



中国发展研究基金会
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Foundation

China in the New Five Year Plan Period

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China's 13th Five-Year Plan



Supply-side Structural Reform



Inclusive, Shared Social Development



Prospects for China-US Cooperation



China's 13th Five-Year Plan



China's 13th Five-Year Plan

The 13th Five-Year Plan Period, the decisive stage in finishing building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, will shape China's future.

Major Targets

- **Ensuring Steady and Sound Economic Development**
 - To double China's 2010 GDP and per capita income for both urban and rural residents by 2020
 - GDP is projected to grow by 6.5-7%

Major Targets

- Structural Reform

- Contribution of the value-added of the service sector to GDP will continue to increase from 50.5% (2015) to 56% (2020)
- Contribution of the value-added of emerging industries of strategic importance to GDP will continue to increase from 8% (2015) to 15% (2020)
- By 2020, the high-speed railway network will reach a total of 30,000 km, and the national expressway will reach a total of 169,000 km.

Major Targets

- **Poverty Reduction**

- Lift 55.75 million people out of poverty under the current standards
- Provide vocational training for the 40 million agricultural transfer population
- Increase Preschool education enrollment rate to 85%

Major Targets

- **Urbanization**

- Urbanization rate of resident population increased from 56.10% (2015) to 60% (2020)
- Urbanization rate of household population increased to from 39.9% (2015) to 45% (2020)

Major Targets

- **Environment**

- Unit GDP energy consumption decreased by 15%
- Non petrochemical energy consumption increased by 15%
- Carbon intensity decreased by 60%-65%

Major Targets

By 2030, Sustainable development goals (United Nations)



By 2049, “Two Centenary Goals”(doubling the 2010 GDP and per capita income of urban and rural residents and finishing the building of a society of initial prosperity in all respects when the CPC celebrates its centenary and turning China into a modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced and harmonious)



Supply-side Structural Reform



Supply-side Structural Reform

Marking a crucial year for China to comprehensively deepen its reforms, 2015 saw the birth of its development blueprint for the next five years amid a decelerated domestic economy and an unstable global economy.

The Chinese government pledged to take steps to push forward a "**supply-side structural reform**" in 2016 and beyond to support growth through new demand and productivity.

Macroeconomic Indicators in 2016

- “Five provinces and three cities” in eastern region account for more than 50% of GDP;
- Western region accounts for 20% of GDP;
- Central region accounts for 30% of GDP;

New Economy

The **New Economy Index (NEI)**, which was launched by the National School of Development at Peking University, reached 32.1 in March 2016, revealing that the new economy accounted for 32.1% of the whole economy. This value decreased by 0.2% compared to 32.3% in February, but surpassed the second highest value of last year (in August 2015) by 2%.

The New Economy Index (NEI) (2015.8-2016.3)



Accelerated Urbanization Process

In 2015, CDRF investigated the reform of the household registration system nationwide. Apart from large international cities such as Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou, the restrictions on household registration has been greatly reduced.



Inclusive, Shared Social Development



China's Achievements in Poverty Alleviation

- By 2010, by the world bank \$1.9 per person standard, 660 million people have been out of poverty
- In 2015, by the current standard 2300 yuan per year (2010 price index), China reduced lifted nearly 15 million people out of poverty

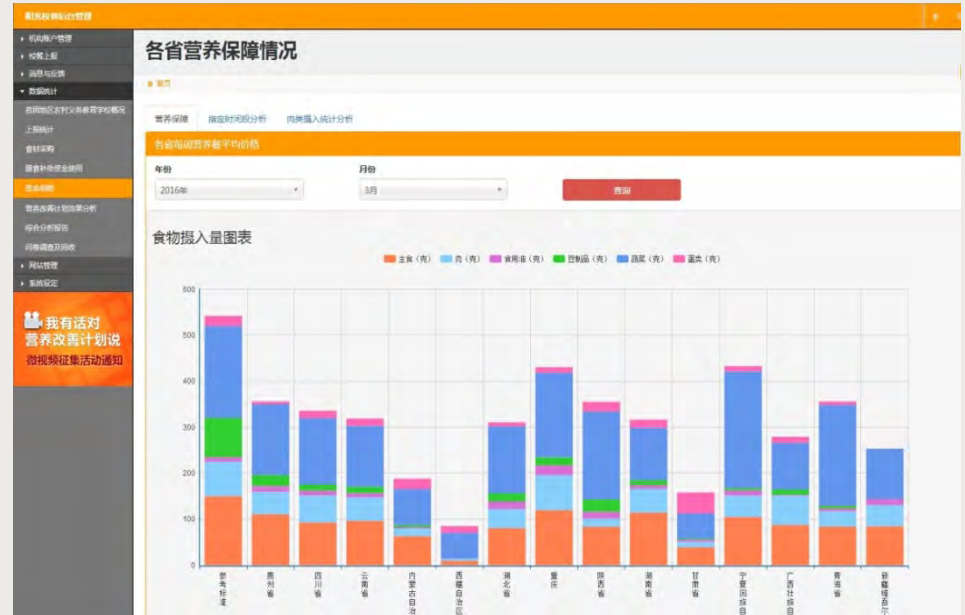
Pillars Practices of Poverty Alleviation

- Development-oriented poverty reduction
- Social security network building
- Human capital investment

Programs of CDRF

- Sunshine School Feeding
- Village Early Education Center Project (VEEC)
- Parenting and Nutrition Interventions for Children
- E-Learning Program in Rural Areas in Western China

Compulsory Stage Interventions: “Sunshine School Feeding”



Established to monitor progress of the government funded “School Nutrition Improvement Plan”, the “Sunshine School Feeding” program has covered 3.79 million rural students of compulsory education who live in poverty in 101 poverty-stricken counties in 14 pilot provinces.

Early Childhood Interventions: Village Early Education Center Project (VEEC)



Up to November 2015, a total of 798 VEECs were founded in 12 counties of 8 provinces (prefectures) such as Qinghai, Guizhou and Hunan, which hired 800 volunteer teachers and received 20,328 children.

Early Childhood Interventions: Parenting and Nutrition Interventions for Children



Drawing on lessons learned from the experience of the *Jamaica Home Visit Project*, the program will provide parenting guidance and nutrition intervention for 1,600 children of 6-36 months



Compulsory Stage Interventions: E-Learning Program in Rural Areas in Western China



The program aims to provide a way to address the gap between rural children and their urban peers. Pilots in Qinghai and Guizhou involve 500 students in 8 schools and consists of real-time video class and after-class learning with tablet PC.

Call for Action: The 4th International Conference on Poverty Reduction and Child Development



The conference attracted over 800 representatives from 35 countries, including 13 ministers, Nobel Prize winners, experts in early childhood development and representatives of international organizations. It was the first international meeting on anti-poverty and child development after the United Nations passed the SDG.



Prospects for China-US Cooperation



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Dr.Kissinger Speech at the 17th China Development Forum

Prospects for China-US Cooperation



Dialogue between Ma Yun and Zuckerberg on the 17th China Development Forum

Prospects for China-US Cooperation

China and US are the world's two great powers. The bilateral relations between them will exert great influences on the world. The cooperation between China and US can solve many problems. Otherwise, lots of challenges are difficult to handle with.

- Global Climate Change
- China-US BIT
- Children Development
- The Belt and Road initiative



Better Policy, Better Society!

Thank you !

