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Report Name: Top Ag Policy Document Outlines Key Agricultural and Rural Development Priorities

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Report Highlights:

On February 13, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) Central Committee and the People's Republic of China (PRC) State Council published the 2023 "No. 1 Document," providing broad guidance for resource allocation and development goals in China's agricultural sector. Food security remains a top focus with priority given to boosting production of grains and oilseeds and various policies to support farmer income and improvements in rural China. In keeping with the document's historical nature, considerable space is given to addressing rural concerns including poverty alleviation, property rights, governance, as well as social, economic, and ag-related industrial development. This report provides a summary and unofficial translation of the 2023 No. 1 Document.

Background

The No.1 Document has been issued by PRC authorities for 20 consecutive years. Similar to the [2022 version of the No. 1 Document](#), food security remains a top priority, though the 2023 version adds emphasis on production gains, seed development, and infrastructure. Specifically, the 2023 document prioritizes maintaining national grain output above 650 million metric tons (MMT), increasing corn yields, expanding soybean area, reducing soybean meal usage, intensifying freshwater and marine aquaculture production, and implementing a host of policies to support farmer and income. The document also highlights the need for regulation and supervision of state grain reserves, international trade partner diversification, infrastructure development related to soil and water conservation and disaster and animal disease prevention, technological innovation, including biotechnology, to improve seeds and agricultural machinery, and promoting “green agricultural development.”

This report provides a summary and unofficial translation of the 2023 No. 1 Document.

Please note: footnotes in the unofficial translation are provided by FAS China to elucidate idiomatic terminology in the translation and are not part of the official document.

General Information

Food Security and Supply of Key Agricultural Products

Achieving food security through greater production of key agricultural products remains a key focus of the 2023 No. 1 Document. The document maintains goals of achieving annual grain production of 650 MMT and stabilizing grain area at 118 million hectares. New focus has been added on increasing grain crop yields, especially corn, with the document noting, “a corn yield improvement program will be launched.” The document provides no details on the program, though industry contacts expect commercial cultivation of Genetically Engineered (GE) corn to play a significant role in any initiative to generate higher yields. The document suggests the need to build on various existing farmer support policies, including minimum purchasing prices for wheat and corn, incentives for major grain producing counties, and programs to offer full production cost insurance and income insurance for rice, wheat and corn growers. Notably, the document states the government will “promote the introduction of a food security guarantee law,” though no further information is provided.

The document recommits to expanding soybean production, adding emphasis on the need to increase production of “other oilseeds.” For soybeans, focus is given to supporting the rotation of grains and soybeans in North and Northeast provinces, further development of saline-alkali lands for soybean cultivation, improved subsidies, and a pilot full-cost and planting income insurance program for growers. Significant to trade in soybeans, the document doubles down on efforts to reduce soybean meal inclusion in feed, citing the need for “in-depth implementation of feed-used soybean meal reduction and substitution actions.” Government support will also go to production of other oilseed crops, including rotation of rapeseed with rice, additional planting of rapeseed in winter months, and development and upgrading of Camellia in southern China.

Language noting the need to “enhance the emergency support capacity of grain supply” and “strengthen the supervision of reserves and the field of purchases and sales” suggests the PRC will continue to stockpile massive volumes of grains (mostly corn and soybean) as part of its state reserve system and

look at reserves for other important food products such as pork. The emphasis on heightened supervision comes after several recent high profile corruption cases emerged involving officials responsible for managing state reserves.

Agricultural Trade and Trade Diversification – Part of the PRC’s Food Security Solution

Ensuring diverse food sources, including domestic production of animals, plants and micro-organisms as well as foreign sources, and securing state reserves of key commodities are also prioritized. A wide range of potential additional domestic food sources are listed, including freshwater and marine aquaculture, algae and edible fungus industries, and improved animal husbandry practices related to grasslands. The document recognizes the “role of international trade in agricultural products,” before going on to note the need to “implement the diversification strategy of agricultural product imports in depth.” The latter sentiment follows a recent trend of the PRC seeking opportunities to source products from and leverage opportunities that support interdependence with a broad array of trading partners, including African countries, Russia, and Mercosur members in order to reduce reliance on imports from the United States and others.

Seed Development and Technological Innovation

For the third consecutive year the No. 1 document has called for development of the Chinese seed industry. Following the launch of an Action Plan for Seed Industry Revitalization in 2021 and the 2022 implementation of a revised [Seed Law](#), the document highlights government support for breeding new plant varieties including high-yield and high-oil soybeans, rapeseeds with short growth period, and saline-tolerant crops. As part of this development, industry sources expect the government to provide more support to enterprises in terms of capital, human resources, and cooperative research.

Agricultural biotechnology, in the form of GE corn and soybeans, is again noted as a key area for development. The document notes plans to “accelerate the pace of industrialization of corn and soybean bio-breeding,” calling to “orderly expand the pilot areas.” Although the PRC is firmly moving towards full commercial cultivation of GE corn and soybeans, the reference to “pilot areas” implies MARA continues to do so with caution. Industry sources had previously expected GE corn to reach full commercial cultivation in 2023. However, following the No. 1 document’s release, several media reports suggested that despite registering numerous varieties of GE corn and soybeans MARA may only approve an expanded pilot area totaling 267,000 hectares in 2023, far short of the previously estimated 500,000 hectares.

Infrastructure and Disaster Mitigation

The document reiterates the importance of enforcing strict control over arable land use against non-agricultural purposes and the need to create “high standard farmland¹” through a focus on soil improvement, irrigation and drainage facilities. Government agencies are drafting an implementation plan to gradually turn the basic farmland, currently measured at 110.3 million hectares, into high-standard farmland. The document also places special emphasis on the construction of irrigation systems,

¹ High-standard farmland refers to flat, concentrated, contiguous, farmland with irrigation and drainage qualities capable of securing harvests under most drought and flood conditions. MARA aims to convert 3 million hectares of basic farmland to high-standard farmland and renovate 2.3 million hectares of existing high-standard farmland in 2023.

including small and medium sized reservoirs, and intensifying the capacity building for disaster prevention and mitigation, including early warning systems for drought, floods and zoonotic disease outbreaks. In recent years the PRC has suffered from a devastating outbreak of African Swine Fever that decimated the hog population, significant flooding in central China that delayed the planting of winter wheat, and a severe drought and heat wave across much of southern China that impacted production of late-season rice, peanuts and numerous other, especially horticultural, crops.

Green Agricultural Development

In a section promoting “green agricultural development”, the document touches on several areas well-worn from previous PRC “green” development plans, including broad policies to “accelerate the promotion and application of technologies that reduces agricultural input and improves efficiency” and the continuation of specific policies such as enforcement of the ten-year fishing ban on the Yangtze River. In what could be a sign of policies to come, the document notes the need to “establish a monitoring system for agricultural ecological environment protection” and “issue regulations on compensation for ecological protection.” The PRC currently does not have a national policy to compensate farmers for implementing sustainable or ecologically friendly practices.

Rural Revitalization

In keeping with the document’s historical nature, considerable space is given to addressing rural concerns. Sections 4-9 of the document provide a laundry list of programs and initiatives meant to guide government officials on development policies for uplifting the PRC’s rural population. Key areas of focus include poverty alleviation and sustaining the historical declines in poverty, property rights, improving local governance, and ag-related industrial development.

No. 1 Document Outline

1. Ensure the Stable Production and Supply of Grain and Important Agricultural Products

- 1.1 Improve Grain Production
- 1.2 Grow Soybean Oilseeds
- 1.3 Modern Agricultural Facilities
- 1.4 Diversified Food Supply System
- 1.5 Regulation of Grain and Important Agricultural Products

2. Strengthen the Construction of Agricultural Infrastructure

- 2.1 Protection and Control of Farmland Utilization
- 2.2 Construction of High-Standard Farmland
- 2.3 Construction of Water Conservancy Infrastructure
- 2.4 Capacity Building of Agricultural Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

3. Strengthen Agricultural Technology and Equipment Support

- 3.1 Breakthrough of Key Agricultural Technologies
- 3.2 Implementation of Seed Industry Revitalization
- 3.3 Development and Promotion of Advanced Agricultural Machinery
- 3.4 Green Agricultural Development

4. Consolidate and Expand the Achievements of Poverty Alleviation

- 4.1 Hold the Bottom Line of Preventing Large-Scale Return to Poverty
- 4.2 Development Motivation of Poverty-Stricken Areas and People who are Lifted Out of Poverty
- 4.3 Rural Support Policies

5. Promote the High-quality Development of Rural Industries

- 5.1 Development of Agricultural Product Processing and Logistics
- 5.2 Development of Modern Rural Service Industry
- 5.3 New Industries and Economic Formats in Rural Areas
- 5.4 Strengthen the Industry that Enriches the People in the County

6. Broaden Channels to Enrich Farmers

- 6.1 Promote Employment and Increase Farmer Income
- 6.2 Promote Agricultural Business Efficiency
- 6.3 Empower Farmers with More Property Rights and Interests

7. Promote the Construction of a Livable, Business-Friendly, and Harmonious Countryside

- 7.1 Planning and Construction of Villages
- 7.2 Improve Rural Living Environment
- 7.3 Strengthen Rural Infrastructure Construction
- 7.4 Improve Basic Public Service Capabilities

8. Improve the Rural Governance System Led by the CCP

- 8.1 Political and Organizational Functions of Rural Community-Level Party Organizations
- 8.2 Rural Governance Effectiveness
- 8.3 Construction of Cultural-Ethical Civilization in Rural Areas

9. Strengthening Policy Guarantee and Institutional Mechanism Innovation

- 9.1 Establish a robust multi-investment mechanism for rural revitalization
- 9.2 Construction of Rural Talents
- 9.3 Rural-Urban Integrated Development in Counties

BEGIN UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

CCP Central Committee and the State Council
Opinions on the Key Efforts to Comprehensively Promote Rural Revitalization in 2023
Published on Feb 13th, 2023

The 20th Party Congress portrayed a grand blueprint for promoting the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation with Chinese-style modernization. The most arduous and onerous task of building a modern socialist country remains in the countryside. In the face of unprecedented challenges, China's development has entered a period of coexisting strategic opportunities, risks and challenges, with increasing uncertainties and unpredictable factors. It is very important to stick to the basics of "agriculture, rural areas, and farmers" issues (also referred to as the "three rural issues"). The CCP Central Committee believes that China must persistently make solving the "three rural issues" a top priority for the whole Party, and promote the revitalization of the countryside with the efforts of the whole Party and society to speed up the modernization of agriculture and rural areas. A strong country must first strengthen its agriculture, and only a prosperous agriculture can make the country strong. Based on the national agricultural situation and featuring Chinese characteristics, China is devoted to becoming an agricultural powerhouse with strong capability to sustain supply chain security, strong scientific and technological equipment, strong management system, strong industrial resilience and strong competitiveness.

To fulfill our ambitions in 2023 and the next period of "three rural issues" related work, we must adhere to the guidance of President Xi Jinping's Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, fully implement the spirit of the 20th CCP Party Congress, and thoroughly implement General Secretary Xi Jinping's important remarks on the work of the "three rural issues". We must adhere to and strengthen the Party's overall leadership of the work of the "three rural issues", adhere to the priority development of agriculture and rural areas, adhere to the integrated development of urban and rural areas, strengthen scientific and technological innovation and institutional innovation, and resolutely hold fast to the bottom line of ensuring food security and preventing large-scale return to poverty. We must also promote rural development, rural construction, rural governance and other key tasks, accelerate the building of a strong agricultural powerhouse, build a livable, workable and harmonious countryside, and lay a solid foundation for building a modern socialist country in an all-round way.

1. Ensure the stable production and supply of grain and important agricultural products

- 1) All efforts should be made to **improve grain production**. Ensure that national grain production remains above 650 billion kilograms (i.e., 650 MMT), and that all provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government) stabilize the farmland areas, focus on yields, and strive to increase yields. Our main goal is to strengthen the foundation of food security, strengthen the basis of arable land protection and agro-technology development, and better the mechanism to ensure that farmers earn money from growing food, and that localities take responsibility for food security. Implement a new round of action to improve grain production capacity by another 50 billion kilograms (i.e., 50 MMT). Take measures to improve the productivity of farmland, reaching annual grain yield of one metric ton. Promote the development of multiple-

cropping grain production in southern provinces, and encourage the development of ratooning rice in places that are in a position to do so. Support the development of "one spray to prevent disease and insect pests, dry hot wind, and premature aging" for wheat production. Implement a project to improve per unit area yield of corn. Continue to raise the minimum purchase price for wheat, reasonably determine the minimum purchase price for rice, stabilize rice subsidies, and improve the response mechanism for securing supply and stabilizing prices of agricultural materials. Improve the benefit compensation mechanism for the main producing areas and increase the scale of incentive funds for major grain-producing counties. Gradually expand the implementation scope of full-cost insurance² and planting income insurance³ for rice, wheat and corn. Implement good quality grain projects. Encourage the development of grain order production to achieve high quality and good prices. Strictly prevent "cutting green wheat crops to use as animal feeds." Strictly assess the responsibility of provincial party committees and governments for arable land protection and food security. Promote the introduction of a food security guarantee law.

- 2) Increase efforts to **grow soybean oilseeds**. Make in-depth efforts to implement projects for promoting soybean and oilseeds production capacity. Steadily promote the belt-like planting of soybeans and corn, support the rotation of grain and soybeans in the Northeast, Huang-Huai-Hai regions, and steadily develop and utilize saline-alkali land to grow soybeans. Improve subsidies for corn and soybean producers, and implement pilot projects of full-cost insurance and planting income insurance for soybeans. Coordinate comprehensive support measures for rapeseed, promote rice-rapeseed rotation, and vigorously develop and utilize winter fallow fields to grow rapeseed. Support the development of woody oil plants, implement the three-year action to accelerate the development of the *Camellia oleifera* industry, and implement the tasks of expanding *Camellia oleifera* and transforming low-yield and low-efficiency forests. In-depth implementation of feed-used soybean meal reduction and substitution actions.
- 3) Develop **modern agricultural facilities**. Implement the modernization promotion action of facility agriculture. Accelerate the development of centralized rice seedling centers and intensive vegetable seedling centers. Accelerate the construction of facilities for grain drying, cold storage at the origin of agricultural products, and cold chain logistics. Concentrate and contiguously promote the renovation and upgrading of old facilities for vegetable production. Promote the transformation and upgrading of large-scale livestock and poultry farms, and aquaculture ponds. Explore the scientific use of Gobi and deserts to develop facility agriculture under the premise of ecology-protecting and without increasing the total water consumption. Encourage local governments to provide credit discounts for the construction of facility agriculture.
- 4) Build a **diversified food supply system**. Establish a "Big Food Concept,"⁴ accelerate the construction of a diversified food supply system that integrates grain, economy and feed, combines

² Full-cost Insurance: a type of agricultural insurance that covers the total cost of agricultural production, including direct materialized costs, land costs, and labor costs.

³ Planting Income Insurance: a type of insurance to protect farmers from losses caused by price and production fluctuations.

⁴ Big Food Concept: with food supply guaranteed, the country should also ensure the effective supply of meat, vegetables, fruits, aquatic products, and other types of food.

agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, for simultaneous development of plants, animals and microorganisms, and formulates implementation plans in different fields. Build high-quality, water-saving, high-yield, stable-yield forage production bases, and accelerate the development of alfalfa and other grass industries. Vigorously develop silage production and accelerate utilizing straw as feed for livestock farming. Develop under-forest planting and livestock farming. Deeply promote the transformation and upgrading of grassland animal husbandry, make rational use of grassland resources, and promote rotation grazing. Scientifically delineate restricted areas for animal husbandry and develop large-water-surface ecological fisheries. Build a modern marine ranch, develop deep-sea aquaculture forms such as deep-water net-cages culture, fishery auxiliary vessels, etc. Cultivate and expand the edible fungus and algae industries. Strengthen the supervision of food safety and agricultural product quality and safety, and improve the traceability management system.

- 5) Coordinate the (market) for the **regulation of grain and important agricultural products**. Enhance the emergency support capacity of grain supply. Strengthen the supervision of reserves and the field of purchases and sales. The provinces shall take overall responsibility for ensuring the stable production and supply of live pigs, as well as strengthen the regulation of pig production capacity focusing on reproductive sows. Strict assessment of the system which holds mayors accountable for daily food supplies. Improve the cotton target price policy. Continue to implement the subsidy policy for the promotion of sugar cane varieties and planting technologies. Improve natural rubber support policies. Strengthen the regulation of the production, storage and transportation of agricultural materials such as chemical fertilizers. Give full play to the role of international trade in agricultural products, and implement the diversification strategy of agricultural product imports in depth. Carry out food conservation actions in depth, promote conservation and loss reduction throughout the whole food chain, and improve normalized and long-term working mechanisms. Promote healthy eating.

2. Strengthen the Construction of Agricultural Infrastructure

- 6) Strengthen the **protection and control farmland utilization**. Strictly manage the balance of farmland occupation and supplementary, implement the departmental joint inspection and assessment of supplemented farmland and the mechanism of "reviewed by the city and county, verified by provincial department, and supervision from the society" to ensure that the supplemented farmland is equal in quantity and quality, and the production capacity will not drop off. Strictly control the transfer of farmland to other agricultural land. Explore the establishment of a management and control mechanism for the use of farmland for cultivation, clarify the priority of utilization, strengthen dynamic monitoring, and carry out pilot projects in an orderly manner. Enhance the utilization of abandoned farmland. Complete the third national soil census.
- 7) Strengthen the **construction of high-standard farmland**. Complete the annual task of new construction and renovation of high-standard farmland, focus on making up for shortcomings such as soil improvement as well as farmland irrigation and drainage facilities, coordinate the promotion of efficient water-saving irrigation, and improve the long-term management and protection mechanism. Formulate an implementation plan to gradually build all permanent basic farmland into high-

standard farmland. Strengthen the protection of black soil and the comprehensive management of sloping farmland. Severely crack down on soil-destructive behaviors such as illegally digging black soil and electric trapping of earthworms. Strengthen the capacity of scientific research on improving the productivity of arid and semi-arid farmland as well as red-yellow soil farmland, continue to promote the transformation from “mainly working on saline adapted crops” to “more selection of saline-alkali-tolerant plants for saline adaption”, and do a good job in the comprehensive development and utilization of reserve resources of farmland such as saline-alkali land, etc.

- 8) Strengthen the **construction of water conservancy infrastructure**. Solidly promote the construction of major water conservancy projects, and accelerate the construction of the backbone network of the national water network. Accelerate the construction and modernization of large and medium-sized irrigation areas. Implement a series of engineering projects including small and medium-sized reservoirs, as well as backup water reserves for water diversion and drought relief. Strengthen the construction of farmland water conservancy facilities such as the connection between feeder canal systems and key irrigation projects in irrigation areas. Support key areas to carry out comprehensive management of groundwater overexploitation, and promote in-depth water saving & water control in agriculture in the Yellow River Basin. Develop high-efficiency, water-saving dry farming in arid and semi-arid areas. Strengthen the construction and management of flood storage and detention areas, the management of small and medium-sized rivers, and the prevention and control of mountain torrent disasters, and accelerate the implementation of the reinforcement of small and medium-sized reservoirs and small-scale reservoir safety monitoring. Deepen the comprehensive reform of agricultural water prices.
- 9) Strengthen the **capacity building of agricultural disaster prevention and mitigation**. Research and carry out a new round of agricultural climate resources survey and agricultural climate regionalization. Optimize and improve the network layout of agricultural meteorological observation facilities, and release agricultural meteorological disaster information by region and disaster type. Strengthen the construction of the drought and flood disaster prevention system and the guarantee of disaster prevention and relief in agricultural production. Improve the grass-roots-level monitoring and early warning network of animal and plant epidemics and pests. Fulfill our job in the normalized prevention and control of major animal diseases such as African swine fever and the source prevention and control of key zoonotic diseases. Improve the comprehensive prevention and control of forest and grassland fires in key areas.

3. Strengthen Agricultural Technology and Equipment Support

- 10) Promote the **breakthrough of key agricultural technologies**. Adhere to the orientation of industrial demand, establish an agricultural science and technology innovation system with clear mechanism and division of labor, cooperation and moderate competition, and accelerate breakthroughs in cutting-edge technologies. Support the construction of platforms such as national laboratories, national key laboratories, and manufacturing innovation centers in the agricultural field, and strengthen the construction of basic long-term observation and experiment stations

(points) for agricultural development. Enhance the stable support mechanism for basic research in the field of agricultural science and technology.

- 11) In-depth **implementation of seed industry revitalization action**. Complete the national census of agricultural germplasm resources. Build an accurate identification and evaluation mechanism of germplasm resources which is open for collaboration and shares applications. Fully implement major bio-breeding projects, solidly promote joint-research on breeding and genetic improvement programs for livestock and poultry at national level, and accelerate the breeding of new varieties of high-yielding and high-oil-content soybeans, short-harvest-period rapeseed, and saline-tolerant crops. Accelerate the pace of industrialization of corn and soybean bio-breeding, orderly expand the pilot areas, and standardize the planting management.
- 12) Accelerate the **development and promotion of advanced agricultural machinery**. Speed up the research and development of large-scale intelligent agricultural machinery and equipment, as well as small machinery and gardening machinery suitable for hilly and mountainous areas. Support integrated application of Beidou satellite on the intelligent monitoring devices and assisted driving system. Improve the subsidy policy for the purchase and application of agricultural machinery, explore subsidy measures linked to the workload, and local governments must fulfill their statutory expenditure responsibilities.
- 13) Promote the **green development of agriculture**. Accelerate the promotion and application of technologies that reduces agricultural input and improves efficiency, promote water and fertilizer integration, and establish a sound system for the collection and utilization of agricultural waste such as straw, agricultural film, pesticide packaging waste and livestock and poultry manure. Promote the construction of agricultural green development pioneer areas and observation test bases. Improve the fallow and crop rotation system of farmland. Strengthen the prevention and control of heavy metal pollution such as cadmium in farmland soil. Strengthen the safe use as well as risk management and control of polluted farmland. Establish a monitoring system for agricultural ecological environment protection. Issue regulations on compensation for ecological protection. Strictly implement the fishing moratorium system, implement the ten-year fishing ban on the Yangtze River, and consolidate the resettlement guarantees for retired fishermen. Continue to carry out the Mother River recovery action, and scientifically implement the comprehensive program for rural rivers and lakes remediation. Strengthen the construction and reconstruction of silt storage dams on the Loess Plateau. Strengthen the protection and restoration of grasslands. Consolidate the work results of returning farmland to forests and grasslands, and implement relevant subsidy policies. Severely crack down on the illegal introduction of exotic species, implement actions to prevent and control the majorly-harmful invasive species, and strengthen the standardized management of "exotic pet" trade and release.

4. Consolidate and Expand the Achievements of Poverty Alleviation

- 14) Resolutely **hold the bottom line of preventing large-scale return to poverty**. Departments at all levels should consolidate and expand the achievements of poverty alleviation, so as to ensure that

they do not slacken their efforts and do not go astray. Strengthen dynamic monitoring to prevent returning to poverty. For the households that's being monitored, we should implement developmental assistance measures and help those who have labor ability and willingness. Improve the stratified and classified social assistance system, and try every efforts to keep the bottom line. Consolidate and improve the achievements of "three guarantees"⁵ and drinking water safety.

- 15) Strengthen the **development motivation of poverty-stricken areas and people who have been lifted out of poverty**. Take increasing the income of people out of poverty as a fundamental requirement, and promoting the accelerated development of poverty-stricken counties as the main direction, more attention will be paid to empower people with know-hows and technologies, focus on industrial employment, and continuously narrow the income gap and development gap. The central government will continue to increase the proportion of rural revitalization subsidy funds used for industrial development to more than 60%, and focus on making up for shortcomings in technology, facilities, and marketing. Encourage qualified farmers in poverty-stricken areas to develop courtyard economy. Carry out in-depth consumption assistance in various forms, continue to promote the establishment of consumption assistance demonstration cities and production demonstration areas, and support poverty-stricken areas to build regional public brands. Operational assistance projects supported by financial funds and assistance funds should create different types of linkages between the interests of different entities, establishing a mechanism that drive farmers to increase their income. Manage and make good use of poverty alleviation project assets. Deepen labor service cooperation between the eastern and the western regions, implement the employment campaign to prevent returning to poverty, and ensure that the employment scale of the labor force out of poverty is stable at more than 30 million. Continue to operate employment assistance workshops and other industrial assistance projects. Give full play to the employment guarantee role of rural public welfare jobs. In-depth implementation of the " "Raindrop+" skills-training program to promote employment. Implement a number of key projects to make up for shortcomings and promote revitalization in key counties supported by the country's rural revitalization, and implement in-depth "integrated and tailor-made" assistance for medical and educational talents, so as to better play the role of cadres stationed in villages and S&T specialists in industrial assistance. Carry out in-depth special actions to consolidate the achievements of relocation and poverty alleviation and special actions to help relocated people find jobs.

- 16) Stabilize and perfect **rural support policies**. Implement the policy that consolidates and expands the achievements of poverty alleviation and with effective connection with rural revitalization. Carry out monitoring and evaluation of the development of key counties that are prioritized by national rural revitalization program. Keep credit support to poverty-stricken areas unchanged, and get things done with microfinancing people who have been lifted out of poverty. Increase financial support for supportive projects in accordance with market principles. Deepen the cooperation between the eastern and the western regions, organize economically developed counties (cities, districts) in the eastern region and poverty-stricken counties to jointly promote revitalization, and

⁵ Three Guarantees: the policy is to ensure compulsory education, basic medical care, and housing security of the households below poverty line.

promote the poverty-stricken counties to develop more labor-intensive industries. Continue the program of central units' targeted assistance, and adjust and enhance the pairing relationship. Deeply promote the action of "Prospering Ten Thousands of Villages by Ten Thousands of Enterprises." Carry out research on a normalized supporting mechanism for rural low-income population and underdeveloped areas after the transition period.

5. Promote the High-quality Development of Rural Industries

- 17) Promote the **development of the agricultural product processing and logistics**. Implement actions to improve the agricultural product processing industry, support family farms, farmers' cooperatives, and small, medium and micro enterprises to develop primary processing of agricultural products at the origin place, and guide large-scale agricultural enterprises to develop intensive processing of agricultural products. Guide agricultural product processing enterprises to channel resources to production areas and industrial parks, and coordinate them to construct agricultural product processing industrial parks in the main production areas of grain and important agricultural products. Improve the backbone network of agricultural product logistics, transform and upgrade the wholesale markets of production areas, distribution centers, and sales areas, and lay out and build a number of large warehouse bases in the suburbs. Support the construction of cold chain logistics and distribution centers in origin place. Coordinate epidemic prevention and control and market supply of agricultural products to ensure smooth logistics of agricultural products.
- 18) Accelerate the **development of modern rural service industry**. Comprehensively promote the construction of county-level commercial system. Accelerate the improvement of county and rural e-commerce and express logistics distribution systems, build county-level collection and distribution centers, promote the integrated development of rural passenger transport service and mail/delivery services, vigorously develop new models such as joint distribution and instant retail, and promote the extension of the cold chain logistics service network to the countryside. Develop life services such as rural catering and shopping, culture and sports, tourism and leisure, elderly care and childcare, and information intermediary, etc. Encourage qualified areas to carry out projects that stimulate the purchase of new energy vehicles and environmental-friendly smart home appliances in the countryside.
- 19) Cultivate **new industries and economic formats in rural areas**. Continue to support the towns that's strong and competitive in agricultural industry, establish modern agricultural industrial parks, and advantageous and characteristic industrial clusters. Support the construction of national demonstration parks for the integrated development of rural industries. Deeply promote the construction of agricultural modernization demonstration zones. Implement the cultural industry empowering rural revitalization plan. Implement rural leisure tourism boutique projects, and promote the upgrading of rural homestays. In-depth implementation of the "Revitalizing Agriculture with Digital Business" and "Internet +" program, to distribute agricultural products out of the village and into the city, encourage the development of business models such as direct procurement of agricultural products through e-commerce, customized production, etc., and build a live-streaming e-commerce base for agricultural and sideline products. Improve the standardization

and normalization level of industries such as clean vegetables and central kitchens. Cultivate and develop the prepared vegetable industry.

- 20) Develop and **strengthen the industry that enriches the people in the county**. Improve the spatial layout of county and rural industries, enhance the county's industrial bearing and supporting service functions, and improve the agglomeration function of key towns. Implement the project of "empower one county with one leading industry" to strengthen the county development and enrich the people. Guide the transfer of labor-intensive industries to the central and western regions and to the county level, and support large and medium-sized cities to layout related industries and supporting enterprises in surrounding counties. Support state-level high-tech zones, economic development zones, and agricultural high-tech zones to host and jointly establish county-level industrial parks.

6. Broaden Channels to Enrich Farmers

- 21) **Promote employment and increase farmer income**. Strengthen the implementation of various employment stabilization and relief policies, increase the inclination to stabilize employment for small, medium and micro enterprises, and stabilize the employment of migrant workers. Promote the improvement of the vocational skills of migrant workers. Improve the monitoring and early warning mechanism for wage payment situation of migrant workers. Safeguard the employment rights and interests of overage migrant workers. Accelerate the improvement of the protection system for the rights and interests of flexible employees. Strengthen the construction of entrepreneurial parks for those who returned to the countryside and rural entrepreneurial incubation and training bases. Promote work-for-relief in key government-invested projects and agricultural and rural infrastructure construction projects, and appropriately increase the proportion of labor remuneration.
- 22) **Promote the efficiency of agricultural business**. Carry out in-depth actions to empower the entities of new agricultural management, support family farms to form farmers' cooperatives, cooperatives run enterprises according to development needs, and drive small farmers to operate cooperatively and increase their income together. Implement agricultural socialized service promotion actions, vigorously develop socialized services such as third-party cultivation and operation, full trusteeship, etc., encourage the construction of regional comprehensive service platforms, and promote agricultural cost saving, quality improvement, and marketing efficiency. Guide the orderly transfer of land-use rights and develop moderate-scale agricultural operations. Summarize the local experience of "combining small fields to form larger fields", and explore a step-by-step solution to the farmland fragmentation problem, in combination with farmland construction and land consolidation on the premise of farmers' voluntary consent. Improve the guidelines for social capital investment in agriculture and rural areas, and strengthen the supervision of the whole process of capital introduction, utilization, and withdrawal in the countryside. Improve the qualification review, project review and risk prevention systems for social capital to obtain land-use rights through circulation, and effectively protect the interests of farmers. Adhere to the

separation of agricultural services from political affairs and social enterprises, and continue to deepen the comprehensive reform of supply and marketing cooperatives.

- 23) **Empower farmers with more property rights and interests.** Deepen the reform of the rural land system, do a solid job in confirming rights, steadily promote empowerment, and allow farmers to benefit from the rights and share more reform dividends. Study and formulate guidelines for the pilot trial of another 30 years' extension after the second round of land contracts expires. Steadily promote the pilot reform of the rural homestead system, effectively find out the exact situations, accelerate the process of confirmation, registration and issuance of certificates for house-land-integrated homesteads, strengthen standardized management, properly resolve historical problems, and explore effective ways to realize the "separation of three rights" on homesteads. Deepen the pilot program of rural collectively-owned construction land entering the market, and explore the establishment of an effective adjustment mechanism for land value-added income that takes into account the interests of the state, rural collective economic organizations, and farmers. Guarantee the legal land rights and interests of farmers who have settled in cities, and encourage voluntary and paid transfers according to law. Consolidate and improve the achievements of the reform of the rural collective property rights system, build an operating mechanism with clear property rights relations, scientific governance structure, stable operation methods, and reasonable income distribution, and explore diversified ways to develop new rural collective economies in ways such as resource contracting, property leasing, intermediary services, and asset participation. Improve the supervision system of rural collective assets. Safeguard women's legitimate rights and interests in rural collective economic organizations. Continue to deepen the reform of the collective forest tenure system. Further promote the pilot demonstration of comprehensive rural reform.

7. Solidly Promote the Construction of a Livable, Business-friendly, and Harmonious Countryside

- 24) Strengthen the **planning and construction of villages.** Adhere to county-level overall planning, support villages which is qualified and in demand to formulate village plans by division and classification, and reasonably determine village layout and construction boundaries. Incorporate village planning into the catalog of village-level discussions and consultations. Standardize and optimize the setting of administrative divisions in rural areas, and it is strictly forbidden to withdraw and merge villages and build large communities in case it's against the wishes of farmers. Promote the comprehensive improvement of land in the whole region of a township-unit. Actively revitalize the stock of collective construction land, give priority to ensuring farmers' housing, rural infrastructure, public service space and industrial land needs, and issue policy guidelines for rural revitalization land use. Formulate the guidelines for improving the appearance of villages, improve the villages appearance based on local characteristics, regional characteristics and ethnic characteristics, and prevent large-scale demolition and construction, blindly building archways, pavilions and corridors in "stack bonsai" styles. Carry out demonstrations for the protection and utilization of traditional villages in contiguous areas, and establish and improve systems for the investigation and identification, pre-examination for withdrawal or merger, and disaster prevention

of traditional villages. Formulate guidelines for the construction of basic modern living conditions in rural areas.

- 25) Solidly promote the **improvement of the rural living environment**. Intensify the rectification of public spaces in villages, and continue to carry out village cleaning actions. Consolidate the achievements of investigation and rectification of rural household toilet problems, and guide farmers to carry out indoor toilet renovation. Strengthen the construction and maintenance of public toilets in rural areas. Focusing on villages and towns with large populations and the villages surrounding water source protection areas, carry out treatment of rural domestic sewage step by step. Promote the classification and reduction of rural domestic waste at the source, and timely clear, transport and dispose of it. Promote the utilization of toilet manure, perishable garbage, and organic waste on the spot. Continue to carry out patriotic health campaigns.
- 26) Continue to **strengthen rural infrastructure construction**. Strengthen rural road maintenance and safety management, and promote the integrated construction of supporting facilities, industrial parks, tourist attractions, and key rural tourism villages. Promote the construction of large-scale water supply projects in rural areas and the standardization of small-scale water supply projects, and carry out special actions to improve water quality. Promote the consolidation and upgrading of rural power grids and develop renewable energy in rural areas. Support the renovation of dilapidated houses and earthquake-resistant renovations in rural areas, complete the investigation and rectification of potential safety hazards in rural houses, and establish a whole-process supervision system. Demonstrate the construction of modern livable rural housing. In-depth implementation of “Digital Village” actions to explore and digital applications that suit different scenarios. Accelerate the application of big data in agriculture and rural areas, and promote the development of smart agriculture. Perform the responsibility for the management and protection of village public infrastructure. Strengthen the basic capacity building of rural emergency management, and make in-depth efforts to tackle risks and hidden dangers in key areas such as rural transportation, fire protection, and self-built housing for business uses.
- 27) Improve **basic public service capabilities**. Channel basic public service resources to grass-roots level and focus on strengthening the weak links. Promote the high-quality and balanced development of compulsory education in the county, and improve the educational quality of schools in rural areas. Implement the living subsidy policy for rural teachers. Promote the overall planning of medical and health resources at the county level, and strengthen the capacity building of medical and health care as well as medical security services at both the county level and village level. Make overall plans to solve the problem of salary distribution and fair treatment guarantees for rural doctors, and promote the professionalization and standardization of the rural doctor team. Improve the emergency response capabilities of rural areas in infectious disease prevention and control. Fulfill responsibilities in the prevention and control of the COVID-19 epidemic in rural areas, consolidate responsibilities at all levels, strengthen medical security for key groups such as the elderly, young, sick, disabled and pregnant in rural areas, and maintain the health of rural residents and normal daily routines to the greatest extent. Optimize the review and confirmation process of the subsistence allowances to ensure that the eligible poor people "should be covered as much as

possible." Deepen rural social work services. Accelerate the construction of elderly care service centers in villages and towns, and promote elderly care services such as day care, mutual assistance among the elderly, visiting care, and community canteen services for the elderly, etc. Implement the plan to improve the citizenship quality of rural women, strengthen the protection of juveniles in rural areas, improve the social security system and care service system for rural disabled people, and care for people with mental disabilities.

8. Improve the Rural Governance System Led by the CCP

- 28) Strengthen the **political and organizational functions of rural community-level party organizations**. Highlight the clear direction of devoting great efforts to local communities, strengthen the responsibility of county-level party committees to enhance the management of township and villages, and further promote party capacity building to promote rural revitalization. Carry out comprehensive training to improve the ability of township and village leaders to lead rural revitalization. Send the most talented work team and first secretary to be stationed in the village and have them play their parts, and enhance the program of sending different units to the villages for support. Carry out actions for anti-corruption and rectifying behavioral problems in the field of rural revitalization. Continue to carry out city and county inspections, promote the effective connection between community-level discipline inspection and supervision organizations and village affairs supervision committees, and strengthen the all-round management and regular supervision of village cadres. Carry out centralized and phased training for rural party members in different batches. Play the pioneering role of rural party members by setting up posts and assigning responsibilities
- 29) Improve **rural governance effectiveness**. Persist in leading rural governance with party building, strengthen the functions of the three-level governance system in counties, towns and villages, consolidate county-level responsibilities, promote the expansion of power and empowerment in townships, and consolidate the village-level foundation. Fully implement the system that each member of the county-level leadership group pair with one specific town and carry out field trip to its villages, members of the township leadership group pair with one specific village and groups of households, and village cadres should visit households regularly. Improve the villagers' self-government mechanism led by the party organization, and fully implement the "four discussions and two disclosures" system⁶. Strengthen rural legal education and legal services, creating showcases such as "democratic and legal demonstration villages (communities)." Adhere to and develop the "Fengqiao Experience"⁷ in the new era, and improve the mechanism of multiple prevention, mediation and resolution of social conflicts and disputes. Improve the community-level governance platform with grid management, refined services, and informatization support. Promote the normalization of crackdown on gang crimes in rural areas. Carry out a special campaign to

⁶ Four discussions: 1) the village party organization proposes, 2) the village party branch committee and the village committee meeting discuss, 3) the party congress reviews, 4) the village meeting or the village representative meeting makes the final decision. Two disclosures: 1) the resolution is public and 2) the implementation result is public.

⁷ Fengqiao Experience refers to the showcase of rural governance system that relies mostly on the local people, in Fengqiao Township, Zhuji City, Zhejiang Province.

crack down on illegal and criminal gambling in rural areas. In accordance with the law, severely crack down on illegal and criminal acts that violate the rights of women and children in rural areas. Improve and promote practical and effective governance methods such as point system, list system, digitization, and handling of complaints immediately. Deepen the pilot project of building a rural governance system and organize the establishment of national rural governance demonstration villages and towns.

- 30) Strengthen the **construction of cultural-ethical civilization in rural areas**. Carry out in-depth publicity and education on core socialist values, and continue to carry out publicity and education activities in rural areas to “follow the party’s instructions and guidance, appreciate the party’s gratitude.” Deepen the development of cultural-ethical civilization in rural areas, expand the construction of new era civilization practice stations, county-level integrated media centers, etc., and support rural cultural activities held by themselves. Pay attention to the harmony of family, especially the family education and family values. In-depth implementation of farming cultural inheritance and protection projects to strengthen the protection and utilization of important agricultural cultural heritage. Make efforts and maintain the successful organization of Chinese Farmers Harvest Festival. Encourage localities to formulate norms for changing customs according to local conditions, strengthen the restrictive role of village regulations and civil agreements, party members and cadres should take the lead in demonstrating, and solidly carry out special treatment of prominent problems in key areas such as costly “bride price”, make a big arrangement for weddings and funerals, etc. Promote the reform of funeral customs in rural areas.

9. Strengthening Policy Guarantee and Institutional Mechanism Innovation

- 31) **Establish a robust multi-investment mechanism for rural revitalization**. Persist in taking agriculture and rural areas as the priority protection area of general public budgets, and emphasize the input responsibilities of local governments. Steadily increase the proportion of land transfer revenue used for agriculture and rural areas. Incorporate qualified rural revitalization projects into the scope of local government bond support. Support the establishment of rural revitalization funds in a market-oriented manner. Improve the interaction mechanism between investment and financial from the government and society, encourage governments at different level to contract qualified projects to market players in accordance with regulations, and leverage financial and social capital to invest more in agriculture and rural areas in accordance with market-oriented principles. Make good use of policies such as re-financing and re-discounting, differentiated deposit reserves, differentiated financial supervision and assessment and evaluation, and promote financial institutions to increase loans in areas related to rural revitalization, focusing on ensuring the demand for food security credit funds. Guide the credit guarantee business to make agricultural and rural areas an priority, and give full play to the role of the national agricultural credit guarantee system. Strengthen agricultural credit information sharing. Give full play to the role of the multi-level capital market in supporting agriculture, and optimize "insurance + futures" projects. Accelerate the reform of rural credit cooperatives for risk control, and promote the structural restructuring of rural banks. Encourage the development of fishery insurance.

- 32) Strengthen the **construction of rural talents**. Implement the rural revitalization talent support plan, organize and guide talents in the fields of education, health, science and technology, culture, social work, and spiritual civilization construction to serve at the community level, and support the training of local talents that are urgently needed. Implement the high-quality farmer training plan, carry out the cultivation of rural entrepreneurial leaders, and improve the effectiveness of training. Vigorously develop vocational education for rural revitalization, deepen the industry- education integration and school-enterprise cooperation. Improve the incentive mechanism for urban professional and technical personnel to serve the countryside regularly, and give appropriate preference to those who have served the countryside for a long time in terms of job promotion and professional title evaluation. Guide urban professional and technical personnel to work part-time in rural areas and start businesses after leaving their posts. Those who meet certain conditions and return to the countryside for employment and entrepreneurship are allowed to settle in their place of origin or employment and entrepreneurship. Continue to implement the free training program for rural order-oriented medical students, the "Excellent Teacher Program", "Special Post Program", and "National Training Program" for teachers, and implement the special program "College Students serve as Rural Doctors". Implement the Women's Action for Rural Revitalization and the Youth Talent Development Action.
- 33) Promote the **rural-urban integrated development in counties**. Improve the institutional mechanism and policy system for urban-rural integration development, and lift institutional barriers on the flow of production factors between urban and rural areas. Coordinate the planning and construction of urban and rural areas at the county level, promote the urbanization of counties, making up for weaknesses and strengthening the shortcomings, and enhance the construction of municipal administration and service facilities in central towns. Deeply promote the inclusion of rural migrant workers in counties, establish and improve the mechanism for ensuring them receive the same basic public services as the permanent population and guarantee that they are treated as the permanent residences. Make efforts to provide financial services to migrant workers. Allocate public resources in counties and villages step-by-step, develop of urban and rural school communities, compact medical and health communities, and elderly care service associations, and promote urban-rural coordinated construction and management of universal service facilities such as power supply, gas supply, telecommunications, and postal services in county areas, and promote the extension of municipal pipeline network and rural micro-pipeline network to households in areas where conditions permit. Solidly carry out the establishment of rural revitalization demonstration cases.

It's up to the party to do a good job in resolving rural affairs and realizing rural revitalization. Party committees and governments at all levels must conscientiously study, publicize and implement the spirit of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, thoroughly understand General Secretary Xi Jinping's important expositions on "three rural issues," put the "three rural issues" work in a prominent position, pay close attention to it, and continuously improve the capacity to resolve the "three rural issues." Strengthen and improve the style of work. Party members and cadres, especially leading cadres, must firmly establish the views of the masses, implement the mass line, go to the local communities, be more down-to-earth, and promote the style of investigation and research. Give full play

to the main role of farmers and mobilize their enthusiasm, initiative and creativity in participating in rural revitalization. Strengthen the concept of the system, coordinate and solve the dilemmas and difficult problems in the work of the "three rural issues" (agriculture, rural areas and farmers), and get a good grasp of the timeline, extent and effectiveness of work. Deepen the rectification of various formalism, bureaucracy and other problems in rural revitalization, effectively lift the burden on the community-level to prepare for inspection, fill in forms and reports, as well as excessive reporting and documenting, and promote the communities to focus on seeking development, enhancing governance and serving the people practically. Fully implement the responsibility system for rural revitalization. All five-level secretaries of province, city, county, township and villages should take rural revitalization as work priority, coordinate the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy performance assessment, consolidate and expand the achievements of poverty alleviation, and embed rural revitalization into assessment and evaluation system, making it an important content of the debriefing appraisal assessment. Strengthen statistics and monitoring of rural revitalization. Formulate plans to accelerate the process of turning China into an agricultural powerhouse, do a good job in overall planning and system arrangements, link up with existing plans, and advance steadily in stages.

Let us unite closely around the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, strengthen our confidence, work hard, to comprehensively promote rural revitalization, speed up the construction of a strong agricultural country, and make new contributions to build a socialist modern country in an all-round way and comprehensively promote the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

End Unofficial Translation

Attachments:

No Attachments.