

**THE TWELFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR
NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**



全国百佳出版社
中央编译出版社
Central Compilation & Translation Press

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Translated by

English Section of the Central Document Translation Department
of the Central Compilation and Translation Bureau, Beijing, China



全国百佳出版社
中央编译出版社
Central Compilation & Translation Press

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

中华人民共和国国民经济和社会发展第十二个五年规划纲要 = The Twelfth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic China: 英文 / 中共中央编译局中央文献翻译部翻译. —北京: 中央编译出版社, 2011. 7
ISBN 978 - 7 - 5117 - 0927 - 1

I. ①中…

II. ①中…

III. ①国民经济计划-五年计划-中国-2010~2015-英文

IV. ①F123.393

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2011) 第 124991 号

The Twelfth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic China

出版人 和 龔

责任编辑 贾宇琰 李小燕

责任印制 尹 珺

封面设计 田晗工作室

出版发行 中央编译出版社

地 址 北京西单西斜街 36 号 (100032)

电 话 (010) 66509360 (总编室) (010) 66509350 (编辑室)

(010) 66161011 (团购部) (010) 66130345 (网络销售)

(010) 66509364 (发行部) (010) 66509618 (读者服务部)

网 址 www.cctpbook.com

经 销 全国新华书店

印 制 北京佳信达欣艺术印刷有限公司

开 本 787 毫米 × 1092 毫米 1/16

字 数 356 千字

印 张 19

版 次 2011 年 7 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

定 价 78.00 元

本社常年法律顾问: 北京大成律师事务所首席顾问律师 鲁哈达
凡有印装质量问题, 本社负责调换。电话: (010) 66509618

THE TWELFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The Twelfth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China (2011-2015) was compiled on the basis of the Proposal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) for Formulating the Twelfth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development. This plan mainly sets forth the state's strategic intentions, clarifies the focus of the government's work and guides the behavior of market players. It is a grand blueprint for our country's economic and social development over the next five years; an action plan for the people of all our country's ethnic groups; and an important basis for the government to fulfill its duties in economic regulation, market supervision, social administration and public services.

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Part I



**Transform the Pattern of Economic
Development: Initiate a New Phase
of Scientific Development**

The Twelfth Five-Year Plan period is crucial for building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, deepening reform and opening up, and accelerating the transformation of the pattern of economic development, so we must profoundly understand and accurately grasp the new changes and new characteristics in the domestic and international situations, continue to grasp and make the most of this important period of strategic opportunities, and strive to initiate a new phase of scientific development.

Chapter

1

The Development Environment

The Eleventh Five-Year Plan period was truly extraordinary in the history of our country's development. In the face of complex changes and great risks and challenges in our domestic and international environments, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council correctly assessed the situation and united with and led the people of all our country's ethnic groups in staying closely focused on development, which is our Party's primary task in exercising state power and revitalizing the country; implementing the Party's theory, line, principles and policies; instituting correct and effective macro-control; making full use of the political advantages of our country's socialist system; getting the market to fully play its basic role in allocating resources; and bringing about new historic changes to the country. We effectively dealt with the enormous impact of the global financial crisis and maintained the good situation of steady and rapid economic development. We prevailed over major natural disasters such as the massive earthquake in Wenchuan, Sichuan, the strong earthquake in Yushu, Qinghai, and the massive mudslide in Zhugqu, Gansu; successfully hosted the Beijing Olympics, the Shanghai World Expo and the Guangzhou Asian Games; and accomplished the major goals and tasks set forth in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. Our country's overall strength increased considerably: in 2010 our GDP reached 39.8 trillion yuan, quickly raising China to second in the world, and government

revenue totaled 8.3 trillion yuan; and we made great strides in cutting-edge technologies such as manned spaceflight, the lunar exploration program and supercomputers. The pace of economic restructuring quickened. We had successive years of good harvests, particularly grain harvests; made positive progress in optimizing and upgrading the industrial structure; made solid progress in conserving energy, reducing emissions and protecting the ecological environment; and achieved positive results in controlling greenhouse gas emissions. A pattern of development in which every region has its unique characteristics began to take shape. People's lives improved considerably; employment steadily expanded; urban and rural incomes increased more rapidly than in any other period since reform and opening up; all levels and kinds of education developed rapidly; and the social security system gradually improved. Institutional reform progressed in an orderly manner; new breakthroughs were made in overall rural reforms and in the reform of the pharmaceutical and health care systems, the fiscal, taxation and financial systems and the cultural management system; and the vitality of development constantly manifested itself. Opening to the outside world entered a new stage; total imports and exports ranked second in the world; our use of foreign capital improved; the pace of Chinese investment abroad increased noticeably; and China's international standing and influence increased significantly. Considerable progress was made in socialist economic, political, cultural, social as well as ecological development; and we wrote a new chapter in the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics. These accomplishments over the past five years did not come easily, and we accumulated valuable experience and created intangible wealth that will have far-reaching effects.



Table 1
Meeting the Main Targets in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan

Item	2005	Target		Actual	
		2010	Average Annual Growth (%)	2010	Average Annual Growth (%)
GDP (RMB tln)	18.5		7.5	39.8	11.2
GDP per capita (RMB)	14,185		6.6	29,748	10.6
Share of services in GDP (%)	40.5		[3]	43	[2.5]
Share of services in total employment (%)	31.3		[4]	34.8	[3.5]
Ratio of R&D expenditures to GDP (%)	1.3	2	[0.7]	1.75	[0.45]
Urbanization level (%)	43	47	[4]	47.5	[4.5]
Total population (bn)	1.30756	1.36	<8‰	1.341	5.1‰
Reduction of energy use per unit of GDP (%)			≈[20]		[19.1]
Reduction of water use per unit of industrial VA (%)			[30]		[36.7]
Efficiency coefficient of irrigation water	0.45	0.5	[0.05]	0.5	[0.05]
Comprehensive utilization rate of industrial solid waste (%)	55.8	60	[4.2]	69	[13.2]
Total cultivated land (mln ha.)	122	120	-0.3	121.2	-0.13
Reduction of total major pollutants emission (%)	SO ₂		[10]		[14.29]
	COD		[10]		[12.45]

See next page for continuation of Table

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Table 1 (continued)

Item	2005	Target		Actual	
		2010	Average Annual Growth (%)	2010	Average Annual Growth (%)
Forest coverage (%)	18.2	20	[1.8]	20.36	[2.16]
Average number of years of schooling	8.5	9	[0.5]	9	[0.5]
Urban residents covered by basic pension insurance (mln)	174	223	5.1	257	8.1
Rural residents covered by the new rural cooperative medical care system (%)	23.5	>80	>[56.5]	96.3	[72.8]
New urban employment in five years (mln)			[45]		[57.71]
Rural labor force transferred in five years (mln)			[45]		[45]
Registered urban unemployment rate (%)	4.2	5		4.1	
Urban per capita disposable income (RMB)	10,493		5	19,109	9.7
Rural per capita net income (RMB)	3,255		5	5,919	8.9

Notes:

- 1) The absolute figures for GDP and for urban and rural income are calculated based on prices in effect at the time; and rates of increase are based on comparable prices.
- 2) "[...]" indicates five-year cumulative amount.



During the Twelfth Five-Year Plan period, profound changes will continue to occur in China and the world, and our economic and social development will take on the characteristics of a new stage. Our overall judgment of the international and domestic situations is that our country's development remains in an important period of strategic opportunities in which we can accomplish a great deal, and that we will face rare historic opportunities as well as many foreseeable and unforeseeable risks and challenges. We need to be more aware of opportunities and more alert to dangers; actively adapt to changes in our environment; effectively ameliorate all kinds of conflicts; and carry out our country's reform, opening up and socialist modernization more energetically.

Internationally, peace, development and cooperation are still the main trends of the times; world multipolarization and economic globalization are developing in depth; new changes are occurring in the world economic and political pattern; scientific and technological innovation is nurturing new breakthroughs; and the overall international environment is favorable for our country's peaceful development. At the same time, the effects of the global financial crisis are far-reaching; the pace of world economic growth has slowed; significant changes are occurring in the structure of global demand; competition revolving around markets, resources, human resources, technology and standards are becoming fiercer; climate change as well as energy and resource security, food security and other global issues are becoming more prominent; various forms of protectionism are on the rise; and the external environment for our country's development is becoming increasingly complex. We must have broader vision, observe calmly, respond coolly, consider both domestic and international situations, get a good grasp of our new position in the global economic division of labor, and actively create new advantages we can exploit in international economic cooperation and competition.

Domestically, industrialization, informationization, urbanization, marketization and internationalization are all developing in depth; per ca-

pita national income is steadily increasing; the pace of economic restructuring is picking up; there is huge latent market demand; there is an ample supply of funds; the overall levels of science, technology and education are rising; the quality of the workforce is improving; infrastructure is getting better and better; institutional vitality is significantly stronger; the government's ability to exercise macro-control and cope with complex situations has increased considerably; and the overall social situation is stable. We possess all the conditions necessary for taking our economic and social development and overall national strength to a new level. At the same time, we must clearly realize that we still face prominent problems due to our country's development being unbalanced, uncoordinated and unsustainable, the most important of which are: the constraints resources and the environment impose on economic growth are increasing; there is an imbalance between investment and consumption; the disparity in income distribution is large; our scientific and technological innovation capability is weak; the industrial structure is irrational; the agricultural foundation is still weak; development between urban and rural areas and between regions are poorly coordinated; there are still considerable overall pressures on and structural inconsistencies in employment; inflation pressure is increasing; social conflicts have increased noticeably; and there are still many institutional and structural obstacles restricting scientific development. We must scientifically determine and correctly grasp development trends, make full use of all favorable conditions, more quickly resolve outstanding conflicts and problems, and concentrate our energy on handling our affairs well.