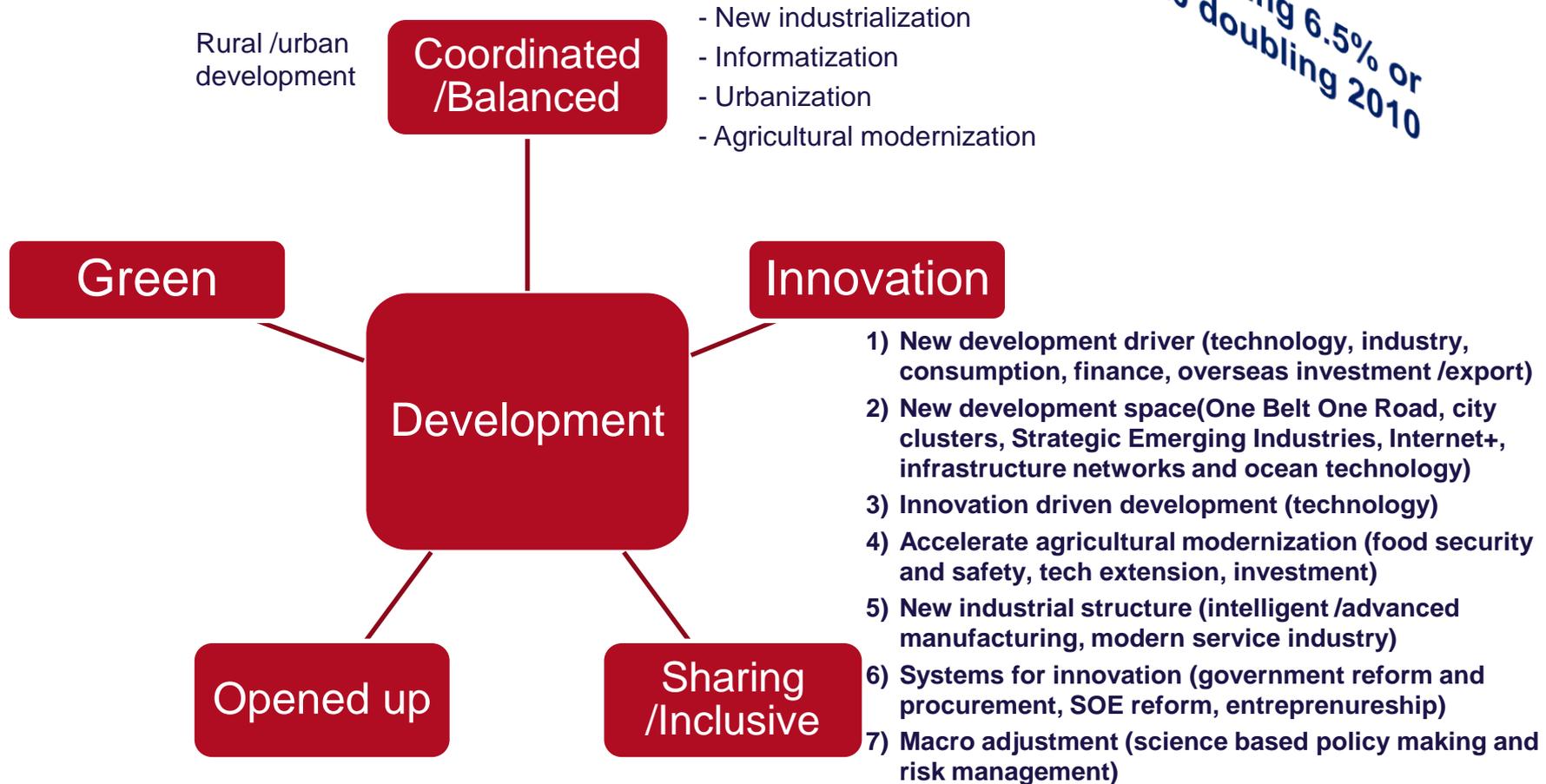




# China's 13<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan

GDP growing 6.5% or  
GDP 2020 doubling 2010

To build a moderately prosperous society



## China's 13<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan – Science and Innovation

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**Mission – to become an innovative nation, laying a solid foundation to become a global leader in science and innovation**

### **Main Indicators:**

- National innovation capacity climbs to the world's 15<sup>th</sup> place (2015: 18<sup>th</sup>)
- Scientific development contributes to 60% of the national economic growth (2015: 55.3%)
- R&D spending accounts for 2.5% of national GDP (2015: 2.1%); that of industrial enterprises (main business revenue >RMB 20m) accounts for 1.1% (2015: 0.9%)
- High tech business turnover amounts to RMB 34 trn (about £3.5 trn, 2015: £2.3 trn)
- Added value from knowledge-based services account for 20% of GDP (2015: 15.6%)
- Number of researchers increases to 60 /10000 employees (2015: 48.5)
- Citation of international science papers rises to the world's 2<sup>nd</sup> place (2015: 4<sup>th</sup>)
- Number of PCT patent applications double that of 2015 (30,500)
- Number of invention patent grants increases to 12 /10000 of national population (2015: 6.3)
- Technological contract value amounts to RMB 2 trn (about £200 bn, 2015: £100 bn)
- Citizens with scientific understanding rises to 10% (2015: 6.2%)

# China's 13<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan – Science and Innovation

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## 6 Priorities:

### 1) Build leading advantage for science and innovation

- Launch Major Science and Innovation Program 2030
- Build advanced technology systems: for modern industries such as modern agriculture and next generation IT; for people's wellbeing and environmental sustainability such as healthcare and environment protection; and for national security and strategic interests such as deep ocean and earth, deep outer and cyber space (internet, IT, AI)

### 2) Strengthen original innovation capacity

- Strengthen basic research - more investment and international megascience schemes and programmes
- Build science and innovation hubs led by the national laboratories fostering strategic research strength
- Accelerate the training for innovative talents enabling global science leaders

### 3) Expand innovation development space

- Establish Innovation Centres at city, provincial and regional level – Beijing & Shanghai flagship centres with global impacts and One Belt One Road Innovation Consortium

### 4) Promote mass innovation and entrepreneurship

- Boost S&T services and set up unified open technology trading market
- Build a business incubation system to serve the real economy and a financial system to support innovation and entrepreneurship

### 5) Deepen science and technology institutional reforms

- Deepen S&T management reform and improve the governance system
- Reinforce the business innovator status and their leading role
- Build research efficiency and improve the system for universities and research institutes.
- Improve the system for technology transfer and commercialization with stronger market-oriented services
- Improve the interflow and resources sharing of military and civilian technologies

### 6) Strengthen science communication and nurture a better innovation & entrepreneurship culture