

THE 2026 TWO SESSIONS & 15TH FIVE-YEAR PLAN: CONTINUITY & CONVICTION

Prepared by the China-Britain Business Council

The 2026 ‘Two Sessions’, the annual meetings of the National People’s Congress (NPC) and Chinese People’s Political Consultative Congress (CPPCC), concluded in Beijing on 12 March.

The Two Sessions, particularly Work Reports by the NPC and National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), announce the government’s key economic and policy priorities for the coming year, providing crucial signals for business and officials. This year’s edition had greater significance as it also approved the 15th Five-Year Plan (15th FYP), the government’s development strategy until 2030.

In two earlier reports, we offered immediate takeaways from the [Two Sessions](#) and the [Outline of the 15th FYP](#), which was released last October. This report focuses on the overarching development strategy emerging from the Two Sessions and the 15th FYP, and how Beijing will reform the economy to achieve greater self-reliance. It concludes with implications for British businesses. A full list of key KPIs and targeted technologies is included in the appendix.

CHINA’S DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY UNDER THE 15TH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Executive Summary: Overall, the 15th FYP and Two Sessions were focused on continuity of and structural adjustment to the long-standing policy priority of improving China’s scientific and technological capacity. GDP growth for 2026 will target between 4.5% to 5%, signifying a greater emphasis on quality over quantity. Future growth will come from productivity gains generated by new technologies and their application across the economy, with domestic demand to play an increased role that reduces the importance of exports and transitions the economy to greater self-reliance. While this means a greater role for consumption, it will be a supporting, albeit very important, mechanism. Rebalancing towards consumption as an independent driver is off the table. Observers hoping for action, such as wealth transfers to households, to boost consumption, are likely to be disappointed.

Beijing’s Development Strategy: Over the long-term, Beijing’s development strategy has three steps:

- **Long-term:** China will become a self-reliant economy with ‘advanced manufacturing as the backbone’, world-leading innovation and application of emerging technology at its core, supported by consumption of an advanced service sector. Economic and income growth will come primarily from productivity increases driven by ‘New Quality Productive Forces.’
- **Medium-term:** Growth will follow a ‘New Development Pattern’, centred on a National Unified Market built on self-sustaining domestic demand (underpinned by increased income and reduced household welfare burdens), a greater role for private enterprises, and more efficient investment. The domestic market will come to replace exports as a driver of growth.
- **Short to medium-term:** The government will stabilise demand and consumption, primarily of goods within strategic industries, to ensure industry is economically stable.

The role of domestic demand merits heightened attention, as it features more prominently in the 15th FYP than previous plans. Though often used interchangeably, Beijing defines this as more than consumption: it is the overall demand generated by the domestic economy, including consumption and investment. The 15th FYP contains the following:

- Acknowledging demand as a structural problem with “blockages and choke points” to be resolved alongside long-term institutional bottlenecks.
- Committing to “expand domestic demand as a strategic foundation” and “improve people’s wellbeing through consumption promotion.”
- New demand is elevated to an equivalent position to supply: “new demand will lead supply, new supply will create new demand.” The 14th FYP had “create new demand with innovation-driven and high-quality supply.”

However, demand’s position as a “strategic foundation” indicates that China is not seeking to transition to a purely consumption-led model akin to advanced western economies. Instead, its increased importance is due to government consensus that insufficient domestic demand causes two problems:

- Reliance on external markets leaves China vulnerable to coercion and risk outside of its control. A December 2025 Qiushi article [stated](#) “expanding domestic demand” provides “fundamental resilience for resisting storms and winning initiative in a complex and changing situation.” This has become increasingly important as exports have taken on a greater role in driving growth, thereby heightening exposure to external economic shocks, including tariffs; and as the US seeks to limit China’s access to important technologies, such as advanced chips for AI.
- Low demand risks undermining the government’s overall development goals. An NDRC Qiushi article from July 2025 [stated](#) “the upgrading of residents’ consumption potential will provide the supply system with clear market guidance and demand traction, pushing enterprises to accelerate technological innovation and product iteration, thereby promoting the formation of more economic development models led by domestic demand, pulled by consumption, and driven by endogenous growth.”

The absence of a hard target for consumption’s contribution to GDP in the 15th FYP underlines that Beijing wants quality consumption that contributes to self-reliance and pushes technological innovation over pure quantity that produces growth without contributing to the broader national agenda.

Fiscal Commitments: The government’s fiscal commitments for 2026 reflect its focus on policy stability. The GDP-deficit ratio of 4%, unchanged from last year, is historically high, translating to an absolute deficit of RMB 5.89 trillion and total fiscal expansion of RMB 12 trillion if including special bonds and other instruments. But most is allocated to science and technology, infrastructure, or resolving structural issues:

- RMB 4.4 trillion in local government special-purpose bonds will support infrastructure projects, clear arrears, and replace hidden debts.

- The National Budget committed RMB 1.3 trillion in ultra-long special treasury bonds, of which RMB 800 billion is allocated to major national strategies, security capacity building, and large-scale equipment upgrades.
- Central government science and technology spending will rise 10% year-on-year to RMB 426.4 billion, directly supporting the innovation priorities outlined in the 15th FYP.
- This compares to just RMB 250 billion for consumer goods trade-in programs, themselves mostly targeted at key industrial products such as NEVs, down from RMB 300 billion in 2025, and a smaller special fiscal-financial coordination fund of RMB 100 billion to expand domestic demand through loan interest subsidies, financing guarantees, and risk compensation.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY & SELF-RELIANCE

The most significant parts of the 15th FYP are focused on **strengthening technological innovation and self-sufficiency**. This has three layers:

- The first focuses on modernising China’s industrial system and expanding the real economy, with services in support.
- The second focuses on creating a domestic innovation ecosystem designed to produce ‘New Quality Productive Forces’ that will drive productivity growth.
- The third focuses on the integration of digital technologies - including AI – through the real economy to drive productivity growth.

Beijing will also seek to drive investment to more productive outcomes by changing the incentive structures underlying local government investment and increasing the role of the private sector.

Building a ‘Modern Industrial System’: Compared to the 14th FYP, the 15th places greater emphasis on shoring up and ‘upgrading’ China’s underlying industrial system. Unlike the traditional economic transitions undergone by advanced economies, here China is seeking to maintain industries seen as ‘low end’ – such as production of basic materials, textiles or consumer goods – and improve their productivity through the application of emerging digital technologies. The goal is a “Modern Industrial System” with advanced manufacturing as its backbone.

- **Quality Upgrading:** China will “resolve structural contradictions” in industry, such as overcapacity, and promote productivity increases in foundational industries such as steel. It will also promote discovery and production of rare earths and critical minerals, while constructing strategic reserves. The goal is to improve upstream supply chain security and efficiency, thus removing barriers on translating innovation into production.
- **Future Industry:** China will develop new industrial clusters in sectors such as information technology, robotics, electric vehicles, and aerospace; with ‘technologies of the future’, such as quantum and biomanufacturing, to play an increasingly important role. The plan will increase regional specialisation, to ward against inappropriate and competing local development.

The government’s immediate priority in this area is tackling overcapacity-linked ‘rat race’ competition, a key ‘structural condition’ seen as undermining the long-term development of this system. The NDRC Work Report pledged “comprehensive measures” to “tackle monopolies and unfair competition “while maintaining order in market pricing through regulation.” The importance of this goal underlines the emphasis Beijing is placing on solving bottlenecks to long-term development in 2026. At the same

time, a pledge to “allow appropriate surplus capacity and encourage competition and innovation” indicates a recognition that excessive action will reduce the ability of companies in emerging industries to repurpose supply chains for new products.

Creating a Self-Reliant Innovation Ecosystem: The 15th FYP contains extensive detail on the construction of a mostly self-reliant innovation ecosystem, with the government overseeing an integrated system of public, private and educational organisations capable of producing skilled research talent and translating innovative research into production and application. The aim is to produce >22 high-value patents per 10,000 people a year, up from 12 in the 14th FYP, and a significant improvement in self-reliance for research into key technologies. The strategy has three pillars:

- **Strengthening innovation and generating scientific breakthroughs:** China will adopt “extraordinary measures” to drive breakthroughs in strategic sectors such as integrated circuits and advanced materials. Key measures include improving “demand-oriented mechanisms” to determine priority technologies for development, and a ‘national list of key and emerging technologies’ to focus resources on.
- **Education Integration:** Beijing will provide greater support to national laboratories and universities, including encouraging greater collaboration with foreign universities, as well as increase schemes to cultivate and attract talent. Curriculums will also be better coordinated towards scientific and technological innovation.
- **Private Enterprise:** Beijing hopes to see enterprises become the ‘principal decision-makers on technological innovation.’ It will therefore construct supporting infrastructure and encourage better cooperation with universities and research institutions. It will also employ supportive policy levers, including raising tax deduction ratios for R&D and liberalised access for foreign investment in key industries.

Deepening Digital Integration: The 15th FYP indicates that Beijing increasingly sees digital technologies, primarily AI, as instruments for strengthening efficiency and management of China’s broader development model. It thus contains extensive pledges to accelerate their development and integration into the economy to drive productivity gains. This strategy has three pillars:

- **Digital Development:** China will promote breakthroughs in AI models while building out the necessary supporting infrastructure, such as chips and the cloud. It will also develop a ‘national data resource system’ to strengthen management of data as a ‘factor of production.’
- **Advanced Application:** China will accelerate the digital-intelligent transformation of manufacturing, services, and agriculture, as well as in government services and governance systems, to advance productivity and efficiency gains.
- **Governance Frameworks:** Beijing will strengthen regulatory oversight of digital technologies, as well as taking a more active role in international governance of AI. It will also establish a national data market to ‘formalise data as a factor of production.’

Improving Investment Efficiency: The 15th FYP seeks to “improve overall investment efficiency”. This will seek to resolve structural bottlenecks, such as local government incentive misalignment, creating wasted investment, while guiding capital towards industrial and technological priorities.

- **Government Investment:** The government will orient local governments away from “excessive and premature construction and inefficient and ineffective investment” and towards projects including “people’s livelihood” such as healthcare or education.
- **Private Capital:** Private enterprises will be encouraged to “step up investment in scientific and technological innovation and industrial upgrading” as well as “to participate in the construction” of significant infrastructure projects. This represents a significant upgrading in political prominence for private enterprise after years in the wilderness following rectification campaigns during the early 14th FYP period.

Government action here began last year. The January 2025 *Guidance on Promoting High-Quality Development of Government Investment Funds* policy classified funds into two types: industrial and venture capital. At the end of the year, the NDRC and Ministry of Finance launched the *National Venture Capital Guidance Fund*, which seeks to attract state and private investors to fund emerging industries. This is set to continue: the NDRC’s Work Report pledged “measures for promoting private investment” while improving “mechanisms for facilitating the participation of private enterprises in major projects.”

CONSUMPTION & SERVICES

Beijing has given new importance to the role of domestic demand. As income will be driven by productivity gains, its plans to unlock domestic demand are focused on removing structural barriers. This has three pillars: creating an advanced services market, boosting consumer spending, and establishing a National Unified Market (NUM).

Creating an Advanced Service Market: As part of the ambition to construct a ‘Modern Industrial Economy’, the 15th FYP calls for a broad promotion of the services sector. Services here are intended to be the primary supply-side driver of consumption growth in the Chinese economy.

- **Producer Services:** China will promote producer services in science and technology, IP, and modern agriculture, to improve industry competitiveness. Pushes for higher-quality standard-setting and industry-wide common-technology platforms will streamline operations.
- **Consumer Services:** Beijing will improve the supply of consumer services to support consumption. The mention of sectors with ‘broad spillover effects’ indicates Beijing believes this will contribute to consumption of goods from the real economy.
- **Opening-Up:** The plan pledges increased access for foreign service companies and alignment with international standards. But it also introduces the concept of “manufacturing + services, under which services are integrated into manufacturing activities across product lifecycles, further underlining the role of services as a supporting mechanism for the real economy.

While the framing clearly places services as a mechanism to support other objectives, their elevation nonetheless is a positive step forward for consumption. Their prominence at the Two Sessions, as well as policy documents targeting their development over the last year, also indicates that services are an immediate policy priority. The NDRC Work Report pledged increased supply of quality services, promotion of service consumption, and trials to integrate manufacturing and services development. While overall progress will be incremental, there is likely to be a heightened policy focus on services this year. Key opportunities from this push are outlined in the last section.

Boosting Consumer Spending: The 15th FYP calls for “the formation of a long-term mechanism for expanding household demand” that “enhances consumption capacity” while “improving consumption willingness.” The approach is focused on removals of barriers that will impede consumption as incomes increase from productivity growth.

- **Income Security:** The 15th FYP calls for measures including stabilising employment capacity, raising minimum wages, and improving channels for asset wealth; as well as increased social security provision. The motive is to reduce welfare overheads and unlock consumption demand.
- **Goods Consumption:** Housing, automobiles, electronics and green products are the target sectors. All have been chosen for their ability to sustain demand for industries important to industrial policy: IoT and digital infrastructure for housing and electronics, NEVs for automobiles, and carbon reduction for green products.
- **Consumption Environment:** This pillar focuses on ‘unreasonable restrictive measures’ and consumer rights. The former is likely a reference to issues such as the issuance of license plates, an obstacle to purchasing cars.

These provisions are intended to remove barriers to a sustainable, domestic base for consumption of services and industrial goods. The Two Sessions’ most significant outcome in this area was its focus on raising incomes, reiterating the pledge made during December’s Central Economic Work Conference to implement an income growth plan. Based on the 15th FYP and NDRC Work Report, this will have three pillars:

- **Wage increases.** The NDRC report pledges to refine minimum wage adjustment and “stabilise, expand and improve employment.”
- **Increased asset income.** The NDRC pledged to improve dividend incentive mechanisms, encourage listed companies to pay dividends, and stabilise real estate.
- **Welfare reforms.** The NDRC pledged a series of welfare reforms, including better childcare subsidies, expansion of medical insurance, and increased urban and rural pensions.

Government ministries should release more granular policies in the coming months. But as the first year of the 15th FYP, these will likely lay foundations for long-term growth over immediate increase.

Establishing a National Unified Market: Beijing has long held the objective to establish a NUM, where goods, services, capital (financial and human) and data can move freely across China. The issue has taken on greater urgency in recent years as local protectionism led to an increase in wasted investment. The NUM has therefore re-emerged as a project that will allow increased consumption to translate into national demand supporting industrial specialisation.

The 15th FYP gives the NUM a stand-alone chapter, and pledges to “resolutely break through blockages and bottlenecks obstructing the construction of an NUM” while “eliminating local protectionism and market segmentation.” The 15th FYP lists the following specific policies to be pursued in this area –

- It calls for “promoting the interconnection of circulation and logistics, market information, and trading platform facilities.” This will involve “advancing AI application and big data supervision.”
- Beijing will develop “lists of encouraged and prohibited matters in investment attraction” for local authorities. As this is also mentioned in the NDRC report, it will likely be a priority this year.

- The 15th FYP pledges the drafting of a governing regulation for the NUM, which will also promote “expansion of the coverage of mandatory national standards.”

Immediate action here will focus on ensuring that local governments have revenue streams separate to investment. At the Two Sessions, Premier Li Qiang pledged to “further optimise rates of the consumption tax and move the tax collection stage for certain items further downstream” to local governments. Allowing them to generate revenue from consumption will be crucial in providing the incentive for them to transition towards an NUM.

OPENING-UP: WHAT IS THE IMPACT ON BRITISH BUSINESSES?

The 15th FYP is primarily oriented towards ensuring China can mitigate vulnerability to external economic headwinds. But Beijing understands that China exists within a global system that it wants to influence, and this requires providing mutual economic benefit to external partners.

In this regard, the 15th FYP is an improvement on previous plans. The chapter on ‘High-Level Opening-Up’ has moved up in the chapter order from 12th to 7th. It also contains a new chapter on ‘autonomous opening’. This marks a shift in framing from previous FYPs, in which opening was primarily a function of external pressure or reciprocal trade commitments. Chapter 21 instead positions China as liberalising on its own terms, thus making opening a more stable objective.

Service Opening: The clearest opportunity for British businesses is in the services sector, with the 15th FYP explicitly pledging: “we will expand high-level opening-up in services, attract internationally renowned enterprises to invest in China, and extend overseas business networks combining ‘manufacturing + services’.” The framing indicates foreign services firms are wanted to import quality operations and standards to improve the domestic service level.

Targeted services are spread throughout the Plan and are well aligned with existing British advantages. The key opportunities are as follows:

- **Professional Services:** The 15th FYP explicitly commits to relaxing cross-border service delivery restrictions and supporting foreign professional service firms to grow their international networks. It also calls on service firms to support Chinese companies to ‘go out’ via Hong Kong.
- **Financial Services:** The 15th FYP pledges capital market deepening, derivatives market development, expansion of the qualified foreign investor scheme, and cross-border direct financing could increase cooperation opportunities for British firms and Chinese counterparts.
- **Green and Digital Finance:** The 15th FYP’s carbon peaking targets will create demand for green finance instruments, areas where British firms hold established expertise.
- **Legal Services:** The call for development of international commercial dispute resolution infrastructure directly favours British legal and arbitration practices. The reinforced role of Hong Kong as an international legal hub will also support firms with relevant experience.
- **Outbound:** Support for outbound investment and firm expansion could create opportunities in third markets for British firms to cooperate with Chinese or other local counterparts.

UK businesses are especially well positioned to benefit due to the recent signing of a Bilateral Services Partnership with China, and the ongoing feasibility study for a bilateral trade in services agreement.

However, the 15th FYP also commits to internationalising Chinese service firms through a 'Comprehensive Foreign Service System' to support outbound investment. The expansion of Chinese firms and the government's supporting policies are worth monitoring for their competitive impact, though Chinese service networks are unlikely to rival British counterparts in the near-term.

Supply Chains & Industrial Upgrading: The 15th FYP's industrial policy framework implies a complicated landscape for British firms:

- **Contributions Wanted:** The 15th FYP calls for continued import of 'advanced technology equipment' and 'producer services' and lists advanced manufacturing as a preferred sector for foreign capital. It also encourages foreign firms to 'integrate into upstream and downstream supply chain coordination, as well as establish regional HQs and R&D Centres. China remains aware that foreign enterprises possess many advantages it cannot replicate and is explicitly encouraging them to expand within the Chinese market, assuming they can contribute to its overall development agenda.
- **Import Pressure:** The paramount goal of self-reliance targets import substitution that will increase competitive pressures for British manufacturers supplying intermediate goods into China. At the same time, an increase in outbound Chinese investment or exports from industrial goods and technology firms will increase global competitive pressures.
- **Green Transition:** The 15th FYP's carbon peaking framework and mandatory green production standards will generate demand for low-carbon technology, emissions monitoring, and environmental services where British firms hold established positions.

Overall, the 15th FYP indicates China will remain an unavoidable partner or competitor in the production of materials, equipment and technology across a broad spectrum of industries. Engagement and understanding of China will remain crucial to maintain a competitive edge while also adapting to targets included in the UK government's own plans, such as the Modern Industrial Strategy.

Consumption: While the Two Sessions and 15th FYP upgrade consumption's role, the structural and long-term orientation means they do little to reduce consumer brand uncertainty. The clearest opportunities are concentrated in premium and specialist segments best aligned with the UK's consumer export profile:

- The 15th FYP's call for foreign participation in lifestyle and cultural services could increase opportunities for British brands with strong differentiation or pre-existing positioning.
- Support for inbound tourism and retail infrastructure improvement may create a concrete channel for improved sales of British premium consumer goods.

Long-term efforts to increase incomes will improve overall consumer demand for all types of goods in China. But timeframes remain unclear, and direct consumer support is not forthcoming.

Standards & Transparency: The 15th FYP contains extensive treatment of alignment with international standards, overseas promotion of Chinese norms, and regulatory transparency for foreign businesses. There are both positive and negative takeaways for British business operating in China.

- **Chinese Standard-Setting:** A drive for increased 'standard-setting leadership' in strategic sectors means that British firms may face the prospect of increased compliance requirements

for Chinese standards that diverge from international baselines. Long-term, this push could see Chinese standards become international reference points for developing economies, creating new compliance requirements for firms operating across different regions.

- **Mutual Product Recognition:** The 15th FYP targets mutual recognition of product-level standards, such as carbon footprint and energy efficiency, with developed economies. Successful mutual recognition initiatives could both improve access to the Chinese market, while also intensifying competition in other geographies.
- **Domestic Rule Alignment:** An explicit commitment to aligning domestic rules and regulations will reduce compliance costs and improve transparency. Part of this will come through the National Unified Market, as fragmented provincial rules and standards are unified into a single system. Procurement standards are one area where this may benefit British firms.
- **Inconsistent Regulations:** Chapter 22 on improving the quality of trade and investment cooperation pledges to remove regulations no longer adhering to the Foreign Investment Law, which should improve overall operational transparency.

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APPENDIX: COMPARISON OF TARGETS & PROJECTS WITH THE 14th FYP

TABLE 1: COMPARISON OF KPIS BETWEEN THE 14th AND 15th FYPS

Category	Indicator	2025 Level	14 th FYP Target (2021-2025)	15 th FYP Target (2026-2030)
Economic Development	GDP Growth (%)	5%	“Proposed based on annual conditions”	“To be kept within reasonable range”
Economic Development	Growth in Labour Productivity	5%	“Higher than GDP Growth”	“Higher than GDP Growth”
Economic Development	Urbanisation Rate	67.9%	65	71%
Innovation Driven Development	Society-wide R&D expenditure growth (%)	9.1	>7	>7
Innovation Driven Development	High-value invention patents per 10,000 people (no.)	16	12	>22
Innovation Driven Development	GDP share of core digital economy industries added value (%)	10.5 (2024 data)	10	12.5
People’s Wellbeing	Urban Surveyed Unemployment Rate	5.2%	<5.5%	<5.5%
People’s Wellbeing	Growth in per capita disposable income	5%	“Synchronized with GDP Growth”	“Synchronized with GDP Growth”
People’s Wellbeing	Average schooling years of working age population	11.3	11.3	11.7
People’s Wellbeing	Practicing physicians per 1,000 people	3.1	3.2	3.7
People’s Wellbeing	Registered nurses per 1,000 people	4.3	N/A (New)	5.1
People’s Wellbeing	Share of nursing-type beds in elderly care institutions	68	N/A (New)	73

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24th March 2026



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People's Wellbeing	Increase in childcare enrolment for children under 3	-	4.5 (Goal adjusted from nursery places per 1,000 people)	6%
People's Wellbeing	Average life expectancy	79.25	Increase by 1 (from 77.3)	80
Green and Low-Carbon	Reduction in CO2 emissions per unit of GDP (%)	17.7%	18%	17%
Green and Low-Carbon	Share of non-fossil fuel energy in total energy consumption	21.7	N/A (New)	25
Green and Low-Carbon	PM2.5 concentration in cities above prefecture level (micrograms per cubic metre)	28	N/A (New)	<27
Green and Low-Carbon	Share of good-quality water bodies	80	85	85
Green and Low-Carbon	Forest coverage rate	25.1	24.1	25.8
Security Safeguards	Grain production capacity (trillion jin)	1.39	1.3	About 1.45
Security Safeguards	Energy production capacity (100 million tons of standard coal equivalent)	51.3	>46	58

TABLE 2: COMPARISON OF ORDER OF SECTIONS IN THE 14TH AND 15TH FYP

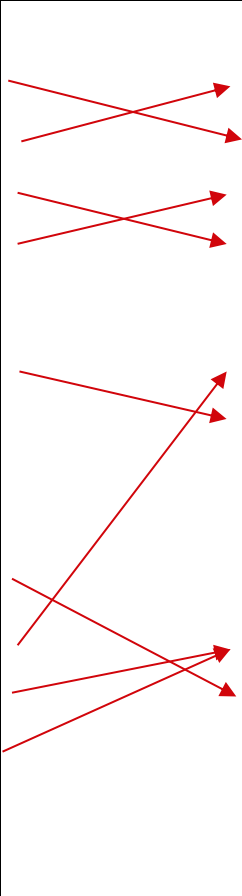
14 th FYP		15 th FYP
Innovation-Driven Development		Modern Industrial System
Modern Industrial System		Science & Technology Self Reliance
Strong Domestic Market		Digital Development & Application
Digital China Buildout		Strong Domestic Market
Deepen Market Reform		High-Standard Market Economy
Rural Revitalisation		High-Level Opening-Up
New Urbanisation Quality		Agricultural & Rural Modernisation
Regional Coordination Layout		Regional Economic Layout
Advanced Socialist Culture		Cultural Innovation
Green Development Ecology		Population Strategy
High-Level Opening-Up		People's Wellbeing
Human Development Quality		Green Transformation
Livelihoods & Wellbeing		National Security System
Development & Security		Military Modernisation
Defence Modernisation		

TABLE 3: COMPARISON OF KEY PROJECTS AND TECHNOLOGIES

Topic	14 th FYP Characterisation/New Policy Goals	15 th FYP Characterisation/New Policy Goals	
Manufacturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-end new materials Major technical equipment Smart manufacturing and robotic technology Aerospace engines and gas turbines BeiDou satellite applications New energy vehicles and intelligent (connected) vehicles High-end medical equipment and innovative drugs Agricultural mechanical equipment 	Split into two lists	
		<p style="text-align: center;">Industrial Foundational Capabilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-end new materials Foundational components and devices Foundational and industrial software Industrial mother machines High-end instruments and meters Major technical equipment 	<p style="text-align: center;">New Industries and Tracks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated circuits Embodied intelligence Biomanufacturing New-type batteries Commercial aerospace Domestic large aircraft Low-altitude equipment Green hydrogen energy Brain-computer interfaces High-end medical devices China will establish “a national list of key and emerging technologies”
Research for Frontier Technology Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New generation AI Quantum information Integrated circuits Brain science and brain-inspired research Genetics and biotechnology Clinical medicine and health Deep space, deep earth, deep sea, and polar exploration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Artificial intelligence Quantum technology Controlled nuclear fusion Life sciences and biotechnology Brain science and brain-inspired research Prevention and treatment of major diseases and innovative drug R&D Deep-sea, deep-earth, deep-space and polar exploration 	

<p>Artificial Intelligence</p>	<p>AI is mentioned 11 times and treated as a component of China’s “key industries of the digital economy.”</p>	<p>AI mentioned 53 times, and introduction of the “AI+ Initiative” with objectives of applying AI in increased research, industrial development, consumption upgrading, people’s wellbeing, governance capacity, and global cooperation.</p>
<p>Green Energy</p>	<p>Green technology, together with digitisation, is identified as central to strengthening China’s manufacturing base, reflecting themes later developed in the 15th FYP. It is also discussed in relation to electric vehicles, a major focus for Beijing when the plan was drafted.</p>	<p>The integration of green technologies into China’s traditional industrial base is viewed as being necessary for the country to modernise. It also features in the sections on frontier technologies and computing infrastructure.</p>

CHART: NUMBER OF TIMES KEY TERMS ARE REFERENCED IN THE 14TH AND 15TH FYPS

