

# Report on the Implementation of the 2024 Plan For National Economic and Social Development And on the 2025 Draft Plan for National Economic and Social Development (II)

## 关于2024年国民经济和社会发展规划执行情况与2025年国民经济和社会发展规划草案的报告(中)

4) Notable achievements were made in implementing a comprehensive conservation strategy.

We strictly examined energy saving in fixed-asset investment projects, carried out initiatives to diagnose energy efficiency of major energy consumers, and resolutely prohibited the blind, excessive launching of energy-intensive and high-emission projects. An action plan for saving grain and opposing food waste was introduced. We promoted the economical, efficient use of land resources and comprehensive utilization of mineral resources. The regulations on water conservation were enacted to maintain stricter control over the total volume and intensity of water consumption, and the three-year plan to promote the utilization of reclaimed water in key cities was carried out. As a result, water consumption per 10,000 yuan of GDP dropped by 4.4%. To further promote the circular economy, guidelines on accelerating the establishment of a system for recycling waste and used materials were released, and continued efforts were made to promote the category-specific recycling of scrap iron, steel, and non-ferrous metals, as well as decommissioned power batteries and construction waste.

### 10. We consistently improved our security capacity, taking orderly steps to defuse risks in key areas.

Applying a holistic approach to national security, we delivered better performance in bolstering both development and security and prevented and defused economic security risks.

1) Food security was effectively ensured.

We made solid progress in increasing food production through better farmland management and the application of technology. We rigorously implemented the policy that both Party committees and governments assume the responsibility for ensuring food security and arable land protection. We advanced reform of the institutions and mechanisms related to the purchase and sale of grain and the management of grain reserves. We launched a new round of initiatives to increase grain production output by 50 million metric tons.

We provided support to the development of 7 million hectares of high-standard cropland, significantly raising central government subsidies to over 30,000 yuan per hectare, a marked increase from previous standards. A national plan on cropland irrigation and cultivation was released. We implemented projects to upgrade the modern seed industry and continued to increase the per unit yield of grain, edible oils, and other major crops on large tracts of land.

We once again raised the minimum purchase price for rice and wheat, expanded the coverage of full-cost insurance and income insurance for grain production, and improved contingency plans for ensuring the provision of agricultural supplies, such as chemical fertilizers, at stable prices. Meanwhile, we exercised better coordination in market-based grain procurement, policy-supported grain purchase and storage,

四是实施全面节约战略成效明显。严格固定资产投资项目节能审查,深入开展重点用能单位能效诊断,坚决遏制高耗能高排放项目盲目上马。出台粮食节约和反食品浪费行动方案。推动土地资源节约集约利用和矿产资源综合利用。出台《节约用水条例》,强化用水总量和强度双控,推进重点城市再生水利用三年行动,万元国内生产总值用水量下降4.4%。大力发展循环经济,出台加快构建废弃物循环利用体系的意见,分品类推进废钢铁、废有色金属、退役动力电池、建筑垃圾等废弃物循环利用。

(十)持续提升安全保障能力,重点领域风险有序化解。牢固树立和践行总体国家安全观,更好统筹发展和安全,有效防范化解国家经济安全风险。

一是粮食安全保障有力。扎实推进藏粮于地、藏粮于技。严格落实耕地保护和粮食安全党政同责。深化粮食购销和储备管理体制机制改革。启动实施新一轮千亿斤粮食产能提升行动。支持建设高标准农田1.05亿亩,亩均中央补助标准大幅提高至2000元以上。印发实施全国农田灌溉发展规划。持续推进现代种业提升工程。深入开展粮油等主要作物大面积单产提升行动。继续提高稻谷、小麦最低收购价,扩大完全成本保险和种植收入保险政策实施范围,完善化肥等农资保供稳价应对机制。统筹做好粮食市场化收购及政策性收储、棉糖化肥市场调控。

二是能源资源安全基础持续巩固。配合出台能源法、修订矿产资源法,公布《稀土管理条例》。稳步推进能源产供储销体系建设,一次能源生产总量49.8

and market regulation for cotton, sugar, and chemical fertilizers.

2) The foundation for energy and resource security was further consolidated.

We assisted efforts to enact the Energy Law and the revised Mineral Resources Law and promulgated the Regulations on Rare Earth Administration. Steady headway was made in building up the systems for energy production, supply, storage, and marketing. Primary energy production totaled 4.98 billion metric tons of standard coal, including 213 million metric tons of crude oil and 246.45 billion cubic meters of natural gas; total annual electricity output reached 10.1 trillion kilowatt-hours. The potential of advanced coal production capacity was gradually unlocked, and the coal stockpiles at major power plants nationwide stayed above 200 million metric tons. With power-generating units of all types increasing output or operating at maximum capacity, we strengthened demand-side management of electricity and made strenuous efforts to ensure energy supply during times of peak demand.

We stepped up the exploration and development of oil and natural gas across the country, accelerated the construction of transmission pipelines and gas storage infrastructure, and built up the national pipeline network. We pushed ahead with the new round of strategic initiatives for breakthroughs in mineral exploration, worked faster to establish a national reserve system that meets the needs of a country as large as China, and followed a pragmatic approach in advancing international energy cooperation.

3) Industrial and supply chains became more resilient.

We redoubled efforts to secure breakthroughs in core technologies in key fields and comprehensively implemented an initiative for promoting high-quality development of key manufacturing chains. Meanwhile, we strengthened risk monitoring, early warning, swift response, and international cooperation in industrial and supply chains.

4) Capacity for ensuring data security was enhanced.

We further enhanced our capacity for tracking and analyzing cybersecurity dynamics and for Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) monitoring, early warning, and emergency response. Steady progress was made in data security management certification and personal information protection certification. Standards for data categorization and grading were adopted, and regulations on network data security management were issued. Improvements were made to the governance mechanism for data circulation security, and efforts were stepped up to safeguard the security of hub nodes in the national integrated computing network. Cross-border flows of data was promoted and brought under better regulation.

5) Systematic risk mitigation in key economic and financial sectors proved effective.

By leveraging the financing coordination mechanism for urban real estate projects, we launched a campaign to ensure timely delivery of pre-sold commercial housing units.

We adopted proactive measures to stabilize the capital market, introducing two new financial instruments—a swap facility for securities, funds, and insurance companies and a lending facility for share buybacks and shareholding increases, and gradually expanding their use. As a result, the transaction volume and total value of transactions at the Shanghai and Shenzhen stock exchanges grew by 110% and 160% respectively in the fourth quarter of 2024 compared with the third quarter.

To help defuse local government debt risks, a one-time increase of 6 trillion yuan was approved for local government special-purpose bonds to replace existing hidden debt, with 2 trillion yuan of this increase arranged for 2024. Financial support was stepped up for addressing the debt of financing platforms, and orderly steps were taken to steadily reduce the number of such platforms and the scale of their debt. The system for safeguarding financial stability grew more robust, and the reform to defuse risks in high-risk small and medium financial institutions proceeded smoothly. An initiative was launched to combat illegal fundraising and eradicate underground financial asset exchanges.

6) Impactful, well-ordered measures were adopted to ensure workplace safety and strengthen disaster prevention, mitigation, and relief.

亿吨标准煤，其中，原油产量2.13亿吨，天然气产量2464.5亿立方米；全年发电量10.1万亿千瓦时。煤炭先进产能有序释放，全国统调电厂存煤保持在2亿吨以上。保障各类发电机组多发满发，加强电力需求侧管理。扎实做好重点时段能源保供工作。持续加大国内油气勘探开发力度，加快建设管网和储气基础设施，“全国一张网”更加完善。深入推进新一轮找矿突破战略行动。加快构建大国储备体系。务实推进能源国际合作。

三是产业链供应链韧性稳步提升。加力推进重点领域关键核心技术攻关，全面实施制造业重点产业链高质量发展行动，加强产业链供应链风险监测预警和及时处置。持续推动产业链供应链国际合作。

四是数据安全保障能力不断强化。网络安全态势感知、互联网协议第6版（IPv6）监测预警和应急处置能力不断加强，数据安全认证和个人信息保护认证工作有序推进，数据分类分级标准规范实施。出台《网络数据安全管理条例》。建立健全数据流通安全治理机制，全国一体化算力网络枢纽节点安全保障不断强化。促进和规范数据跨境流动。

五是经济金融重点领域风险化解有序有效。发挥城市房地产融资协调机制作用，打好商品房项目保交房攻坚战。积极稳定资本市场，新设并稳步推进使用证券、基金、保险公司互换便利以及股票回购增持专项再贷款两项工具，四季度沪深两市股票成交量、成交金额环比分别增长1.1倍、1.6倍。积极化解地方政府债务风险，一次性增加6万亿元地方政府专项债务限额置换存量隐性债务，其中2024年安排2万亿元。加大金融支持融资平台债务风险化解力度，平稳有序压降融资平台数量和债务规模。健全金融稳定保障体系，地方中小金融机构改革化险稳妥推进。开展打击非法集资专项行动，清理“伪金交所”活动。

六是安全生产和防灾减灾救灾有力有序。开展安全生产治本攻坚三年行动，强化安全生产全过程监管，全国生产安全事故起数下降11.2%。扎实做好防灾减灾救灾工作，抓好以京津冀为重点的华北地区、积石山灾后恢复重建，甘肃、青海两省因灾倒损民房维修加固和重建全部完成。支持海河流域重大水利、重

Carrying out a three-year drive to address the root causes of workplace accidents and ensure production safety, we strengthened oversight over the entire production process and brought down the number of workplace accidents by 11.2%. In disaster prevention, mitigation, and relief, we worked to support post-disaster recovery and reconstruction in northern China with a focus on the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region and in Jishishan of Gansu Province and ensured that the repair, reinforcement, and reconstruction of houses damaged by earthquakes in Gansu and Qinghai provinces were completed. We also provided support to engineering projects such as those for water conservation in the Haihe River basin, flood prevention and drainage in major cities, emergency response to extreme meteorological events in key regions, and transportation safety in key waterways.

7) Strong headway was made in national defense mobilization and development.

We improved the mechanisms for submitting and reporting on defense-related military needs, implemented the strategies and plans concerning strategic capabilities in emerging domains, and strengthened collaboration and sharing of resources and production factors in key projects. We advanced reform of the management system for civil air defense, improved the layout of civil air defense projects through better spatial planning, enhanced China's capacity for integrated air defense and disaster prevention, bolstered the development of evacuation systems, and strengthened standardized management of defense equipment. We continued to raise public awareness and improve public knowledge of national defense through educational and outreach activities and further consolidated our positions.

## **11. We took solid, meticulous measures to serve the people, providing strong safeguards for public wellbeing.**

In following the people-centered development philosophy, we intensified efforts to stabilize employment and increase incomes and further improved social security and basic public services.

1) Clear results were achieved in keeping employment stable and promoting growth in personal incomes.

We released guidelines on implementing the employment-first strategy to promote high-quality, full employment, extended the policy of using unemployment insurance funds to support enterprises in maintaining stable payrolls, and integrated enterprise subsidies for hiring jobseekers from key groups with subsidies for hiring young people. We heightened employment assistance to college graduates, people lifted out of poverty, rural migrant workers, and people facing difficulties in finding employment. This included a campaign to provide employment services for college graduates and other youths, an initiative to boost employment through developing advanced manufacturing, a plan for creating at least 1 million internship opportunities, and efforts to build a high-quality employment service system for college graduates. In addition, we increased support for public training centers and continued to provide skills training for targeted groups. We worked to ensure employment services and support for ex-service personnel and increased subsidies for entitled groups.

These efforts paid off: 12.56 million urban jobs were created; the average surveyed urban unemployment rate dipped to 5.1%; national per capita disposable income rose by 5.1% in real terms; and the ratio of per capita income between urban and rural residents was 2.34, signifying a narrowing gap between urban and rural incomes.

We guided local governments to raise minimum wages and offered one-off living allowances to more than 11 million people in need.

2) Social security was steadily improved.

As of the end of last year, the number of people covered by basic old-age insurance had reached 1.07 billion, including 530 million participants in insurance schemes for urban employees. Along with an overall increase of 3% in basic pension benefits for retirees, the minimum basic old-age insurance benefits for rural and non-working urban residents were also raised. Steady progress was made in placing basic

要城市防洪排涝、重点区域气象应急、重点水域交通安全保障等工程建设。

七是国防动员和国防建设有力推进。健全国防建设军事需求提报机制，深入推进新兴领域战略能力有关战略和规划落地实施，加强重大项目共建和资源要素共享。推动深化人民防空管理体制变革，以空间规划牵引人防工程布局优化，提升防空防灾融合能力，强化疏散体系建设和防护设备规范管理。持续做好国防培训教育、宣传普及和阵地建设工作。

**(十一) 落实落细惠民举措，民生保障扎实有力。**坚持以人民为中心的发展思想，加力推进稳就业促增收，社会保障和基本公共服务水平进一步提升。

一是稳就业促增收取得积极成效。出台实施就业优先战略促进高质量充分就业的意见。延续实施失业保险援企稳岗政策，优化整合吸纳就业补贴和扩岗补助。强化高校毕业生、脱贫人口、农民工以及就业困难人员等就业帮扶。实施高校毕业生等青年就业服务攻坚行动、先进制造业促就业行动和百万就业见习岗位募集计划，构建高校毕业生高质量就业服务体系。加大力度支持公共实训基地建设，持续做好重点人群技能培训。做好退役军人就业服务保障，提高优抚补助标准。城镇新增就业1256万人，城镇调查失业率平均为5.1%。全国居民人均可支配收入实际增长5.1%。城乡居民人均可支配收入比为2.34，城乡居民收入相对差距继续缩小。指导地方上调最低工资标准。向困难群众发放一次性生活补助，惠及1100多万人。

二是社会保障水平稳步提高。年末参加基本养老保险人数10.7亿人，其中，参加城镇职工基本养老保险人数5.3亿人。按照3%的总体水平调整退休人员基本养老金，提高城乡居民基础养老金最低标准。企业职工基本养老保险全国统筹制度持续推进。工伤、失业保险省级统筹进一步巩固完善。新就业形态人员职业伤害保障试点工作进展顺利。规范完善医保体系，建立基本医保参保长效机制，制度化常态化开展药品耗材集采。将城乡居民基本医疗保险财政补助标准提高至每人每年670元，有序开展儿童参加基本医疗保险专项行动，不断提高高校学生医疗保障质量。落实和完善异地就医结算，全年跨省异地就医直接结算惠