

Opinions of the State Council on Doing a Good Job in the Current and Future Periods of Employment and Entrepreneurship

National hair [2017] No. 28

Provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the people's governments, ministries and agencies under the State Council: Employment is the largest livelihood of more than 1.3 billion people, and it is also the most basic support for economic development. The CPC Central Committee and the State Council adhere to the priority of employment in economic and social development, vigorously promote the reform of simplified government decentralization, deregulation and optimization of services. However, there are still many difficulties and problems in the current economic and social development, and the risk of unemployment in some regions, industries and groups has increased. In the face of new changes and challenges in the employment situation, we must take employment as the top priority, adhere to the employment-first strategy and more active employment policy, resolutely fight hard to stabilize and expand employment. The following suggestions are made for further employment and entrepreneurship.

I. Adherence to the Employment Priority Strategy

(1) Promoting economic growth and expanding employment. The main purpose of stable growth is to protect employment, innovate macro-control methods, stabilize and expand employment as the lower limit of interval regulation, maintain macro-policy continuity and stability, and promote high-speed economic growth. If urban new employment falls sharply and unemployment rises sharply, we must increase the implementation of fiscal and monetary policy adjustments to promote economic stability and ensure employment stability. In formulating major policies such as finance, finance, industry, trade and investment, we should comprehensively evaluate the impact on jobs, employment environment and unemployment risks, and promote economic growth and employment expansion.(The State Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, the Ministry of Commerce, the People's Bank, the General Administration of Taxation and so on The first is the lead unit, hereinafter the same)

(2) Promote industrial structure, regional development and employment synergy. We will optimize the development environment, promote cooperation between the government and social capital, and vigorously develop modern services such as research and design, e-commerce, cultural creativity, global tourism, pension services, health services. Improve the diversified industrial system, pay attention to the development of capital, technology and knowledge-intensive advanced manufacturing, strategic emerging industries, and support labor-intensive industries. In line with the implementation of regional development strategies, we will guide the orderly transfer of industries in the east to the Midwest and Northeast regions, implement and improve the catalogue of foreign investment advantages in the Midwest.(National Development

and Reform Commission, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, Ministry of Civil Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, Ministry of Commerce)

(3) Play the role of the main employment channel for small and micro enterprises. Implement a series of supporting policies such as tax reduction and burden reduction for small and micro enterprises and cleaning up related policies related to enterprise fees. Focus on promoting the innovation and development of small and micro enterprises, promote the construction of small and micro enterprises entrepreneurial innovation demonstration base, and build a public service demonstration platform. Increase the scientific research infrastructure and large-scale scientific research instruments to open up to small and micro enterprises, and provide support for small and micro enterprises' product research and development and trial production. Encourage universities, research institutes and enterprises to transfer scientific and technological achievements to small and micro enterprises, and promote the open sharing of basic patents or purchase of technical resources.(Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Finance, General Taxation, State Intellectual Property Office, etc.)

(4) Mitigating employment pressures in key difficult areas. Promote the transformation and development of resource-based cities, implement alternative industry cultivation action plans, and support the development of labor-intensive industries, service industries, and small and micro enterprises. We will make up for the shortcomings of infrastructure, increase the inclination of commercial circulation, transport logistics, information network and other construction and renovation projects, improve public service facilities. Strengthen talent support, increase recruitment and intelligence, guide research institutes, postdoctoral workstations, universities in qualified resource-based cities, and provide policy support for urgently needed talents. Organized inter-regional service docking is carried out for independent industrial and mining areas located in remote, resource-depleted and uninhabitable areas. Employment assistance actions will be implemented in difficult areas with heavy de-capacity tasks, many workers waiting for employment and high risk of unemployment.(National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Commerce)

II. Supporting the development of new forms of employment

(5) Supporting the development of emerging formats. Supported by a new generation of information and network technology, strengthen technology integration and business model innovation, and promote innovative development of platform economy, crowdsourcing economy and sharing economy. Improve access management in emerging formats and strengthen supervision after the event. Preferential policies to encourage entrepreneurial innovation and development will be open to emerging

business enterprises, and eligible emerging business enterprises can enjoy relevant preferential policies such as finance and credit. Promote government departments to take the lead in purchasing products and services of emerging businesses.(National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Commerce, People's Bank of China, General Administration of Industry and Commerce, etc.)

(6) Improve the employment and social security systems adapted to the characteristics of new employment patterns. In order to support workers to achieve diversified employment through new business forms, the enterprise shall participate in social insurance for workers according to law, and eligible enterprises may enjoy the employment support policy. Other practitioners can participate in pension, medical insurance and housing provident fund as flexible employment personnel, explore ways to adapt to unemployment and industrial injury insurance for flexible employment. Accelerate the construction of "online social security" to facilitate the participation and transfer of new employment forms of practitioners. Establish a national housing provident fund transfer succession platform to provide transfer succession services for paid-in workers employed across regions.(Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, etc.)

III. Promoting entrepreneurship for employment

(7) Optimizing the entrepreneurial environment. continue to promote the "double creation", fully implement the entrepreneurial support policy, and further promote the reform of simplified government decentralization, deregulation and optimization of service. Deepen the reform of the commercial system, fully implement the "five certificates in one, according to one yard" of enterprises, the "two certificates integration" of individual industrial and commercial enterprises, and deploy "multiple certificates in one. "Further reduce approval matters and standardize improvement of approval behavior.

(8) Development of entrepreneurial vehicles.

Accelerate the construction of start-up incubation bases and mass-creation spaces, and pilot promote the conversion of old commercial facilities, warehousing facilities, idle buildings and excess commercial real estate into start-up incubation bases. Integrate sector resources, play the role of incubation base resource aggregation and radiation leadership, provide guidance services and policy support for entrepreneurs, and extend the incubation cycle appropriately for entrepreneurs in need. Local governments can give certain awards and compensation according to the number of entities residing in the incubation base and the incubation effect.

(Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, etc.)

III. Increased policy support.

(9) Continue to implement tax policies that support and promote entrepreneurial employment among key groups. For college graduates and people with difficulties in employment who have started small and micro enterprises for the first time or engaged in self-employment and have been operating normally for more than 1 year, local governments are encouraged to carry out one-time entrepreneurial subsidies. For workers who start their own businesses in high-value-added industries, the policy of supporting entrepreneurship should be tilted.

(Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, General Administration of Taxation, etc.)

(10) Expanding the financing channels.

Implement the policy of guaranteeing loans for entrepreneurs, encourage financial institutions and guarantee institutions to rely on credit information, scientifically evaluate entrepreneurs' repayment ability, improve risk prevention and control, reduce counter-guarantee requirements. Promote the standard development of angel investment, entrepreneurial investment and Internet finance, and flexibly and efficiently meet the needs of entrepreneurial financing. Conditional areas can guide social capital investment through financial investment, set up a college graduates employment and entrepreneurship fund to provide college graduates with equity investment, financing guarantee and other services.

(Responsible for People's Bank of China, National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, CBRC, SFC, etc.)

Fourth, focus on employment and entrepreneurship of key groups

(11) Encourage college graduates to find employment through multiple channels.

Implement the employment and entrepreneurship promotion plan for college graduates, improve the service system covering all stages of employment and entrepreneurship, and promote supply and demand matching and accurate support. Education guides college graduates to establish the correct concept of employment, promotes them to better participate in employment and entrepreneurship activities, and dares to achieve employment through entrepreneurship. We will implement the grassroots growth plan for college graduates, encourage college graduates to find employment in grassroots, small and medium-sized enterprises in urban and rural areas, implement tuition compensation, student loan compensation and financial subsidies. Encourage college graduates to take up employment in social organizations, and for social organizations that take up employment of college graduates, those who meet the conditions can equally enjoy the employment support policy of enterprises.

Encourage scientific research project units to absorb college graduates to participate in research, social insurance subsidies are included in labor costs according to regulations, and labor costs are not proportional restrictions. Encourage college students to enlist in the army, and implement policies such as tuition subsidies, student loan reimbursement, and preferential resettlement. Reasonable arrangement of recruitment (recruitment) and basic service projects for college graduates, optimize the recruitment (recruitment) process, and facilitate college graduates to seek employment. Support college graduates to internships in international organizations. We will increase the employment traineeship to allow the employment trainee subsidy to be used for personal accident insurance for trainees and guidance and management expenses for trainees. We will increase the support for graduates of difficult universities and expand the scope of subsidies for job search and entrepreneurship to poor disabled families, college graduates from poor families and college graduates from special hardship cases. Promote employment and entrepreneurship for returnees, implement innovation and entrepreneurship support programs for returnees, and encourage overseas students to start enterprises with intangible assets such as intellectual property rights. To facilitate the introduction of national key talent programs and the application of high-level overseas students identified by the competent government departments for permanent residence. Implement effective talent introduction and support policies to attract more talent to return and invest in entrepreneurial innovation.

(Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Civil Affairs, People's Bank of China, General Administration of Industry and Commerce)

(12) Stable placement and resolution of steel, coal and coal power industry surplus capacity enterprises employees.

Encourage multi-channel placement of workers to capacity enterprises, support enterprises to do their best to tap the potential of internal placement, and reduce the threshold of stable employment subsidies and raise the standard of stable employment subsidies. Promote the diversion of workers to employment and entrepreneurship, to absorb new jobs and remove capacity diversion personnel, according to the regulations to give enterprises employment support policy. To meet the conditions of laid-off employees of de-capacity enterprises into the scope of the current employment and entrepreneurship policy support. Actively and steadily handle labor relations in accordance with regulations, and enjoy the relevant personal income tax policy in this round of resolving excess production capacity of steel, coal and coal power enterprises. We should do a proper job in the process of state-owned enterprises slimming down, improving quality and increasing efficiency, and stripping off the social functions of enterprises.

(Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, Ministry of Finance,

State Assets Supervision and Administration of Taxation, National Federation of Trade Unions, etc.)

(13) Improve the equal employment system for urban and rural workers.

Rural migrant workers who live in urban areas and are unemployed may register their unemployment in urban areas. Public employment services should provide equal public employment services and inclusive employment policies, and gradually make migrant workers enjoy the same employment support policies as the local household registration population. Workers who live in rural areas and are landless and unemployed can be explored in conditions to register their unemployment in rural areas, and corresponding employment services and policy support can be provided. We will increase the index of land use plan for counties and key towns with high development potential and absorb large agricultural transfer population. Promote the return of migrant workers to their hometowns, vigorously develop farmers' cooperatives, large-scale farmers, family farms, construction industry small and micro enterprises, poverty alleviation workshops and so on. Financial institutions are encouraged to use anti-poverty refinancing as a priority in accordance with the principle of sustainable development of commercialization and to support economic entities such as enterprises and family farms. The new generation of migrant workers to employment and entrepreneurship characteristics, promote vocational training for the new generation of migrant workers, innovative training content and ways, multi-channel, wide-ranging fields. Promote the orderly out-of-town employment of rural labor, and provide subsidies for employment and entrepreneurship services to market entities such as human resources service agencies and labor brokers. Strengthen support for the poor, especially the poor, to transfer jobs to ensure that they can move out, stay stable and get rich.

(Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Land and Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, People's Bank of China, State Tourism Bureau, State Council poverty alleviation office, etc.)

(14) Improve the long-term mechanism of employment assistance.

Fully implement various support policies to promote the reemployment of unemployed people in structural adjustment, transformation and upgrading. The scope of employment difficulties should be determined rationally, classification assistance and real-name dynamic management should be strengthened, and at least one low-income family member should be employed stably. Strengthen the linkage between social security and employment, and reduce the necessary employment costs when calculating household income for low-insurance recipients to achieve employment, enhance their willingness to work and employment stability.

(Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, Ministry of Civil Affairs, Ministry of

Finance, China Disabled People's Federation responsible)

(15) Promoting employment and entrepreneurship of veterans.

We will do a good job of resettlement of military cadres, vigorously support the employment and entrepreneurship of independent army cadres, and actively carry out employment services, vocational training and entrepreneurial incubation. Strengthen the resettlement of retired soldiers, and take rigid measures to ensure the implementation and proper resettlement of posts in line with the working conditions arranged by the government. For independent employment, we should strengthen education and training, implement preferential policies, and improve the success rate of employment and entrepreneurship.

(Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, Ministry of Civil Affairs, etc.)

V. Strengthening education, training and employment and entrepreneurship services

(16) Improving the quality of education and training.

Adhere to the market-oriented, service development, employment promotion of human resources development orientation, efforts to resolve employment structural contradictions. We will further promote the reform of innovation and entrepreneurship education in universities, speed up the restructuring and optimization of college disciplines, improve the mechanism of professional early warning and dynamic adjustment. Vocational education and vocational training should be given full play to the role of vocational education and vocational training, so as to meet the needs of the educated and speed up the development of modern vocational education. The company has established a number of high-quality workers and skilled workers with professional skills and craftsmanship spirit, and has implemented modern vocational education quality improvement programs, industry-teaching integration projects, high-skilled personnel. The company has established a professional qualification, vocational skill level and the corresponding job title recognition system, and the senior workers, technicians and senior technicians employed by the employer enjoy the same treatment.

(Ministry of Education, National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, National Federation of Trade Unions, Communist Youth League Central, etc.)

(17) Improving vocational training subsidies.

According to industrial development and market demand, the vocational training requirements, vocational qualifications and vocational skill level assessment guidance catalogues are published regularly. Innovative training model, explore vocational training package model, fully use vocational training subsidies, support quality training

institutions to develop digital training courses, support online entrepreneurship training. On the basis of the current direct subsidy of vocational training subsidies to individuals, we can carry out intensive training in accordance with the characteristics of unemployed people and poor people in de-productive enterprises. Employees who have participated in unemployment insurance for more than 3 years and obtained vocational qualification certificates or vocational skill level certificates in the year may apply for subsidies for skill upgrading.

(Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, Ministry of Finance, etc.)

(18) Strengthening public employment and entrepreneurship services.

Focus on promoting the professionalization of public employment and entrepreneurship services, rational layout of service outlets, improve service functions, refine service standards and processes, and enhance active service and fine service awareness. Innovative service concept and mode, according to the characteristics of different groups and enterprises, provide personalized and professional career guidance, employment services and employment guidance. Strengthen the professionalization of public employment and entrepreneurship service practitioners, and establish regular training and certification system. To provide professional services such as vocational guidance, entrepreneurial guidance and information consultation to workers, and to implement the basic public employment and entrepreneurial service system. We will strengthen the information construction of public employment and entrepreneurship services, and build a "Internet +" public employment and entrepreneurship service platform based on the existing platform.

(Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, Ministry of Finance, etc.)

(19) Promote the construction of the human resources market.

Strengthen the construction of human resources market rule of law, and gradually form a perfect market management and regulation system. We will deepen the reform of human resources market integration, build a unified standardized and orderly human resources market system, and break down discrimination in urban and rural areas, regions, industries, identity, gender, disability, universities and so on. Standardize the recruitment system and employment intermediation services, pay close attention to the equal employment situation of women, and promote fair employment of women and persons with disabilities. Establish a system of forecasting and disseminating information on human resources supply and demand in line with economic and social development needs. Carry out the construction of the human resources market integrity system, speed up the introduction of various standards in the human resources market, innovate post-mortem supervision methods, and create a standardized and orderly market environment. Promote the information construction of personnel file management services for mobile personnel. We will vigorously develop the human resources service industry and implement the human resources

service industry development promotion plan. To simplify the procedures for seeking employment, local governments can establish mechanisms for mutual recognition of the results of the medical examination and entry points, and do their best to avoid cumbersome and repetitive procedures.

(Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, National Development and Reform Commission, National Health and Family Planning Commission, General Administration of Industry and Commerce, All-China Women's Federation, China Disabled Persons' Federation, etc.)

VI. Effectively Strengthening Organizational Implementation

(20) Strengthening government responsibility.

Local governments must effectively fulfill their responsibilities to promote employment, and the government is mainly responsible for comrades as the first responsible person for employment in their regions. Improve the responsibility system for employment goals and include the performance evaluation of the party and government leadership team. In accordance with the principle of dividing the central and local financial power and expenditure responsibilities, rationalize employment funds expenditure, strengthen the management and supervision of fund use, and improve the efficiency of fund use.

(Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Finance, etc.)

(21) Implementation of the policy.

Strengthen policy advocacy, strengthen supervision and accountability and assessment of policy implementation. In the process of performing their duties in accordance with the regulations, due diligence, self-interest, but due to unforeseen factors in the process of performing their duties in accordance with the law, fault tolerance and immunity.

(Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, Ministry of Supervision, Ministry of Finance, etc.)

(22) Strengthen statistical monitoring and situation assessment.

Improve the statistical monitoring system, explore the establishment of new employment patterns, workers' entrepreneurship and other statistical monitoring indicators. Expand employment data sources, strengthen the comparative analysis of employment data and macroeconomic data, and make full use of big data technology to carry out employment monitoring.

(National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Human Resources

and Social Security, National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Commerce, General Administration of Industry and Commerce)

(23) Preventing and resolving unemployment risks.

Strengthen risk awareness and bottom-line thinking, according to the key indicators of employment and unemployment, human resources market supply and demand, macroeconomic operation, early detection of abnormalities and potential risks. The provincial people's government can solve the unemployment risk by raising the standard of job security subsidies, organizing cross-regional labor docking, reasonably reducing labor costs, gradually extending the period of receiving unemployment insurance.

(Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Civil Affairs, Ministry of Commerce, People's Bank, General Administration of Industry and Commerce, etc.)

All regions and relevant departments should further refine their policies and measures in line with the actual conditions and implement them so as to provide a strong guarantee for maintaining employment stability and accelerating economic transformation and upgrading.

State Council of the People's Republic of China