



China's education modernisation plan towards 2035

(Information as at 1 April 2020)

In 2019, the Chinese State Council published two significant plans to drive continued reform in and advancement of China's education sector, drawing on the range of preceding reforms since China's opening up in 1978. These documents - China's Education Modernisation 2035 Plan¹ (2035 Plan) and the Implementation Plan for Accelerating Education Modernisation (2018-2022)² (Implementation Plan) are aimed at substantially modernising China's education system by 2035, the year the country is determined to realise socialist modernisation and become an education powerhouse

Below is a high-level summary based on unofficial translations of both plans, also highlighting where further plans, policies and guidelines have been announced since their release. This information may be useful for entities engaged in international cooperation efforts in and with China. Implementation of these plans is significant and occurring across all levels of government.

Modernisation 2035

In September 2018, President Xi Jinping remarked at the National Education Conference that China's focus should shift from 'capacity' to 'quality', and that the modernisation of education should support the modernisation of China.³

According to the 2035 Plan, China's broad education goals are:

¹ People's Republic of China, The State Council, XinhuaNet. "中共中央、国务院印发《中国教育现代化 2035 》 (The CCPC and State Council Publishes 'China's Education Modernisation 2035 Plan')", The State Council, 23 Feb. 2019. www.gov.cn/xinwen/2019-02/23/content_5367987.htm

² People's Republic of China, The State Council, XinhuaNet. "中共中央办公厅、国务院办公厅印发《加快推进教育现代化实施方案（2018—2022 年）》 (The CCPC and State Council publishes 'Implementation Plan for Speeding up Education Modernisation (2018-2022)')", 23 Feb. 2019. www.gov.cn/zhengce/2019-02/23/content_5367988.htm

³ People's Republic of China, the State Council, "习近平出席全国教育大会并发表重要讲话 (President Xi Jinping Attends National Education Conference and Delivers Important Speech)", Sept. 2018. www.gov.cn/xinwen/2018-09/10/content_5320835.htm

- 1) Establishing a modern **education system**
- 2) Achieving universal attendance in quality **pre-school** education
- 3) Providing high quality and balanced **compulsory education** (years 1 – 9)
- 4) Achieving maximum attendance in **senior high school** (years 10 - 12)
- 5) Significantly improving **vocational education**
- 6) Building a more competitive **higher education** system
- 7) Providing adequate education for **disabled children/youth**, and
- 8) Establishing a new **education management system** with participation from the whole society (i.e. not solely relying on government support).

In order to achieve these goals, the 2035 Plan identifies several ‘tasks’ including: improving teacher quality and the education infrastructure (laws, policies, qualifications framework, evaluation and assessment); reducing disparity and universalising access to education; promoting life-long learning; and modernising all education sectors with a particular focus on preschool and VET. (*See detailed strategies in appendix*)

The Implementation Plan sets out actions for achieving those tasks, including in areas that have been prioritised in other national strategies, for example the integration of industry in vocational education in the “[Implementation plan on National Vocational Education Reform](#)”, the “Belt and Road” education action plan, and mid-west region development promoted in plans like “The State Council General Office Guiding Opinions on Accelerating the Development of Education in the Midwest”⁴ and “Midwest Higher Education Promotion Plan (2012-2020)”⁵.

Under the Implementation Plan, a comprehensive evaluation system will be developed for the “**Double First Class**” Initiative, which has entered into its fourth year (*For more information on this initiative, please see our policy piece [here](#)*). China will also implement several projects in higher education, targeting disciplines development, entrepreneurship/employment for undergraduates, and research and academic development for postgraduates.

Also under the Implementation Plan, China seeks more efficiency and transparency in the management of Sino-foreign joint ventures and to optimise the distribution of Confucius Institutes and better promote Chinese language learning. International collaboration goals appear to be heavily focused on the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). (*See full list of key tasks in appendix*)

In both the 2035 and Implementation Plans, particular regions in China are prioritised - mainly eastern and coastal regions that have innovative development agendas such as Xiong’an, the Greater Bay Area and Hainan. In Xiong’an, priority is being given to basic and vocational education. The priority for the Greater Bay Area is to facilitate efficient exchange of higher education

⁴ People’s Republic of China, the State Council, “国务院办公厅关于加快中西部教育发展的指导意见 (the State Council General Office Guiding Opinions on Accelerating the Development of Education in the Midwest), June 2016, http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/2016-06/15/content_5082382.htm

⁵ People’s Republic of China, Ministry of Education, “中西部高等教育振兴计划 (Midwest Higher Education Promotion Plan (2012-2020))”, May 2013, http://www.moe.gov.cn/s78/A08/A08_ztzt/s7394/201306/t20130605_152857.html

technology and information within the area and allow for greater mobility of professionals. Education reform in Hainan is being assisted by its Free Trade Zone status.⁶

In China's mid-west region, efforts will continue to be focused on alleviating poverty and reducing education disparity, especially at compulsory education level. Vocational education in agriculture is also prioritised.

What has happened so far?

The 2035 Plan is a long-term overall development plan that covers all levels of education. Work commenced on the many goals and tasks in 2019 and early 2020 despite the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Online Education

As of June 2019, China had over 854 million internet users (61.2% of the population). This figure included 232 million online education users.⁷ The 2035 Plan requests "educational reform in the information age" be accelerated by building intelligent campuses and utilising technology as a tool for teaching, learning and resource sharing.

Seven months after the release of the 2035 Plan and Implementation Plan, in September 2019, the Ministry of Education (MoE) issued a **joint circular** together with 10 other central government agencies to set the direction for online education development into the future.⁸

The document sets out guidance for improving China's online education infrastructure in 2020. The internet, big data and Artificial Intelligence (AI) are set to be used more widely in education with greater variety of educational resources and services. China is seeking to perfect online education delivery.

The COVID-19 outbreak in early 2020 is reported to have accelerated efforts towards these goals. Most schools and universities across China were due to begin the spring semester in late January/early February, but due to COVID-19, all face-to-face education was postponed. The MoE ordered "a suspension of school...not learning". This saw 22 online education platforms consolidate resources to offer 24,000 online courses free of charge to Chinese higher education institutions from 2 February. The MoE launched a national cloud classroom platform for primary and secondary school students, enabling access to study materials via smart phone, computer or television. At the beginning of the spring semester 2020, around 189 million school students and 38 million higher

⁶ In 2018, Hainan's foreign trade grew by 21% while foreign direct investment increased by 113%. Two prestigious UK schools – Harrow School and Dulwich College have recently announced plans to open schools in Hainan; Zhou, Cissy. "Has Hainan's Free-Trade Zone Lived up to Expectations in Its First 12 Months?" 29 Mar. 2019, www.scmp.com/economy/china-economy/article/3003783/has-hainans-free-trade-zone-lived-expectations-its-first-12

⁷ China Internet Network Information Center, "The 44th China Statistical Report on Internet Development" August 2019, http://www.cac.gov.cn/2019-08/30/c_1124938750.htm

⁸ People's Republic of China, Ministry of Education, "教育部等十一部门关于促进在线教育健康发展的指导意见" (Notice of the Ministry of Education, National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Finance on issuing Several Opinions on "Double First-Class" Construction of Colleges and Universities to Promote the Integration of Disciplines and Speed up the education of Postgraduate Students in the Field of Artificial Intelligence" 21 January 2020 http://www.moe.gov.cn/srcsite/A22/moe_826/202003/t20200303_426801.html

education students were doing home-based studies using online resources.⁹ The appetite to continue to strengthen online education once institutions fully re-open and face-to-face classes resume is unknown.

Artificial Intelligence

The Chinese Government has been calling for the acceleration of smart technologies in education for some time. In 2017, the State Council released a **development plan on the use of AI**, including supporting AI education in primary and middle school.¹⁰

A **specific action plan on AI for higher education** was issued in April 2018.¹¹ The plan encourages students to study abroad in countries with quality development in AI, and institutions to engage in greater international collaboration on AI. Top universities including Peking University¹² and Shanghai Jiao Tong University¹³ have set up research institutes/centres on AI which commenced in 2018.

In January 2020, the MoE, together with the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) and the Ministry of Finance, issued a **joint circular to further promote postgraduate education in AI technology**.¹⁴ The MoE has since announced a list of newly approved undergraduate level majors for Chinese higher education institutions. The “AI technology” major had the largest number of new approvals – more than 100 Chinese higher education institutions were approved to set up this major at undergraduate level.¹⁵

⁹ According to China’s education statistics 2018, there were 150 million students at compulsory education level, 39 million at senior high-school level and 38 million at higher education level. http://www.moe.gov.cn/jyb_sjzl/s5990/201909/t20190929_401639.html

¹⁰ The People’s Republic of China, The State Council, “国务院关于印发 新一代人工智能发展规划的通知 (The State Council Publishes ‘The Next-Generation Artificial Intelligence Development Plan’).”, 8 July 2017. www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/2017-07/20/content_5211996.htm

¹¹ People’s Republic of China, Ministry of Education, “教育部关于印发《高等学校人工智能 创新行动计划》的通知 (Ministry of Education’s Announcement Regarding ‘Higher Education Institution Artificial Intelligence Innovation Action Plan’)”, 2 Apr. 2018. www.moe.gov.cn/srcsite/A16/s7062/201804/t20180410_332722.html

¹² Du, Juan. “Peking University to Open New Campus in Changping District.”, 12 Nov. 2018, www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/201811/12/WS5be94439a310eff3032882ae.html .

¹³ Ke, Jiayun. “University Drivers AI Research Forward.” University Drivers AI Research Forward, 19 Jan. 2018, www.shine.cn/news/metro/1801199208/

¹⁴ People’s Republic of China, Ministry of Education, “教育部 国家发展改革委 财政部印发《关于“双一流”建设高校促进学科融合 加快人工智能领域研究生培养的若干意见》的通知” (Notice of the Ministry of Education, National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Finance on issuing Several Opinions on “Double First-Class” Construction of Colleges and Universities to Promote the Integration of Disciplines and Speed up the education of Postgraduate Students in the Field of Artificial Intelligence) 21 January 2020 http://www.moe.gov.cn/srcsite/A22/moe_826/202003/t20200303_426801.html

¹⁵ People’s Republic of China, Ministry of Education, “教育部关于公布 2019 年度普通高等学校本科专业备案和审批结果的通知” (Notice of the Ministry of Education on the filing and approval result of regular higher education institutions undergraduate level majors for 2019) 21 February 2020, http://www.moe.gov.cn/srcsite/A08/s7056/202003/t20200303_426853.html

Vocational education and training

In the same month that the 2035 Plan was published, the State Council issued a **comprehensive reform plan on VET** (see our related policy piece [here](#)).¹⁶ Since February 2019, work has been underway on the VET plan's key initiatives including **Shuanggao** (Double High Initiative)¹⁷ and the **1+x model**.¹⁸ In December 2019, the Ministries of Education and Finance published the final decision¹⁹ for inclusion in the Shuanggao initiative, which listed a total of 197 higher vocational institutions (56 for institution development and 141 for discipline development).

In line with the commitment to enhanced industry integration in VET, the NDRC and MoE released a work plan²⁰ in October 2019 to have medium to large sized private enterprises run **apprenticeship** type programs by 2022.²¹ Initially, 20 enterprises are expected to participate from a range of sectors including agricultural, manufacturing, ICT, automotive and shipbuilding, aerospace, steel and metallurgy, energy and transportation, energy-saving and environmental protection, construction and assemblies, finance, and social services. Shanghai is leading in this area having fully implemented its modern apprenticeship system in 2019, which it had been piloting since 2016. The pilot program has trained over 8,600 apprentices in Shanghai.²²

In September 2019, President Xi indicated strong support for greater craftsmanship, particularly in the lead up to the 46th World Skills Competition that will be held in Shanghai in 2021.²³

Course development and curriculum design

The 2035 Plan calls for course materials and curricula in primary, secondary and higher education to be comprehensively reformed. Content related to 'Socialism with Chinese characteristics' will be added to all school education courses and strengthened at higher education level.

¹⁶ People's Republic of China, The State Council, "国务院关于印发国家职业教育改革实施方案的通知 (Notice on The State Council's Publication of 'National Vocational Education Reform Implementation Plan')." 24 Jan. 2019. www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/2019-02/13/content_5365341.htm

¹⁷ "Shuanggao" is a national level development plan for higher vocational colleges and disciplines similar to the Double First-Class initiative for higher education, announced in April 2019

¹⁸ The "1+X" model allows vocational institutions and universities to offer an educational qualification plus a number of skills certificates.

¹⁹ The People's Republic of China, The Ministry of Education, "教育部 财政部关于公布中国特色高水平高职学校和专业建设计划建设单位名单的通知 (Announcement on the list of higher vocational institutions and disciplines for high level development (Double High-Level Initiative))." 13 December 2019. http://www.moe.gov.cn/srcsite/A07/moe_737/s3876_qt/201912/t20191213_411947.html

²⁰ The People's Republic of China, National Development and Reform Commission, "多部门印发国家产教融合建设试点实施方案 (Work plan for establishing National Pilot Program for the integration of industry and education)." 10 October 2019. http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2019-10/10/content_5438011.htm

²¹ Education and industry: Reform and integration China.org.au, 17 November 2019 http://www.china.org.cn/opinion/2019-11/17/content_75411399.htm

²² Zhoudao Shanghai. "上海全面推行企业新型学徒制: 力破企业技能人才培养急难愁盼问题." (Shanghai will fully implement apprenticeship system to overcome skills shortage in enterprises), Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, People's Republic of China, 2 Dec. 2019, www.mohrss.gov.cn/SYrlzyhshbzb/rdzt/zjyntsxd/zjyntsxd_zxbd/201912/t20191202_344681.html

²³ "Xi stresses pursuit of craftsmanship" Ministry of Education website, 25 September 2019 http://en.moe.gov.cn/news/press_releases/201909/t20190926_401028.html

In January 2020, the MoE published a Gaokao (College Entrance Exam) assessment system handbook²⁴ clarifying the core function of Gaokao, describing it as being to “educate individuals with good morals; serve the purpose of selecting professionals; and provide guidance to teaching”. The handbook prioritises evaluating the **well-rounded development of an individual** (not just academic outcomes), including a student’s morals, intellectual and fitness abilities, as well as their appreciation of aesthetics and hardworking spirit.

In March 2020, the Chinese State Council announced that “Labour Education (劳动教育)” will become a compulsory course for all primary, secondary schools and higher education institutions.²⁵ “Labour education” is a component of the ‘Chinese socialist education system with Chinese characteristics’. The purpose of “labour education” is to “cultivate (students with) a right view of the world, life and values and develop an interest in doing labour”.²⁶

Sports and physical education

Physical education is identified as an important component of a student’s well-rounded development. The 2035 Plan specifically seeks the strengthening of sports education and the practical abilities of students. The Plan highlights the importance of people-to-people exchange in sports and art.

The latter half of 2019 saw an increased focus on sport in education. In September, the State Council released a sports development scheme - “*Outline for Building a Leading Sports Nation*”²⁷. Under the scheme, key personnel will be supported to study sport related courses or receive training abroad, and collaboration between Chinese and foreign sporting institutions/agencies will be encouraged.

This followed the release of a joint circular “Plan to promote physical activities for youth”²⁸ (unofficial translation) in January 2018, which laid out specific goals to be achieved by 2020, including among them ensuring that students get at least one hour of physical workout every day; that sports teachers receive strengthened training; and there be further international collaboration in sports.

Further internationalisation

According to the 2035 and Implementation Plans, an important part of modernizing the education system is strengthening efforts on “opening up” – i.e. international cooperation and exchange. The

²⁴ 《中国高考评价体系》

²⁵ People’s Republic of China, The State Council, “中共中央国务院关于全面加强新时代大中小学劳动教育的意见” (The CCPC and the State Council’s Opinion on strengthening labour education in primary, secondary and higher education in the new era), 26, March 2020, www.gov.cn/zhengce/2020-03/26/content_5495977.htm

²⁶ Yamei, editor. “China to Promote Labor Education in Schools.” 9 July 2019, www.xinhuanet.com/english/2019-07/09/c_138212249.htm

²⁷ People’s Republic of China, The State Council, “国务院办公厅关于印发 体育强国建设纲要的通知 (The State Council’s Publication of ‘Outline for Building a Leading Sports Nation’) .”, 10 Aug. 2019. www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/2019-09/02/content_5426485.htm

²⁸ People’s Republic of China, General Administration of Sport of China, “体育总局 教育部 中央文明办 发展改革委 民政部 财政部 共青团中央关于印发《青少年体育活动促进计划》的通知” Circular of the General Administration of Sports Ministry of Education Central Civilization Office Development and Reform Commission Ministry of Civil Affairs Ministry of Finance Ministry of Finance of the Communist Youth League publishes Plan to promote physical activities for youth, <http://www.sport.gov.cn/n321/n372/c844024/content.html>

MoE's 2019 budget saw a 36% increase in outbound study abroad funding and an 18% increase for inbound studies.²⁹ By the end of 2020, China aims to have 500,000 international students.³⁰ In 2018, there were 492,185.³¹ The top 15 source countries in 2018 were: Korea, Thailand, Pakistan, India, United States of America, Russia, Indonesia, Laos, Japan, Kazakhstan, Vietnam, Bangladesh, France, Mongolia and Malaysia – out of which 11 have signed Belt and Road agreements with China as of January 2020³². Over 60% of all in-bound international students in 2018 came from Asia and the Pacific region.

Going Forward

Following the release of the 2035 and Implementation Plans, many provincial governments released directives or action plans. In Beijing's Plan, the city is set to achieve education modernization by 2035 and by 2050, the city's education system aims to align with that in other developed countries.³³

In March this year, the NDRC announced the first batch of education modernisation projects to be supported by central financing in 2020.³⁴ While the full document is not public, several provinces have announced their inclusion in the plan. Henan Province announced it would receive central financing for 300 educational projects. The projects will be funded with a total of 1.6 billion RMB (391 million AUD), with 56% of the funding from the central government, 23% from local governments and 21% from individual institutions. There is a strong emphasis on poverty alleviation in the Henan projects. Out of the 300 projects: 266 are infrastructure projects for improving the living standards of teachers in poverty-stricken areas; 21 are compulsory education construction projects; 10 are vocational education projects to improve industry integration; two are senior high school construction projects and two are higher education projects aimed at mid-western region development.³⁵

²⁹ The People's Republic of China, Ministry of Education, “教育部 2019 年部门预算 (Ministry of Education Budget 2019).”, Apr. 2019. www.moe.gov.cn/srcsite/A05/s7499/201904/t20190402_376479.html

³⁰ People's Republic of China, Ministry of Education, “教育部关于印发《留学中国计划》的通知 (Ministry of Education Publishes 'Study in China Program').”, 21 Sept. 2010. www.moe.gov.cn/srcsite/A20/moe_850/201009/t20100921_108815.html

³¹ People's Republic of China, Ministry of Education, “2018 年来华留学统计” (2018 inbound study abroad student statistics), 12 April 2019, www.moe.gov.cn/jyb_xwfb/gzdt_gzdt/s5987/201904/t20190412_377692.html

³² “已同中国签订共建‘一带一路’合作文件国家一览 (Overview of Countries That Have Signed 'Belt and Road' Agreement with China).” Belt and Road Portal, Office of the Leading Group for the Belt and Road Initiative Hosted by the State Information Center, Jan. 2020, www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/info/iList.jsp?tm_id=126&cat_id=10122&info_id=77298.

³³ People's Republic of China, Ministry of Education, “《首都教育现代化 2035》发布 (Beijing Education Modernization Plan 2035 published).”, 19 Sep 2019. http://www.moe.gov.cn/jyb_xwfb/s5147/201909/t20190919_399710.html

³⁴ 《国家发展改革委关于下达教育现代化推进工程 2020 年第一批中央预算内投资计划的通知》 (Notice on the National Development and Reform Commission on issuing the First Batch of Investment Plans in the Central Budget for the Promotion of Education Modernization in 2020) March 2020.

³⁵ Henan Provincial Development and Reform Commission, “河南省发展和改革委员会关于转发下达教育现代化推进工程 2020 年第一批中央预算内投资计划的通知 (Notice of Henan Provincial Development and Reform Commission on Forwarding the Issuance of the First Batch of Investment Plans in the Central Budget for the Promotion of Education Modernization in 2020) 3 March 2020, <http://fgw.henan.gov.cn/2020/03-06/1301347.html>

Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region announced that they will have 37 projects supported under the NDRC's central financing plan, out of which 30 are related to construction of compulsory education campuses.³⁶

It is expected that more policies and guidelines at national and provincial level will be published in the future supporting the goals and strategies set out in the Plans.

For further enquiries, please contact the [Education and Research Section](#) of the Australian Embassy in Beijing.

³⁶ Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region Development and Reform Commission, 自治区发展改革委关于下达教育现代化推进工程 2020 年第一批中央预算内投资和自治区预算内统筹投资计划的通知 (Notice of the Development and Reform Commission of the Autonomous Region on First Batch of Investment Plans in the Central Budget for the Promotion of Education Modernization in 2020)
)http://fzggw.nx.gov.cn/tzgg/202003/t20200319_1995371.html

Appendix A

10 strategic tasks of China's Education Modernisation 2035 Plan

(Unofficial high-level translated summary of the Plans by the Education and Research Section, Australian Embassy China)

- 1) **Promotion of XI Jinping thought on socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era** across all education sectors and in all education resources.
- 2) **Achieve high quality education with world class and Chinese characteristics** - including by enhancing moral education; cultivating patriotism; increasing knowledge and practical education; increasing the focus on health and strengthening physical and artistic/creative education; strengthening/reforming curriculum; innovating teaching (promoting heuristic, inquiring, participatory, cooperative teaching methods); clarifying core literacy requirements; incorporating IT in education; introducing education quality standards and improving education resources; establishing quality evaluation and monitoring mechanisms.
- 3) **Promote high quality of education at all levels and equal access to basic public education** – of note, a focus on rural areas; increased access to preschool; support for private kindergartens; address student dropout; promote secondary vocational education and general high school education.
- 4) **Achieve universal access to basic public education services** – including by improving access to compulsory years of education; balancing the development of urban and rural schools; improving the examination system; assisting students with financial difficulties; and enhancing special education.
- 5) **Build lifelong learning systems** – streamlining the pathway for talent growth; improving enrolment mechanisms; offering flexible learning and continuing education, and transfer between education streams; establishing a national qualifications framework; establishing a national credit bank system; expanding the supply of community education resources; enhancing education for senior citizens.
- 6) **Training and innovation of first-class talents** – build a batch of world-class colleges and universities (including national science and technology innovation bases); accelerate the development of a modern vocational education and training system with strong links to industry; explore a networked innovation alliance with deep links to industry; improve research in philosophy and social sciences.
- 7) **High quality and innovative teachers** – improve the system of teacher qualification and admission; improve the status of teachers including by improving their titles, positions and assessment systems; improve a 'Chinese-character teacher education system' delivered by teachers' colleges and promote lifelong learning and professional development; increase allocation of staff and address teacher shortages in regions.
- 8) **Accelerate educational reform in the information age** – build intelligent campuses and use modern technology to train talent; establish and enhance sharing of digital education resources.

9) **Create a new pattern of opening up education to the outside world** – improve the level of international exchanges and cooperation, and optimize services for studying abroad; promote international qualifications recognition; strengthen cooperation with international organisations such as UNESCO; improve the quality of Chinese-foreign cooperative education and encourage high-level humanities exchange between China and foreign countries; implement the plan in support of study in China and comprehensively improve the quality of studying in China; promote the development of Confucius Institutes and Classrooms; speed up the construction of overseas international schools with Chinese characteristics; encourage qualified vocational colleges to build “Luban workshops” overseas; actively participate in global education governance and in the development of international education rules, standards and evaluation systems.

10) **Modernise the education governance system** – including by introducing education laws and regulations; improving government management and education supervision systems; increasing community participation in school management.

10 key tasks from Implementation Plan for Accelerating Education Modernisation (2018-2022)

1) Comprehensive promotion of President Xi’s new era of socialist thinking in education

2) Improvement of **basic education**

3) Deeper integration of industry in **vocational education**

4) Further developing **higher education**- by accelerating Double First Class initiative; implementing the *Six Outstanding and Top-notch Plan 2.0, Double Ten Thousand Plan, Innovation and Entrepreneurship Education Reform Prairie Fire Plan, Graduate Employment and Entrepreneurship Promotion Plan*; improving quality standards of higher education, the monitoring and evaluation system and scientific research and innovation capabilities of colleges and universities.

5) Strengthen **teacher quality**

6) Promote **information technology** in education

7) Implement plan for development of education **central and western regions**

8) Promote **regional innovation** experiments in education modernization

9) Promote **Belt and Road education** action – including by accelerating training of international talents and improving policies for overseas students to return to hometowns and commence employment; improving quality of Chinese-foreign cooperatively run schools; strengthening cooperation with BRI; optimizing Confucius Institutes and strengthen international education in Chinese.

10) Deepen reform of education in key areas – including **admissions and examination reform**; accelerating introduction of relevant legislation in support of lifelong learning; support private education.