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Report Highlights:

On February 3, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) Central Committee and the State Council unveiled the 2024 No. 1 Document that sets policy guidelines for agriculture and rural development for the year. The document makes clear that food security remains a top priority for the CCP with a focus on improving crop yield. The document places increased attention on rural revitalization (rural development) this year, such as upgrading rural industries, enhancing the level of rural construction, and improving rural governance. This report contains key policy measures and unofficial translation of the 2024 No. 1 Document.

Background

Having been issued for 21 years in a row, the No. 1 Document is the first policy paper published by the government of the People's Republic of China (PRC) at the beginning of each year, outlining policy priorities in agriculture and rural development for the year and the immediate future. Although the focus of the No. 1 Document varies each year, ensuring food security has been the top priority in recent years. President Xi Jinping has repeatedly stated that “cereals should be basically self-sufficient and food grains must be absolutely secure.” To achieve these goals, China published the Food Security Law in December 2023, which requires government officials at all levels to ensure food supplies are produced and processed within China as much as possible (see GAIN report [CH2024-0022](#)).

For the last five years including 2024, the No.1 Documents has set the goal of maintaining national grain¹ output at above 650 million metric tons (MMT). China has achieved this grain output goal for 9 consecutive years. The 2023 No.1 Document initiated an action plan to increase grain production capacity by another 50 MMT. Given the fact that there is limited room to increase the country's farmland area, agriculture experts have said the growth potential lies in the upgrading of farmland and improvement of crop yields. As a result of a yield-improving program, China's grain production reached a historic high in 2023 despite numerous weather abnormalities. Nevertheless, China still faces issues in obtaining grain security as much of its demand for feed grain relies on the world market. Challenges such as an unstable global food supply, frequently occurring natural disasters, and climate change pose potential threats to meeting domestic food supply needs.

While emphasizing the importance of ensuring national food security, the top leadership has increased its attention to achieving comprehensive revitalization in rural areas, which means more support and resources will be allocated to construction and services in rural areas, upgrading rural industries, and improving rural governance, etc. The 2024 No.1 Document calls for local governments to learn from the ideas and methods applied in Zhejiang province and develop their own models of rural development. In 2003, Zhejiang launched a village renovation and construction campaign throughout the province, focusing on improving the rural ecological environment. Over the past 20 years, the PRC claims that the project has created thousands of beautiful villages with dynamic economies and better lives for villagers. Some villages have become the first demonstration villages that showcase comprehensively well-off development in the rural areas.

Poverty alleviation in rural areas used to be a major task for local governments at various levels. Following the PRC's effort to eliminate absolute poverty in rural areas by 2020, the current goal is to avoid large-scale relapse into poverty by rural residents. As a result, efforts will also be delegated to increasing farmers (rural residents) income through multiple avenues including generating income potential from rural industries, training farmers to work in cities, improving various subsidies and welfare, encouraging income from rural properties, etc.

¹ For reference, in the No. 1 Document the term grain refers to: rice, wheat, corn, soybeans, beans, and tubers.

General Information

Food Security Remains the Top Priority with a Focus on Improving Yields

To stimulate farmers' interest in planting grains, the document intensifies existing support measures on price, subsidies, and insurance. For example, the PRC government will adequately increase the minimum purchase price of wheat and reasonably determine the minimum purchase price of rice. Additionally, the government will continue to implement the subsidies for farmland fertility preservation, corn and soybean producer subsidies, and rice-related subsidies. The agricultural machinery purchase and application subsidy policies will be optimized and the mechanism for ensuring supply and stable prices of agricultural inputs will be further improved.

The PRC policy paper suggests expanding the scope of full production cost insurance and income insurance to cover all three major grain crops (wheat, rice, and corn) and gradually expanding insurance coverage for soybean production. Local governments and insurance companies are encouraged to develop insurance programs for specialty products and improve insurance mechanisms for severe natural disasters. To enhance the financial support to major grain-producing counties, the document calls for the establishment of an inter-provincial interest compensation mechanism between grain production and consumption areas. In other words, a form of redistribution of wealth from economically prosperous provinces that consume more agricultural products, to less developed provinces that produce those products.

According to agricultural department officials, relevant departments are working on implementation details of the inter-provincial interest compensation mechanism. These departments are considering factors related to grain production, distribution, and consumption, and how main consumption areas (e.g. rich coastal cities) could provide certain financial support to main production areas (e.g. interior rural areas) and explore other collaborative methods regarding industries, talents, and technical services. Notably, the document proposes to facilitate the construction of processing industries of grains and important agricultural products in main production areas and support the development of whole industrial chain processing of soybeans in northeast China where a cluster of food and feed industries should be created.

The document indicates that the planted area of major grain and oilseed crops (wheat, rice, corn, and soybean) will remain stable, except for rapeseed for which crop area will be expanded in 2024. It reiterates the reliance on improvement of crop yields for potential grain output gains. China will improve the existing yield-improving program by consolidating good farmland (i.e. high-standard farmland), good seeds, good machines, and good methods. In 2023, a yield-improvement program was activated for soybean and corn crops in 100 counties and 200 counties, respectively, and the crop yields in pilot areas were 10 percent higher than the local average level, according to industry experts who added that the yield-improvement program will expand to a greater area in 2024, covering an additional 100 counties for corn, 100 counties for wheat, and 102 counties for rapeseeds. Chinese scientists believe that corn has much greater potential for yield improvement, compared to wheat and rice, especially after

the successful adoption of modern planting technology. The cultivation of genetically engineered (GE) seeds also plays a significant role to generate greater yields for corn. Language in the document states that China will “facilitate the industrialization of biotech seed breeding to expedite the expanded areas,” indicates pilot areas planted with GE corn and soy will continue to expand and may give way to full commercialization of GE seeds as early as this year. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) approved production and operation licenses for 26 GE seeds, mostly corn and soybeans, in December 2023, paving ways for their commercial cultivation (see GAIN report [CH2023-0198](#)).

The PRC policy document suggests forming a broad view on agriculture and food that expands food sources to all possible avenues such as exploring deep sea aquaculture and developing food products in forests. A senior government official reported that meat, eggs, milk, fruits, vegetables, and fish are all essential to a high-quality life and that China seeks to build a diversified food supply system so that people can have enough to eat and plenty of varieties to choose from. While China still relies heavily on the global market for feed and agriculture supplies, the document emphasizes deeper cooperation in agriculture with “Belt and Road” countries. **Note:** The PRC has consistently worked to expand market access and reduce trade barriers with a variety of agricultural producers including Russia, Brazil, and other European and South American countries. **End Note.**

The document calls for continued efforts to save food and reduce grain losses. The document urges China to explore all possible means to reduce grain losses during harvest, transportation, storage, processing, and consumption. It advocates healthy dietary habits and vows to curb food waste behaviors by improving a regulatory system that incorporates administrative supervision, industry self-discipline, and societal monitoring.

Protection and Improvement of Farmland to Ensure Grain Production Capacity

The document proposes to establish a farmland protection system involving quantity, quality, and ecology. It calls for a reform of the arable land occupation and replenishment mechanism that requires local governments to set a net increase of arable land as the ceiling for non-agricultural occupation of arable land within their territories. The inspection mechanism for the quality of replenished arable land, as well as its follow-up maintenance and re-evaluation, will also be improved. Meanwhile, MARA and the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) have just issued draft regulations on the protection of permanent basic farmland for public comments which aim to implement the tasks set forth by the national planning (see GAIN Report [CH2024-0026](#)). The latest homeland and space planning has identified the country’s arable land at 124 million hectares, of which 103 million hectares are defined as “permanent basic farmland”. (Note: the PRC government has set a “red line” to guard the country’s arable land area at no less than 120 million hectares.)

To improve the quality of arable land, the document specifies the priority to upgrade the arable land in black soil areas, plain areas, and irrigated areas to high-standard farmland, with increased financial support from the central and provincial governments. Meanwhile, the document calls for intensified supervision to ensure the quality of high-standard farmland. In addition, the document encourages rural

collective economic organizations, new agricultural entities, and farmers to directly participate in the construction and maintenance of high-standard farmland. MARA aims to upgrade all permanent basic farmland to high-standard farmland. The document also specifies other policy measures to improve arable land quality, such as enhancing the restoration of degraded arable land, strengthening the preservation of black soil land, and implementing an action to improve organic matters in arable land, etc.

The document calls for exploration of backup arable land resources, focusing on abandoned land and saline-alkali land. For abandoned land, the document encourages the local governments to utilize the abandoned land based on its attributes, for example, whether it is suitable for grains or cash crops. The document supports rural collective economic organizations to use the abandoned land through various means such as transfer, authorization, or unified management. For saline-alkali land, the document supports the development of seeds suitable for this type of land or to renovate the land to accommodate seeds. Efforts should also be delegated to the restoration and improvement as well as exploration of effective ways of comprehensive utilization of the saline-alkali land.

Upgrading Rural Industry

The document emphasizes the need to accelerate the coordinated planting of grain, feed, and cash crops. It also emphasizes the need for balanced development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery, and integration of production, processing, and marketing. The document suggests using modern business concepts, standards, and methods to highlight the advantages of “local” flavors and accelerate the development of product and industry attributes. Greater efforts should be made to develop eco-tourism, protection of forests, and leisure camping, etc. In response to modern consumption demands for convenience and high-quality foods, the document calls for coordinated development of agricultural production, primary processing, and intensive processing. The document focuses on support to improving the county-level logistics and distribution systems, optimizing the construction of cold chains, and implementing high-quality rural e-commerce.

Enhancing Rural Construction

To focus on coordinating new urbanization and comprehensive rural revitalization, the document stresses on improving the completeness of rural infrastructure, the convenience of public services, and comfort of living environments. The document suggests coordinating the layout of rural infrastructure and public services such as elderly care, education, and medical care at county, township, and village levels. It also recommends developing modern facilitated agriculture (e.g. greenhouse) and cold chain logistics and storage facilities for agricultural products. It also calls for actions to improve the living environment in rural areas, and to continue to improve the water, electricity, gas, road, and housing conditions.

Improving Rural Governance

The document stresses the need to implement an access system for higher level governments to get involved in grassroots affairs so that grassroots level governments can optimize various agriculture-related inspections and assessments. The document emphasizes the need to improve the mechanism that alerts, prevents, and solves conflicts, such as farmer to government or farmer to industry, at the outset. The document requires intensification of the construction of rural disaster prevention and mitigation projects, emergency management information systems, and public fire-fighting facilities. The document calls for strengthening the protection, inheritance, and innovation of traditional rural culture. On the other hand, the document requires that concrete progress be made to change bad customs, and to provide more social services for rural residents. It also emphasizes that villagers should play a greater role in self-governance, and the need to strengthen the incentive and restraint functions of village rules and regulations and cultivate new trends in rural civilization.

BEGIN UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

No. 1 Document Outline

1. Ensure National Food Security

- 1.1 Grasp the Production of Grain and Important Agricultural Products
- 1.2 Strictly Implement the Arable Land Protection System
- 1.3 Strengthen Agricultural Infrastructure
- 1.4 Strengthen Support for Agricultural Science and Technology
- 1.5 Build a Modern Agricultural Management System
- 1.6 Enhance the Ability to Regulate Food and Important Agricultural Products
- 1.7 Continuously Deepen Food Conservation Actions

2. Ensure No Large-scale Return to Poverty

- 2.1 Implement a Monitoring and Support Mechanism to Prevent the Return of Poverty
- 2.2 Continuously Strengthen Industrial and Employment Support
- 2.3 Increasing Support for Key Areas

3. Upgrade Rural Industrial Development

- 3.1 Promote the Integrated Development of Rural Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Industries
- 3.2 Promote the Optimization and Upgrading of the Agricultural Product Processing Industry
- 3.3 Promote the High-quality Development of Rural Circulation
- 3.4 Strengthen Initiatives to Increase Farmers' Income

4. Enhance the Level of Rural Construction

- 4.1 Enhance the Effectiveness of Rural Planning
- 4.2 In-depth Implementation of Rural Habitat Improvement and Upgrading Actions
- 4.3 Promote Rural Infrastructure to Make Up for Shortcomings
- 4.4 Improve the Rural Public Service System
- 4.5 Strengthen the Construction of Rural Ecological Civilization
- 4.6 Promote the Integrated Development of Urban and Rural Areas in Counties

5. Upgrade Rural Governance

- 5.1 Promote Party Building for Rural Revitalization
- 5.2 Prosperous Development of Rural Culture
- 5.3 Continue to Promote the Changing of Customs in Rural Areas
- 5.4 Build Safe Villages

6. Strengthen the Party's Overall Leadership of Agriculture, Farmers, and Rural Areas

- 6.1 Improve the Party's Institutional Mechanism for Leading Rural Work
- 6.2 Strengthen Rural Reform and Innovation
- 6.3 Improve the Diversified Input Mechanism for Rural Revitalization
- 6.4 Grow Rural Talent

Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and State Council on Learning and Applying the Experience of the "Thousand Villages Demonstration and Ten Thousand Villages Improvement" Project to Powerfully and Effectively Promote Comprehensive Revitalization in Rural Areas

2024-02-03 Xinhua News Agency

To promote Chinese-style modernization, it is necessary to unremittingly strengthen the foundation of agriculture and promote the comprehensive revitalization of the countryside. General Secretary Xi Jinping personally planned and promoted the "Thousand Villages Demonstration, Ten Thousand Villages Improvement" project (hereinafter referred to as the "Ten Thousand Villages Project") when he was working in Zhejiang Province, which started from the improvement of the rural environment, and iterated and upgraded from point to area, creating thousands of beautiful villages in the past 20 years. It has created thousands of beautiful villages and benefited thousands of peasants and created successful experiences and practical examples of comprehensive revitalization of villages. We should learn to use the development concept, working method and promotion mechanism contained in the "Ten Million Projects", take the comprehensive revitalization of the countryside as the general gripping force of the "agriculture, rural areas, and farmers" work in the new era and new journey, stick to the people-oriented development ideology, implement the new development concept in a complete, accurate and comprehensive manner, adapt measures to local conditions and implement policies in categories, proceed step by step and achieve results over time, consolidate our efforts on accomplishing a number of practical things that are palpable to the public, and continuously make substantial progress and phased achievements.

To do a better job in the "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" work in 2024 and in the future period, we must be guided by Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for the New Era, fully implement the spirit of the 20th National Congress of the CPC and the 2nd Plenary Session of the 20th Central Committee, and thoroughly implement General Secretary Xi Jinping's important exposition on the work of "agriculture, rural areas, and farmers", uphold and strengthen the party's overall leadership over the work of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers", anchor the goal of building a strong agricultural nation, take the experience of learning and applying the "Ten Million Project", set the bottom line of ensuring national food security and no large-scale return to poverty, focus on improving the level of rural industrial development, rural construction, and rural governance, strengthen the two-wheel drive by technology and reform, strengthen farmers' income-generating measures, and fight a good battle for comprehensive rural revitalization, draw a new picture of beautiful countryside suitable for living and working, accelerate the modernization in agriculture and rural areas, and better facilitate the construction of Chinese-style modernization.

1. Ensure National Food Security

1) Focus on the production of grain and important agricultural products. Solidly advance a new round of actions to increase grain production capacity by 50 million metric tons (MMT). Stabilize the grain sown area, focus on increasing grain production in large areas, and ensure that grain output remains above 650 MMT. Implement a project to increase grain yield and facilitate integration of good farmland, good seeds, good machines, and good methods. Consolidate the results of soybean expansion and support the development of high-oil and high-yielding varieties. Appropriately increase the minimum purchase price of wheat and reasonably determine the minimum purchase price of rice. Continue to implement the policies of farmland fertility preservation subsidies, corn and soybean producer subsidies, and rice subsidies. Improve the response mechanism to ensure supply and stable prices of agricultural inputs and encourage local governments to explore the establishment of dynamic subsidy methods linked to the increase in agricultural input prices. Expand the implementation scope of full-cost insurance and planting income insurance policies to achieve nationwide coverage of the three major staple foods and the orderly expansion of insurance on soybeans. Encourage local government to develop specialty agricultural product insurance. Promote accurate insurance and claim settlement in agricultural insurance to ensure that all compensation is paid. Improve the catastrophe insurance system. Increase support for major grain-producing counties. Explore the establishment of an inter-provincial horizontal benefit compensation mechanism for grain production and sales areas and deepen multi-channel production and marketing collaboration. Expand the area of rapeseed and support the development of specialty oil crops such as camellia. Increase subsidies for sugar cane seedlings and machine harvesting. Strengthen the construction of emergency supply bases for "food basket" products, optimize the pig production capacity control mechanism, and stabilize the basic production capacity of beef and mutton. Improve liquid milk standards, standardize reconstituted milk labeling, and promote fresh milk consumption. Support deep-sea aquaculture and develop forest foods. Establish a big agricultural concept and a big food concept, expand food sources through multiple channels, and explore and build a big food monitoring and statistical system.

2) Strictly implement the arable land protection system. Improve the "three-in-one" protection system of arable land quantity, quality, and ecology, and implement the tasks of protecting arable land and permanent basic farmland in the new round of homeland and space planning. Reform and improve the balance system of arable land occupation and compensation, stick to "determining compensation before occupation", and use the net increase in the stable use of arable land in the province as the ceiling of arable land allowed to be occupied by non-agricultural construction in the next year. Improve the quality inspection and acceptance system for replenished arable land and improve the follow-up maintenance and re-evaluation mechanism. Strengthen the restoration of degraded arable land, increase the facilitation of black soil preservation projects, and implement actions to improve the organic matters in arable land. Strictly crack down on illegal occupation of agricultural land and illegal soil extraction from arable land. Continue to renovate "big sheds". Implement rectification and restoration of illegally occupied arable land in a classified and prudent manner, refine and clarify the scope of rectification of "non-grain" arable land, and reasonably arrange the restoration order. Promote the use of abandoned

land according to local conditions and support rural collective economic organizations to plant and utilize the land through multiple ways, whether it is suitable for cultivation of grain or economic crops.

3) Strengthen agricultural infrastructure construction. Adhere to quality first, give priority to turning the arable land in the northeastern black soil areas, plain areas, and areas with water conservancy and irrigation conditions into high-standard farmland, appropriately increase the level of subsidies from the central and provincial governments, remove the funding requirements for major grain-producing counties, and intensify the supervision over the entire construction process of high-standard farmland to ensure that every piece of high-standard farmland is built and completed. Encourage rural collective economic organizations, new agricultural business entities, farmers, etc. to directly participate in the construction and maintenance of high-standard farmland. Implement restoration and improvement of saline-alkali arable land by regionalization and classification, combine "seeds to suit the land" with "land to suit seeds", and support pilot projects for comprehensive utilization of saline-alkali land. Facilitate the construction and modernization of key water sources, irrigation areas, and flood storage and detention areas, and implement projects such as risk removal and reinforcement of reservoirs, management of small and medium rivers, and construction of small and medium-sized reservoirs. Strengthen the construction, management, and maintenance of small farmland water conservancy facilities. Accelerate post-disaster recovery and reconstruction in disaster-stricken areas. Strengthen short-term early warning of meteorological disasters and study projection of medium and long-term trends, and improve the long-term mechanism for agricultural disaster prevention, reduction, and relief. Facilitate the modernization and improvement of facilitated agriculture.

4) Strengthen agricultural science and technology support. Optimize the strategic layout of agricultural science and technology innovation and support the construction of major innovation platforms. Accelerate the revitalization of the seed industry, improve the collaboration mechanism for joint development and application, increase research on key core technologies of seed sources, and expedite the selection, promotion, and production of urgently needed independent good varieties. Carry out integrated pilot projects for research and development, promotion, and application of major varieties. Facilitate the acceleration of the industrialization and area expansion of biotech seed breeding. Vigorously implement the action to make up for the shortcomings of agricultural machinery and equipment, improve the subsidy policy for the purchase and application of agricultural machinery, and open a "green channel" for the assessment of urgently needed agricultural machinery. Strengthen the construction of grassroots agricultural technology extension systems and intensify the public welfare service functions.

5) Build a modern agricultural management system. Targeting on solving the problem of "who will farm the land", accelerate the creation of a high-quality production and operation team that adapts to the modern agricultural development with the basis of small farmers, the focus of new agricultural business entities, and support of socialization services. Increase the production and management level of family farms and farmer cooperatives and enhance the ability for services to drive small farmers. Strengthen the construction of agricultural socialization service platforms and standard systems, focus on critical weak

segments in agricultural production and small farmers, and expand service areas and models. Support rural collective economic organizations in providing production, labor, and other intermediary services.

6) Strengthen the ability to mobilize grain and important agricultural products. Improve the monitoring and early warning mechanism for the entire industrial chain for agricultural products and strengthen multi-variety mobilization, reserves adjustment, and emergency support. Optimize the layout of grain storage facilities and improve the level of storage safety. Deepen agricultural cooperation along the Belt and Road Initiative. Intensify the crackdown on agricultural product smuggling. Strengthen the monitoring and analysis on consumption of grains and important agricultural products.

7) Continue to deepen various food saving actions. Advocate the glorious trend of thrift, facilitate grain saving and loss reduction throughout the entire industrial chain, and improve normalized and long-term working mechanisms. Explore the potential of reducing grain losses during machine harvesting and promote new equipment for bulk grain transportation and storage. Improve standards for moderate grain processing. Vigorously promote healthy eating, improve the regulatory system that combines administrative supervision, industry self-discipline, and social monitoring, resolutely curb food waste behaviors in catering sector.

2. Ensure No Large-scale Return to Poverty

8) Implement a monitoring and assistance mechanism to prevent people from returning to poverty. Tighten our responsibilities to prevent people from returning to poverty and continue to consolidate and improve the results of the "three guarantees" and drinking water safety. For farmers who are at risk of falling back into poverty due to disasters, assistance measures can be implemented first if policies permit. Strengthen monitoring and early warning for patients with high medical expenses in rural areas and implement medical security and assistance policies in a timely manner in accordance with regulations. Accelerate the interconnection of information platforms for prevention of return to poverty and dynamic monitoring of low-income populations and strengthen cross-departmental information integration and sharing. Research and promote the integration of assistance policies to prevent people from returning to poverty and regular assistance policies for low-income rural residents.

9) Continue to strengthen industry and employment assistance. Strengthen the guidance on the classification of supported industries, consolidate a bunch, upgrade a bunch, revitalize a bunch, and adjust a bunch to facilitate the improvement of industry quality, efficiency, and sustainable development. The proportion of subsidy funds dedicated to industry development within the central government budget for rural revitalization will remain generally stable and intensify the performance management of project funds. Strengthen the asset management of the support projects and include eligible assets in the unified management of rural collective assets. Improve the effectiveness of the actions to support consumption and generate farmers income. Facilitate the campaign to prevent people from returning to poverty through employment assistance, implement the responsibilities of employment

cooperation and assistance between the east and west, coordinate and make good use of employment assistance workshops, charity positions, and other channels, and stabilize the employment scale of the labor force who have been lifted out of poverty.

10) Increase assistance and support to key areas. The pilot policy for the overall planning and integration of agricultural-related funds in poverty-stricken counties will be optimized and adjusted for implementation in 160 major counties under the nation's rural revitalization program and the supervision over the use of integrated funds will be strengthened. The state-owned financial institutions will increase their financial support to key counties under the nation's rural revitalization program. Continue to carry out "group" assistance for medical and educational cadres and talents and the selection of scientific and technological missions. The "Three Supports and One Support" plan by college graduates will lean towards poverty alleviation areas. Support the sustainable development of relocation areas for poverty alleviation. Families that encounter housing difficulties due to population growth after relocating to cities will be included in the scope of urban housing security if eligible. Facilitate the establishment of a normalized assistance mechanism for underdeveloped areas.

3. Upgrade Rural Industrial Development

11) Promote the integrated development of primary, secondary, and tertiary industries in rural areas. Adhere to the principle of promoting agriculture through industries, quality, and green agriculture, accelerate the construction of a modern rural industrial system that coordinates planting of grain, feed, and cash crops, development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery, connection of production, processing, and marketing, and integration of agriculture, culture, and tourism, and build agriculture into a modern large industry. Encourage different regions to vigorously develop specialty industries according to local conditions and support the creation of brands with local characteristics. Implement the in-depth integration project of rural culture and tourism, facilitate the construction of rural tourism clusters (villages), cultivate new business formats such as eco-tourism, forestry health care, leisure camping, etc., and promote the standardized development and quality improvement of rural homestays. Optimize and implement integrated development projects of rural industries and cultivate agricultural industrialization consortiums.

12) Facilitate the optimization and upgrading of the agricultural product processing industry. Push for the synergistic development of agricultural production, primary processing, and intensive processing and promote value-added transformation in the vicinity. Facilitate the renovation and upgrading of agricultural processing facilities, support the construction of regional pre-cooling and drying, storage and preservation, fresh-cut packaging, and other primary processing facilities, and develop intelligent and fine and deep processing. Support the development of the whole industrial chain processing of agricultural products such as soybeans in the northeastern region and create a food and feed industry cluster. Support the construction of processing industrial parks in major producing areas of grain and important agricultural products.

13) Facilitate high-quality development of rural distribution. Continue to facilitate the construction of county commercial systems, improve county and rural logistics and delivery systems, promote the integrated development of rural passengers, goods, and mails, and vigorously develop joint distribution. Facilitate the transformation and upgrading of agricultural wholesale markets. Optimize the construction of the cold chain logistics system for agricultural products, accelerate the construction of backbone cold chain logistics bases, and lay out the construction of public cold chain logistics facilities in county-level production areas. Implement high-quality rural e-commerce development projects, promote the construction of county-level e-commerce live-streaming bases, and develop online sales of rural specialty products. Strengthen market supervision in rural distribution and continue to combat counterfeit and shoddy products in rural areas.

14) Strengthen measures to increase farmers' income. Implement actions to increase farmers' income, continue to expand rural industries that enrich the people, and support farmers to develop family-run businesses such as specialty planting/breeding, handicraft workshops, and forest economy. Strengthen industrial development by linking industries with farmers and improve the mechanism that link the farmers' income growth with new agricultural business entities and agriculture-related supporting policies. Facilitate the employment of rural labor through multiple channels, improve cross-regional information sharing and organized labor export mechanisms, and cultivate and strengthen labor service brands. Implement special actions to ensure services for migrant workers and strengthen monitoring of the employment dynamics of migrant workers. Strengthen the source prevention and risk warning of wage arrears for migrant workers and improve the long-term mechanism for eradicating wage arrears. Strengthen vocational skills training for migrant workers and promote order-based, orientation, and fixed-job training models. Provide employment support for older migrant workers. Actively promote work-for-relief in key construction projects and agricultural and rural infrastructure construction and continue to expand the scale of labor remuneration. Encourage the revitalization and utilization of rural resource and assets through leasing, cooperative development, shareholding, and other methods to increase farmers' property income.

4. Enhance the Level of Rural Construction

15) Enhance the leadership effectiveness of rural planning. Adapt to the changing trend of rural population and optimize village layout, industrial structure, and public service configuration. Intensify the coordination of county land and space planning about the layout of townships, villages, industrial parks, etc. Village planning can be compiled by classification, either individually or as a unit for townships or several villages. If not required, general management regulations can be specified in the county and township-level land and space planning. Strengthen the effectiveness, operability, and enforcement constraints of village planning, and strengthen rural spatial design and style control. On the premise that the total arable land does not decrease, and the layout of permanent basic farmland is

basically stable, comprehensively implement the policy of linking increase with decrease and the balance of occupation and replenishment and carry out land consolidation with townships as the basic units in a steady and orderly manner, integrate and revitalize scattered idle land in rural areas and ensure land used for rural infrastructure and industrial development.

16) Further implement the residential environment improvement actions in rural areas. Facilitate sewage and waste management and rural toilet renovation according to local conditions and improve farmer participation and long-term management and protection mechanisms. Improve the rural waste classification, transportation, and disposal system, and improve the rural renewable resource recycling network. Promote sewage treatment in a classified and tiered manner and strengthen dynamic screening and source control of black and smelling water in rural areas. Steadily facilitate the renovation of household toilets in the central and western regions and explore a reward and subsidy model in which farmers voluntarily upgrade toilets according to standards and receive subsidies after government acceptance. Collaboratively facilitate the resource treatment and utilization of rural organic waste, manure, and organic waste from agricultural production.

17) Promote rural infrastructure to make up for shortcomings. Based on the actual situation of various places and the needs of farmers, seize the opportunity to benefit everyone, and do one thing and achieve it. Improve the rural water supply system, promote the integration of urban and rural water supply and the large-scale centralized water supply if conditions permit, strengthen the standardized construction and renovation of small water supply projects where conditions are not met, strengthen professional management and protection, and thoroughly implement specialized actions to improve the quality of rural water supply. Facilitate the rural power grid consolidation and upgrading project. Facilitate the development of distributed new energy in rural areas and strengthen the planning and construction of new energy vehicle charging and swapping facilities in key villages and towns. Solidly advance the construction of "Four Good Rural Roads", improve traffic control and safety protection facilities, and accelerate the implementation of "hazard elimination" actions for the safety of rural highways and bridges. Continue to implement the renovation of dilapidated houses and the earthquake-resistant houses in rural areas and consolidate the achievements of screening and rectification of potential safety hazards in rural houses. Continue to implement the development actions for digital countryside, develop smart agriculture, and narrow the "digital gap" between urban and rural areas. Implement smart radio and television projects in rural areas. Encourage qualified provinces to coordinate the construction of regional big data platforms and strengthen the collaborative sharing of agricultural production and management, rural social management, and other agricultural-related information.

18) Improve the rural public service system. Optimize the supply of public education services, strengthen the construction of boarding schools, and run necessary small-scale rural schools. Implement the county high school development and improvement action plan. Strengthen the capacity building for services at the township health centers and village clinics, and steadily increase the proportion of rural doctors with practicing (assistant) physician qualifications. Continue to improve rural infectious disease

prevention and control and emergency response capabilities. Gradually increase the proportion of county medical insurance funds used in rural medical and health institutions and accelerate the inclusion of village clinics in designated medical insurance management. Improve the rural elderly care service system, promote the construction of regional elderly care service centers according to local conditions, and encourage the development of meal assistance and mutual aid services for the elderly in rural areas. Improve the incentive mechanism for urban and rural residents' basic pension insurance to "pay more and get more and pay longer and get more". Strengthen rural birth support and infant care services, and provide care and services for migrant children, left-behind children, women, the elderly, and the disabled. Implement actions to improve public service capacity in major grain-producing counties.

19) Strengthen the construction of rural ecological civilization. Continue to fight against agricultural and rural pollution and facilitate rural ecological preservation and restoration in an integrated manner. Solidly facilitate the reduction and efficiency improvement of chemical fertilizers and pesticides and promote the cycling model of planting and breeding. Facilitate county-level comprehensive prevention and control of agricultural diffused pollution. Strengthen the investigation and rectification of heavy metal pollution sources in farmland soil. Strengthen quality and safety control and product testing of edible agricultural products in their origins and improve food safety supervision capabilities in the whole process of "farmland to table". Facilitate actions to reduce the use of veterinary antimicrobials. Intensify the prevention and control of major animal diseases and key zoonotic diseases. Continue to consolidate the achievements of the ten-year ban on fishing in the Yangtze River. Accelerate the control of soil erosion in sloping farmland in the middle and upper reaches of the Yangtze River, and solidly facilitate in-depth water conservation and water control in the Yellow River Basin. Facilitate water system connectivity, water source conservation, and soil and water conservation, revive the ecological environment of rivers and lakes, and intensify the management of groundwater overexploitation. Strengthen comprehensive prevention and control of desertification and explore the "grass-light complementation" model. Make every effort to fight against the "Three North" project and encourage farmers to participate in project construction through various methods. Optimize the compensation policy for grassland ecological preservation and improve the restraint mechanism on overgrazing. Intensify forest and grassland fire prevention and suppression. Implement rescue and protection operations for ancient and valuable trees.

20) Facilitate the integrated development of urban and rural areas at the county level. Coordinate new urbanization and comprehensive rural revitalization, improve the comprehensive carrying capacity and governance capabilities of county capital, facilitate the connection and complementarity of the functions at the county, township, and village levels, and optimized allocation of resource elements. Optimize the county industrial structure and spatial layout, build a county economic system with the county capital as the hub and small towns as nodes and expand county employment capacity. Coordinate the planning, construction, management, and maintenance of urban and rural infrastructure in the county and facilitate the construction of urban and rural school communities and county medical communities. Implement a new round of urbanization of agricultural transfer population, and encourage qualified counties (cities, districts) to include all urban permanent residents in the scope of housing security policies.

5. Upgrade Rural Governance

21) Facilitate CPC building and promote rural revitalization. Adhere to the clear orientation of focusing on the grassroots, strengthen the responsibility of county-level party committees to focus on townships to drive the villages, and improve the three-level linkage mechanism between counties, townships, and villages to strive for excellence and rectify backwardness. Comprehensively improve the ability of township leadership on rural revitalization and conduct full-coverage training for township party and government officials and provide centralized rotation training for rural party members in party schools. Build and strengthen rural grassroots party organizations, improve the village-level organizational system led by village party organizations, and implement a village-level consultation directory system. Strengthen the construction of the team of village cadres, improve the selection and management mechanism, and implement a three-year action to cultivate and reserve the backup force for leaders at the village party organizations. Optimize the selection and dispatch management of the first secretary in the village and the work team. Further integrate grassroots supervision and discipline enforcement, facilitate and improve the grassroots supervision system, and continue to deepen specialized rectification of unhealthy practices and corruption in the field of rural revitalization. Strengthen the management responsibilities of townships for agencies and personnel stationed by county departments and increase the allocation of establishment resources to townships. Agencies above the county level are generally not allowed to transfer staff from townships. Facilitate practices such as "departments should report when whistle blowing by townships", strictly implement the access mechanism for involvement of higher-level departments in grassroots affairs, improves the list of grassroots responsibilities and affairs, and facilitate the solution of grassroots governance issues such as "small horses dragging big carts".

22) Prosper and develop rural culture. Facilitate the connection of agricultural civilization and modern civilization elements and write a rural chapter of the modern civilization of the Chinese people. Improve and innovate the construction of spiritual civilization in rural areas, push for the extension of new era civilization to villages, rural markets, and other peripheral areas, promote the urban high-quality cultural resources in rural areas, and increase the supply of effective services. Carry out in-depth publicity and education to listen to the Party, express gratitude to the Party, and follow the Party. Strengthen the protection, inheritance, and innovative development of rural excellent traditional culture. Strengthen the excavation, sorting, protection, and utilization of agriculture-related cultural heritage and rural intangible cultural heritage and implement rural cultural relic protection projects. Carry out demonstration of centralized and contiguous protection and utilization of traditional villages. Insist on farmers playing the leading role and promote the healthy development of mass cultural and sports activities such as "village BA", village games, and village parties.

23) Continue to push for the transformation of rural customs. Stick to the combination of dredging and blocking measures and treating both symptoms and causes, innovate the carriers for changing customs, give full play to the role of villagers' autonomy, strengthen the incentive and restraint functions of village rules and regulations, and continue to promote the comprehensive management of outstanding problems such as high betrothal gifts, large-scale banquets, and random burials. Encourage all regions to

use rural comprehensive service venues to provide inclusive social services for farmers, such as weddings and funerals, and reduce the burden on rural residents. Improve the binding norms and advocacy criteria such as new arrangements for marriages, simplified arrangements for funerals, honor the elderly and love for families. Promote party members and cadres to take the lead in fulfilling their promises and play a leading role. Intensify positive guidance and incentives, strengthen the construction of family education and family tradition, and push for effective methods such as list system and point system.

24) Build a safe countryside. Adhere to and develop the "Maple Bridge Experience" in the new era, and improve the prevention, investigation and early warning, and diversified resolution mechanisms at the source of conflicts and disputes. Improve the normalized mechanism for combating gangsters and evils in rural areas, continue to prevent and rectify "village tyrants", and crack down on rural clan gangs and their "protective umbrellas" in accordance with the law. Continue to carry out specialized actions to crack down on illegal gambling and crimes in rural areas and strengthen the publicity and prevention of telecommunications and internet fraud. Carry out efforts to control hidden safety hazards in key areas such as rural road transportation, gas, firefighting, and fishing boats. Strengthen rural disaster prevention and reduction projects, emergency management informatization and the construction of public fire prevention facilities and improve disaster prevention and avoidance and self-rescue and mutual rescue capabilities. Strengthen the construction of rural areas under the rule of law and enhance farmers' awareness about law.

6. Strengthen the Party's Leadership on Agriculture, Rural Areas, and Farmers

25) Improve the Party's leadership in rural work systems and mechanisms. Insist on solving the issues of "agriculture, rural areas, and farmers" as the top priority of the whole Party's work, adhere to the priority development of agriculture and rural areas, reform and improve the "agriculture, rural areas, and farmers" work systems and mechanisms, fully implement the rural revitalization responsibility system, and consolidate the five-level secretary's responsibility for rural revitalization, clarify the main direction of attack, and solidly organize and promote it. Strengthen the construction of the Party committee's rural work system and strengthen the overall planning and promotion of rural revitalization responsibilities. Consolidate and expand the educational achievements of learning and implementing the theme of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. Leaders and cadres of the Party and governments at all levels must implement the "four grassroots" system, carry out in-depth investigations and studies, and facilitate the solution of problems that have a strong concern by the farmers. Optimize various agricultural-related inspections and assessments, highlight actual performance and effectiveness, integrate and simplify as much as possible, and reduce the burden of inspections and examinations at the grassroots level. Tell a good story of rural revitalization in the new era.

26) Strengthen rural reform and innovation. On the premise of adhering to the bottom line, encouraged the local governments to practice, explore, and institutionally innovate, intensify the integration and

efficiency of reform measures, and stimulate the vitality of rural revitalization. Activate province-wide pilot programs to extend the second round of land contracting for another 30 years upon expiration. Improve the price formation mechanism for land transfer and explore effective ways to prevent unreasonable increases in transfer fees. Steadily and prudently advance the reform of the rural residential land system. Deepen the reform of the rural collective property rights system, promote the healthy development of the new rural collective economy, and strictly control the risks of rural collective operations. Tax reductions and exemptions will be enforced for collective assets registered by village committees and village groups under the name of rural collective economic organizations. Continue to deepen the reform of the collective forest rights system, the comprehensive reform of agricultural water prices, the reform of state-owned farms, and the comprehensive reform of supply and marketing cooperatives.

27) Improve the diversified investment mechanism for rural revitalization. Insist on treating agriculture and rural areas as a priority area for public budget protection, innovate the investment and financing mechanism for rural revitalization, and ensure that investment is consistent with the goals and tasks of rural revitalization. Implement policies to support agriculture with land transfer revenue. Regulate and make good use of policy tools such as local government specialized bonds to support the construction of major rural revitalization projects. Strengthen the precise support to monetary policies for financial institutions whose credit business is mainly in counties, improve the professional working mechanism of large and medium-sized banks for their financial services to "agriculture, rural areas and farmers", and intensify the positioning of rural small and medium-sized financial institutions to support agriculture and small businesses. Push for reform on risk-mitigation by rural credit cooperatives in different provinces and categories. Innovate credit service models to support key areas such as food security and seed industry revitalization. Develop digital inclusive finance in rural areas and facilitate the construction of a rural credit system. Give full play to the role of the national agricultural credit guarantee system and government investment funds. Strengthen fiscal and financial coordination and carry out pilot projects of subsidized loans in agriculture-related fields such as the construction of high-standard farmland and facilitated agriculture without adding new hidden debts to local governments. Encourage social capital to invest in agriculture and rural areas, and effectively prevent and correct improper behaviors in investment and operations. Strengthen the supervision of agriculture-related funding projects, and strictly penalize the illegal activities such as arbitrage and fraudulent use of funds.

28) Strengthen the team of rural talents. Implement the support plan to rural revitalization talents, strengthen the training of local rural talents, orderly guide various professional and technical talents from the city to serve in the countryside, and comprehensively improve the overall qualities of farmers. Intensify the training and use of talents of agricultural sciences and skilled talents in rural areas and improve the evaluation and incentive mechanism and safeguard measures. Strengthen the construction of new agricultural sciences in higher education and accelerate the cultivation of urgently needed professionals in agriculture, forestry, and water conservancy. Improve the effectiveness of farmer education and training by taking advantage of the role of universities, vocational schools, agricultural radio and television schools, etc. Advocate the medical and health personnel to be "managed by county

but used by townships and hired by townships but used by village” and implement the reform of "county-governed school hiring" for teachers. Promote the model of small courtyards of science and technology and encourage experts from scientific research institutes and universities to serve agriculture and rural areas.

Let us unite closely around the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping as the core, strengthen our confidence, exert full energy, and work hard to promote the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas and continuously achieve new results, and make solid progress towards the goal of building a strong agricultural nation.

Attachments:

No Attachments.