affairs supervision committee should be best selected and fitted strongly. The grassroots discipline inspection and supervision organization should strengthen the communication cooperation and effective connection with the village affairs supervision committee. [We will] resolutely punish corruption that infringes on the interests of farmers. [We will] adhere to and improve the system of selecting and dispatching the first secretary and work team to key villages. [We will] intensify efforts to recruit party members among outstanding rural youths, strengthen incentives and care for rural grassroots cadres, increase wages and subsidies, improve working and living conditions, and effectively help solve practical difficulties. [We will] drive forward the standardized construction of village committees and the “Sunshine Project” for the disclosure of village affairs. [We will] carry out the establishment of pilot demonstrations of rural governance. [We will] create demonstration villages which is democratic and governed by rule of law, and cultivate rural demonstration households which are exemplary in studying law and using law. [We will] strengthen the construction of rural people's mediation organization team and promote the resolution of conflicts and disputes on the spot. [We will] deeply drive forward the construction of safe villages. [We will] establish and improve a normalized mechanism for eradicating gangsters in rural areas. [We will] strengthen the construction of county and village emergency management and fire safety system, and do a good job in risk assessment, monitoring and early warning, and emergency response to major events such as natural disasters, public health, and safety hazards.

25. Strengthen the construction of spiritual civilization in rural areas in the new era. [We will] promote and practice the core values of socialism, and carry out in-depth learning and education of Xi Jinping's socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era in a way that farmers prefer. [We will] expand the construction of the civilization practice center in the new era, and deepen the construction of mass spiritual civilization activities. [We will] build strong and make good use of the county-level media convergence center. [We will] carry out in-depth “listen to the party, appreciate the party's and follow the party” propaganda activities in rural areas. [We will] deeply excavate, inherit and innovate outstanding traditional local culture, combine protection and inheritance with development and utilization, and endow the Chinese farming civilization with a connotation in the new era. [We will] continue to drive forward changing of existing [prevailing] habits and customs, promote [character merit] points system, moral councils, weddings and funerals councils, etc., increase the restriction on unhealthy customs such as high-priced gifts, comparisons of human sentiments, bury [them] expensively but treating [one's parents] ungenerously, extravagance and waste, feudal superstition, and drive forward the formation of a civilized rural customs, a good family style and simple folk customs. [We will] intensify the crackdown on illegal religious activities in rural areas and overseas infiltration activities, and stop the use of religion to interfere with rural public affairs in accordance with the law. [We will] organize a good Chinese Farmers Harvest Festival.

26. Improve the implementation mechanism of rural revitalization assessment. The party committees and governments of all provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government) should report annually to the Party Central Committee and the State Council on the progress of implementing the rural revitalization strategy. [We will] carry out the evaluation to city and county party and government leadership groups and leading cadres on the performance of rural revitalization, incorporate it into the content of comprehensive evaluation of the party and government leadership groups and leading cadres, strengthen the application of the evaluation results, and focus on promoting and employing city and county party and government leading cadres with outstanding performance in rural revitalization. For those main responsible comrades of the city and county party committees and governments that fall behind in the assessment rankings and ineffective in performing their duties, they shall be interviewed. A normalized interview mechanism shall be established. [We will] consolidate and expand the results of poverty alleviation into the assessment of rural revitalization. [We will] strengthen the supervision of rural revitalization, innovate and improve supervision methods, discover and solve existing problems in a timely manner, and drive forward the implementation of policies and measures. [We will] continue to rectify formalism and bureaucracy, and incorporate the reduction of unreasonable burdens on village-level organizations into the key content of the central government's basic-level burden reduction supervision. [We will] adhere to seeking truth from facts, administering according to law, and grasp well the timeliness and effectiveness of various work in rural areas. [We will] strengthen the propaganda of rural revitalization, and create a strong atmosphere in the whole society to jointly drive forward rural revitalization.

Let us closely unite around the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at the core, forge ahead, do hard work, comprehensively drive forward rural revitalization, accelerate agricultural and rural modernization, and strive to create a new situation in work on the “three rurals”, make new contributions for the comprehensive construction of a modern socialist nation and achieving the second-century goal of endeavoring!

Attachments:

No Attachments.