

# Report on the Implementation of the 2023 Plan for National Economic and Social Development and on the 2024 Draft Plan for National Economic and Social Development (II)

## 关于2023年国民经济和社会发展规划执行情况与2024年国民经济和社会发展规划草案的报告(中)

**11. We worked earnestly for the people's benefit and ensured that their basic living needs were met.**

Bearing in mind the people-centered development philosophy, we strengthened employment support for key groups, actively promoted increases in the incomes of urban and rural residents, and improved the public services system for elderly care and childcare, education, and healthcare, so as to raise the quality of life for our people.

1) The employment-first policy was effectively and thoroughly implemented.

We made improvements and readjustments to policies and measures for keeping employment stable. We introduced policies to help enterprises stabilize and expand payrolls and formulated a three-year action plan for promoting youth employment. We carried out a plan for encouraging college graduates and other young people to secure employment and start businesses, the youth employment promotion campaigns, and the program to provide at least 1 million internships. The size of recruitment for public institutions and primary-level projects was kept stable, and increased employment support was provided for college graduates, ex-service members, migrant workers, and people with difficulty in finding jobs. We implemented the program to boost employment and entrepreneurship for small and medium enterprises that apply special, sophisticated technologies to produce novel and unique products. Employment service stations were built in local neighborhoods, providing public employment services at the community level. We encouraged people to return or move to the countryside to start businesses and provided more policy and facility support to key groups in launching businesses and skill training.

2) The incomes of urban and rural residents increased steadily.

As the income distribution policy system improved, national per capita disposable income rose by 6.1% in real terms, and the income gap between urban and rural residents continued to narrow. We raised the thresholds for childcare expenses for children under the age of three, expenses on children's education, and expenses on support for parents of senior age to be deductible against individual income tax. We extended preferential policies such as separate taxation for one-time yearly bonuses and individual income tax refund for qualified home buyers. We guided local governments in raising minimum wages. Basic pension payments for retirees were raised by 3.8% on average, and the minimum basic pension benefits for rural and non-working urban residents were raised. We took solid steps in promoting common prosperity and supported Zhejiang Province in pursuing high-quality development and building itself into a demonstration zone for common prosperity.

3) The Healthy China Initiative was steadily advanced.

We further advanced the Healthy China Initiative and patriotic

(十一) 切实办好民生实事, 基本民生保障有力。落实以人民为中心的发展思想, 加强重点群体就业帮扶, 积极促进城乡居民增收, 完善“一老一小”、教育、医疗等公共服务体系, 推动人民生活水平持续提高。

一是就业优先政策落实落细。优化调整稳就业政策措施, 出台支持企业稳岗拓岗政策, 制定促进青年就业三年行动方案, 实施高校毕业生等青年就业创业推进计划、就业服务攻坚行动、百万就业见习岗位募集计划, 稳定事业单位和基层项目招聘规模, 强化高校毕业生、退役军人、农民工以及就业困难人员等就业帮扶, 实施专精特新中小企业就业创业扬帆计划。打造家门口就业服务站, 推动公共就业服务下沉基层。推动返乡入乡创业, 加大重点群体创业、技能培训等政策支持和配套设施建设力度。

二是城乡居民收入稳步提高。健全收入分配政策体系, 全国居民人均可支配收入实际增长6.1%, 城乡居民收入差距继续缩小。提高3岁以下婴幼儿照护、子女教育、赡养老人个人所得税专项附加扣除标准, 延续全年一次性奖金单独计税、换购住房个人所得税退税等优惠政策。指导地方上调最低工资标准。退休人员基本养老金平均上调3.8%, 提高城乡居民基础养老金最低标准。扎实推进共同富裕, 支持浙江高质量发展建设共同富裕示范区。

三是健康中国建设扎实推进。深入开展健康中国行动和爱国卫生运动。推动公立医院高质量发

health campaigns. We promoted the high-quality development of public hospitals and supported the construction of national- and provincial-level regional medical centers and county-level hospitals. More quality medical resources were made available and more evenly distributed among regions. We improved the disease prevention and control system and enhanced our public health capacity with regard to disease prevention, control, and treatment. We managed COVID-19 with measures against Class B infectious diseases and took effective measures on the prevention and treatment of flu, Mycoplasma pneumonia, and other infectious diseases. We improved policies for the bulk government procurement of medicines and high-value medical consumables. We implemented the major project to revitalize traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), which promoted the preservation and innovative development of TCM.

4) Social security services were further improved.

We expanded the coverage of social security programs, with participants in basic old-age, unemployment, and workers' compensation insurance schemes reaching 1.066 billion, 244 million, and 302 million, respectively, nationwide by the end of 2023. We took prudent steps to bring basic old-age insurance funds for enterprise employees under unified national management, and trials of the private pension system delivered encouraging results.

We continued to improve services for on-the-spot settlement of cross-provincial medical bills by ensuring the implementation of this policy, covering 130 million hospital visits for the whole year and reducing patients' advance payments by 153.67 billion yuan.

We accelerated the building of a social insurance credit system and promoted the use of social security cards. Trials of occupational injury insurance for people in new forms of employment were carried out in a prudent manner, with a total of 7.31 million people included in the insurance scheme by the end of 2023. We steadily promoted the construction of government-subsidized rental housing, public-rental housing, and housing for people affected by rebuilding initiatives in run-down urban areas, exceeding the targets for the year.

We strengthened ongoing monitoring for low-income groups, promoted social assistance of different types at different levels, and extended special assistance to include families just outside the margin of eligibility for subsistence allowances as well as those experiencing difficulties due to obligatory expenditures. We also ensured basic living standards for the unemployed and other groups in need.

5) The public services system was continuously refined.

The system of standards for basic public services was further improved, and access to basic public services became more equitable. A new edition of the national standards for basic public services was issued.

We promoted high-quality, balanced development of compulsory education, intensifying efforts to shore up weak links. We launched initiatives to expand the provision of quality basic education, promote integration between industry and vocational education, and build China into a leading country in education. We worked faster to improve infrastructure for education.

Taking a proactive approach to population aging, we issued and implemented the guidelines on developing the silver economy and improving the wellbeing of the elderly. We advanced development of the basic elderly care service system and promoted dedicated catering services for the elderly. We improved the policy system aiming to boost birth rates and built 48 prefectural- and city-level comprehensive childcare service centers. We encouraged private entities to develop public-benefit childcare services and continued to develop national-level child-friendly cities. We put in place a basic funeral service system and built more public-interest funeral service facilities.

We improved our work related to preserving and passing on Chinese cultural heritage, facilitating systematical preservation efforts. We

展, 支持国家区域医疗中心、省级区域医疗中心、县级医院建设, 促进优质医疗资源扩容和区域均衡布局。完善疾控体系, 提升公共卫生防控救治能力。落实新冠病毒感染“乙类乙管”措施, 做好流感、支原体肺炎等传染病防治。优化全国药品和高值医用耗材集中带量采购政策。实施中医药振兴发展重大工程, 促进中医药传承创新。

四是社会保障水平进一步提高。社会保险覆盖面稳步扩大, 2023年末全国基本养老、失业、工伤保险参保人数分别达到10.66亿人、2.44亿人、3.02亿人。稳妥实施企业职工基本养老保险全国统筹, 个人养老金制度试点先行工作取得积极成效。持续提升跨省异地就医结算服务, 推进落实跨省异地就医结算政策, 全年惠及群众就医1.3亿人次, 减少群众垫付1536.7亿元。加快建设社会保险信用体系, 推进社会保障卡应用。稳妥推进新业态就业人员职业伤害保障试点, 截至2023年末累计731万人纳入职业伤害保障范围。稳步推进保障性租赁住房、公租房和棚改安置房等建设, 超额完成年度任务。加强低收入人口动态监测, 持续做好分层分类社会救助工作, 专项救助范围扩大到低保边缘家庭和刚性支出困难家庭。保障失业人员等困难群体基本生活。

五是公共服务体系持续完善。基本公共服务标准体系进一步健全, 均等化水平持续提高。发布新版国家基本公共服务标准。推动义务教育优质均衡发展, 强化义务教育薄弱环节建设, 组织实施基础教育扩优提质行动计划、职业教育产教融合赋能提升行动、教育强国推进工程, 加快完善教育基础设施条件。积极应对人口老龄化, 出台实施发展银发经济增进老年人福祉的意见, 加强基本养老服务体系建设, 大力发展老年助餐服务。健全生育支持政策体系, 建设48个地市级托育综合服务中心, 支持社会力量发展普惠托育服务, 开展国家儿童友好城市建设。建立基本殡葬服务体系, 加强公益性殡葬设施建设。加强文化遗产保护传承, 推动文化遗产系统性保护。推进长城、大运河、长征、黄河、长江国家文化公园建设。推进实施国家文化数字化战略。深入实施中华文明探源工程、“考古中国”重大

advanced the construction of the Great Wall, Grand Canal, Long March, Yellow River, and Yangtze River national cultural parks. We made headway in implementing the national strategy for digital cultural development, the Chinese Civilization Origins Project, and major projects under the Chinese Archaeology program. We supported the construction of the new building at the Sanxingdui Museum, the Yinxu Site Museum, the Han and Wei Luoyang City Site Museum, and the Jingdezhen National Ceramic Cultural Inheritance and Innovation Experimental Zone. The Cultural Landscape of Old Tea Forests of the Jingmai Mountain in Pu'er was included in the World Heritage List.

We developed a higher-standard public services system for promoting general fitness and exercise. We promoted the construction, management, opening, and utilization of sports parks and improved facilities and services for outdoor activities. The 31st summer edition of the FISU World University Games in Chengdu and the 19th Asian Games and the 4th Asian Para Games in Hangzhou were a great success.

We facilitated the development of urban community-embedded service facilities, worked to raise the quality and expand the size of the domestic service sector, and supported and guided efforts to turn people working conditionally in this sector into full enterprise employees. All this helped ensure that communities have better access to domestic services.

Overall, the main projected targets for economic and social development in 2023 were fulfilled, and the projected targets for specific aspects, including economic growth and people's wellbeing, were satisfactorily met. Notable progress was made in innovation-driven development, with continued increases in R&D spending and the added value of core digital economy industries as a proportion of GDP. The green and low-carbon transition moved forward, with the share of non-fossil energy in the total energy consumption rising steadily and the discharge of major pollutants continuing to reduce. The people's wellbeing was further improved as more urban jobs were created than projected, personal income grew faster than the economy, and basic public services were further strengthened. Effective steps were taken to guarantee food security, and crude oil and natural gas outputs continued to grow. However, industrial growth fell short of projected targets as the recovery of some industries failed to meet projections on account of impacts from slowing export growth, decreasing sales and investments in the real estate market, overcapacity in some sectors, and other factors. Due to the rapid growth of industrial and civilian energy consumption, reductions in energy and carbon intensity also fell short of expectations.

Over the past year, as changes and turbulence swelled in the international landscape and geopolitical tensions intensified, the adverse effects of external changes on our country continued to grow. Domestically, cyclical problems interacted with structural ones. Many areas were hit by droughts, floods, or other severe natural disasters. All of these factors have brought complexities and challenges to our economic work rarely seen in years. Against the backdrop of an unusually complex international environment and the challenging tasks of promoting reform, development, and stability at home, our achievements in economic and social development were indeed not easily attained.

We owe these achievements to the strategic planning and strong leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, the unifying wisdom and sound guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, the high sense of responsibility and solid actions of all regions and departments, and the concerted and relentless efforts of the whole Party and Chinese people of all ethnic groups.

In the process of overcoming these challenges, the NPC exercised oversight in an appropriate, effective, and law-based manner, and NPC deputies participated in the exercise of state power in accordance with the law, offering many constructive opinions and suggestions on social and economic development work. The CPPCC National Committee

项目, 支持三星堆博物馆新馆、殷墟遗址博物馆、汉魏洛阳城遗址博物馆、景德镇国家陶瓷文化传承创新试验区建设。普洱景迈山古茶林文化景观成功列入《世界遗产名录》。构建更高水平全民健身公共服务体系, 推动体育公园建设管理和开放利用, 促进户外运动设施建设和服务提升。成功举办成都大运会、杭州亚运会和亚残运会。推动城市社区嵌入式服务设施建设, 促进家政服务提质扩容, 支持引导家政服务业员工制转型发展, 持续推动家政进社区。

2023年经济社会发展主要预期目标圆满完成, 经济发展、社会民生等预期目标完成情况较好; 创新驱动发展成效明显, 研发经费投入强度、数字经济核心产业增加值占比持续提高; 绿色低碳转型深入推进, 非化石能源占比稳中有升, 主要污染物排放量继续下降; 民生福祉不断增进, 城镇新增就业超额完成任务, 居民收入增长快于经济增长, 基本公共服务进一步加强; 粮食安全保障有力, 原油、天然气产量持续增长。受出口增速回落、房地产销售和投资收缩、部分行业产能过剩等影响, 一些行业生产恢复不及预期, 工业增长与预期目标有一定差距。工业和民用领域能源消费增长较快, 导致能耗强度下降和碳强度下降不及预期。

过去一年, 国际环境变乱交织, 地缘政治冲突加剧, 外部变化对我不利影响持续加大; 国内周期性和结构性矛盾叠加, 多地遭受洪涝等严重自然灾害, 经济工作的复杂性挑战性多年少有。面对异常复杂的国际环境和艰巨繁重的国内改革发展稳定任务, 我国经济社会发展取得上述成绩来之不易。这是以习近平同志为核心的党中央运筹帷幄、坚强领导的结果, 是习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想凝心铸魂、科学指引的结果, 是各地区各部门勇于担当、实干笃行的结果, 是全党全国各族人民团结一致、不懈奋斗的结果。在此过程中, 全国人大实行正确监督、有效监督、依法监督, 全国人大代表依法参加行使国家权力, 对经济社会发展工作提出很多很好的意见建议; 全国政协加强政治协商、民主监督、参政议政, 全国政协委员积极建言献策,