# 经济协调发展:“十四五”回顾与“十五五”展望

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**摘　要：**面对新时代百年未有之大变局，中国经济发展需要在原有基础上进行再探索。“十四五”时期是中国开启全面建设社会主义现代化国家新征程的首个五年规划阶段，而“十五五”时期则是为基本实现社会主义现代化奠定坚实基础、全面深化推进的关键阶段。在总结“十四五”时期中国发展成就的基础上，开展对“十五五”时期中国经济发展的前瞻性研究，具有承前启后的重要意义。本文以习近平总书记提出的创新、协调、绿色、开放、共享的新发展理念为根本遵循，聚焦于协调发展理念进行深入阐释与实践解析，通过构建区域协调、陆海协调、国内国际协调和实体虚拟协调四个维度的分析框架，系统分析中国经济的协调问题，进而把握其未来发展的内在逻辑和总体趋势。这不仅是对中国经济发展经验的系统性总结与理论凝练，更是对中国经济发展实践场域的现实检验，为未来经济发展方向提供了理论依据与实践指引。

**关键词：**中国经济；“十四五”；“十五五”；协调发展
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“十四五”时期是中国开启全面建设社会主义现代化国家新征程的首个五年规划阶段，“十五五”时期是为基本实现社会主义现代化奠定坚实基础、全面深化推进的关键阶段。系统总结“十四五”时期中国发展的成就，并对“十五五”时期中国经济发展进行展望，具有承前启后的重要意义。“十五五”时期，需继续在以习近平同志为核心的党中央坚强领导下，坚持新发展理念，构建新发展格局，推动国民经济实现均衡与协调发展。面对世界百年未有之大变局，中国经济发展既展现出新的趋势和机遇，也面临新的矛盾与挑战。对此，在党的十八届五中全会上，习近平总书记首次提出了创新、协调、绿色、开放、共享的新发展理念。这一理念为我国明确了发展思路、发展方向与发展着力点，深刻回应了新时代中国“实现什么样的发展，怎样实现发展”的重大时代课题。新发展理念涵盖五个既相互关联又各有侧重的维度，其中协调发展致力于解决发展不平衡问题。作为中国经济发展中的重要理念，协调发展虽为新近明确的概念，但其内涵根植于新中国成立以来历届中央领导集体对我国区域发展的实践

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探索和理论积累，更是习近平治国理政经验的凝练、升华与积淀，该理念历经从“弱鸟可望先飞”到“山海协作工程”再到“区域协同融通”的完整演进脉络（凌永辉，2025），展现出清晰的历史逻辑与实践延续性。因此，牢牢抓住经济社会发展中的“协调”这一关键着力点，才能有效引领中国经济社会发展方向，进一步保障其行稳致远。

## 一、区域协调的“十四五”时期成就与“十五五”时期展望

“十四五”时期，面对国际国内环境发生的深刻复杂变化，在以习近平同志为核心的党中央坚强领导下，各地区各部门协同攻坚，稳步推进，“十四五”规划主要目标任务已高质量完成，为实现全面建设社会主义现代化国家新征程奠定良好开局。“十五五”时期是中国基本实现社会主义现代化进程中承前启后的关键五年，也是以中国式现代化全面推进强国建设、民族复兴伟业的重要阶段，科学谋划和扎实实施“十五五”规划，事关新时代中国式现代化建设全局。习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想，特别是习近平经济思想，为科学编制“十五五”规划指明了正确方向、提供了根本遵循（中国社会科学院经济研究所，2025）。习近平总书记指出，协调发展是我们党在带领人民建设社会主义的长期实践中形成的宝贵理念。协调发展是经济社会持续健康发展的内在要求，是我们应对发展形势、做好我国经济社会工作的重要原则（习近平经济思想概论编写组，2025）。因此，充分贯彻和运用协调发展理念，是保障我国经济社会建设的重要方法论。协调发展可以从区域协调、陆海协调、国内国际协调和实体虚拟协调四个维度展开探索。其中，区域协调是构建新发展格局的核心基础性工程。

在中国式现代化背景下，区域协调不仅是推动经济均衡发展的现实需求，更是实现社会再生产结构现代化的关键环节。从马克思主义政治经济学的理论逻辑出发，区域差异源于生产力分布、资源禀赋、产业结构以及人口结构的不均衡，这种不均衡既有历史性，也具备通过制度与政策进行调整的可能性。我国的区域协调发展是一个动态演变过程。自新中国成立到改革开放前，国家以解决落后生产力为核心目标，在国家安全与工业化需求的双重作用下，实施了向内陆倾斜、均衡布局的发展战略，通过“一五”计划和“三线建设”推动中西部工业化，虽然在效率层面存在一定局限，但整体上改善了此前区域发展极不均衡的格局。改革开放以来，在“以经济建设为中心”及效率优先的理念引导下，我国实行沿海倾斜战略，通过经济特区、开放城市和开放区域建设，推动东部地区率先发展，带动全国经济高速增长，同时也显现出区域差距扩大问题。进入新时代，伴随社会主要矛盾转化为“人民日益增长的美好生活需要和不平衡不充分的发展之间的矛盾”，区域协调发展被提升为国家战略，通过持续推进西部大开发、东北振兴、中部崛起、东部率先发展及成渝地区双城经济圈、京津冀协同发

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展、长江经济带发展、粤港澳大湾区建设等重大区域战略，逐步形成“四大板块和四大战略”的协同发展格局，推动区域向更加协调与均衡的方向迈进，为全面建成小康社会和扎实推进中国式现代化提供坚实支撑（李曦辉、黄基鑫，2014）。整体而言，我国区域发展经历了从初期均衡发展到非均衡发展再到协调发展，最终进入协调发展推进的演进过程。区域协调本质上是在空间结构与社会再生产二者内在相统一的基础上形成的协调维度，它是确保社会再生产在超大规模国土空间内顺畅运行的重要前提。

### （一）“十四五”初期主要涉及区域协调发展内容

《中华人民共和国国民经济和社会发展第十四个五年规划和2035年远景目标纲要》（后文简称《纲要》）从现代化全局高度出发，将区域协调发展定位为构建新发展格局的核心基础性工程，规划明确提出要“深入实施区域重大战略、区域协调发展战略、主体功能区战略，健全区域协调发展体制机制，构建高质量发展的区域经济布局和国土空间支撑体系。”在“十四五”规划文本中所阐述的区域协调发展主要内容可概括如表1所示。

**表1 “十四五”初期主要涉及区域协调发展内容**

| 深入实施区域重大战略 | 深入实施区域协调发展战略 |
| --- | --- |
| 加快推进京津冀协同发展 | 推进西部大开发形成新格局 |
| 提升长三角一体化水平 | 开创中部地区崛起新局面 |
| 全面推动长江经济带发展 | 鼓励东部地区加快推进现代化 |
| 积极稳妥推进粤港澳大湾区建设 | 推动东北振兴取得新突破 |
| 支持特殊类型地区发展 | |
| 扎实推进黄河流域生态保护和高质量发展 | |

资料来源：作者根据相关资料整理。

### （二）“十四五”末期主要涉及指标总体发展成效

《中共中央关于制定国民经济和社会发展第十五个五年规划的建议》（后文简称《建议》）中明确指出，区域协调发展是中国式现代化的内在要求，并对“十四五”时期经济社会发展规划的实施成效予以充分肯定。“十四五”时期是我国全面建成小康社会、实现第一个百年奋斗目标之后，乘势而上开启全面建设社会主义现代化国家新征程、向第二个百年奋斗目标进军的首个五年规划期。在此期间，我国经济社会发展质量持续提升，在以下六个方面取得显著成就：经济总量迈上新台阶、创新驱动与产业升级步伐显著加快、城乡区域发展的协调性与平衡性不断增强、全面深化改革取得重要进展、对外开放水平稳步提升、人民生活品质持续改善（中国社会科学院经济研究所，2025）。我国在区域协调发展领域实现重大进展，具体内容详见表2、表3及表4。

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表2 2018—2024年区域四大板块GDP增长情况（单位：亿元，%）

| 年份 | 东部 | 西部 | 中部 | 东北 | 全国 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 480364.36 | 188786.71 | 200973.08 | 47970.01 | 936010.10 |
| 2019 | 514573.40 | 205322.40 | 217551.90 | 50544.60 | 1005872.40 |
| 2020 | 530667.30 | 213367.10 | 220636.70 | 51267.50 | 1034867.60 |
| 2021 | 602041.90 | 238080.60 | 249177.90 | 56026.10 | 1173823.00 |
| 2022 | 627080.40 | 254117.60 | 260325.10 | 58003.40 | 1234029.40 |
| 2023 | 657909.50 | 268618.70 | 270552.30 | 60211.30 | 1294271.70 |
| 2024 | 693328.60 | 285661.90 | 283896.40 | 63450.80 | 1349083.50 |
| 平均增长 | 6.36% | 7.17% | 5.99% | 4.80% | 6.34% |

资料来源：中国统计年鉴、各省统计年鉴、各省国民经济和社会发展统计公报。

结合表2中的数据，可以从趋势、结构与差异程度三个维度，对我国经济发展的区域协调状况进行如下分析：

第一，从增长趋势看，各区域经济呈现同步增长态势。2018—2024年，东部、西部、中部、东北及全国经济规模均保持持续扩张，未出现明显的经济收缩或持续停滞，表明各大区域板块在观察期内共同处于经济上行周期。全国增速均值为6.34%（加权平均值），其中东部6.36%、西部7.17%、中部5.99%、东北4.80%，整体增速分布在4%—7%，未出现“某一区域严重偏离全国增长趋势”的“失衡式增长”，体现出区域经济发展的整体同步性与稳定性。

第二，从增长差异看，区域增长呈现出具有补偿性的协调发展特征。西部平均增速（7.17%）高于东部（6.36%）和全国均值（6.34%），反映出国家实施的西部大开发战略、基础设施投入以及新能源等产业布局对经济增长的带动效应显著，落后地区通过更高增速实现了一定程度的“追赶式发展”。中部地区增速（5.99%）与全国水平基本持平，符合国家“中部崛起”战略，说明中部地区已成为承接产业转移、支撑全国平衡发展的重要区域。东北地区虽增速较低（4.80%），但仍保持稳定增长，未出现断崖式下滑，说明东北振兴政策在一定程度上对区域经济发展起到了支撑作用。

第三，从区域格局看，经济梯度结构呈现出逐步优化的特征。经济总量仍呈现“东部领先、中部次之、西部随后、东北较小”的格局，这符合我国长期形成的经济地理结构，伴随西部较快的增速与中部稳定的增长，降低了因增速不均导致的“差距扩大风险”。据此可以判断，区域差异正逐步从“速度不均衡”向“增长趋同”转变。

以上分析说明，国家区域协调发展战略（西部大开发、中部崛起、东北振兴、东部创新引领）发挥了明显的联动效应。区域发展并非“此消彼长”的零和博弈，而是“共同增长”与“差异化补偿”并存的良性互动，表现为更高层次的协同发展态势。表2显示的不是区域间的“绝对均等”，而是在保持总体经济增长的基础上，通过西部地区相对更高的增速、全国各区域增长区间的整体接近和稳定结构，体现出我国经济发展逐步走向更加协调的区域均衡化发展趋势。

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表3 2019—2024年区域重大战略地区生产总值（单位:亿元）

| 年份 | 长江经济带 | 黄河经济带 | 京津冀 | 长三角 | 粤港澳 | 成渝 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2019 | 455941.50 | 213644.70 | 86801.10 | 204735.40 | 139373.40 | 62368.60 |
| 2020 | 470960.90 | 218277.50 | 88525.40 | 212912.70 | 129644.00 | 68128.30 |
| 2021 | 532107.90 | 245822.90 | 100432.90 | 241043.40 | 144872.90 | 73919.20 |
| 2022 | 555233.00 | 263427.00 | 103342.60 | 251491.20 | 146658.30 | 77588.00 |
| 2023 | 584928.80 | 274709.90 | 108035.10 | 264552.30 | 161762.00 | 81986.70 |
| 2024 | 621025.80 | 289365.20 | 113751.10 | 280496.40 | 165533.00 | 87193.00 |

资料来源:各省市统计年鉴、各省市国民经济和社会发展统计公报、成渝地区双城经济圈经济发展监测报告。

表4 2019—2024年区域重大战略地区生产总值占全国比重（%）

| 年份 | 长江经济带 | 黄河经济带 | 京津冀 | 长三角 | 粤港澳 | 成渝 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2019 | 45.33 | 21.24 | 8.63 | 20.35 | 13.86 | 6.20 |
| 2020 | 45.51 | 21.09 | 8.55 | 20.57 | 12.53 | 6.58 |
| 2021 | 45.33 | 20.94 | 8.56 | 20.53 | 12.34 | 6.30 |
| 2022 | 44.99 | 21.35 | 8.37 | 20.38 | 11.88 | 6.29 |
| 2023 | 45.19 | 21.23 | 8.35 | 20.44 | 12.50 | 6.33 |
| 2024 | 46.03 | 21.45 | 8.43 | 20.79 | 12.27 | 6.46 |

资料来源:各省市统计年鉴、各省市国民经济和社会发展统计公报、成渝地区双城经济圈经济发展监测报告。

结合表3及表4中的数据信息,对我国经济发展的区域协调性进行分析:

第一,从整体趋势看,我国区域经济发展呈现出多区域同步增长、结构稳定且逐步趋向均衡优化的特征。全国各区域GDP总量在2019—2024年保持持续增长,表明并非“部分区域增长、其他区域衰退的割裂状态”,而是呈现出全国联动的增长格局。各区域占全国比重基本稳定、波动幅度极小,未出现“某一区域过度吸纳资源、其他区域明显受到挤压”的失衡态势。2024年,各主要板块经济占比仍维持在相对稳定的结构水平(长江经济带约占46%,黄河流域约占21%,长三角地区约占21%,京津冀地区约占8.5%,粤港澳大湾区约占12.7%,成渝地区约占6.4%),体现出区域经济结构的相对均衡。这说明我国区域经济格局并未出现“极化加剧”的趋势,而是处于结构稳定、协同演进的良性状态。

第二,从重点板块来看,我国经济发展的区域协调性依旧明显。长江经济带作为国家经济发展的主干带,其区域辐射功能稳定发挥,占全国比重长期维持在45%—46%,2024年回升到46.03%,表明该经济带作为全国经济主体稳定增强的同时,并未“过度集中化”,而是保持合理主导地位,对全国起支撑与带动作用。黄河流域作为中西部支撑带,其经济发展持续增强,比重从21.24%(2019年)到21.45%(2024年),呈稳中有升的态势,表明国家“黄河战略”“能源—生态—产业协同发展”等政策效果逐步显现,中西部并非边缘化,而是在全国格

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局中的地位逐渐增强。京津冀作为首都经济圈，其占全国比重总体稳定在8.5%左右，且经济总量持续增长，表明区域整体能级提升，增长稳定有序，并未出现过度集中现象。长三角作为世界级城市群，在保持强劲增长的同时逐步进入稳定发展阶段，占全国比重基本维持在20%—21%，说明其高质量发展转入稳定期，实现从“速度领先”转向“结构优化、辐射全国”的协调态势。粤港澳大湾区在经历波动后回升，占全国比重先降后升（从13.86%下降到11.88%，再回升至12.27%），反映出其在外部环境冲击后恢复能力强，创新与开放优势得到巩固，占比稳定，并未出现过度极化现象。成渝地区作为国家培育的新增长极，其经济地位稳步提升，占全国比重从6.20%稳步上升至6.46%，是最能体现“协调发展”的重要例证。

第三，从发展趋势看，我国区域经济格局并非简单的“东强西弱”，而是呈现出梯度优化与多极支撑相结合的特征。东部三大引擎（长三角、粤港澳、京津冀）占全国比重总体保持稳定，区域一体化水平持续提升，且未出现过度集中化的趋势，发展更趋理性。中西部战略区（长江经济带、黄河、成渝）所占权重稳中有升，逐步形成“东中西协同、沿海内陆联动”的发展新格局。综上，2019—2024年，我国区域经济呈现出“主体稳定、多极支撑、梯度优化、协同推进”的协调发展格局：东部发达地区保持高水平稳定增长，中西部重点战略区位权重稳步提升，新兴增长极持续增强，区域间既不存在严重“极化分化”现象，也未出现结构失衡，体现出国家区域重大战略和协调发展政策的显著成效。

### （三）“十五五”时期区域协调发展趋势

《建议》明确指出增强区域发展协调性、促进区域联动发展、优化国土空间发展格局、深入推进以人为本的新型城镇化等重要战略导向，为“十五五”时期我国经济社会协调发展明确了基本路径。“十五五”时期是我国全面建设社会主义现代化国家的关键加速阶段，经济发展要着力提升质量与效益，进一步增强经济实力、科技实力和综合国力，为达到中等发达国家水平、实现高水平科技自立自强、建成现代化经济体系等长远目标奠定坚实的物质基础（中国社会科学院经济研究所，2025）。这需要继续贯彻新发展理念，继续充分发挥协调思想对经济社会发展的引领作用。区域协调将在生产力布局优化、国内大循环构建、科技创新体系完善和共同富裕推进等方面承担更为战略性的任务。“十五五”时期区域协调发展趋势与展望可凝练为表5所示内容。

“十五五”时期的区域协调不仅是政策层面上的调整，更是经济系统在空间尺度上运行所遵循的结构性逻辑。在马克思主义政治经济学中，区域协调被视为高质量发展、高资源配置效率与比例结构均衡的社会再生产的重要元素。因此，对“十五五”经济发展趋势的展望，应超越传统意义上的区域发展视角，立足于中国式现代化的空间逻辑、产业逻辑、创新逻辑和制度逻辑，进行系统性、整体性的综合考量。

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表5 “十五五”时期区域协调发展趋势及展望

| 发展趋势与展望 | 具体表现 | 趋势解构 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 形成更加高效的现代化空间格局 | 长三角、粤港澳、成渝将成为“三大国家级增长极”<br>中西部腹地凭借产业转移、创新能力成为第二梯队<br>东北地区将进一步稳定工业基础、发展智能制造与绿色能源 | 空间格局从“收敛式协调”进入“结构性重塑”阶段<br>区域发展不再是简单赶超，而是空间结构的系统性重构 |
| 区域间产业链、创新链、供应链深度协同 | 东部产业链头部优势+中西部产业链配套能力<br>东数西算推动全国算力迈向一体化<br>打造跨区域“创新走廊”和“制造业协同圈” | 形成全国范围内的“产业—创新—物流—数据库”协同体系<br>产业链、创新链结构性重组的必然结果 |
| 推进更加均衡的城镇化与县域经济发展 | 中小城市和县域地区将承担更多产业转移的关键角色<br>进一步促进城乡要素的双向流动<br>进一步提升公共服务在区域之间的均等化水平 | 县域经济将成为扩大内需战略的重要推动力量 |
| 区域协调与绿色转型的持续耦合 | 东部构建绿色供应链与绿色外贸体系<br>中部发展绿色制造业与清洁新能源<br>西部构建大型清洁能源基地<br>东北继续推进老工业区的改造升级 | 推动绿色发展由“局部示范”走向“全国结构转型” |
| 区域协调将深度嵌入双循环体系的空间结构重组 | 国内市场结构更加均衡<br>自贸区、自贸港制度创新深度扩散<br>陆海新通道成为国际开放新走廊 | 区域开放将从“沿海为主导”转向“多维度、多中心”<br>构建安全且具备高韧性的新型开放体系的必然选择 |

资料来源：作者根据相关资料整理。

## 二、陆海相协调的“十四五”时期成就与“十五五”时期展望

如前所述，充分贯彻和运用协调发展理念，是我们经济社会建设稳步推进的重要保障。对协调发展内涵的探索，可以聚焦区域协调、陆海协调、国内国际协调和实体虚拟协调四个维度。其中，陆海协调是构建新发展格局的关键通道性和基础性工程。

建设海洋强国，既符合我国发展规律，又顺应世界发展潮流，是实现中华民族伟大复兴中国梦的必然选择。陆海统筹协调发展作为一种重要的新发展理念，强调对沿海陆域与海洋两大系统的资源利用、经济发展、环境保护、生态安全和区域政策的统一筹划。在具体实践过程中，应遵循因地制宜原则，采取多样化措施与形式推动陆海统筹，促进区域实现高质量、可持续发展（郝寿义、倪鹏飞，2020）。党的十八大提出“提高海洋资源开发能力，发展海洋经济，保护海洋生态环境，坚决维护国家海洋权益，建设海洋强国”，标志着我国在国家层面确立了海洋开发的重要性，并形成利用海洋资源、建设海洋强国的信念与意识。党的十九大报告提出“坚持陆海统筹，加快建设海洋强国”，意味着对海洋的认识持续深化，开始系统推动陆域与海洋优势互补、协同发展，共同促进海洋强国建设从战略构想走向实践落地。党的二十大报告提出“发展海洋经济，保护海洋生态环境，加快建设海洋强国”，彰显出在发展海洋经济的同时，更要注重对海洋生态的保护，以可持续发展的理念来建设海洋强国。党的二十届四中全会在《建议》中明确提出：“坚持陆海统筹，提高经略海洋能力，推动海洋经济高质量发

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展，加快建设海洋强国。”这为“十五五”时期乃至更长远阶段的海洋发展指明了方向，也为海洋强国明确了关键着力点。

从理论逻辑上看，陆海协调本质上是“流通结构现代化”的集中体现。在马克思主义政治经济学框架内，流通时间是资本周转时间的重要组成部分，而资本周转速度又直接决定社会总资本的增殖能力。交通通道与港口体系构成生产网络、贸易网络运转的物理支撑。陆海通道是否畅通、陆海要素配置是否协同，不仅关系一国对外开放的层次与范围，更深刻影响国内统一大市场的形成以及双循环新发展格局的运转效率。因此，陆海协调不仅具有重要的空间意义，更蕴含着深刻的经济逻辑与发展理性。

### （一）“十四五”初期主要涉及的陆海协调发展内容

《纲要》基于加快建设海洋强国的战略高度，将陆海协调定位为构建新发展格局的关键性工程，提出“积极拓展海洋经济发展空间”。其中围绕“陆海协调”发展的主要部署内容如表6所示。

表6 “十四五”初期主要涉及陆海协调发展内容

| 战略方向 | 主要政策目标 | 落实举措与行动方案 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 畅通国内大循环 | 强化流通体系支撑作用 | 发展高铁快运等铁路快捷货运产品。加强国际航空货运能力建设，提升国际海运竞争力 |
| 积极拓展海洋经济发展空间 | 建设现代海洋产业体系 | 建设一批高质量海洋经济发展示范区和特色化海洋产业集群，全面提高北部、东部、南部三大海洋经济圈发展水平。以沿海经济带为支撑，深化与周边国家涉海合作 |
| | 深度参与全球海洋治理 | 积极发展蓝色伙伴关系，深度参与国际海洋治理机制和相关规则制定与实施，推动建设公正合理的国际海洋秩序，推动构建海洋命运共同体 |
| | | 参与北极务实合作，建设“冰上丝绸之路”。提高参与南极保护和利用能力。加强形势研判、风险防范和法理斗争，加强海事司法建设，坚决维护国家海洋权益。有序推进海洋基本法立法 |
| 推动共建“一带一路”高质量发展 | 推进基础设施互联互通 | 推动陆海天网四位一体联通，以“六廊六路多国多港”为基本框架，构建以新亚欧大陆桥等经济走廊为引领……打造国际陆海贸易新通道 |

资料来源：作者根据相关资料整理。

### （二）“十四五”末期主要涉及指标的总体发展成效

“十四五”时期是我国全面建成小康社会、实现第一个百年奋斗目标之后，乘势而上开启全面建设社会主义现代化国家新征程、向第二个百年奋斗目标进军的首个五年规划阶段。在此期间，我国经济社会发展质量持续提升，“陆海协调”发展理念已从“修路、造港”的工程思维，逐步转向以“流通体系现代化”为核心的结构性思维。其更加注重通道的网络性、枢纽的集聚性以及系统的协同性，凸显了“协调”理念在陆海通道建设中的重要作用，相关发展成效的具体体现见表7、表8、表9及表10。

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表7 2020—2024年海洋生产总值及其占比

| 年份 | 国内生产总值(亿元) | 海洋产业(亿元) | 海洋产业占比(%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2020 | 1034867.60 | 80010.00 | 7.73 |
| 2021 | 1173823.00 | 90385.00 | 7.70 |
| 2022 | 1234029.40 | 94628.00 | 7.67 |
| 2023 | 1294271.70 | 99125.00 | 7.66 |
| 2024 | 1349083.50 | 105438.00 | 7.82 |

资料来源:中国统计年鉴、海洋统计公报,表8至表10同此。

表8 2020—2024年海洋第一产业产值及其占比

| 年份 | 国内第一产业(亿元) | 海洋第一产业(亿元) | 海洋第一产业占比(%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2020 | 78030.90 | 3920.49 | 5.02 |
| 2021 | 83216.50 | 4157.71 | 5.00 |
| 2022 | 88207.00 | 4352.89 | 4.93 |
| 2023 | 89169.10 | 4658.88 | 5.22 |
| 2024 | 91413.90 | 4850.15 | 5.31 |

表9 2020—2024年海洋第二产业产值及其占比

| 年份 | 国内第二产业(亿元) | 海洋第二产业(亿元) | 海洋第二产业占比(%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2020 | 381985.80 | 26723.34 | 7.00 |
| 2021 | 447138.20 | 31273.21 | 6.99 |
| 2022 | 467629.60 | 34539.22 | 7.39 |
| 2023 | 475936.10 | 35784.13 | 7.52 |
| 2024 | 492087.10 | 37746.80 | 7.67 |

表10 2020—2024年海洋第三产业产值及其占比

| 年份 | 国内第三产业(亿元) | 海洋第三产业(亿元) | 海洋第三产业占比(%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2020 | 574850.90 | 49366.17 | 8.59 |
| 2021 | 643468.40 | 54954.08 | 8.54 |
| 2022 | 678192.70 | 55735.89 | 8.22 |
| 2023 | 729166.50 | 58682.00 | 8.05 |
| 2024 | 765582.50 | 62841.05 | 8.21 |

结合表7、表8、表9及表10中的数据,可以从总量、结构与协调三个层面,对我国经济发展的陆海协调性进行如下分析:

第一,从总量增长看,陆海经济呈现协同增长态势。数据显示,2020—2024年,我国国内生产总值持续增长(约从103万亿元增至134万亿元),海洋生产总值亦同步增长(约从8万亿元增至10.5万亿元),国内三大产业与海洋三大产业规模均实现逐年扩大,说明我国经济发展并非仅依赖陆域增长,而是陆域经济与海洋经济在同一时期内共同扩张、同向发展,体现了海陆产业在总体规模上的协同性。

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第二，从结构比例看，海洋经济在国民经济中的地位保持稳定并逐步优化。海洋生产总值占GDP的比重基本稳定在7.6%—7.9%，表明在整体经济规模扩张过程中，海洋领域并未被边缘化，其经济地位具有结构稳定性。同时，海洋产业动能持续增强、结构持续优化、质量持续提升。海洋第一产业（如海洋渔业、海洋牧场）保持稳定，与陆域农业共同承担保障粮食安全与资源供给的功能；海洋第二产业（如海洋装备制造、海洋工程、海上能源）活力增强，与陆域制造业体系形成产业链互补与融合，产业发展持续增强；海洋第三产业（如港口物流、海洋交通运输、海洋旅游、海洋信息服务）持续壮大，与陆域服务业共同构成现代服务体系，推动陆海服务业融合升级。

第三，从协调格局看，陆海经济呈现出“协同共进、韧性增强”的发展特征。若陆海发展失衡，通常会表现为海洋经济收缩或占比大幅波动。然而，图表显示，我国陆海经济规模同步扩张、海洋经济占比保持相对稳定，且经历阶段性波动后呈现回升态势，说明我国在资源配置、产业布局、政策导向上注重陆海均衡。海洋三大产业的整体走势反映出海洋产业具备独立的恢复能力与较强的战略韧性，与陆地经济形成功能互补与风险共担。综上所述，我国陆域经济持续壮大的同时，海洋经济同步扩张、功能地位稳定提升，呈现出“陆海统筹、协同推进”的经济发展特征，体现了“十四五”时期我国陆海协调发展的积极成效。

### （三）“十五五”时期陆海协调发展趋势

《建议》明确指出，“坚持陆海统筹，提高经略海洋能力，推动海洋经济高质量发展，加快建设海洋强国。”这里的“区域”既涵盖陆地区域，也包括海洋区域，这为我国准确把握“十五五”期间经济社会协调发展的总体脉络奠定了重要基础（中国社会科学院经济研究所，2025）。“十五五”时期，我国经济发展要聚焦于提升发展质量与效益，持续增强经济实力、科技实力、综合国力，为达到中等发达国家水平、实现高水平科技自立自强、建成现代化经济体系等总体目标夯实物质基础。这要求我们继续坚持新发展理念，充分发挥出“协调”理念在经济社会发展中的重要作用。“十五五”时期是我国全面建设社会主义现代化国家的关键加速阶段，陆海协调的功能地位将从“基础工程”进一步升级为“战略平台”与“全球网络节点”，从而推动陆海发展格局实现结构性优化与重组，其具体的发展趋势与未来展望可大致归纳为以下若干方面，如表11所示。

“十五五”时期，陆海协调不仅涉及交通通道建设，更关乎生产—流通—再生产体系的现代化进程，体现为从“沿海外向型增长模式”迈向“全国一体化、多通道开放、高韧性供应链”的结构性跃升。因此，对“十五五”时期经济发展趋势的展望，需要跳脱出传统的陆海二元分析框架，立足于中国式现代化的空间逻辑、产业逻辑、创新逻辑和制度逻辑进行深入考量。

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表11 “十五五”时期陆海协调发展趋势及展望

| 发展趋势与展望 | 具体表现 | 趋势解构 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 从“交通大国”迈向“交通强国”；通道体系将完成从数量扩张向质量跃升 | 提高整体交通网络的智能化、绿色化与高韧性水平<br>多式联运、一体化枢纽、智慧港口、全自动码头进一步发展<br>更加突显时间准确性、综合成本低等优势 | 强调整个通道网络体系的运行效率<br>从“物理联通”向“数字联通”“制度联通”转变 |
| 西部陆海新通道将成为国家空间结构重构的关键轴线 | 借助西部陆海新通道，将成渝经济圈、路上丝绸之路、中欧班列等予以相联通<br>中西部不再是传统意义上的“内陆腹地”，借助通道成为新的对外开放枢纽<br>新的国家级经济增长极和开放高地会沿着这些通道呈带状式生成 | 遵循“通道—节点—网络—区域”的空间演化路径<br>“通道——枢纽——产业——新的经济带” |
| 陆海协调将与双循环深度耦合，在稳定外贸、优化内需与结构调整上发挥重要作用 | 调节通道体系，为内需扩展提供更大空间半径<br>开拓多元化国际通道系统，分散地缘风险与外来冲击，增强外贸韧性水平 | 陆海相协调在服务外贸的同时也服务国内大循环，属于国内国外共享的公共基础设施<br>结构从“外向为主”转向“内外兼顾”的承载目标 |
| 陆海协调将成为中国参与全球供应链重构的战略支撑 | 陆海通道重塑使得中国成为深度参与全球价值链的关键定位成为可能<br>多元化的陆海通道使中国日益成为全球化通道中的最大公约数 | 中国从传统意义上的“全球工厂”逐步成为全球“供应链——价值链”中的关键一环 |
| 陆海协调的空间升级与价值链嵌入 | 陆海联动从“交通通道”升级为“价值链战略”<br>陆海协调全方位助力区域协调、国内国际协调、实体虚拟协调 | 陆海通道从单纯的交通连接转向价值链接，成为整体“协调”维度中的重要一环 |

资料来源：作者根据相关资料整理。

## 三、国内国际协调的“十四五”时期成就与“十五五”时期展望

习近平总书记指出，国内大循环为主体和国内国际双循环相互促进是辩证统一的关系，无论是统筹发展和安全，还是参与国际竞争合作，内外循环都是相互促进、不可偏废的（史育龙，2023）。一方面，要立足国内大循环，发挥比较优势，以国内大循环吸引全球资源要素，既满足国内需求，又提升我国产业技术发展水平，提升我国在全球产业链供应链创新链中的话语权。另一方面，要更好利用国内国际两个市场两种资源，增强国内大循环对国际循环的影响力、推动力，扩大高水平对外开放，吸引集聚全球优质资本、技术、人才等资源，以国内大循环更好牵引国际循环，通过开放合作的国际循环，提高国内大循环的效率和水平，增强国内国际两个市场两种资源联动效应，实现国内循环和国际循环的相互促进（习近平经济思想概论编写组，2025）。这要求在更深层次、更广维度上推动国内与国际协调发展。从马克思主义政治经济学的再生产理论来看，国内市场和国际市场构成价值实现的两个基本空间，决定着社会再生产规模边界与经济增长的动力来源。马克思（1975）曾指出：“世界市场是资本主义生产方式的基础和生活条件。”经济体的价值实现，依赖其内部市场结构的稳健性与外部市场的拓展性。在新时代中国经济发展的语境下，“国内与国际相协调”正是对这一经典理论的当代实践与创新发展，通过统筹内需扩张和外需优化，构建“双循环”新发展格局，提升国内

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与国际发展的协调性，进而实现更高水平的再生产效率与更深层次的安全韧性。

### （一）“十四五”初期主要涉及国内国际协调发展内容

《纲要》从“形成强大国内市场 构建新发展格局”和“实行高水平对外开放 开拓合作共赢新局面”的战略高度出发，将国内和国际相协调置于促进中国经济高质量发展的关键位置，其中所涉及的“国内国际协调”发展的主要内容如表12所示。

**表12 “十四五”期初主要涉及国内国际协调发展的内容**

| 战略支柱 | 核心举措 | 关键政策措施与目标 |
|---|---|---|
| 形成强大国内市场构建新发展格局 | 强化流通体系支撑作用 | 加快构建国内统一大市场，对标国际先进规则和最佳实践优化市场环境，促进不同地区和行业标准、规则、政策协调统一，有效破除地方保护、行业垄断和市场分割 |
| 促进国内国际双循环 | 促进国内国际双循环 | 立足国内大循环，协同推进强大国内市场和贸易强国建设，形成全球资源要素强大引力场，促进内需和外需、进口和出口、引进外资和对外投资协调发展。加快培育参与国际合作和竞争新优势 |
| 建设更高水平开放型经济新体制 | 提升对外开放平台功能 | 统筹推进各类开放平台建设，打造开放层次更高、营商环境更优、辐射作用更强的开放新高度 |
| | | 稳步推进海南自由贸易港建设，以货物贸易“零关税”……初步建立中国特色自由贸易港政策和制度体系 |

资料来源：作者根据相关资料整理

### （二）“十四五”末期主要涉及指标的总体发展成效

《建议》中明确强调，“建设强大国内市场，加快构建新发展格局”“扩大高水平对外开放，开创合作共赢新局面”，并对“十四五”时期经济社会发展规划的实施成效给予了充分肯定。“十四五”时期是中国全面建成小康社会、实现第一个百年奋斗目标之后，乘势而上开启全面建设社会主义现代化国家新征程、向第二个百年奋斗目标进军的首个五年规划阶段。在此期间，“国内国际协调”发展通过持续扩大国内市场规模，深度优化参与国际分工的质量，有效巩固并提升了我国经济发展的结构韧性，具体见表13、表14及图1。

**表13 2019—2024年我国初级产品进出口贸易总额及占比**

| 年份 | 出口贸易总额（亿元） | 进口贸易总额（亿元） | 出口占比（%） | 进口占比（%） |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2019 | 9232.95 | 50294.76 | 15.51 | 84.49 |
| 2020 | 8014.80 | 47560.57 | 14.42 | 85.58 |
| 2021 | 9057.64 | 63104.59 | 12.55 | 87.45 |
| 2022 | 11290.75 | 72583.34 | 13.46 | 86.54 |
| 2023 | 11538.11 | 76351.76 | 13.13 | 86.87 |
| 2024 | 11438.25 | 75513.10 | 13.15 | 86.85 |

资料来源：中国统计年鉴。

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表14　2019—2024年我国工业制品进出口贸易总额及占比

| 年份 | 出口贸易总额(亿元) | 进口贸易总额(亿元) | 出口占比(%) | 进口占比(%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2019 | 163140.69 | 92958.93 | 63.70 | 36.30 |
| 2020 | 171264.06 | 95375.82 | 64.23 | 35.77 |
| 2021 | 208229.74 | 110529.71 | 65.33 | 34.67 |
| 2022 | 226120.78 | 108016.72 | 67.67 | 32.33 |
| 2023 | 226118.26 | 103510.99 | 68.60 | 31.40 |
| 2024 | 243004.88 | 108277.68 | 69.18 | 30.82 |

资料来源:中国统计年鉴。

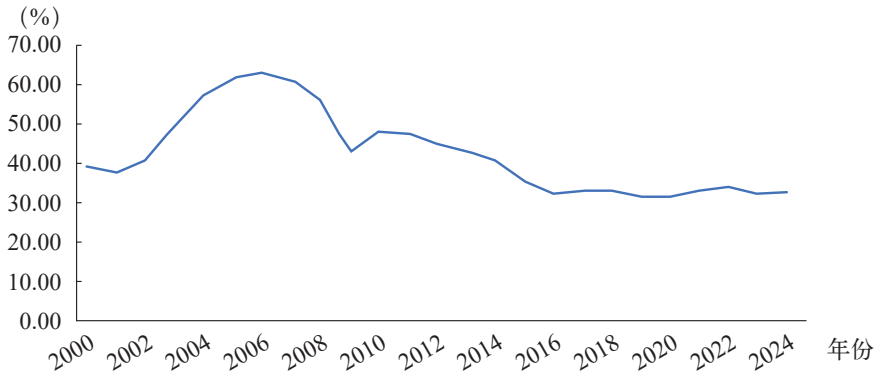


图1　2000—2024年对外贸易依存度

资料来源:《中国统计年鉴》相关年份数据。

结合表13和表14中的数据以及图1所示的对外贸易依存度,可以从贸易结构、进出口关系与功能分工三个层面,对我国经济发展的国内国际协调状况进行分析:

第一,从贸易结构看,国际循环与国内产业行业升级呈现协调互促态势。表13(初级产品)和表14(工业制品)数据显示,初级产品出口占比整体呈现下降趋势(15.51%到13.15%),说明我国逐步摆脱对资源型、低附加值产品出口模式换取外汇的依赖。同期工业制成品出口占比长期维持在63%—70%的高水平并逐步提升至69.18%,表明我国在制造业领域的国际比较优势持续增强。这一结构性变化说明,我国参与国际分工的方式已从早期“依赖初级产品参与国际分工”转向“以高附加值工业制成品为主导的贸易模式”,体现出国内产业结构升级与国际贸易结构优化的动态协调。

第二,从进出口关系看,我国在扩大开放的同时注重增强经济发展的自主性与安全性。初级产品进口占比维持在84%—88%,且逐步趋稳(从84.49%到86.85%),说明我国在粮食、能源、资源类产品上保持合理开放,同时逐渐增强国内供给能力与安全保障能力。工业制成品进口占比从约36%平稳回落至30%左右,一方面说明我国制造业供给能力不断增强,产业链自主性稳步提升;另一方面,保持相当规模的先进技术设备与关键零部件进口,体现了我

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国在扩大开放中持续吸收全球创新要素的积极姿态。这种进出口结构的调整，反映出我国在统筹开放与安全的过程中，逐步形成了“可控依赖、动态平衡”的国内外资源协同配置机制。国内循环与国际循环实现从“并行”到“耦合”的深度互嵌。借助自贸试验区、自由贸易港等设施，持续强化国内产业链和国际产业链之间的纵深联动，国内和国际协调发展呈现出高度联动与协同共生的特征。

第三，从功能分工看，“双循环”新发展格局下，内外需求实现良性互动。综合上述图表可知，我国通过出口具有国际竞争力的工业制成品，参与全球市场竞争，在获取技术扩散、规模效应及外汇收益的同时，通过适度进口初级产品和关键制成品，有效弥补了国内资源禀赋与产业体系的阶段性短板，形成“以国内大循环为主体、以国际循环促进国内循环”的互动格局，进而促成“国内产业结构升级—国际贸易结构优化—国内经济安全提升”的协调发展闭环。综上所述，我国在“十四五”时期不仅保持互利共赢的对外开放格局，更是在“双循环”新发展格局下实现了国内经济发展与国际经济参与之间的协同共进与结构性协调。

### （三）“十五五”时期国内国际协调发展趋势

《建议》中明确提出“推动市场多元化和内外贸一体化”，进一步明晰了新型国内国际协调的发展方向与核心内涵。“内陆地区在对外开放中，始终坚持高水平对外开放，积极参与全球经济治理和区域合作，提升了国际竞争力和影响力。”（中国社会科学院经济研究所，2025）对此，习近平总书记曾指出，站在新的历史起点上，实现“两个一百年”奋斗目标、实现中华民族伟大复兴的中国梦，必须适应经济全球化新趋势、准确判断国际形势新变化、深刻把握国内改革发展新要求，以更加积极有为的行动，推进更高水平的对外开放，加快实施自由贸易区战略，加快构建开放型经济新体制，以对外开放的主动赢得经济发展的主动、赢得国际竞争的主动[①②]。“十五五”时期，我国经济发展要着力提升发展质量和效益，进一步增强经济实力、科技实力、综合国力，为达到中等发达国家水平、实现高水平科技自立自强、建成现代化经济体系等总体目标奠定坚实的物质基础（中国社会科学院经济研究所，2025）。这需要继续坚持新发展理念，充分发挥“协调”理念在经济社会发展中的重要作用。“十五五”时期，我国将进入全面建设社会主义现代化国家的关键加速期，国内国际协调将在促进我国经济高质量发展的过程中扮演更为重要和持久的角色，其主要发展趋势与前景展望可凝练为如表15所示的若干方面。

① 陈宝生，“加快从经济大国走向经济强国——深入学习习近平同志的经济战略思想”，2014年10月15日，http://finance.people.com.cn/n/2014/1015/c1004-25835167.html。

② 王文涛，“扩大高水平对外开放”，2025年12月8日，https://www.ccps.gov.cn/xxwx/202512/t20251208_169437.shtml。

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表15 “十五五”时期国内国际协调发展趋势及展望

| 发展趋势与展望 | 具体表现 | 趋势解构 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 国内循环将成为稳定经济长周期增长的核心 | 全国统一大市场的推进形成世界级超级大市场<br>进一步发挥科技创新和新质生产力效应<br>结构性循环更加科学合理 | 新质生产力的创新效应<br>耐心资本的长周期增长<br>结构协调更加合理 |
| 国际循环将更加注重制度型开放与供应链战略安全 | 制度型开放日益成为重点关注内容，如规则、标准、数字等<br>全球供应链自主性进一步提高<br>“一带一路”倡议将进入更加深化的高质量发展阶段 | 安全范畴内的再生产<br>由“规模扩张”转向“战略开放” |
| 双循环从现有状态进入更高层级的协调发展性融合 | 国内国际市场一体化，价值互嵌进入底层逻辑<br>国内国际产业链进一步协同优化，呈现出“链网融合”趋势<br>国内国际科学技术发展逐步打破封锁，进入互动式演化阶段 | 多赢价值观念催生合作模式演变<br>应对全球环境变化，融合意愿增强<br>人类命运共同体的再深化 |

资料来源：作者根据相关资料整理。

“十五五”时期，国内与国际协调发展，在国内循环增强内生动力与可靠性的同时，国际循环进一步拓展广度和深度，二者的深度融合将共同构建中国经济发展的系统安全性与长期韧性，最终实现在空间范围内的双结构融合发展。因此，对“十五五”经济发展趋势的展望需要跳脱出传统意义上的国内国际二分发展视角，立足于中国式现代化的空间逻辑、产业逻辑、创新逻辑和制度逻辑的基础之上予以综合考量。

## 四、实体虚拟协调的“十四五”时期成就与“十五五”时期展望

实体虚拟协调发展并非经济发展中的局部议题，而是贯穿资本形态、技术体系、产业结构、治理结构与经济运行逻辑的整体性框架。马克思主义政治经济学认为，“实体经济”与“虚拟经济”本质上是资本在其循环与增殖过程中不同阶段和不同形态的外在表现。其中，虚拟资本的增殖必须以实体经济中的真实剩余价值生产为基础，一旦脱离实体经济创造的价值基础，虚拟资本的自我膨胀就会导致资本积累失衡，进而可能引发经济危机。因此，实体资本与虚拟资本之间的比例关系、结构协调和运行逻辑，构成现代社会再生产稳定性的关键决定因素。进入新时代，中国经济从高速增长向高质量发展转型，数字经济迅速扩张，金融体系深化演进，资本形态日趋多元化和高阶化。在这一转型过程中，实体经济与虚拟经济的协调发展成为事关中国经济长期稳定与创新能力提升的核心命题。实体经济与虚拟经济的协调关系反映出一个经济体的内在健康程度与抗风险能力，是衡量现代化经济体系能否稳定运行的重要指标之一。

### （一）“十四五”初期主要涉及实体虚拟协调发展内容

《纲要》立足于“加快数字化发展 建设数字中国”的战略高度，将实体经济与虚拟经济相协调作为推动中国经济高质量发展的关键环节，其中所部署的“实体虚拟协调”发展的主要政策内容见表16。

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表16 “十四五”初期主要涉及实体虚拟协调发展内容

| 政策领域 | 核心举措 | 核心政策内容 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 提高数字政府建设水平 | 加强公共数据开放共享 | 建立健全国家公共数据资源体系，确保公共数据安全，推进数据跨部门、跨层级、跨地区汇聚融合和深度利用 |
| 完善科技创新体制机制 | 积极促进科技开放合作 | 实施更加开放包容、互惠共享的国际科技合作战略，更加主动融入全球创新网络 |
| 营造良好数字生态 | 建立健全数据要素市场规则 | 加强数据安全评估，推动数据跨境安全有序流动 |
| | 加强网络安全保护 | 推进网络空间国际交流与合作，推动以联合国为主渠道、以联合国宪章为基本原则制定数字和网络空间国际规则 |

资料来源：作者根据相关资料整理。

## （二）“十四五”末期主要涉及指标总体发展成效

《建议》明确指出，“坚持把发展经济的着力点放在实体经济上”“深入推进数字中国建设”，并对“十四五”时期经济社会发展规划的实施成效予以充分肯定。在“十四五”期间，中国经济社会发展质量持续提升，实体经济亟需完成再创新与再发展，以系统性创新变革释放新质生产力。这一变革旨在充分吸纳新生产方式的创造性效应，化解其潜在的破坏性影响，摆脱旧生产方式的“锁定效应”，实现从路径依赖到路径创造的转变，从而形成更具包容性的制度环境和增长模式（中国社会科学院经济研究所，2025）。“十四五”时期，我国在“实体虚拟协调”方面成效显著。金融资源更多流向实体经济，资本结构趋于更合理化。中国经济呈现出从“资本偏离实体”转向“资本回归实体”的积极转向，实体经济和虚拟经济之间的结构性张力得到有效缓解。科技创新和资本形态实现更深的结构性融合。实体经济和虚拟经济之间的关系从“显性突出”转向“有效缓释”，二者边界日益清晰、功能互动更为协调，具体成效见表17、图2、图3及图4。

表17 2019—2024年实体经济与虚拟经济发展情况

| 年份 | 全社会固定资产投资（亿元） | 社会融资规模存量（亿元） | 专利申请数（件） |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2019 | 435428 | 2514071 | 4195104 |
| 2020 | 446921 | 2847526 | 5016030 |
| 2021 | 468559 | 3141163 | 5060312 |
| 2022 | 491295 | 3442180 | 5186407 |
| 2023 | 505066 | 3780839 | 5383449 |
| 2024 | 520916 | 4083375 | 5653429 |

资料来源：中国统计年鉴。

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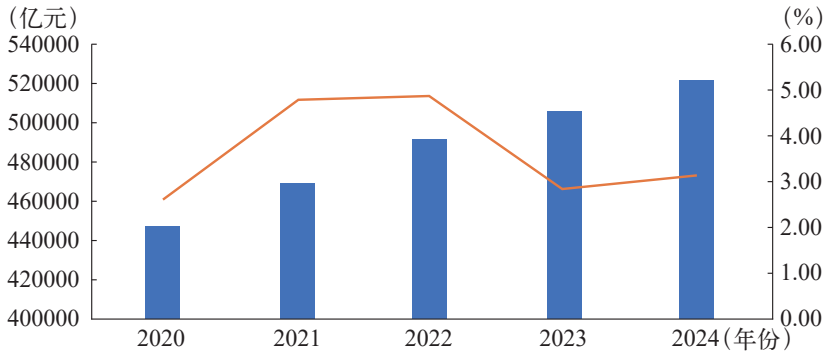


**图2　2020—2024年全社会固定资产投资及增长率**

资料来源：各年份《中国固定资产投资统计年鉴》。图3、图4同。

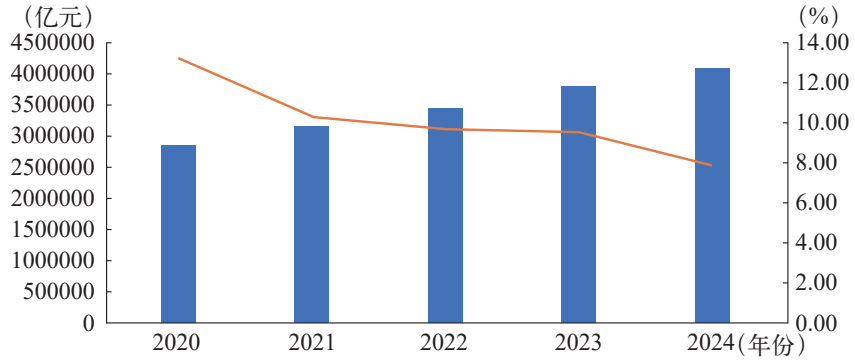


**图3　2020—2024年社会融资规模存量及增长率**

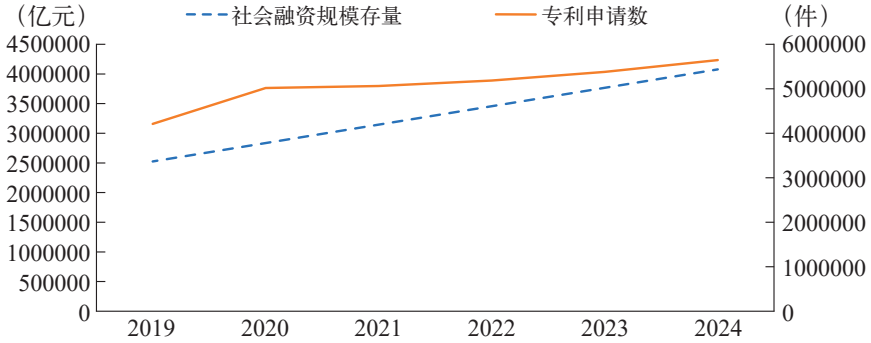


**图4　2020—2024年社会融资规模存量（亿元）及专利申请数（件）**

结合表17、图2、图3及图4所示的数据信息，可以从投入支持、融资—创新联动与宏观结构三个层面，对我国经济发展的实体经济与虚拟经济的协调状况进行分析：

第一，从对实体经济的投入与对虚拟经济的金融支持看，金融资源与实体经济均呈现扩张趋势。全社会固定资产投资（代表实体经济物质资本投入）在2019—2024年间持续增长，由435428亿元提高至520916亿元，整体保持正增长态势。社会融资规模存量（代表“虚拟经济—金融体系”为实体提供资金支持）同期由2514071亿元上升至4083375亿元，规模持续扩大。二者呈现出“同步扩张、节奏匹配”特征。当固定资产投资增速上行时，社会融资规模也在扩张，

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表明金融体系并未“脱实向虚”，而是为基础设施、制造业发展、产业升级提供扎实的金融供给，同时，尽管社会融资增速逐年放缓，但其绝对规模持续提升，说明我国金融增长从“高速扩张”转向“提质增效”，与实体经济稳中加固的发展节奏相匹配。

第二，从融资与创新的联动看，虚拟资本有效转化为技术创新能力。如图4所示，社会融资规模存量持续上升的同时，专利申请数量也稳步增长，从4195104件增加至5653429件。这一同步增长趋势表明，一方面，社会融资规模的扩张不仅推动了实体投资，也促进了技术创新；另一方面，金融资本并未被“虚拟化空转”，而是通过信贷、直接融资以及资本市场配置到创新领域，转化为研发投入与创新产出。

第三，从宏观结构看，形成了“实体经济稳固、金融支撑强化、创新驱动增强”的协同发展格局。结合上述数据可以看出：在实体层面，固定资产投资稳步扩张，实体经济根基不断巩固；在虚拟层面，社会融资规模在总量扩张的同时结构更趋合理，体现出稳健的金融支持而非泡沫化积累；在创新层面，专利申请量显著提升，经济发展正在从“要素驱动”和“投资驱动”转向“创新驱动”。

综上，2019—2024年，我国社会融资规模与固定资产投资同步扩张，且专利申请数量持续提升，表明金融资本有效流向实体部门并进一步转化为技术创新能力。这充分说明，我国经济并未出现“虚拟经济脱离实体经济”或“金融资本空转”的倾向，而是在“双循环”和高质量发展导向下形成了以金融支持实体、创新增强实体、实体反哺金融稳定为特征的实体经济与虚拟经济协调发展的良性互动机制。

### （三）“十五五”实体虚拟协调发展趋势

《建议》明确提出“促进实体经济和数字经济深度融合，实施工业互联网创新发展工程”等重要战略部署，为实体经济和虚拟经济的未来发展指明了方向。党的十八大以来，面对错综复杂的发展环境，以习近平同志为核心的党中央锚定实体经济这个根本不动摇，不断巩固和增强实体经济发展优势，引领我国从经济大国向经济强国迈进，为我国有效应对各种风险挑战提供了坚实支撑（习近平经济思想概论编写组，2025）。与此同时，习近平总书记强调：“加快推动数字产业化，依靠信息技术创新驱动，不断催生新产业新业态新模式，用新动能推动新发展。”（习近平，2020）这一系列重要论述，为实体经济和虚拟经济的融合发展提供了根本遵循。“十五五”时期，我国经济发展要着力提升发展质量和效益，进一步增强经济实力、科技实力、综合国力，为达到中等发达国家水平、实现高水平科技自立自强、建成现代化经济体系等总体目标奠定坚实物质基础（中国社会科学院经济研究所，2025）。这需要继续贯彻新发展理念，充分发挥协调理念在经济社会发展中的重要作用。“十五五”时期，我国将进入全面建设社会主义现代化国家的关键加速阶段，实体经济与虚拟经济的协调发展，将在推动中国经济高质

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量发展的过程中发挥更加稳健的支撑和创新作用，其主要发展趋势与展望可凝练为如表18所示的若干方面。

**表18 “十五五”实体与虚拟相协调发展趋势及展望**

| 发展趋势与展望 | 具体表现 | 趋势解构 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 数字经济将由“赋能型”转向“嵌入型”，完成实体与虚拟的价值统合 | 虚拟经济跳脱出传统意义上的单纯服务模式，与实体经济深度交织，共同进化 | 数实孪生，新型生产结构对传统发展的再塑造<br>虚实融合从“应用阶段”迈向“深度嵌入阶段” |
| 金融体系将更深层次服务科技创新与实体产业升级，完成结构性优化 | 科技金融、绿色金融和普惠金融等发展更加成熟<br>金融资本投资的方向性与效率性进一步优化 | 资本回归实体向资本推动实体的演化 |
| 经济增长动力将更多来自虚实融合产生的新质生产力 | 建立在实体经济基础上的算法、数据等虚拟要素进一步带动新质生产力发展，以资本形态和实体产业结构的提升彰显新质生产力效应 | 新质生产力的科技创新<br>虚实两驱向虚实一体的转变 |

资料来源：作者根据相关资料整理。

“十五五”时期，实体经济和虚拟经济将在各自巩固传统优势的基础上，进一步走向深度融合，共同构建以新质生产力为核心的新型生产体系，这一进程将在贯穿资本形态、技术体系、产业结构、治理结构与经济运行逻辑的整体框架中，系统诠释出具有中国特色的虚实融合发展之道。因此，对“十五五”时期经济发展趋势的展望需跳脱出传统意义上的实体—虚拟二分发展视角，立足于中国式现代化的空间逻辑、产业逻辑、创新逻辑和制度逻辑的基础之上予以综合考虑。

## 五、未来与展望

习近平总书记指出：“进行顶层设计，需要深刻洞察世界发展大势，准确把握人民群众的共同愿望，深入探索经济社会发展规律，使制定的规划和政策体系体现时代性、把握规律性、富于创造性，做到远近结合、上下贯通、内容协调。”（习近平，2023）五年规划的成功实现，正是对这一要求的积极回应，作为在新时代中国历史背景下的战略性安排，五年规划以习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想为根本遵循，既立足于推进中国式现代化、增进全人类福祉的价值导向，又坚持以尊重和运用客观规律为基础，在历史发展的合规律性与合目的性相统一中积累了宝贵经验（中国社会科学院经济研究所，2025）。从历史演进的视角审视五年规划的治理效能，必须认识到其并非随心所欲地创造，而是建立在过往历史经验的基础上，对过往规划的接力探索，是对新的历史方位下发展战略的深刻诠释。历史经验表明，平衡好前后连续多个五年规划的接续性和变革性，对于国家战略落地落实和经济社会稳定发展至关重要（赵学军，2020）。“十五五”规划正是在“十四五”规划的基础上对中国经济发展进行的再探索，其在统摄区域协调、陆海协调、国内国际协调和实体虚拟协调这四大维度的框架下，对未来中国经济的发展走势指明战略方向、明确重点任务、规划实践路径。

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对上述四大协调维度开展探究的过程中，必须坚持以马克思主义“协调”思想为理论基础，从“生产力与生产关系相协调”和“社会再生产两大部类及其内部比例相协调”的经典原理出发，系统阐释对中国经济发展至关重要的四大协调维度。中国经济的伟大实践为其提供了丰富的现实场域和根本的检验标准。其中，习近平总书记关于发展规划的重要论述具有重大指导意义，体现了中国共产党对执政规律的深刻总结，是对社会主义发展规律认识的系统提炼，也是五年规划编制和工作实施的根本遵循，充分体现习近平经济思想理论与实践紧密结合的鲜明特质，必将推动中国特色社会主义政治经济学不断开拓新境界（中国社会科学院经济研究所，2025）。

编制和实施好“十五五”规划，对于全面落实党的二十大战略部署、推进中国式现代化具有重大意义。这要求我们必须超越传统意义上的发展视角，自觉立足中国式现代化的空间逻辑、产业逻辑、创新逻辑和制度逻辑进行综合考量。通过完整、准确、全面贯彻新发展理念，绘就“十五五”的未来蓝图，生动展现党的领导下中国特色社会主义制度的显著优势，为实现中华民族伟大复兴的中国梦提供坚实支撑。这一过程也必将推动构筑起中国自主的知识体系与实践范式，最终在理论认识上达到新高度，在实践发展中交出优异答卷。

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# Promoting Coordinated Economic Development: From the 14th to the 15th Five-Year Plan

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***Abstract:*** *Amid the once-in-a-century transformations unfolding in the new era, China's economic trajectory calls for a further strategic re-exploration built upon its existing foundations. While the 14th Five-Year Plan (FYP) period marked the inaugural stage of China's new journey toward fully building a modern socialist country, the 15th FYP period represents a critical phase for consolidating foundations and comprehensively deepening progress toward basically achieving socialist modernization. By synthesizing the achievements of the 14th FYP period, this paper offers a forward-looking analysis of the 15th FYP period, underscoring its transitional significance in linking past achievements with future goals. Guided by the New Development Concept of innovation, coordination, green development, openness, and sharing, this study provides an in-depth interpretation of coordinated development. It establishes a four-dimensional analytical framework encompassing regional coordination, land-sea coordination, domestic-international coordination, and real-virtual coordination to systematically examine the internal logic and overall trends of China's economic development. This inquiry not only provides a systematic theoretical synthesis of China's development experience but also serves as a practical test of its developmental path within a real-world context, offering both a theoretical basis and practical guidance for the country's future economic direction.*

***Keywords:*** *China's Economy; 14th Five-Year Plan; 15th Five-Year Plan; Coordinated Development*

JEL Classification Codes: R58; O10; P21; E00

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The 14th Five-Year Plan (FYP) period (2021-2025) marked the inaugural stage of China's new journey toward fully building a modern socialist country. In contrast, the 15th FYP period (2026-2030) represents a critical phase for laying a solid foundation for basically achieving socialist modernization by 2035 and advancing comprehensive, in-depth reforms. A systematic review of China's development outcomes during the 14th FYP period, combined with a forward-looking analysis of the 15th FYP period, underscores its transitional significance in linking past

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achievements with future goals. Under the strong leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, China will continue to adhere to the New Development Concept, foster a new pattern of development, and promote the balanced and coordinated development of the national economy during the 15th FYP period. Amid the once-in-a-century transformations unfolding in the new era, China's economic development presents new trends and opportunities alongside emerging contradictions and challenges. In response, General Secretary Xi Jinping first articulated the New Development Concept—comprising innovation, coordination, green development, openness, and sharing—at the Fifth Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee (2015). This concept clarifies China's developmental trajectory, strategic direction, and key priorities, profoundly addressing the fundamental question of "what kind of development to achieve and how to achieve it" in the new era. Among its five interrelated yet distinct dimensions, coordinated development is specifically dedicated to resolving the problem of unbalanced development. As a pivotal element in China's economic strategy, coordinated development—though formally codified in recent years—is deeply rooted in the practical explorations and theoretical accumulations of successive generations of the central collective leadership since 1949. It represents the distillation and sublimation of General Secretary Xi Jinping's governance experience. The evolution of this concept, progressing from the early vision of "weaker regions striving to take the lead in development" to the "Mountain-Sea Cooperation Project" and finally to "regional coordination and integration", reflects a clear historical logic and practical continuity (Ling, 2025). Therefore, firmly grasping "coordination" as the key driver of socio-economic progress is essential to effectively guiding China's development and ensuring its long-term stability and prosperity.

## 1. Regional Coordination: Achievements during the 14th FYP Period and Prospects for the 15th FYP Period

Amidst profound and complex changes in the international and domestic landscape during the 14th FYP period, various regions and departments in China have made concerted efforts under the strong leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core. Consequently, the primary objectives and tasks of the 14th FYP are completion with high-quality outcomes, marking a successful start to the new journey of fully building a modern socialist country by 2049. The 15th FYP period constitutes a pivotal five-year juncture for China, linking past achievements with future goals in the process of basically achieving socialist modernization. It represents a critical stage in advancing the great cause of building a strong nation and achieving national rejuvenation through Chinese modernization. Therefore, the scientific formulation and solid implementation of the 15th FYP are of paramount importance to the overall progress of China's modernization in the new era. Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, particularly Xi Jinping Thought on Economy, points out the correct direction and provides the fundamental guideline for the scientific formulation of the 15th FYP (Institute of Economics, CASS, 2025). As General Secretary Xi Jinping has pointed out, coordinated development is a valuable concept formed through the Party's long-term practice of leading the people in building socialism. It is an inherent requirement for sustained

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and healthy economic and social development, and a crucial principle for responding to evolving developmental circumstances and managing economic and social work (Editorial Group for *An Introduction to Xi Jinping Economic Thought*, 2025). Thus, the full implementation and application of the coordinated development concept serve as an essential methodology for China's economic and social construction. This study explores the dimensions of coordination through four lenses: regional coordination, land-sea coordination, domestic-international coordination, and real-virtual coordination. Among these, regional coordination stands as the core foundational project for constructing the new pattern of development.

Under the framework of the Chinese path to modernization, regional coordination is not merely a practical necessity for balanced economic growth, but a pivotal link in modernizing the structure of social reproduction. From the theoretical perspective of Marxist political economy, regional disparities stem from the uneven distribution of productive forces, resource endowments, industrial structures, and demographic patterns. While these imbalances are historical in nature, they can be adjusted through institutional and policy interventions. China's coordinated regional development has been a process of dynamic evolution. From the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949 to the pre-reform era before 1978, the Chinese government prioritized overcoming backward productive forces. Driven by the dual imperatives of national security and industrialization, China implemented a development strategy favoring the inland and emphasizing balanced distribution. Through the First FYP (1953-1957) and the Third Front Construction (1964-1980), industrialization was propelled into the central and western regions. Despite certain efficiency limitations, this approach fundamentally improved the previously extreme regional imbalances. Since the beginning of reform and opening-up in 1978, guided by the principle of "efficiency first" with economic construction as the core, China adopted a coastal-oriented strategy. Through the establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and open cities/regions, the eastern region took the lead in development, driving rapid national growth but also widening regional gaps. Entering the new era, as China's principal social contradiction shifted to that between "the people's growing needs for a better life and unbalanced and inadequate development," coordinated regional development was elevated to a national strategy. By continuously advancing major regional initiatives—including the Western Development, Northeast Revitalization, Rise of Central China, and the pioneering development of the Eastern Region—alongside strategic clusters such as the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Coordinated Development, the Yangtze River Economic Belt, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and the Chengdu-Chongqing Dual-City Economic Circle—a coordinated pattern of "four major plates and four major strategies" has gradually emerged. This framework supports more coordinated and balanced development, providing a solid foundation for building a moderately prosperous society in all respects and advancing Chinese modernization (Li & Huang, 2014). Overall, China's regional development has evolved from initial balanced development to unbalanced growth, and finally toward strategic coordination. In essence, regional coordination is a dimension formed upon the intrinsic unity of spatial structure and social reproduction, serving as a fundamental prerequisite for the smooth operation of social reproduction across China's vast territorial space.

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### 1.1 Major Provisions on Regional Coordinated Development in the Early Stage of the 14th FYP

*The Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development (2021–2025) and Long-Range Objectives through the Year 2035* (hereinafter referred to as the *Outline*) positions regional coordinated development at the strategic height of advancing China's socialist modernization in all respects. From the perspective of the overall modernization agenda, it identifies regional coordination as a "core foundational project" for building the new pattern of development. The *Outline* states that it is necessary to "deeply implement major regional strategies, the coordinated regional development strategy, and the functional zoning strategy; improve institutional mechanisms for coordinated regional development; and build a regional economic layout and a territorial spatial support system conducive to high-quality development". The main content concerning regional coordinated development as articulated in the 14th FYP is summarized in Table 1.

**TABLE 1. China's Regional Coordination Initiatives in the Early 14th FYP**

| Further implementing major regional strategies | Regional coordinated development strategy |
|---|---|
| Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region: Accelerate coordinated development | Western Region: Foster a new pattern in large-scale development |
| Yangtze River Delta: Elevate the level of integrated development | Central Region: Open up new prospects for the rise of the region |
| Yangtze River Economic Belt: Promote all-round development | Northeast China: Achieve new breakthroughs in full revitalization |
| Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area: Advance construction in a steady and prudent manner | Eastern Region: Accelerate modernization |
| Special-category Regions: Support targeted and differentiated development | |
| Yellow River Basin: Make solid progress in ecological conservation and high-quality development | |

Sources: Organized by the author based on pertinent sources.

### 1.2 Overall Development Outcomes in the Late Stage of the 14th FYP

*Recommendations of the CPC Central Committee for Formulating the 15th FYP for National Economic and Social Development* (hereinafter referred to as the *Recommendations*) state that regional coordinated development is an intrinsic requirement of Chinese modernization and fully affirms the implementation outcomes of the 14th FYP. The 14th FYP period marks the first FYP cycle after China completed the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects, thus achieving the First Centenary Goal (the centenary of the Communist Party of China in 2021). It is a period in which China, building on this great momentum, has embarked on a new journey toward fully building a modern socialist country in pursuit of its Second Centenary Goal. During this period, the quality of China's economic and social development continued to improve, with remarkable achievements made in six major areas: a new level of total economic output; significantly accelerated innovation-driven development and industrial upgrading; continuously enhanced coordination and balance between urban-rural and regional development; important progress in comprehensively deepening reform; a steadily improved level of opening-up; and the

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sustained rise in the quality of people's lives (Institute of Economics, CASS, 2025). China has achieved major progress in the field of regional coordinated development, with details shown in Tables 2, 3, and 4.

**TABLE 2. GDP Growth of the Four Major Regional Plates (2018-2024) (in 100 million yuan, %)**

| Year | Eastern region | Western region | Central region | Northeast | Nationwide |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 480364.36 | 188786.71 | 200973.08 | 47970.01 | 936010.1 |
| 2019 | 514573.4 | 205322.4 | 217551.9 | 50544.6 | 1005872.4 |
| 2020 | 530667.3 | 213367.1 | 220636.7 | 51267.5 | 1034867.6 |
| 2021 | 602041.9 | 238080.6 | 249177.9 | 56026.1 | 1173823.0 |
| 2022 | 627080.4 | 254117.6 | 260325.1 | 58003.4 | 1234029.4 |
| 2023 | 657909.5 | 268618.7 | 270552.3 | 60211.3 | 1294271.7 |
| 2024 | 693328.6 | 285661.9 | 283896.4 | 63450.8 | 1349083.5 |
| Average growth | 6.36% | 7.17% | 5.99% | 4.80% | 6.34% |

Sources: *China Statistical Yearbook*; provincial statistical yearbooks; and provincial statistical bulletins on national economic and social development.

Based on the data presented in Table 2, the state of regional coordination in China's economic development can be analyzed across three dimensions: trends, structure, and the degree of disparity.

First, regarding growth trends, all regions demonstrate a pattern of synchronized expansion. Between 2018 and 2024, China's eastern, western, central, and northeastern regions, along with the national economy, maintained sustained growth without significant contraction or prolonged stagnation. This indicates that the major regional plates collectively operated within an upward economic cycle during the observation period. China's national average growth rate stood at 6.34%(weighted average), with specific regional rates as follows: the eastern region at 6.36%, the western region at 7.17%, the central region at 5.99%, and the northeastern region at 4.80%. With overall growth rates concentrated ranging from 4% to 7%, no single region exhibited "imbalanced growth" or severe deviation from the national trajectory. This reflects the overall synchronicity and stability of regional economic development across the country.

Second, regarding growth differentials, China's regional performance exhibits a compensatory pattern characteristic of coordinated development. The western region's average growth rate (7.17%) exceeded both the eastern region (6.36%) and the national average (6.34%). This outperformance reflects the significant impetus provided by the Western Development Strategy, substantial infrastructure investments, and the strategic deployment of emerging sectors such as new energy. Consequently, relatively lagging regions have achieved a degree of "catch-up growth," narrowing the development gap through these higher growth rates. The central region's growth rate (5.99%) remained broadly in line with the national average, consistent with the objectives of the Rise of Central China strategy and underscoring the region's role as a vital hub for industrial relocation and a stabilizer for nationwide balanced development. Although the northeastern region recorded a lower growth rate (4.80%), it maintained steady expansion without a sharp decline. This suggests that Northeast Revitalization policies have successfully provided a strategic buffer, supporting regional economic stability even amidst structural transitions.

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Third, from the perspective of regional patterns, China's economic gradient structure displays signs of progressive optimization. The distribution of total economic output continues to adhere to the long-standing spatial hierarchy: led by the eastern region, followed in descending order by the central, western, and northeastern regions. This configuration reflects China's entrenched economic-geographic reality. Nevertheless, the comparatively rapid growth in the western region, together with steady expansion in the central region, has substantially reduced the risk of widening disparities driven by uneven growth rates. On this basis, regional differences can be seen to be gradually shifting from divergence in growth rates toward convergence in overall economic performance.

The preceding analysis demonstrates that China's national strategies for coordinated regional development—encompassing Western Development, the Rise of Central China, Northeast Revitalization, and the Eastern Region's innovation-driven leadership—have generated significant synergistic effects. Regional development in China is not a zero-sum game of "one region's gain being another's loss"; rather, it reflects a virtuous cycle where aggregate growth and differentiated compensatory mechanisms coexist, manifesting a high-level paradigm of coordinated development. As shown in Table 2, the data does not imply "absolute equality" across regions. Instead, it illustrates a trajectory toward enhanced regional equilibrium achieved within the framework of sustained national growth. This transition is characterized by the Western region's relatively accelerated growth, the narrowing dispersion of growth rates nationwide, and a stable structural framework. Collectively, these factors signify China's shift toward a more sophisticated and balanced regional economic landscape.

**TABLE 3. GDP of China's Major Regional Strategic Areas (2019-2024) (in 100 million yuan)**

| Year | Yangtze River Economic Belt | Yellow River Economic Belt | Beijing - Tianjin - Hebei | Yangtze River Delta | Greater Bay Area | Chengdu - Chongqing |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2019 | 455941.5 | 213644.7 | 86801.1 | 204735.4 | 139373.4 | 62368.6 |
| 2020 | 470960.9 | 218277.5 | 88525.4 | 212912.7 | 129644.0 | 68128.3 |
| 2021 | 532107.9 | 245822.9 | 100432.9 | 241043.4 | 144872.9 | 73919.2 |
| 2022 | 555233.0 | 263427.0 | 103342.6 | 251491.2 | 146658.3 | 77588.0 |
| 2023 | 584928.8 | 274709.9 | 108035.1 | 264552.3 | 161762.0 | 81986.7 |
| 2024 | 621025.8 | 289365.2 | 113751.1 | 280496.4 | 165533.0 | 87193.0 |

Sources: Statistical yearbooks of provinces and municipalities; statistical bulletins on national economic and social development issued by provinces and municipalities; *Monitoring Report on Economic Development of the Chengdu-Chongqing Economic Circle*.

**TABLE 4. Share of National GDP by Major Regional Strategy Areas (2019-2024) (%)**

| Year | Yangtze River Economic Belt | Yellow River Economic Belt | Beijing - Tianjin - Hebei | Yangtze River Delta | Greater Bay Area | Chengdu - Chongqing |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2019 | 45.33 | 21.24 | 8.63 | 20.35 | 13.86 | 6.20 |
| 2020 | 45.51 | 21.09 | 8.55 | 20.57 | 12.53 | 6.58 |
| 2021 | 45.33 | 20.94 | 8.56 | 20.53 | 12.34 | 6.30 |
| 2022 | 44.99 | 21.35 | 8.37 | 20.38 | 11.88 | 6.29 |
| 2023 | 45.19 | 21.23 | 8.35 | 20.44 | 12.50 | 6.33 |
| 2024 | 46.03 | 21.45 | 8.43 | 20.79 | 12.27 | 6.46 |

Sources: Statistical yearbooks of provinces and municipalities; statistical bulletins on national economic and social development issued by provinces and municipalities; *Monitoring Report on Economic Development of the Chengdu-Chongqing Economic Circle*.

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Based on the empirical evidence in Tables 3 and 4, China's regional economic coordination is examined across three dimensions: temporal trends, structural composition, and relative dynamics.

First, regarding overall trajectories, China's regional development is characterized by synchronized multi-regional growth, structural stability, and an incremental shift toward spatial equilibrium and optimization. Between 2019 and 2024, China's GDP continued to expand across all major regions, signaling an integrated national growth cycle rather than a fragmented state of localized expansion and peripheral decline. The regional shares of national output have remained remarkably consistent, with minimal volatility; this suggests the absence of a "zero-sum" resource drain, where a single region grows by disproportionately absorbing assets from its neighbors. By 2024, the spatial distribution of China's economic output maintained a stable configuration: the Yangtze River Economic Belt accounted for approximately 46%, the Yellow River Basin 21%, the Yangtze River Delta 21%, the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region 8.5%, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area) 12.7%, and the Chengdu-Chongqing Economic Circle 6.4%. Such persistence in relative shares underscores a balanced macroeconomic structure and indicates that China's regional economy is successfully resisting polarization, opting instead for a benign paradigm of stable, synergetic evolution.

Second, China's economic development continues to exhibit robust regional coordination across its key strategic sectors. The Yangtze River Economic Belt, acting as the nation's primary economic artery, has consistently fulfilled its regional radiation and spillover functions. Its share of national GDP has remained stable within the 45%-46% range, rebounding to 46.03% in 2024. This stability indicates that while the Yangtze River Economic Belt anchors the national economy, it has avoided excessive centralization, maintaining a dominant yet balanced role that catalyzes growth in adjacent regions. Similarly, the Yellow River Basin, a critical support zone for the central and western hinterlands, has seen its economic weight rise from 21.24% in 2019 to 21.45% in 2024. This upward trajectory suggests that the Yellow River National Strategy—which integrates energy security, ecological conservation, and industrial synergy—is yielding tangible results, effectively preventing the marginalization of central and western regions and strengthening its position within the national spatial layout. Regarding the major urban clusters, the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region has maintained a stable share of approximately 8.5% of national output. Its consistent growth suggests a controlled expansion of its regional centrality rather than a localized over-concentration. The Yangtze River Delta, as a world-class urban agglomeration, has entered a mature high-quality development phase while maintaining a strong momentum, with its national share stabilizing between 20% and 21%. This transition reflects a shift from a "speed-first" model to one of structural optimization and nationwide spillover. The Greater Bay Area demonstrated significant resilience against external shocks; after an initial contraction in its share (from 13.86% to 11.88%, and then back up to 12.27%), it has stabilized, consolidating its competitive advantages in innovation and high-level openness without exhibiting excessive polarization. Finally, the Chengdu-Chongqing Economic Circle serves as the most compelling evidence of coordinated development, with its national share rising steadily from 6.20% to 6.46%, effectively establishing itself as a new growth pole in China's west.

Third, from a dynamic perspective, China's regional economic landscape has moved beyond a binary "strong East, weak West" dichotomy, evolving into a sophisticated configuration

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characterized by gradient optimization and polycentric support. The three primary eastern growth engines—the Yangtze River Delta, the Greater Bay Area, and the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region—have maintained stable national output shares while deepening their internal integration. Crucially, this stability has not led to excessive concentration; rather, it reflects a maturation of regional development toward a more rational trajectory. Concurrently, strategic zones in the central and western regions—specifically the Yangtze River Economic Belt, the Yellow River Basin, and the Chengdu-Chongqing Economic Circle—have seen their economic weight ascend steadily. This shift is fostering a new pattern of development defined by "East-West synergy and coastal-inland linkage." In summary, between 2019 and 2024, China's regional economy established a coordinated development framework defined by "core stability, multi-polar support, gradient optimization, and synergetic advancement." While the developed eastern regions maintain high-level, stable growth, the strategic importance of the central and western regions has expanded, and emerging growth poles have continued to solidify their influence. The absence of severe spatial polarization or structural imbalance underscores the profound efficacy of China's major regional strategies in fostering a more resilient and equitable national economic layout.

### 1.3 Regional Coordination Trends during the 15th FYP Period

The *Recommendations* outline several pivotal strategic orientations: strengthening regional coordination, promoting interregional linkages, optimizing territorial spatial configurations, and advancing a new type of people-centered urbanization. These directives establish the fundamental path for China's coordinated economic and social development throughout the 15th FYP. This era represents a decisive acceleration phase in China's pursuit of comprehensive socialist modernization. Consequently, economic development must prioritize quality enhancement and efficiency gains to further consolidate the nation's economic, technological, and comprehensive national strength. Such advancements are essential to forging a robust material foundation for long-term objectives, including attaining the level of moderately developed countries, achieving high-level self-reliance and strength in science and technology, and establishing a modernized economic system (Institute of Economics, CASS, 2025). This trajectory necessitates the continued implementation of the new development concept, ensuring that the principle of coordination remains the primary guiding force for socio-economic progress. In this context, regional coordination is poised to undertake increasingly strategic roles in optimizing the layout of productive forces, strengthening the domestic circulation, improving the national innovation system, and facilitating common prosperity. The salient development trends and prospective outlooks for this period are summarized in Table 5.

China's regional coordination during the 15th FYP transcends mere policy adjustment; it represents a fundamental structural logic governing the spatial operations of the economic system. Within the framework of Marxist political economy, regional coordination is conceptualized as a critical constituent of social reproduction that facilitates high-quality development, optimal resource allocation, and a balanced proportional structure. Consequently, any prospective analysis of China's economic trends during this period must move beyond traditional regional development paradigms. Instead, it necessitates a systematic, holistic, and comprehensive evaluation anchored in the spatial, industrial, innovation, and institutional dimensions of the Chinese path to modernization.

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**TABLE 5. Trends and Prospects for China's Regional Coordinated Development in the 15th FYP**

| Trends and prospects | Main features (key indicators) | Mechanisms (strategic logic) |
|---|---|---|
| Towards a More Efficient Modernized Spatial Configuration | • Tri-Polar Growth: Yellow River Delta, Greater Bay Area, and Chengdu-Chongqing as national-level growth engines<br>• Strategic Hinterlands: Central and western regions as the "Second Tier" via industrial relocation and innovation capacity<br>• Revitalization: Northeast China further stabilizing its industrial base through smart manufacturing and green energy | From "convergent coordination" to "structural reconfiguration": Shift from simple catch-up growth toward systematic restructuring of spatial patterns |
| Deep Synergy Across Industrial, Innovation, and Supply Chains | • Complementarity: Eastern head-end advantages in industrial chains + central/western supporting capabilities in industrial chains<br>• Digital Integration: "Eastern Data, Western Computing" driving unified national computing power<br>• Networked Ecosystems: Cross-regional "innovation corridors" and manufacturing collaboration circles | Systematic integration: Formation of a nationwide "industry - innovation - logistics - data" synergistic framework as the inevitable outcome of structural chain realignment |
| More Balanced Urbanization and County-Level Economic Development | • Relocation Hubs: Small and medium-sized cities and county areas as key destinations for industrial relocation<br>• Factor Mobility: Enhanced two-way urban-rural resource flows<br>• Service Equity: Greater equalization of public services across regions | Domestic demand driver: County-level economies as a core force in expanding the internal circulation strategy |
| Sustained Coupling of Regional Coordination and Green Transition | • Eastern Lead: Building green supply chains and green foreign trade systems<br>• Central Focus: Developing green manufacturing and clean energy<br>• Western Base: Establishing large-scale clean energy bases<br>• Northeast Upgrading: Continuing transformation of old industrial bases | Scale shift: From localized green demonstrations to comprehensive nationwide structural greening |
| Spatial Restructuring Embedded in the Dual Circulation Framework | • Market Balance: More balanced domestic market structures<br>• Institutional Diffusion: Deep expansion of free-trade zone/port innovations<br>• Global Reach: Land-Sea New Corridors as new international opening channels | Diversified openness: Transition from coastal dominance to a multi-dimensional, multi-center framework—a necessary choice for building a secure, high-resilience open system |

Sources: Organized by the author based on pertinent sources.

## 2. Land-Sea Coordination: Achievements of the 14th FYP and Outlook for the 15th FYP

As previously established, the rigorous implementation and application of the "coordinated development" philosophy serve as a vital guarantee for the steady progression of China's socio-economic development. The strategic framework of coordinated development rests on four primary axes: regional coordination, land-sea linkage, domestic-international synergy, and the alignment of the real and virtual economies. Among these, land-sea coordination functions as both a critical strategic conduit and a foundational pillar of the "new pattern of development."

The construction of a maritime power aligns with the objective laws of China's development and conforms to the prevailing global trends, representing an inevitable choice for realizing the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. As a pivotal component of the New Development Concept, overall land-sea planning and coordination emphasizes the unified planning of two major systems—coastal terrestrial areas and the marine environment—encompassing

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resource utilization, economic development, environmental protection, ecological security, and regional policy. In practice, this coordination should adhere to the principle of tailoring measures to local conditions, adopting diverse forms to advance land-sea integration and promote high-quality, sustainable regional growth (Hao & Ni, 2020). The 18th CPC National Congress (2012) proposed to "enhance the capacity for marine resource development, developing the marine economy, protecting the marine ecological environment, resolutely safeguard national maritime rights and interests, and build China into a maritime power." This marked the national-level establishment of the strategic importance of marine development, fostering a firm conviction and awareness of utilizing marine resources to build a maritime power. *The Report to the 19th CPC National Congress* (2017) emphasized: "We will persist in overall land-sea planning and accelerate efforts to build China into a maritime power," signifying a continued deepening of the understanding of the ocean and the initiation of systematic efforts to promote land-sea complementarity and collaborative development, thereby driving the maritime power strategy from conceptual vision toward practical implementation. *The Report to the 20th CPC National Congress* (2022) further advocated for developing the marine economy and protecting the marine ecological environment to accelerate the building of a maritime power, underscoring that marine economic development must prioritize ecological protection under the philosophy of sustainable development. Most recently, the Fourth Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee (October 2025), stated in the *Recommendations*: "We should pursue coordinated land and marine development, increase the capacity for sea management, advance high-quality development of the marine economy, and step up efforts to build China into a strong maritime country." This provides a clear orientation for marine development during the 15th FYP and beyond, while identifying the key focal points for the advancement of the maritime power strategy.

From a theoretical perspective, land-sea coordination is essentially a concrete embodiment of the "modernization of circulation structures." Within the framework of Marxist political economy, circulation time constitutes an integral component of capital turnover time, while the velocity of capital turnover directly determines the capacity for valorization of the total social capital. Transport corridors and port systems serve as the physical support for the operation of production and trade networks. Whether land-sea conduits remain unobstructed and whether the allocation of land-sea factors is synergistic not only bears upon the level and scope of a nation's opening-up, but also profoundly influences the formation of the unified national market and the operational efficiency of the "dual circulation" new development pattern. Consequently, land-sea coordination carries profound spatial significance and embodies a deep-seated economic logic and developmental rationality.

### 2.1 Land-Sea Coordination Initiatives during the Early Stage of the 14th FYP

From the strategic perspective of accelerating China's development as a maritime power, the *Outline* identifies land-sea coordination as a pivotal initiative for constructing the "new pattern of development." The *Outline* specifically calls for "actively expanding the scope of marine economic development". The primary strategic arrangements and policy measures concerning land-sea coordinated development are summarized in Table 6.

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**TABLE 6. China's Key Land-Sea Coordination Initiatives during the Early 14th FYP**

| Strategic themes | Key policy objectives | Implementation measures and actions |
|---|---|---|
| Unimpeded domestic circulation | Strengthening the support function of the circulation system | • Develop railway express freight products, such as high-speed rail (HSR) express freight<br>• Strengthen the construction of international air cargo capacity and improve the global competitiveness of international maritime shipping |
| Expanding the scope of the marine economy | Building a modern marine industrial system | • Establish high-quality marine economic development demonstration zones and specialized marine industrial clusters<br>• Comprehensively improve the development levels of the Northern, Eastern, and Southern Marine Economic Circles<br>• Utilize the coastal economic belt as a support to deepen maritime cooperation with neighboring countries |
| | Deepening participation in global ocean governance | • Proactively develop "Blue Partnerships" and engage deeply in the formulation and implementation of international maritime governance mechanisms and rules<br>• Promote the construction of a just and reasonable international maritime order and foster a Maritime Community with a Shared Future<br>• Participate in pragmatic Arctic cooperation and construct the "Polar Silk Road"; enhance capacities for the protection and utilization of the Antarctic<br>• Strengthen situational analysis, risk prevention, and legal efforts; bolster maritime judicial construction to resolutely safeguard national maritime rights and interests<br>• Orderly advance the legislation of the Basic Maritime Law |
| High-quality "Belt and Road" development | Advancing infrastructure interconnectivity | • Promote "Four-in-One" connectivity across land, sea, air, and cyberspace<br>• Use the "Six Corridors, Six Routes, Multi-Country, and Multi-Port" as the basic framework to build economic corridors led by the New Eurasian Land Bridge<br>• Construct the new international land-sea trade corridor |

Sources: Organized by the author based on pertinent sources.

### 2.2 Performance Assessment of Key Indicators during the Late 14th FYP

The 14th FYP represents the inaugural planning phase following China's transition from achieving a moderately prosperous society (*Xiaokang*) and the First Centenary Goal—aimed at eradicating absolute poverty and completing the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects by the centenary of the CPC in 2021—to embarking on a new journey toward comprehensive socialist modernization and the Second Centenary Goal—focused on building a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious, and beautiful by the centenary of the People's Republic of China in 2049. Throughout this period, China has seen sustained enhancement in the quality of its socio-economic development. Crucially, the guiding philosophy of "land-sea coordination" has undergone a fundamental evolution, shifting from an project-based thinking centered on infrastructure projects—such as road and port construction—toward a structural logic anchored in the "modernization of circulation systems." This paradigm shift prioritizes the network properties of corridors, the agglomeration effects of transport hubs, and the synergistic integration of systems. Such an evolution underscores the important role of the "coordination" principle in the development of land-sea conduits. The specific developmental achievements during this period are detailed in Tables 7, 8, 9 and 10.

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**TABLE 7. China's Gross Ocean Product and Share (2020-2024)**

| Year | GDP (in 100 million yuan) | Marine industry (in 100 million yuan) | Share (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2020 | 1034867.6 | 80010 | 7.73 |
| 2021 | 1173823 | 90385 | 7.70 |
| 2022 | 1234029.4 | 94628 | 7.67 |
| 2023 | 1294271.7 | 99125 | 7.66 |
| 2024 | 1349083.5 | 105438 | 7.82 |

Source: *China Statistical Yearbook*; Marine Statistical Bulletin. Same to Table 8, 9 and 10.

**TABLE 8. Output Value of China's Primary Marine Industry and Share (2020-2024)**

| Year | Domestic primary industry (in 100 million yuan) | Marine primary industry (in 100 million yuan) | Share of marine primary industry (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2020 | 78030.9 | 3920.49 | 5.02 |
| 2021 | 83216.5 | 4157.71 | 5.00 |
| 2022 | 88207.0 | 4352.888 | 4.93 |
| 2023 | 89169.1 | 4658.875 | 5.22 |
| 2024 | 91413.9 | 4850.148 | 5.31 |

**TABLE 9. Output Value of the Secondary Marine Industry and Share (2020-2024)**

| Year | China's secondary industry (in 100 million yuan) | Marine secondary industry (in 100 million yuan) | Share of marine secondary industry (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2020 | 381985.8 | 26723.34 | 7.00 |
| 2021 | 447138.2 | 31273.21 | 6.99 |
| 2022 | 467629.6 | 34539.22 | 7.39 |
| 2023 | 475936.1 | 35784.125 | 7.52 |
| 2024 | 492087.1 | 37746.804 | 7.67 |

**TABLE 10. Output Value of the Tertiary Marine Industry and Share (2020-2024)**

| Year | China's tertiary industry (in 100 million yuan) | Marine tertiary industry (in 100 million yuan) | Share of marine tertiary industry (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2020 | 574850.9 | 49366.17 | 8.59 |
| 2021 | 643468.4 | 54954.08 | 8.54 |
| 2022 | 678192.7 | 55735.892 | 8.22 |
| 2023 | 729166.5 | 58682 | 8.05 |
| 2024 | 765582.5 | 62841.048 | 8.21 |

Based on the empirical evidence presented in Tables 7 through 10, the land-sea coordination of China's economic development can be analyzed across three distinct dimensions: aggregate scale, structural composition, and relational synergy.

First, regarding aggregate growth, China's terrestrial and marine economies exhibit a clear trajectory of synchronized expansion. Data indicate that from 2020 to 2024, China's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) experienced steady growth, rising from approximately 103 trillion

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yuan to 134 trillion yuan. Concurrently, the Gross Marine Product (GMP) followed a similar upward trend, increasing from approximately 8 trillion yuan to 10.5 trillion yuan. Furthermore, both the three major domestic industries and their maritime counterparts achieved year-on-year scale expansions. This trend suggests that China's economic momentum is not exclusively land-dependent; rather, the terrestrial and maritime economies are expanding in parallel and moving in the same strategic direction. This demonstrates a high degree of aggregate-level synergy between land and sea sectors in terms of their overall development scale.

Second, from the perspective of structural proportions, the strategic position of China's marine economy within the national economy has steadily improved. With the Gross Marine Product (GMP) consistently accounting for 7.6%-7.9% of GDP, the maritime sector has not been marginalized amidst overall economic expansion, instead maintaining strong structural stability. At the same time, the marine economy has maintained strong momentum, with continued structural upgrading and steady improvements in quality. The primary marine sector—including marine fisheries and modern marine ranching—has remained stable and, in coordination with terrestrial agriculture, contributes to safeguarding food security and resource supply. The secondary marine sector, encompassing marine equipment manufacturing, offshore engineering, and maritime energy, has regained dynamism, developing complementary and integrated industrial chains with land-based manufacturing and providing sustained support for industrial growth. The tertiary marine sector—covering port logistics, maritime transport, marine tourism, and marine information services—has continued to expand, working in tandem with land-based services to foster a modern service system and promote the integrated upgrading of land-sea service industries.

Third, regarding the coordination landscape, China's terrestrial and marine economies exhibit developmental characteristics defined by "synergistic advancement and enhanced resilience." Typically, an imbalance between land and sea development would manifest as a contraction of the marine economy or significant volatility in its relative share. However, the data indicate that China's terrestrial and marine economic scales have expanded in parallel, with the marine sector's proportion remaining relatively stable and demonstrating a clear recovery trend following periodic fluctuations. This evidence suggests that land-sea equilibrium has been consistently given priority in resource allocation, industrial layout, and policy orientation. The overall trajectory of the three major marine industries further reflects the sector's independent recovery capacity and robust strategic resilience, fostering functional complementarity and shared risk mitigation with the terrestrial economy. In summary, while China's terrestrial economy continues to strengthen, the marine economy has achieved synchronized expansion and a steady rise in its functional role. This reflects a development trajectory characterized by "overall land-sea planning and coordinated advancement," underscoring the positive outcomes of land-sea coordinated development during the 14th FYP.

### 2.3 Strategic Trends in Land-Sea Coordinated Development during the 15th FYP

The *Recommendations* states, "We should pursue coordinated land and marine development, increase the capacity for sea management, advance high-quality development of the marine economy, and step up efforts to build China into a strong maritime country." In this strategic

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context, the concept of a "region" encompasses both terrestrial and marine spaces, providing an important analytical foundation for grasping the overall trajectory of coordinated socio-economic development during the 15th FYP period (Institute of Economics, CASS, 2025). During this period, China's economic development will prioritize improvements in quality and efficiency, while continuously strengthening the nation's economic strength, technological capabilities, and overall national power. These efforts aim to consolidate the material foundation for achieving the broader objectives of reaching the level of moderately developed countries, attaining high-level technological self-reliance, and establishing a modern economic system. Achieving these goals requires continued adherence to the New Development Concept and giving full play to the pivotal role of "coordination" in socio-economic development. As the 15th FYP marks a critical acceleration stage in China's comprehensive drive toward socialist modernization, the functional role of land-sea coordination will be further elevated—from a "foundational project" to a "strategic platform" and a "global network node." This shift is expected to promote structural optimization and reconfiguration of the national land-sea development pattern. The specific development trends and future prospects can be broadly summarized in Table 11.

**TABLE 11. Trends and Prospects for Land-Sea Coordinated Development in the 15th FYP**

| Strategic trends | Key manifestations | Underlying logic |
|---|---|---|
| From a "major transport country" to a "leading transport power": The corridor system will transition from quantitative expansion to a qualitative leap | • Improving the intelligence, green development, and resilience of the integrated transport network<br>• Further development of smart ports, multimodal transport, integrated hubs, and fully automated terminals<br>• Increasingly highlighting advantages such as time precision and low comprehensive costs | • Emphasis on the operational efficiency of the entire corridor network<br>• Transitioning from "physical connectivity" to "digital connectivity" and "institutional connectivity" |
| The New Western Land-Sea Corridor (NWLSC) as a pivotal axis for national spatial restructuring | • Interconnecting the Chengdu-Chongqing Economic Circle, the Overland Silk Road, and the China-Europe Railway Express via the NWLSC<br>• Central and western regions transforming from traditional "inland hinterlands" into new hubs of opening-up<br>• Formation of ribbon-like national-level growth poles and open highlands along corridors | • Following the spatial evolution path: Corridor — Node — Network — Region<br>• Following the progressive logic: "Corridor — Hub — Industry — New Economic Belt" |
| Deep coupling of land-sea coordination with "Dual Circulation," playing a vital role in stabilizing foreign trade, optimizing domestic demand, and structural adjustment | • Adjusting corridor systems to provide a larger spatial reach for domestic demand expansion<br>• Developing diversified international corridors to mitigate geopolitical risks and external shocks while strengthening foreign trade resilience | • Positioning land-sea coordination as shared public infrastructure for both domestic and international circulation<br>• Shifting the bearing capacity objective from being "outward-oriented" to "balancing internal and external needs" |
| Land-sea coordination as a strategic support for China's participation in global supply chain restructuring | • Corridor restructuring enabling a strategic positioning for China's deep participation in global value chains.<br>• Diversified land-sea corridors making China the core link in globalized connectivity | • Evolution from a traditional "global factory" to a pivotal link in the global "supply chain — value chain" |
| The spatial upgrading and value chain embedding of land-sea coordination | • Upgrading land-sea linkage from "transport corridors" to a "value chain strategy"<br>• All-around support for regional coordination, domestic-international coordination, and real-virtual coordination | • Land-sea linkage upgrading from "transport corridors" to a "value chain strategy," providing all-around support for multidimensional coordination |

Sources: Organized by the author based on pertinent sources.

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During the 15th FYP period, China's land-sea coordination relates not only to transport corridor construction but, more fundamentally, to the modernization process of the production-circulation-reproduction system. It manifests as a structural leap from a "coastal, outward-oriented growth model" toward a new developmental configuration characterized by "national integration, multi-channel openness, and high-resilience supply chains." Accordingly, the outlook for economic development trends during this period requires stepping outside the traditional land-sea binary analytical framework. It must be grounded in a profound consideration of the spatial, industrial, innovation, and institutional logics of the Chinese path to modernization.

## 3. Domestic-International Coordination: Achievements in the 14th FYP Period and Prospects for the 15th FYP Period

President Xi Jinping has pointed out that the domestic circulation serving as the mainstay and the mutual reinforcement of domestic and international circulations constitute a dialectical unity. Whether in coordinating development and security or in participating in international competition and cooperation, the domestic and international circulations promote one another and cannot be neglected or emphasized at the expense of the other (Shi, 2023). On the one hand, it is essential to be grounded in the domestic circulation and leverage comparative advantages, using the domestic circulation to attract global factors of production. This serves to not only satisfy domestic demand but also elevate the level of industrial-technological development, while strengthening China's discourse power in global industrial, supply, and innovation chains. On the other hand, we must more effectively utilize both domestic and international markets and resources to strengthen the influence and driving force of the domestic circulation on the international circulation. This involves expanding high-level opening-up and attracting and clustering high-quality global resources such as capital, technology, and talent. By leveraging the domestic cycle to catalyze international engagement, and utilizing open international cooperation to reinforce the domestic sphere, China can significantly enhance the efficiency and quality of its internal circulation. This reinforces the linkage effect between domestic and international markets and resources, enabling the domestic and international circulations to reinforce each other (Editorial Group for *An Introduction to Xi Jinping Economic Thought*, 2025). This requires promoting the coordinated development of domestic and international dimensions at a deeper level and across broader scales. From the perspective of social reproduction theory in Marxist political economy, the domestic and international markets constitute the two fundamental spaces for the realization of value, jointly determining the scale boundary of social reproduction and the sources of economic growth. Marx (1975) noted: "The world market is the foundation and the condition of existence of the capitalist mode of production." The realization of value in any economy depends on both the robustness of its internal market structure and the expansibility of its external market. In the context of China's economic development in the new era, "domestic-international coordination" represents the contemporary practice and innovative development of this classic theory. By coordinating the expansion of domestic demand and the optimization of external demand, and constructing a new development pattern of "dual circulation," China aims to enhance the coordination between

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domestic and international development, thereby achieving a higher level of social reproduction efficiency and a deeper level of security and resilience.

### 3.1 Domestic-International Coordination Initiatives in the Early Stage of the 14th FYP

Proceeding from the strategic heights of "building a robust domestic market and fostering a new pattern of development" and "promoting high-standard opening up and creating new horizons for mutually beneficial cooperation," the *Outline* accords a pivotal position to domestic-international coordination in promoting China's high-quality economic development. The primary content regarding domestic-international coordination as outlined in this framework is summarized in Table 12.

**TABLE 12. Primary Content Regarding Domestic-International Coordination in the Early 14th FYP Period**

| Strategic pillar | Core initiative | Key policy measures and objectives |
|---|---|---|
| Forming a strong domestic market and constructing a new development pattern | Strengthening the supporting role of the circulation system | Accelerate the construction of a unified national market; optimize the market environment by aligning with international advanced rules and best practices; Promote the coordination and unification of standards, rules, and policies across different regions and industries; Effectively dismantle local protectionism, sectoral monopolies, and market fragmentation |
| Promoting the mutual reinforcement of domestic and international circulation | Promoting domestic and international dual circulation | Synergistically advance the development of a strong domestic market and a leading trading nation, grounded in domestic circulation; Build a powerful magnet for global production factors; Promote the coordinated development of domestic and external demand, imports and exports, and two-way investment; Accelerate the cultivation of new competitive advantages in international cooperation and competition |
| Developing a new system for a higher-level open economy | Enhancing the functions of opening-up platforms | Coordinate the development of various opening-up platforms to achieve new heights of openness, marked by higher standards, a world-class business climate, and stronger spillover effects |
| | | Steadily advance the development of the Hainan Free Trade Port; leverage "zero-tariff" policies for trade in goods to facilitate the initial establishment of a policy and institutional framework for a free trade port with Chinese characteristics |

Sources: Organized by the author based on pertinent sources.

### 3.2 Summary of Overall Achievements in Key Indicators Toward the Conclusion of the 14th FYP

The *Recommendations* emphasize "building a strong domestic market and fostering a new pattern of development" and "promoting high-standard opening up and creating new horizons for mutually beneficial cooperation," while fully affirming the implementation achievements of the 14th FYP. The 14th FYP represents the inaugural planning stage for China to embark on a new journey to comprehensively build a modern socialist country and marching toward the Second Centenary Goal, following the nation's accomplishment of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects and the realization of the First Centenary Goal in 2021. During this period, "domestic-international coordination" effectively consolidated and enhanced the structural resilience of China's economic development by continuously expanding the scale of the domestic market and deeply optimizing the quality of participation in the international division of labor; specific details are presented in Tables 13 and 14 and Figure 1.

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**TABLE 13. Total Trade Volume and Proportion of Primary Products in China's Imports and Exports (2019-2024)**

| Year | Total exports (in 100 million yuan) | Total imports (in 100 million yuan) | Export share (%) | Import share (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2019 | 9232.95 | 50294.76 | 15.51 | 84.49 |
| 2020 | 8014.80 | 47560.57 | 14.42 | 85.58 |
| 2021 | 9057.64 | 63104.59 | 12.55 | 87.45 |
| 2022 | 11290.75 | 72583.34 | 13.46 | 86.54 |
| 2023 | 11538.11 | 76351.76 | 13.13 | 86.87 |
| 2024 | 11438.25 | 75513.10 | 13.15 | 86.85 |

Source: *China Statistical Yearbook*.

**TABLE 14. Total Trade Volume and Proportion of Manufactured Goods in China's Imports and Exports (2019-2024)**

| Year | Total exports (in 100 million yuan) | Total imports (in 100 million yuan) | Export share (%) | Import share (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2019 | 163140.69 | 92958.93 | 63.70 | 36.30 |
| 2020 | 171264.06 | 95375.82 | 64.23 | 35.77 |
| 2021 | 208229.74 | 110529.71 | 65.33 | 34.67 |
| 2022 | 226120.78 | 108016.72 | 67.67 | 32.33 |
| 2023 | 226118.26 | 103510.99 | 68.60 | 31.40 |
| 2024 | 243004.88 | 108277.68 | 69.18 | 30.82 |

Source: *China Statistical Yearbook*.

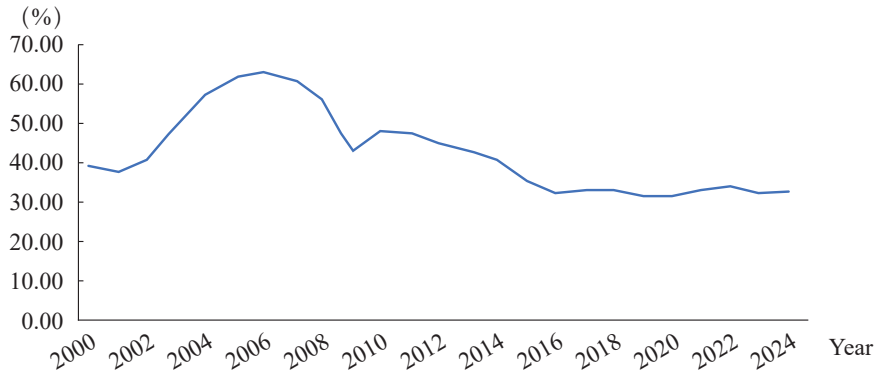


**Fig. 1. Foreign Trade Dependence Ratio (2020-2024)**

Sources: *China Statistical Yearbook*.

Integrating the data from Tables 13 and 14 with the foreign trade dependence ratio shown in Figure 1, the domestic-international coordination of China's economic development can be analyzed across three dimensions: trade structure, import-export relations, and functional division of labor:

First, in terms of trade structure, international circulation and domestic industrial upgrading exhibit a synergistic and mutually reinforcing trend. Data from Table 13 (primary products) and Table 14 (manufactured goods) indicate that the export share of primary products has shown an overall downward trend (from 15.51% to 13.15%), signaling China's gradual transition away

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from a reliance on resource-based and low-value-added export models. During the same period, the export share of manufactured goods remained at a consistently high level between 63% and 70%, eventually rising to 69.18%, which demonstrates the sustained enhancement of China's comparative advantages in the manufacturing sector. This structural shift indicates that China's mode of participation in the international division of labor has shifted from a reliance on primary products toward a trade model led by high-value-added manufactured goods, reflecting the dynamic coordination between domestic industrial upgrading and international trade structure optimization.

Second, from the perspective of import-export relations, China has focused on enhancing economic autonomy and security while opening wider to the outside world. The import share of primary products has remained stable between 84% and 88% (shifting from 84.49% to 86.85%), indicating that China maintains a rational level of openness regarding food, energy, and resource-based products, while gradually strengthening domestic supply and security safeguard capabilities. Meanwhile, the import share of manufactured goods has steadily declined from approximately 36% to around 30%. This trend reflects, on the one hand, the continuous enhancement of China's domestic manufacturing supply capabilities and the steady improvement of its industrial chain autonomy; on the other hand, the continued import of a significant volume of advanced technological equipment and key components demonstrates China's proactive stance in consistently absorbing global innovation factors through wider opening-up. Such adjustments in the import-export structure reflect the gradual formation of a coordinated domestic-international resource allocation mechanism characterized by "controllable dependence and dynamic balance" within the process of balancing openness and security. The domestic and international circulations have transitioned from "parallel operation" to deep "coupling" and mutual embedding. By leveraging platforms such as Pilot Free Trade Zones and Free Trade Ports, the in-depth linkages between domestic and international industrial chains have been continuously strengthened, resulting in a pattern of coordinated domestic-international development characterized by high-level connectivity and synergistic symbiosis.

Third, with respect to the functional division of labor, a benign interaction between domestic and external demand has been realized under the new development pattern of "dual circulation." As illustrated by the preceding figures and tables, China participates in global market competition by exporting internationally competitive manufactured goods. While benefiting from technology diffusion, economies of scale, and foreign exchange earnings, China also effectively compensates for stage-related shortcomings in its domestic resource endowments and industrial system through the moderate import of primary products and key manufactured goods. This has formed an interactive pattern where "domestic circulation is the mainstay, with international circulation reinforcing domestic circulation," thereby creating a coordinated development closed-loop comprising "domestic industrial upgrading - international trade structure optimization - enhanced domestic economic security." In summary, during the 14th FYP, China has not only maintained a pattern of mutually beneficial opening-up but has also achieved synergistic progress and structural coordination between domestic economic development and international economic engagement under the new development pattern of "dual circulation".

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### 3.3 Trends in Domestic-International Coordinated Development During the 15th FYP

The *Recommendations* call for the diversification of markets and the integration of domestic and foreign trade, thereby further clarifying the strategic orientation and core tenets of a new model for domestic-international coordination. "China's inland regions, in advancing opening-up, have consistently pursued high-level opening-up and actively participated in global economic governance and regional cooperation, thereby enhancing their international competitiveness and influence" (Institute of Economics, CASS, 2025). Against this backdrop, President Xi Jinping pointed out that, standing at a new historical starting point, achieving the "Two Centenary Goals" and realizing the Chinese dream of national rejuvenation require adapting to new trends in economic globalization, accurately assessing changes in the international landscape, and deeply understanding new domestic requirements for reform and development. It is therefore necessary to take more proactive and effective actions to advance higher-level opening-up, accelerate the implementation of the free trade zone strategy, and expedite the establishment of a new open economic system. Through taking the initiative in opening-up, China seeks to gain the initiative in economic development and secure the initiative in international competition[1,2]. During the 15th FYP, China's economic development will focus on improving quality and efficiency, while further strengthening economic strength, scientific and technological strength, and overall national strength, thereby laying a solid material foundation for reaching the level of moderately developed countries, achieving high-level scientific and technological self-reliance and strength, and building a modern economic system (Institute of Economics, CASS, 2025). This requires continued adherence to the new development philosophy, with coordination playing an important role in economic and social development. As China enters a critical acceleration phase in comprehensively building a modern socialist country during the 15th FYP, domestic-international coordination will play an increasingly important and sustained role in promoting high-quality economic development. The main development trends and future prospects can be summarized in several aspects, as shown in Table 15.

During the 15th FYP period, coordinated development of domestic and international circulation will enhance the endogenous driving forces and reliability of domestic circulation, while international circulation will continue to expand in both breadth and depth. Through their deepened integration, the two circulations will jointly enhance systemic security and long-term resilience of China's economic development, ultimately advancing a spatially integrated dual-structure development pattern. Accordingly, any prospective analysis of China's economic development trends in the 15th FYP period must transcend the conventional domestic-international dichotomy. Instead, analysis must be situated within the broader framework of the Chinese path to modernization, and grounded in its interrelated spatial logic, industrial logic, innovation logic, and institutional logic.

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[1] Chen Baosheng, "Accelerating the Transition from a Large Economy to a Strong Economy: An In-Depth Study of Xi Jinping's Economic Strategic Thought," October 15, 2014, http://finance.people.com.cn/n/2014/1015/c1004-25835167.html.

[2] Wang Wentao, "Expanding High-Level Opening-Up," December 8, 2025, https://www.ccps.gov.cn/xxwx/202512/t20251208_169437.shtml.

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**TABLE 15. Domestic-International Coordinated Development in the 15th FYP: Trends and Prospects**

| Development trends and prospects | Specific manifestations | Trends |
|---|---|---|
| Domestic circulation as the core of long-term stable economic growth | Advancement of a unified national market toward a world-class mega-market<br>Further unleashing the effects of technological innovation and new quality productive forces (NQPF)<br>A more scientifically structured and rationalized circulation system | Innovation effects of NQPF<br>Patient capital supporting long-cycle growth<br>Improved structural coordination |
| International circulation with greater emphasis on institutional opening-up and strategic supply chain security | Institutional opening-up becoming a central focus, e.g., rules, standards, and digital governance<br>Enhanced autonomy and resilience of global supply chains<br>The Belt and Road Initiative entering a deeper stage of high-quality development | Reproduction within the framework of security<br>Transition from scale expansion to strategic opening-up |
| Dual circulation advancing toward higher-level coordinated integration | Integration of domestic and international markets, with value inter-embedding as an underlying logic<br>Further coordinated optimization of domestic and international industrial chains, exhibiting a "chain-network integration" trend<br>Domestic and international scientific and technological development progressively overcoming blockades and entering an interactive evolutionary stage | Evolution of cooperation modes driven by a mutual-benefit value concept<br>Strengthened integration in response to global environmental changes<br>Further deepening of a community with a shared future for mankind |

Sources: Organized by the author based on pertinent sources.

## 4. The Achievements of Real-Virtual Coordination during the 14th FYP and Prospects for the 15th FYP

The coordinated development of the real economy and the virtual economy is not a peripheral issue in economic development; rather, it constitutes an overarching structural framework that permeates the forms of capital, technological systems, industrial structure, governance architecture, and the operational logic of the economy as a whole. From the perspective of Marxist political economy, the "real economy" and the "virtual economy" represent distinct external manifestations of capital at different stages and in different forms within the circuit of capital and the process of capital valorization. The expansion of virtual capital must ultimately rest upon the production of real surplus value in the real economy. Once detached from the value foundation created by the real economy, the self-expansion of virtual capital may generate distortions in capital accumulation and potentially give rise to systemic economic crises. Accordingly, the proportional relationship between real capital and virtual capital, together with their structural coordination and operational logic, constitutes a decisive condition for the stability of social reproduction in modern economies. Entering the new era, China's economy has transitioned from a phase of high-speed growth to one of high-quality development. Meanwhile, the digital economy has expanded rapidly, the financial system has undergone deepening transformation, and the forms of capital have become increasingly diversified and advanced. Within this broader structural transformation, achieving coordinated development between the real and virtual economies has emerged as a central proposition bearing directly on China's long-term economic stability and its increasing capacity for innovation. The relationship between the real and virtual economies thus reflects the intrinsic soundness and risk-resilience of an economic system and serves as an important indicator of whether a modern economic system can operate in a stable and sustainable manner.

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### 4.1 Major Policy Arrangements Concerning Real-Virtual Coordination in the Early Stage of the 14th FYP

Grounded in the strategic imperative of "accelerating digital development and building a digital China," the *Outline* positions the coordination between the real economy and the virtual economy as a critical component in advancing high-quality economic development. The principal policy arrangements deployed in the early stage of the 14th FYP that relate to the coordinated development of the real and virtual economies are presented in Table 16.

**TABLE 16. Major Policy Arrangements Related to Real-Virtual Coordinated Development in the Early Stage of the 14th FYP**

| Policy domain | Key initiative | Core policy content |
|---|---|---|
| Enhancing digital government development | Strengthening public data openness and sharing | Establish a robust national public data resource system; ensure public data security; and promote the cross-departmental, cross-level, and cross-regional aggregation, integration, and in-depth utilization of data |
| Improving systems and mechanisms for scientific and technological innovation (STI) | Proactively promoting open cooperation in science and technology | Implement a more open, inclusive, and mutually beneficial international STI cooperation strategy, and integrate more proactively into global innovation networks |
| Fostering a sound digital ecosystem | Establishing and improving rules for the data factor market | Strengthen data security assessment mechanisms and promote the safe and orderly cross-border flow of data. |
| | Strengthening cybersecurity protection | Advance international exchanges and cooperation in cyberspace; promote the formulation of international rules for the digital domain and cyberspace through the United Nations as the primary channel, based on the principles of the UN Charter |

Sources: Organized by the author based on pertinent sources.

### 4.2 Overall Development Outcomes Reflected in Key Indicators in the Late Stage of the 14th FYP

The *Recommendations* emphasize that "We should keep our focus on the real economy" and "advance the Digital China initiative," while fully affirming the implementation achievements of the 14th FYP. Throughout this period, the quality of China's economic and social development has steadily improved. The real economy faced an imperative for renewed innovation and redevelopment, aimed at unleashing NQPF through systemic innovation and transformation. This shift is designed to fully harness the creative effects of new production modes while mitigating their potential disruptive impacts, thereby breaking the "lock-in effect" of traditional modes and transitioning from path dependence to path creation. Consequently, this process facilitates the formation of a more inclusive institutional environment and growth model (Institute of Economics, CASS, 2025). During the 14th FYP, China achieved significant progress in "real-virtual coordination." Financial resources were increasingly channeled into the real economy, leading to a more rational capital structure. The Chinese economy exhibited a positive shift from "capital deviating from the real economy" to "capital returning to the real economy," effectively easing the structural tensions between the real and virtual sectors. Furthermore, a deeper structural integration between technological innovation and capital forms was realized. The relationship between the real and virtual economies evolved from "explicit friction" to "effective mitigation," characterized by increasingly distinct boundaries and more coordinated functional interactions. Specific outcomes are detailed in Table 17 and Figures 2, 3, and 4.

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**TABLE 17. Development Indicators of China's Real and Virtual Economies (2019-2024)**

| Year | Total investment in fixed assets (100 million yuan) | Stock of social financing (100 million yuan) | Number of patent applications |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2019 | 435428 | 2514071 | 4195104 |
| 2020 | 446921 | 2847526 | 5016030 |
| 2021 | 468559 | 3141163 | 5060312 |
| 2022 | 491295 | 3442180 | 5186407 |
| 2023 | 505066 | 3780839 | 5383449 |
| 2024 | 520916 | 4083375 | 5653429 |

Source: *China Statistical Yearbook*.

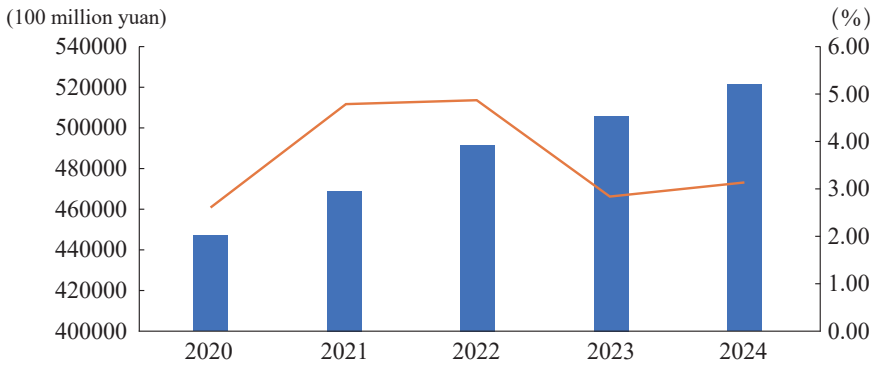


**Fig. 2. Total Investment in Fixed Assets and Its Growth Rate (2020-2024)**

Sources: *China Fixed Asset Investment Statistical Yearbook*. Same to Fig.3 and Fig.4.

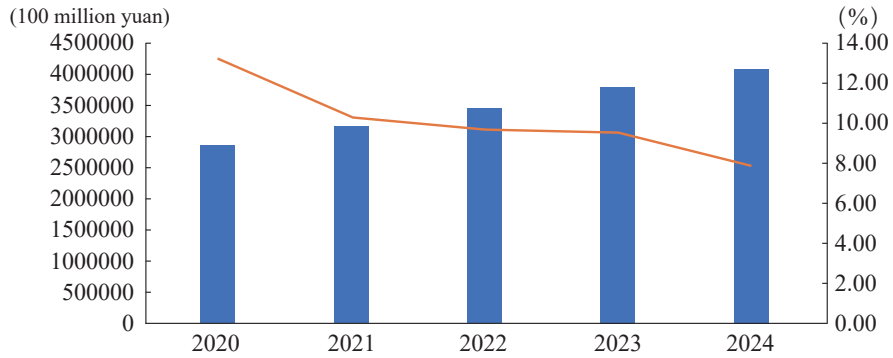


**Fig. 3. Stock of Aggregate Financing and Its Growth Rate (2020-2024)**

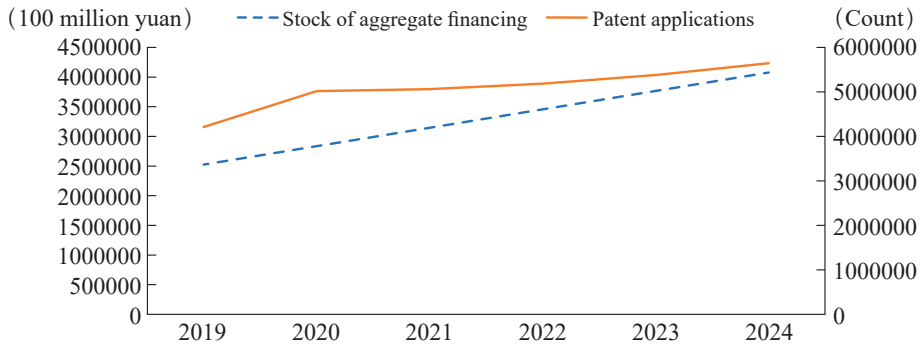


**Fig. 4. Stock of Aggregate Financing and Number of Patent Applications (2020-2024)**

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Integrating the data presented in Table 17 and Figures 2, 3, and 4, the degree of coordination between China's real and virtual economies can be examined across three dimensions: investment support, the financing-innovation nexus, and macro-structural dynamics.

First, synchronized expansion of the real economy and aggregate financing to the real economy (AFRE). Total investment in fixed assets—the primary driver of physical capital formation in China's real economy—increased steadily from 2019 to 2024, rising from 43.54 trillion yuan to 52.09 trillion yuan and maintaining positive growth throughout the 14th FYP period. Over the same period, the stock of AFRE—representing the total capital support channeled from the financial system into productive sectors—rose from 251.41 trillion yuan to 408.34 trillion yuan, as its aggregate scale continued to broaden. This structural alignment reveals a pattern of "synchronized expansion and rhythmic coordination" between the two sectors. When the growth rate of fixed-asset investment rose, the scale of AFRE expanded correspondingly. This suggests that China's financial system has not "diverged from the real economy toward the virtual", but has instead maintained its fundamental role in serving the productive economy. Specifically, credit and financial resources have provided robust support for infrastructure development, manufacturing, and industrial upgrading. At the same time, while the growth rate of AFRE has gradually slowed, its absolute size has continued to increase. This indicates that China's financial development is transitioning from a phase of high-speed expansion toward one centered on "improving quality and efficiency", matching the real economy's path of stable growth and structural reinforcement.

Second, from the perspective of the linkage between financing and innovation, virtual capital has been effectively converted into technological innovation capacity. As shown in Figure 4, China's stock of AFRE continued to rise steadily, accompanied by consistent growth in patent applications from 4,195,104 to 5,653,429. This synchronized trend reveals two structural benefits: first, AFRE expansion has driven not only real-economy investment but also the broader momentum of technological innovation; second, financial capital has successfully avoided "virtual idling", or self-referential circulation detached from production. Instead, through bank credit, direct financing, and capital markets, resources have been strategically allocated to innovative sectors, transforming into R&D expenditures and tangible innovation outputs.

Third, macro-structural synergy and development configuration: From a macro-structural perspective, a coordinated development pattern has emerged, characterized by a "solid real economy, strengthened financial support, and reinforced innovation momentum." The data substantiate this synergy: at the real-economy level, steady expansion in fixed-asset investment has consolidated the material foundation of China's economic growth; at the virtual-economy level, the stock of AFRE has grown alongside a more rationalized structure, reflecting prudent financial support rather than "bubble-driven" accumulation. Furthermore, at the innovation level, the surge in patent applications indicates that China's growth model is successfully transitioning from "factor- and investment-driven" toward "innovation-driven."

In sum, the synchronized expansion of AFRE and fixed-asset investment from 2019 to 2024, alongside rising patent applications, indicates that financial capital is effectively flowing into China's real economy and converting into innovation capacity. This demonstrates that China has

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avoided the risks of "decoupling of the virtual economy from the real economy" and "financial idling". Instead, under the "dual circulation" and "high-quality development" frameworks, a benign interactive mechanism has emerged: finance supports the real economy, innovation enhances it, and a stable real economy reinforces financial stability. This dynamic reflects an increasingly coordinated and mutually reinforcing relationship between the real and virtual economies.

**4.3 Trends in Real-Virtual Coordinated Development During the 15th FYP**

The *Recommendations* state that "We should promote full integration between the real economy and the digital economy" and "advance the project for the innovative development of the Industrial Internet", among other key strategic deployments. These provide clear guidance for the future coordinated development of the real and virtual economies. Since the 18th CPC National Congress in 2012, the Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core has steadfastly anchored itself to the real economy as the fundamental foundation, unswervingly consolidating and enhancing its strengths. This has guided China's transition from an economic giant to an economic powerhouse, furnishing solid support for effectively addressing various risks and challenges (Editorial Group for *An Introduction to Xi Jinping Thought on Economy*, 2025). At the same time, President Xi Jinping has emphasized: "We must develop the digital economy, accelerate the promotion of digital industrialization, rely on innovation-driven information technology to continuously spawn new industries, new business forms, and new models, and use new momentum to drive new development" (Xi, 2020: 307). This series of important statements provides the fundamental guidance for the integrated development of the real and virtual economies. During the 15th FYP, China's economic development will focus on enhancing quality and efficiency to further strengthen its economic strength, scientific and technological capabilities, and comprehensive national power. This will lay a solid material foundation for China to reach the level of moderately developed countries, attain high-level technological self-reliance and self-strengthening, and build a modernized economic system (Institute of Economics, CASS, 2025). This requires continued adherence to the new development philosophy, fully leveraging the important role of the coordination principle in economic and social progress. As China enters the critical acceleration phase of comprehensively building a modern socialist country, the coordinated development of the real and virtual economies will play an even more stable supporting and innovative role in advancing high-quality economic development. The principal trends and prospects for this period are synthesized in Table 18.

During the 15th FYP, China's real and virtual economies will build upon their respective traditional strengths to achieve deeper integration, jointly constructing a new production system centered on NQPF. This process will systematically articulate a distinctly Chinese path to real-virtual integration, unfolding within an overarching framework that encompasses capital forms, technological systems, industrial structures, governance mechanisms, and the underlying operational logic of the economy. Consequently, forecasting economic trends for this period requires transcending the conventional binary perspective of "real versus virtual" development. Instead, it demands a comprehensive analysis grounded on the spatial, industrial, innovation, and institutional logics unique to Chinese modernization.

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**TABLE 18. Coordination of China's Real-Virtual Economies in the 15th FYP: Trends and Prospects**

| Development trends and prospects | Specific manifestations | Analytical dimensions |
|---|---|---|
| China's digital economy will transition from an "empowerment-oriented" to an "embedded" model, achieving value integration between the real and virtual economies | The virtual economy moves beyond its traditional auxiliary service role to become deeply intertwined with the real economy, fostering a co-evolutionary pattern | Digital-real twin: The reshaping of traditional development models through new digital-enabled production structures Structural integration: Advancing from the "application phase" to a stage of deep-seated industrial embedding |
| China's financial system will deepen its support to technological innovation and real-sector upgrading, achieving a more efficient capital allocation structure | Maturity of financial pillars: Greater maturity of technology, green, and inclusive finance Enhanced Capital Efficiency: Further optimization of the directionality and efficiency of financial capital investment | Evolution of capital roles: The evolution from capital "returning to" the real economy toward capital "driving" real-sector transformation |
| China's economic growth will be increasingly propelled by NQPF generated through real-virtual integration. | Factor-led innovation: Virtual factors such as algorithms and data, grounded in the real economy, further catalyze NQPF development Manifesting the effects of NQPF through the optimization of capital forms and the upgrading of industrial structures | Technological innovation within the framework of NQPF<br><br>Transitioning from a dual-driven (real and virtual) model toward an integrated real-virtual paradigm |

Sources: Organized by the author based on pertinent sources.

## 5. Future Prospects and Outlook

President Xi Jinping has pointed out: "In conducting top-level design, it is essential to gain a profound insight into global development trends, accurately grasp the shared aspirations of the people, and deeply explore the laws governing socioeconomic development. This ensures that formulated plans and policy systems embody the spirit of the times, align with objective regularities, and are rich in creativity, while achieving integration of short- and long-term horizons, vertical coherence from central to local levels, and internal coordination across domains" (Xi, 2023). The successful implementation of the 13th FYP (2016-2020) exemplifies a proactive response to these imperatives. As a strategic arrangement situated within the historical context of the new era, the 14th FYP has taken Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era as its fundamental guide. It has rooted itself in the value orientation of advancing Chinese modernization and promoting the well-being of all humanity, while steadfastly respecting and applying objective laws. In this way, it has accumulated invaluable experience in uniting conformity to historical regularities with purposeful pursuit of developmental goals (Institute of Economics, CASS, 2025). Examining the governance efficacy of the 14th FYP from the perspective of historical evolution requires recognizing that it is not an arbitrary construct but rather builds upon accumulated prior experience, serving as a continuation of explorations in successive plans and a profound interpretation of development strategies adapted to the new historical juncture. Historical practice demonstrates that maintaining an appropriate balance between continuity and adaptive transformation across consecutive FYPs is essential for the effective implementation of national strategies and for ensuring stable socioeconomic development (Zhao, 2020). The 15th FYP, extending from the foundation established by the 14th FYP, represents a renewed exploration of China's economic development trajectory. Operating within an integrated framework that

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encompasses four critical dimensions—regional coordination, land-maritime coordination, domestic-international coordination, and real-virtual coordination—it charts strategic directions, identifies key priority tasks, and delineates practical pathways for the future development of the Chinese economy.

In exploring these four major dimensions of coordination, it is imperative to adhere to the Marxist concept of coordination as the theoretical foundation. This inquiry must proceed from the classical principles of the coordination between the productive forces and the relations of production, as well as the proportional balance between and within the two departments of social reproduction. These principles form the systematic framework for interpreting the four dimensions of coordination vital to China's economic development. The great practice of the Chinese economy provides a rich empirical arena for these principles and serves as the ultimate criterion for testing their validity. In this context, President Xi Jinping's important expositions on development planning hold profound guiding significance. They embody the Communist Party of China's deep summation of the laws of governance, represent a systematic refinement of the laws of socialist development, and serve as the fundamental guideline for the formulation and implementation of FYPs. They fully exemplify the distinctive feature of the Xi Jinping Thought on Economy—namely, the close integration of theory and practice—and will surely propel socialist political economy with Chinese characteristics to continuously open up new frontiers (Institute of Economics, CASS, 2025).

The effective formulation and implementation of the 15th FYP are of paramount significance for the comprehensive implementation of the strategic arrangements of the 20th CPC National Congress and the advancement of Chinese modernization. This objective requires us to transcend conventional development perspectives and consciously adopt a comprehensive analytical framework grounded in the spatial, industrial, innovation, and institutional logics intrinsic to Chinese modernization. By fully, accurately, and comprehensively applying the New Development Concept, we can delineate a blueprint for the 15th FYP that vividly demonstrates the distinctive institutional advantages of socialism with Chinese characteristics under the leadership of the Party, thereby providing solid support for the Chinese dream of national rejuvenation. This process will inevitably drive the construction of a self-reliant Chinese system of knowledge and practical paradigms, ultimately reaching new heights in theoretical understanding and delivering exceptional results in practical development.

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