

Report on the Implementation of the 2020 Plan For National Economic and Social Development And on the 2021 Draft Plan for National Economic and Social Development (I)

关于2020年国民经济和社会发展规划执行情况与2021年国民经济和社会发展规划草案的报告(上)

Delivered at the Fourth Session of the 13th National People's Congress
——在第十三届全国人民代表大会第四次会议上

National Development and Reform Commission
国家发展和改革委员会

March 5, 2021
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Esteemed Deputies,

The National Development and Reform Commission has been entrusted by the State Council to deliver this report on the implementation of the 2020 plan, and on the 2021 draft plan for national economic and social development to the present Fourth Session of the 13th National People's Congress (NPC) for your deliberation and approval. The Commission also invites comments from members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

I. Implementation of the 2020 Plan for National Economic and Social Development

Last year was an extraordinary year in the history of the People's Republic of China (PRC). Faced with a grave and complex international situation, the challenging tasks of advancing reform and development and ensuring stability at home, and the severe impact of the COVID-19 epidemic in particular, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, while keeping overall national interests in mind, maintained a strategic focus, judged situations accurately, formulated meticulous plans, took decisive action, made arduous efforts, and promptly adopted the major policy of coordinating epidemic prevention and control with economic and social development.

Under the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, all regions and departments fully implemented the guiding principles of the 19th CPC National Congress and the second, third, fourth, and fifth plenary sessions of the 19th CPC Central Committee. In accordance with the decisions and plans of the Party Central Committee and the State Council, we faith-

各位代表：

受国务院委托，现将2020年国民经济和社会发展规划执行情况与2021年国民经济和社会发展规划草案提请十三届全国人大四次会议审查，并请全国政协各位委员提出意见。

一、2020年国民经济和社会发展规划执行情况

2020年是新中国历史上极不平凡的一年。面对严峻复杂的国际形势、艰巨繁重的国内改革发展稳定任务特别是新冠肺炎疫情的严重冲击，以习近平同志为核心的党中央统揽全局，保持战略定力，准确判断形势，精心谋划部署，果断采取行动，付出艰苦努力，及时作出统筹疫情防控和经济社会发展的重大决策。各地区各部门坚持以习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想为指导，全面贯彻党的十九大和十九届二中、三中、四中、五中全会精神，按照党中央、国务院决策部署，认真执行十三届全国人大三次会议审议批准

fully implemented the Report on the Work of the Government and the 2020 Plan for National Economic and Social Development approved at the Third Session of the 13th NPC, and adopted the NPC Financial and Economic Affairs Committee's suggestions based on its review of the 2020 plan.

We responded to risks and challenges with composure, and continued to pursue high-quality development. We coordinated the COVID-19 response with economic and social development, and took solid steps to ensure stability on six key fronts and maintain security in six key areas. [The six fronts refer to employment, the financial sector, foreign trade, foreign investment, domestic investment, and expectations. The six areas refer to job security, basic living needs, operations of market entities, food and energy security, stable industrial and supply chains, and the normal functioning of primary-level governments.]

China's economy saw a quarter-on-quarter improvement and gradually returned to normality, constituting the sole major economy to have realized positive growth. We achieved a complete victory in the battle against poverty, and scored decisive achievements in securing a full victory in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, delivering a globally-acclaimed performance that satisfied the needs of the people and that will be recorded in the annals of history.

1. We put the health and safety of our people before all else and saw major strategic achievements in the fight against COVID-19.

Faced with the sudden and severe challenges posed by COVID-19, General Secretary Xi Jinping personally took charge, planned our response, and unified the Chinese people of all ethnic groups in rapidly launching an all-out people's war to contain the virus. In just over a month's time, we had largely contained the spread of the virus in China. In roughly two months, we had reduced the daily number of new local cases to single digits. And in approximately three months, we had secured a decisive victory in the battle to defend Hubei Province and its capital city Wuhan. After this, we effectively dealt with a number of local outbreaks and sporadic cases.

1) No effort was spared to control the epidemic and treat patients.

We coordinated the efforts of the whole country in accordance with the general requirement to stay confident, stand united, and adopt both a science-based approach and targeted measures. A central leading group for coordinating the epidemic response was established and a central guidance team was dispatched to Hubei. Full play was given to the functions of the State Council interdepartmental task force. The entire country was mobilized in the fight to protect Hubei and Wuhan and to curb local transmission of the virus. We gave clear guidelines for the early detection, reporting, isolation, and treatment of cases, and mandated that patients be treated in designated facilities where the best doctors and medical resources were concentrated. We ensured that all treatment-related costs were borne by the state, and worked to raise hospital admission and recovery rates and to bring down infection and mortality rates.

We carried out an interdepartmental and society-wide epidemic prevention and control effort. One after another, provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government activated level-one responses to this major public health emergency. Officials were dispatched to communities to ensure effective local epidemic control, and social organizations of all kinds, specialized social workers, and volunteers received the guidance required to provide epidemic

的《政府工作报告》、2020年国民经济和社会发展计划，落实全国人大财政经济委员会审查意见，沉着冷静应对风险挑战，坚持高质量发展方向不动摇，统筹疫情防控和经济社会发展，扎实做好“六稳”工作，全面落实“六保”任务，我国经济运行逐季改善、逐步恢复常态，在全球主要经济体中唯一实现经济正增长，脱贫攻坚战取得全面胜利，决胜全面建成小康社会取得决定性成就，交出一份人民满意、世界瞩目、可以载入史册的答卷。

(一) 坚持把人民生命安全和身体健康放在第一位，抗疫斗争取得重大战略成果。面对突如其来的新冠肺炎疫情带来的严峻考验，习近平总书记亲自指挥、亲自部署，团结带领全国各族人民迅速打响疫情防控的人民战争、总体战、阻击战，用1个多月的时间初步遏制疫情蔓延势头，用2个月左右的时间将本土每日新增病例控制在个位数以内，用3个月左右的时间取得武汉保卫战、湖北保卫战的决定性成果，此后又有效处置多起局部地区聚集性或散发疫情。

一是全力以赴做好疫情防控救治工作。按照坚定信心、同舟共济、科学防治、精准施策的总要求，坚持全国一盘棋，迅速成立中央应对疫情工作领导小组，向湖北派出中央指导组，充分发挥国务院联防联控机制作用，举全国之力开展武汉保卫战、湖北保卫战，快速阻断本土疫情传播。明确“四早”、“四集中”要求，费用全部由国家承担，着力提高收治率和治愈率、降低感染率和病亡率。开展联防联控和群防群控，各省（区、市）相继启动重大突发卫生事件一级响应，组织干部力量下沉抓好社区防控，引导各类社会组织、专业社会工作者和志愿服务力量依法有序参与疫情防控和社会服务。扎实做好医疗物资保障和生活必需品保供稳

control and social services in accordance with the law and in an orderly manner.

We took firm steps to guarantee medical supplies and to stabilize the supply and prices of daily necessities. We quickly ramped up the production of face masks and other medical protective materials and medical equipment, and added more hospital beds, thereby ensuring that epidemic control needs were essentially met. We did everything possible to ensure the well-coordinated allocation of labor in key production areas to guarantee stability in the supply and prices of grain, cooking oil, and other foods such as meat, eggs, vegetables, and milk. Various measures were taken to maintain the security and stability of energy supplies, and to ensure safe medical waste and wastewater disposal.

We coordinated scientific research with clinical treatment and prevention and control work, speedily developed nucleic acid testing kits, accelerated both the selection of effective medicines and vaccine development, and began vaccination using domestically produced vaccines. In so doing, we fully leveraged the role of science and technology in our efforts to contain the epidemic.

In response to the rapid spread of the epidemic around the world, and while still guarding against the risk of inbound cases, the Chinese government provided care and support for overseas Chinese nationals and arranged temporary flights to support the orderly transit of Chinese citizens facing difficulties abroad back to China.

2) There was no let-up in routine epidemic control efforts.

As the situation evolved, we shifted the focus of our national response to guarding against inbound cases and domestic resurgence, and changed from an emergency response mode to one of routine epidemic control. We developed routine mechanisms for rapidly detecting and handling cases, for taking targeted measures to suppress resurgence, and for providing effective treatment. Substantial utilization of modern information technologies and the widespread introduction of health code verification allowed for continuous improvement in the precision of routine control work, thus helping to maintain regular production and daily household activities.

Faced with a domestic resurgence characterized by sporadic local outbreaks, we continued to apply differentiated response measures tailored to different localities. Targeted adjustments were made to the risk levels of different regions, while epidemiological investigations and the use of big data for tracing infections were launched as rapidly as possible. We focused on discovering and strengthening weak links, continuously improved our nucleic acid testing capacity, and strengthened prevention and control in key areas such as cold-chain logistics.

3) International cooperation in combating the epidemic was promoted.

China has acted in an open, transparent, and responsible manner, and has earnestly fulfilled its international obligations. The Chinese government reported the outbreak of the epidemic to the world at the first opportunity, released the genome sequence of the virus to the world as soon as it was determined, immediately shared China's diagnostic and therapeutic protocols and containment measures, and firmly supported the World Health Organization (WHO) in playing its leading role. We set up an online COVID-19 knowledge center open to all, and published eight versions of diagnostic and therapeutic protocols and seven versions of containment protocols, unreservedly sharing our pre-

价工作，快速实现口罩等医疗防护物资、医疗救治设备、医治床位从严重短缺到基本满足疫情防控需要；千方百计协调解决重点物资生产核心岗位用工，保障粮油与肉禽蛋菜奶等食品的市场供应和价格基本稳定，多措并举确保能源供应安全稳定，有效保障医疗废物、废水安全处置。注重科研攻关和临床救治、防控实践相协同，第一时间研发出核酸检测试剂盒，加快有效药物筛选和疫苗研发，国产疫苗接种正式启动，充分发挥科技对疫情防控的支撑作用。针对境外疫情扩散蔓延，加强输入性风险防控，做好对境外我国公民关心关爱，开辟临时航班有序接回我国在外困难人员。

二是毫不放松抓好常态化疫情防控。适时将全国总体防控策略调整为“外防输入、内防反弹”，推动防控工作由应急性超常规防控向常态化防控转变，健全及时发现、快速处置、精准管控、有效救治的常态化防控机制。充分利用现代信息技术，广泛应用健康码识别，持续提升常态化疫情防控精准性，有效保障企业正常生产和居民正常生活。面对局部点状疫情反弹，坚持分区分级防控，有针对性调整区域疫情风险等级，及时开展流行病学调查和大数据追踪溯源。着力查补薄弱环节，持续提升新冠病毒核酸检测能力，盯紧冷链物流等重点行业加强防控。

三是深入推进疫情防控国际合作。本着公开、透明、负责任的态度，认真履行国际义务，最早向世界通报疫情，第一时间发布新冠病毒基因序列等信息，第一时间公布诊疗方案和防控方案，坚定支持世界卫生组织发挥领导作用。开设疫情防控网上知识中心并向所有国家开放，公开发布8版诊疗方案、7版防控方案，毫无保留同各方分享防控和救治经验。发起新中国成立以来规模最大的全球人道主义行动，向世界卫生组织和联合国