

**Chapter 1 : Spotlight: Stability needed next year for stronger global economy - Xinhua | calendrierdelascien**

*China's Education Reform Strategy WASHINGTON, April 27, 1985 "Education must face modernization, the world, and the future." China's Deputy Director General of Basic Education Wang Dinghua chose reformer Deng Xiaoping's words to describe why education is critical to the country's development.*

By the time Deng took power, there was widespread support among the elite for economic reforms. By the late 1970s, food supplies and production had become so deficient that government officials were warning that China was about to repeat the "disaster of 1959", the famines which killed tens of millions during the Great Leap Forward. Under the new policy, peasants were able to exercise formal control of their land as long as they sold a contracted portion of their crops to the government. A dual-price system was introduced, in which state-owned enterprise reform state-owned industries were allowed to sell any production above the plan quota, and commodities were sold at both plan and market prices, allowing citizens to avoid the shortages of the Maoist era. Moreover, the adoption of Industrial Responsibility System s further promote the development of state-owned enterprise by allowing individuals or groups to manage the enterprise by contract. Private businesses were allowed to operate for the first time since the Communist takeover, and they gradually began to make up a greater percentage of industrial output. Deng created a series of special economic zones for foreign investment that were relatively free of the bureaucratic regulations and interventions that hampered economic growth. These regions became engines of growth for the national economy. Controls on private businesses and government intervention continued to decrease, and there was small-scale privatization of state enterprises which had become unviable. A notable development was the decentralization of state control, leaving local provincial leaders to experiment with ways to increase economic growth and privatize the state sector. Although the economy grew quickly during this period, economic troubles in the inefficient state sector increased. Heavy losses had to be made up by state revenues and acted as a drain upon the economy. In 1988, large-scale privatization occurred, in which all state enterprises, except a few large monopolies, were liquidated and their assets sold to private investors. Between 1988 and 1992, the number of state-owned enterprises decreased by 48 percent. These moves invoked discontent among some groups, especially laid-off workers of state enterprises that had been privatized. Also in 1992, China was able to surpass Japan as the largest economy in Asia. Observers note that the government adopted more egalitarian and populist policies. At least firms have revised their corporate charters to allow the CPC greater influence in corporate management, and to reflect the party line. Note the rapid increase since reform in the late 1970s. For the period 1978-1985, Chinese GDP per capita increased from 2. GDP per capita, and from 1985 to 1992 Per capita incomes grew at 6. Agriculture and light industry have largely been privatized, while the state still retains control over some heavy industries. Despite the dominance of state ownership in finance, telecommunications, petroleum and other important sectors of the economy, private entrepreneurs continue to expand into sectors formerly reserved for public enterprise. Prices have also been liberalized. Data from FAO , year Production in metric ton. During the pre-reform period, Chinese agricultural performance was extremely poor and food shortages were common. With the introduction of the dual-price system and greater autonomy for enterprise managers, productivity increased greatly in the early 1980s. Chinese steel output quadrupled between 1978 and 1985, and from 1985 to 1992 rose from 4. Chinese textile exports increased from 4. Textile output increased fold over the same period. Foreign investment helped to greatly increase quality, knowledge and standards, especially in heavy industry. Even during the early reform era, protectionist policies were often circumvented by smuggling. For Argentina, Brazil, India, and Indonesia, the respective percentage figures are 10, 15, 20, and 25. In the 1980s, the Bush administration pursued protectionist policies such as tariffs and quotas to limit the import of Chinese goods. Special Economic Zones SEZs were created in the early 1980s to attract foreign capital by exempting them from taxes and regulations. This experiment was successful and SEZs were expanded to cover the whole Chinese coast. The financial sector is widely seen as a drag on the economy due to the inefficient state management. Lip service was still paid to old Maoist ideals of egalitarianism, but it did not inhibit the growth of consumerism. Another theory focuses on internal incentives within the Chinese government, in which officials presiding over areas of high economic growth were more likely to be

promoted. Despite rapid economic growth which has virtually eliminated poverty in urban China and reduced it greatly in rural regions and the fact that living standards for everyone in China have drastically increased in comparison to the pre-reform era, the Gini coefficient of China is estimated to be above 0. This contrasts with the "big bang" approach of Eastern Europe, where the state-owned sector was rapidly privatized with employee buyouts, but retained much of the earlier, inefficient management. The recent reversal of some reforms have left some observers dubbing the "third anniversary of the end of reforms". These accusations were especially intense during the Lang-Gu dispute , in which New Left academic Larry Lang accused entrepreneur Gu Sujung of usurping state assets, after which Gu was imprisoned.

**Chapter 2 : China pledges policy support to economy, reform in | Reuters**

*The Chinese economic reform he affirmed the need to continue reforms in his southern tour. Remembering China's Reform and Open Policy on the 30th Anniversary.*

Regional Development Sheds Light on National Progress , companies should have a strong grasp of regulatory changes that healthcare reform brings to specific product markets. Though access to drugs increased significantly when China opened its economy, the steady decrease of government subsidies has left hospitals reliant on drug sales as a main source of income. As a result, hospitals have over-priced and over-prescribed pharmaceuticals to increase revenue, making drugs unaffordable for much of the population. Under NEDS, China released the National Essential Drugs List NEDL , a catalogue of drugs with capped prices that government-funded hospitals, grassroots clinics, and other health institutions must use and keep fully in stockâ€”enabling patients to pay relatively small co-pays. The current list contains drugs: The new pricing system covers more than 30 percent of state-run grass-roots hospitals and clinics, and about 50 percent of primary healthcare institutions have implemented the system since August. The government plans to implement the list nationwide by . According to state media reports, the digital monitoring network will cover all companies that produce essential drugs by March. State-run hospitals may not purchase essential drugs outside the network beginning April 1. NEDS centrally controls overall drug pricing. Under the system, the central government sets maximum essential drug prices, and provincial-level governments may set unified prices under that ceiling, according to local conditions. Institutions that have implemented NEDS have faced a deficit from lost drug sales profits, however. To address the problem, the PRC government in December announced it would provide subsidies to support these institutions. The national RDL sets the percentage of drug costs reimbursed under national insurance. The list, which currently includes 2, drugs, was last revised in November and is set to be updated every two years. Provincial authorities then draft local RDLs, which adjust the national list based on local conditions to determine reimbursement levels for the region. Pharmaceutical companies that want to penetrate the China market should take into account national and provincial RDLs. Selling a product that cannot be reimbursed increases risks because most Chinese cannot afford these drugs out of pocket. The process for placing a product on a provincial RDL varies depending on the product type and targeted province, so companies should decide in advance the provinces in which they will apply for listing and familiarize themselves with local regulatory requirements. Provincial governments conduct centralized, public, and online procurement for national essential drugs and coordinate distribution and allocation to government-run healthcare institutions, which can purchase only pharmaceuticals that win their bids. To clarify processes, the PRC State Food and Drug Administration in June and the Ministry of Commerce in February released opinions on pharmaceuticals procurement and a circular on drug distribution, respectively. These regulations increased management and supervision over the procurement process, including by controlling when pharmaceutical companies and sellers can raise prices in the bidding process. In December , the State Council announced plans to develop provincial-level platforms to standardize essential drug purchases at government-funded grassroots hospitals and clinics. According to the official notice, provincial health departments will manage the centralized procurement process. Procurement agents must purchase commonly used essential drugs from pharmaceutical companies directly and may buy less commonly used drugs from wholesalers. Though the general NEDS is set in theory, the system is still developing. Though manufacturers still determine the prices of pharmaceuticals not under the NEDL and must notify provincial authorities about pricing changes, recent government statements have indicated that this may change in the future. As demand for NEDL drugs increases with fuller implementation of healthcare reform, manufacturers that can meet government price requirements may see more business. Whether companies can make up in volume what they lose in price reductions remains unclear, however. Medical devices China is steadily expanding its regulatory regime for the medical device sectorâ€”causing foreign companies to worry that tighter regulation will make business operations more challenging. For example, the National Class II Large-Scale Medical Device Allocation Plan aims to regulate the number of medical devices each province

can purchase in the procurement process. MOH in May released a list of essential medical equipment that community centers and rural clinics must carry, similar to the NEDL. Essential equipment on provincial government medical device insurance lists are reimbursable. More often, the devices are reimbursed as an expense of a medical procedure, making cheaper devices more attractive. Imported products, on the other hand, usually require some out-of-pocket expenses as they often are not reimbursed through medical procedures. Product monitoring requirements, product recall mechanisms, registration processes, medical devices advertising rules, and safety requirements. China plans to release more details on the direction of the healthcare sector in its upcoming 12th Five-Year Plan FYP, The PRC Ministry of Science and Technology in July announced priorities for health science and technology under the 12th FYP, which include improving drug safety surveillance, promoting innovation, creating internationally competitive pharmaceutical companies, and developing technologies for disease prevention and treatment. In December, several PRC government agencies released Opinions on Further Encouraging and Guiding Healthcare Institutions Set Up by Social Capital, and the State Council announced that it would encourage privatizing state-run hospitals and abolish the 70 percent foreign ownership cap to allow wholly foreign-owned hospitals. To expand their presence in the China market, foreign companies should consider looking to healthcare facilities that are new or being upgraded and need assistance developing information technology systems and stocking medical devices and pharmaceuticals. China first established HIT systems in the mids, but the systems were simplistic and, without unified software systems, the industry developed unevenly across regions. Despite the plan, most healthcare institutions in China still do not have HIT systems, and most pre-existing HIT systems need upgrades. The national healthcare reform plan aims to establish an all-encompassing, integrated, and advanced HIT system to connect healthcare institutions nationwide. Using data centers and telecom networks, RHINs provide institutions with health industry data that is collected, transmitted, stored, and processed in digital form to enhance medical care services, public health, and health administration. RHINs are designed to share data and clinical services across different regions in China. Electronic medical records are data standards for formatting patient medical history information; electronic health records are standards for transmitting and operating medical data systems between medical facilities and insurers, pharmacies, and doctors who use patient medical histories. HIT-related goals in the healthcare reform plan are creating an unprecedented demand for software, hardware, and information technology services to outfit new and updated medical facilities, particularly in rural areas. The country suffers from a shortage of skilled workers with HIT experience and management expertise to make a smooth transition to new HIT systems. In addition, underdeveloped industry standards and rural infrastructure add to the challenge of installing a unified, standard HIT system. These issues present significant investment opportunities for private and foreign companies, which can offer more high-tech products and services.

**Chapter 3 : China - Wikipedia**

*The point reform plan is seen paving the way for sweeping changes in the world's second-biggest economy as it tries to steer away from investment-led growth to a consumption-driven economy.*

Archaeological evidence suggests that early hominids inhabited China between 2. Many independent states eventually emerged from the weakened Zhou state and continually waged war with each other in the year Spring and Autumn period , only occasionally deferring to the Zhou king. Most of the present structure, however, dates to the Ming dynasty. His dynasty also conquered the Yue tribes in Guangxi , Guangdong , and Vietnam. Han involvement in Central Asia and Sogdia helped establish the land route of the Silk Road , replacing the earlier path over the Himalayas to India. Han China gradually became the largest economy of the ancient world. At its end, Wei was swiftly overthrown by the Jin dynasty. The Jin fell to civil war upon the ascension of a developmentally-disabled emperor ; the Five Barbarians then invaded and ruled northern China as the Sixteen States. The various successors of these states became known as the Northern and Southern dynasties , with the two areas finally reunited by the Sui in The Sui restored the Han to power through China, reformed its agriculture and economy, constructed the Grand Canal , and patronized Buddhism. However, they fell quickly when their conscription for public works and a failed war with Korea provoked widespread unrest. However, it was devastated and weakened by the An Shi Rebellion in the 8th century. The Song dynasty ended the separatist situation in , leading to a balance of power between the Song and Khitan Liao. The Song was the first government in world history to issue paper money and the first Chinese polity to establish a permanent standing navy which was supported by the developed shipbuilding industry along with the sea trade. The Song dynasty also saw a revival of Confucianism , in response to the growth of Buddhism during the Tang, [81] and a flourishing of philosophy and the arts, as landscape art and porcelain were brought to new levels of maturity and complexity. The remnants of the Song retreated to southern China. In , the Mongol leader Kublai Khan established the Yuan dynasty ; the Yuan conquered the last remnant of the Song dynasty in Before the Mongol invasion, the population of Song China was million citizens; this was reduced to 60 million by the time of the census in Under the Ming dynasty, China enjoyed another golden age, developing one of the strongest navies in the world and a rich and prosperous economy amid a flourishing of art and culture. It was during this period that Zheng He led the Ming treasure voyages throughout the world, reaching as far as Africa. With the budding of capitalism, philosophers such as Wang Yangming further critiqued and expanded Neo-Confucianism with concepts of individualism and equality of four occupations. The Chongzhen Emperor committed suicide when the city fell. End of dynastic rule A 19th-century depiction of the Taiping Rebellion “ The Qing dynasty , which lasted from until , was the last imperial dynasty of China. Its conquest of the Ming “ cost 25 million lives and the economy of China shrank drastically. China was forced to pay compensation, open treaty ports, allow extraterritoriality for foreign nationals, and cede Hong Kong to the British [93] under the Treaty of Nanking , the first of the Unequal Treaties. The Qing dynasty also began experiencing internal unrest in which tens of millions of people died, especially in the White Lotus Rebellion , the failed Taiping Rebellion that ravaged southern China in the s and s and the Dungan Revolt “77 in the northwest. The initial success of the Self-Strengthening Movement of the s was frustrated by a series of military defeats in the s and s. In the 19th century, the great Chinese diaspora began. Losses due to emigration were added to by conflicts and catastrophes such as the Northern Chinese Famine of “79 , in which between 9 and 13 million people died. The ill-fated anti-foreign Boxer Rebellion of “ further weakened the dynasty. Although Cixi sponsored a program of reforms, the Xinhai Revolution of “12 brought an end to the Qing dynasty and established the Republic of China. Republic of China “ Main article: Republic of China “ Yuan Shikai left and Sun Yat-sen right with flags representing the early republic. In the face of popular condemnation and opposition from his own Beiyang Army , he was forced to abdicate and re-establish the republic. Its Beijing-based government was internationally recognized but virtually powerless; regional warlords controlled most of its territory.

**Chapter 4 : China: The Next Global Leader in the Pharmaceutical Industry | PaizaBio**

*More money for interventions and less will power for reform is not the long-term solution to China's ongoing stock market woes. After a roller-coaster ride of a week that saw Chinese stocks lose.*

I wish to thank my supervisor for her constant support and encouragement. I am also grateful to two external reviewers for helpful comments and suggestions. Received Jul 3; Accepted Sep This article has been cited by other articles in PMC. Abstract This article proposes a critical but non-systematic review of recent health care system reforms in developing countries. The literature reports mixed results as to whether reforms improve the financial protection of the poor or not. We discuss the reasons for these differences by comparing three representative countries: Mexico, Vietnam, and China. First, the design of the health care system reform, as well as the summary of its evaluation, is briefly described for each country. Then, the discussion is developed along two lines: The review suggests that i background differences, such as social development, poverty level, and population health should be considered when taking other countries as a model; ii although demand-side reforms can be improved, more attention should be paid to supply-side reforms; and iii the findings of empirical evaluation might be biased due to the evaluation design, the choice of outcome, data quality, and evaluation methodology, which should be borne in mind when designing health care system reforms. In the past 10 years, health care system reform has been under way in a number of developing countries with a special focus on the poor or disadvantaged groups, who face financial barriers to have access to health care services and are exposed to financial risk due to illness. Both of these can result in the medical poverty trap. In this article we sum up relevant empirical evidence and learn from past experience in order to improve future health policy-making. Most of the reforms appeal to social health insurance as the main approach to improve health care systems so as to protect the poor. Empirical results have shown that some of these health reforms do provide financial protection to the poor but some do not. Mexico, Vietnam, and China are chosen here as representatives of health care system reforms to allow for discussion and comparison. Mexico has been regarded as one of the most successful cases of health care system reform in developing countries. In contrast, empirical evidence criticises the effort of the Chinese government, which has poured a sum of public finance into reforms and has planned to budget more. Vietnam, besides its similarities with China as for social and demographic background, has been implementing the compulsory social health insurance programme to the identified poor, which provides an opportunity to compare the effectiveness of public finance allocation. The paper is organised as follows. The following section describes the health care system reforms in Mexico, Vietnam, and China, and summarises their evaluation results. Then, we compare the three reforms in order to discuss the reasons why they differ one another. These are described along two lines: Policy design is further elaborated from background differences, the design of health care system reform, the eligibility of social health insurance for the poor, the benefit package of social health insurance, and the effects of insurance on health-seeking behaviour. Evaluation methodology covers the choice of outcome variables, data quality, and evaluation methodology. The last section draws conclusions. An overview of health care system reforms Mexico The World Health Report stated that catastrophic health expenditure in Mexico is one of the major problems in the country. This was done according to the idea that health care is a social right rather than a commodity or a privilege. SP is a subsidised voluntary insurance that offers free access to an explicit set of health care services at the delivery point. The three sources of contribution are: Families are supposed to contribute by paying a certain premium determined by family income. However, almost no family has virtually made premium contributions. The issues related to the provider payment system are not relevant since all the health interventions and drugs defined in the benefit package are access-free. As an example, in , unique health interventions and medicines were access-free. It is worth noting that, before the reform, the uninsured population did have access to health facilities run by the states on payment of a user fee, which brought about the high proportion of out-of-pocket expenditure. Moreover, the uninsured may have suffered extra out-of-pocket expenditures due to the shortages of drugs resulting from budgetary limitations. A study on a year trend regarding the evolution of catastrophic and impoverishing health expenditure suggests that the

reduction in out-of-pocket health expenditure and catastrophic health expenditure by households is related to the expansion of SP, although no causality conclusion can be drawn given the available data. Moreover, the study found that some key components of SP - insuring the poorest quintiles, covering medications and ambulatory care, and including a package of catastrophic expenditures - are effective strategies to reduce catastrophic and impoverishing health expenditure. However, the effect on catastrophic health expenditure differs from data resources. Contrary to other observational studies, there was no favourable evidence on medication spending, health outcomes, and health care utilisation, which may be attributed to the relatively short duration of treatment 10 months. Vietnam Like other developing countries in Asia, out-of-pocket expenditure is the dominant source of health financing in Vietnam. By the end of , a compulsory social health insurance programme targeting all poor households and selected disadvantaged groups called HCFP, had been formally set up. Specifically, the central and provincial governments were to contribute 2. The insured can benefit from a relatively broad - covering outpatient as well as inpatient services at all health care levels, laboratory exams, x-ray, and so on - but unspecified benefit package. In other words, it is highly possible that physicians are inappropriately incentivised to over-treat patients. Although some alternative provider payment methods have been suggested and experimented with, such as capitation, they have not been rolled out in practice. In , Vietnam Social Security VSS was founded to administer all social insurance programmes, including collecting premiums, issuing health insurance cards, and reimbursing service providers. The literature evaluating the impact of HCFP is limited as well as mixed. By comparing households inside and outside the programme and employing propensity score matching on a trimmed cross-section of data, Wagstaff found that HCFP may be well targeted to Vietnamese poor since it had reduced the risk of catastrophic out-of-pocket expenditure but affected the average out-of-pocket expenditure inconspicuously. The result is robust to the bias caused by unobserved heterogeneity. He concluded that HCFP had a considerable positive impact on the reduction of out-of-pocket health expenditure but not on health care utilisation. China In , the Chinese government started a co-payment voluntary insurance system subsidised by the central government and provincial governments NCMS , which aims at preventing rural population from being impoverished by catastrophic health expenditure. All rural residents are eligible for NCMS. Given its voluntary nature, participation is required at the household level to avoid adverse selection. Although the minimum standard is regulated by the central government, detailed schemes “ such as family contribution, local government subsidy, and benefit package “ are designed at the discretion of the local governments according to their peculiarities. Hence, this system brings about considerable heterogeneity across regions. At the onset of NCMS, the minimum required contribution per person per year was 4. This sum was evenly split among central government, local governments, and households. In , the central and local governments increased their minimum contribution to 3. In other words, some services were not covered or were only partially covered, deductibles and coinsurance rates were high, while ceilings were low. In , the Chinese government committed an additional billion USD investment to the health care sector over the next 3 years. Several papers using different techniques have studied the impact of this reform on welfare and universal coverage. They found that NCMS could partially reduce catastrophic health expenditure and the reduction was in favour of the poor. The difference in these results may come from the estimation method used, the sample, and the information set. On the contrary, the results of Babiarz et al. A social experiment called Rural Mutual Health Care RMHC was conducted in and it i provided first-dollar coverage for primary care, hospital services, and drugs with a similar premium but a lower ceiling; ii changed the provider payment method for village doctors from FFS to salary plus performance-based bonus; and iii introduced bulk purchasing for drugs. Besides, data were based on the sample which voluntarily enrolled in RMHC, whose health expenditure distribution might be higher than that of the general population. In addition, the World Bank financed a health system reform pilot in Gansu China , which was composed of supply-side interventions aiming at improving the effectiveness and quality of care as well as demand-side interventions aiming at expanding health insurance and providing financial support to the poor. By combining differences-indifferences with propensity score matching, Wagstaff and Yu reported that the health system reform pilot did reduce out-of-pocket health expenditure, as well as the incidence of catastrophic health expenditure and impoverishment. Our discussion

will focus on two aspects: Policy design The different outcomes observed may derive from several problems related to the way policies were designed. In this article we focus on the following: Background differences Background differences across countries may be one the most important causes of policy differences. Namely, importing the successful experience of other countries without taking background factors into account may not bring about the expected results. Table 1 compares some indicators for social development, poverty level, and population health of Mexico, Vietnam, and China. In terms of social development, Mexico was on average far better off than China and Vietnam. Gross domestic product GDP per capita in Mexico was more than five times that of China and even more than ten times that of Vietnam. As far as population health is concerned, birth rate in China was much lower than in the other countries due to the one-child policy. In Mexico per capita health expenditure was much higher than in the other countries, which is consistent with its economic condition. Despite this, public health expenditure as a percentage of total health expenditure and total health expenditure as a percentage of GDP did not differ too much on another across the three countries. Besides, all the three countries heavily relied on private out-of-pocket expenditure to finance health care before introducing the health system reform. Social development, poverty level, and population health in , unless otherwise specified. Data source and indicators: The World Bank Database.

**Chapter 5 : Governance in China - OECD**

*China's economic reform is a long-term plan to shift from a command economy to a mixed economy. The recent slowdown in economic growth is intentional. It's not a sign of a collapse.*

Further adapting institutions and the functioning of the state to an increasingly market-oriented economy is crucial to maintain economic dynamism. Governance reform is also fundamental to address emerging strains related to rising inequalities and environmental deterioration. This report goes beyond the general statement that governance matters. It shows how, in practice, governance impacts on public action by looking at different policy sectors, such as agriculture, higher education, labour market and social protection, foreign investment, environment protection, collection of statistics, protection of intellectual property rights, banking and tax collection. The study also takes stock of the progress made in public management and public finance and explores policy options for the future. Further redefining the role of the state, modernising public management, adjusting the relations between levels of government and consolidating the institutional framework for market forces are four directions in which reform efforts should be pursued. OECD member countries target a development path built on three pillars: Good governance is thus seen as a crucial element to address challenges and fault lines facing a nation and to ensure sustainable development. China is now undergoing a crucial transformation in its system of governance, adapting institutions and the functioning of the state to an increasingly market-oriented economy. This transformation is also being spurred by key strains that have emerged related to fiscal and financial imbalances, rising inequalities and environmental deterioration. In 2004, the OECD initiated a project to share with China the expertise of its member countries on governance issues. The China Governance Project was also the opportunity to better understand the challenges faced by China and to organise policy dialogues on these issues. This project was undertaken in the framework of the programme of co-operation between the OECD and China, initiated in 2002. It thus benefited from a relationship of mutual trust established between the OECD Secretariat and Chinese ministries and bodies in many areas.

**Civil Service Reform in China.** The Chinese Government has undertaken extensive reforms to its civil service system over the past 10 years. These have encompassed recruitment and selection, training, appraisal, rewards and punishments, compensation, discipline and other areas. This chapter reviews each of these elements. The chapter argues that the capacity of the civil service has improved during the past 10 years. The rapid expansion of higher education since 1995 has produced a large population that is eligible for civil service employment.

**The Reform of Public Service Units:** Following on from the reform of SOEs and core government, the reform of PSUs represents the third major step of reforms that aim at transforming the organisational structure of the public sector into one that assists the socialist market economy. This chapter tracks the development of corruption, analyses the causes for its perceived or real expansion, as well as reforms and policies that the Chinese authorities have adopted in response.

**E-government in China** E-government refers to the use of information and communication technologies, and particularly the Internet, as a tool to achieve better government.

**Institutional Arrangements for the Production of Statistics** Chinese statistics have come a long way from a pure reporting system in a centrally planned economy to a system that increasingly relies on surveys and modern statistical techniques to service users, be they government or the public at large. Nonetheless, many challenges remain. In recent years, the quality of Chinese economic statistics, in particular the growth rate of real GDP and other data has been repeatedly questioned by several Chinese and western authors.

**Governance in Taxation in China** With its transition to a market-oriented economy, China has gone through major tax reforms in the last two decades. Significant measures to improve governance in taxation were implemented, including unifying tax laws, equalizing tax burdens, simplifying the tax system, rationalizing the decentralized system and standardizing revenue allocation methods between the central and local governments.

**Public Sector Budgeting Issues in China** China has undertaken extensive reforms to its budgeting system over the past 10 years. These have encompassed the entire budgeting cycle: China has made crucial progress in this field. The early challenge was fundamentally to create the institutional infrastructure for a modern budget process where none had previously existed. In the planned economy, all

resource allocation decisions were made in the plan with the budget serving essentially as a secondary accounting device. Nevertheless, significant problems remain. To protect workers, the government has set up public institutions for many social and administrative functions that until recently pertained to work units danwei or did not exist. This chapter focuses on three such functions for which the Labour Law makes the government responsible: Competition Law and Policy in China This chapter focuses on two issues, namely: The Domestic Policy Challenges and will here be discussed from a governance perspective. Governance of Banks in China The conceptual framework for governance in banking reflects the special role of banks in a market economy. In order for the bank to act as a profit-oriented corporation, it must have genuine owners and the corporate governance regime should enable the owners to hold the management accountable for achieving a competitive return at acceptable risk. Therefore, banks operate in a regulated environment. Intellectual Property Rights in China: Governance Challenges and Prospects Today, top leaders in the Chinese Government have become aware of the importance for China to build a sound intellectual property rights IPR system. China has thus, over the past two decades, quickly developed a set of IPR laws and regulations that are today basically in conformity with international practice and standards. The main challenge for the coming years is to improve upon the governance of the legislative, administrative and enforcement systems in order to make the existing laws more effective in stimulating innovation and protecting IPR. The Governance Challenges of Foreign Investment Policy in China Foreign investment has played a major part in economic development and economic growth in China. When economic reforms commenced in the late s, there was no framework for foreign investment. Thus, existing government structures were adapted and legislation created anew in the form of separate legislative enactments for each form of foreign-invested enterprise FIE. China has subsequently received large quantities of foreign direct investment FDI in the past quarter of a century, rising to nearly USD 55 billion in Institutional Framework for Effective Agricultural Policy: However, agriculture remains a sensitive area and is subject to intervention. This chapter describes the main institutions dealing with agricultural policies, with some suggestions for next steps in the reform process. Environment and Governance in China China has made remarkable progress in sustaining high economic growth rates, raising incomes and lengthening life expectancy. However, the pattern of economic growth, rapid industrialization and urbanization has not been environmentally sustainable. These processes have generated high pressures on the environment, including surface and ground waters, air in urban areas, land and natural resources. This in turn has adversely affected human health and the productivity of natural resources. If the state of the environment continues to deteriorate, these problems will intensify and the potential for maintaining economic growth may be undermined. Higher Education – Finance and Quality In its quest to become a major player in the global market, China has made impressive strides in many domains, not least in the area of higher education. The Chinese Government recognizes the key role of education in realizing its goals in other domains, and the Ninth Five-Year Plan and the current Tenth Five-Year Plan have seen enrolment in tertiary institutions more than double from 9. It has also witnessed the rapid rise in the number of non-government min ban institutions that compete with the older, better-established state ones.

**Chapter 6 : China's Priorities for the Next Five Years - China Business Review**

*The government needed to reform the health systems, and instead of SOEs or people's communes, it was required to take financial responsibilities for health service provision.*

Uncertainty over what U. President-elect Donald Trump will do with trade policy once he takes office is overshadowing the outlook for China and the rest of Asia in myriad ways. At the same time, China has its own politics to consider: With the once-in-five years Communist Party Congress coming next fall, the leadership in Beijing will be hell-bent on keeping growth on an even keel. President Xi Jinping looks set to stay on for a second term, but five of the seven members of the powerful Politburo standing committee are due to retire. For now, that means maneuvering for short-term gain, not tackling big problems like state enterprise reform, he says. Official GDP data are due out later in January, but Kuijs says strength in the real estate sector was a big factor behind a revision in his growth estimate, to 6. This year, economists expect the economy to cool slightly, expanding by 6. Politics still play a leading role in China, and factional infighting remains a potential wild card that could further hobble needed reforms and also hinder efforts to prevent big outflows of capital, analysts say. It is unclear who will be replacing whom in the leadership lineup and who will be managing what portfolios, he explains. This affects Chinese confidence. As long as the uncertainties linger, the Chinese will take their capital out of China whenever they have a chance. So the capital outflow will remain a big risk for some analysts. Some analysts doubt Trump will go so far as to impose blanket tariffs on goods made in China, and customarily, U. There is a precedent for this: Treasury can declare Beijing a manipulator without Congressional clearance. Taking such an action, even though China actually now is struggling to keep its currency from falling too far or too fast against the rising U. Declining Reserves Even before he takes office, the Trump factor is already complicating matters: China still has the highest foreign exchange reserves in the world. SAFE also said individuals are no longer allowed to use such funds to buy real estate abroad. Recent experience has shown that the authorities want to avoid high-profile measures such as reducing quotas or imposing new restrictions if possible. Such moves will keep real estate construction from being a major driving force for growth in , unlike in , Kuijs says. Such reforms are inextricably woven into a raft of other problems, such as the massive and growing load of nonperforming loans, soaring corporate debt and slowing investment in construction. Slashing overcapacity is crucial but politically painful given the huge role heavy industries like steelmaking and coal mining play in many areas. Biswas estimates that out of the 45 million tons of steel capacity that was supposed to be cut in , only about 30 million tons actually were reduced. The past decades of stability and free trade allowed China plenty of breathing room as it industrialized and integrated its once closed economy into global markets. Past experience suggests China could have some surprises of its own in store. They could harass some U. It is very difficult to know how Trump will react to that; he does not know much about it, and he does not have a very good Asia team. If he reacts wrongly, it could be a big problem.

**Chapter 7 : China's Healthcare Reform: How Far Has It Come? - China Business Review**

*In China started an economic reform. In the beginning, in the late s and early s, trade was opened to the outside world and the Contract Responsibilities System was.*

This is the transition from a communist to capitalist economy, the initial reforms of which have allowed China to experience unprecedented levels of growth. But, it is becoming increasingly evident that the current growth model is unsustainable in the long run. This new economic system would emphasize greater openness and cooperation with other countries, increased efforts to adopt world-leading technology and equipment, and increased education to bring about modernization. It also recognized the need to bring the level of centralized management down and the importance of fostering economic efficiency and development by terminating bureaucratic and political hurdles. Beginning with the phasing out of the communal system of collectivized agriculture, China implemented reforms gradually. These reforms liberalized prices, granted greater autonomy to state enterprises, grew the private sector, opened trade and investment to foreigners, and developed a stock market and modern banking system. Capital investment also contributed to the growth, but as greater amounts of capital lead to diminishing returns it cannot be the sole basis for growth. Feeling the effects of falling exports from global recessionary pressures, the Chinese government rolled out a huge stimulus package with massive amounts of spending targeting infrastructure and construction. This capital investment has helped to fuel growth, but since, additional capital has become the only source of increased output, as total factor productivity contributions have been nearly absent. This growth model, based on excessive credit and investment, is unsustainable. Facing weaker global demand and a near future debt overhang, China is facing the challenge of having to reorient its economy away from export and investment-driven growth towards a more consumption-driven model. This is a common problem for many emerging economies attempting to make the jump from middle income to high-income status known as the middle-income trap. In order to make this transition from the unsustainable debt and investment-fuelled growth, China is hoping to encourage service sector growth, consumer spending and private entrepreneurship. Directing investment away from infrastructure projects towards health and educational services will not only help to create higher paying service sector jobs instead of low-wage factory positions, but it will also help develop a healthier, more productive and innovative workforce. This should help to grow household incomes, stimulating greater domestic demand through increased consumer purchasing power. Finally, in order to foster private entrepreneurship, the government will need to wean support away from its massive state-owned enterprises SOEs, and develop equity, rather than debt-fuelled financing. Reducing capital controls and developing deeper financial markets to encourage greater foreign investment in stock markets will help fund private enterprise through equity financing. The Bottom Line With economic growth slowing to its lowest rates in over a quarter century, the new Chinese government led by Xi Jinping is recognizing the need to continue the structural reforms begun by Deng Xiaoping over 30 years ago. But, as recent events, such as the interventions to keep the stock market from crashing, have shown, this transition will not be easy. It is yet to be seen whether the current government will have the political will and strength to carry through with needed reforms or will look for easy, albeit unsustainable ways, to prop up the economy. Trading Center Want to learn how to invest? Get a free 10 week email series that will teach you how to start investing. Delivered twice a week, straight to your inbox.

**Chapter 8 : Chinese economic reform - Wikipedia**

*A Framework for U.S. Policy toward China e next U.S. president will need to adapt and protect the liberal Policy Options for the United States China presents unique challenges for the.*

Recent Education Reform in the United States I have never let my schooling interfere with my education. On this day, President George W. He came to announce that the school had been named a federal Blue Ribbon School, 1 of 12 in Illinois and nationwide. With Secretary of Education Margaret Spellings by his side, Bush emphasized that this Blue Ribbon honor was not the same as those that might have been given at an earlier time, during what he termed a "kind of a feel-good era. Math scores had increased even more dramatically" up almost 52 percentage points to Bush called Greeley "a center of excellence" and praised the school principal as a person who understood that "we have got to set high standards for our children and work with the teachers to achieve those standards" Bush, Greeley was selected as the site for a reason: It proved, at least in his mind, that NCLB was working well. With a significant Hispanic population and new immigrants among its students, Greeley "is a school that is exceeding expectations because of high standards and using the accountability system as a tool to make sure that no child is left behind" Bush, The Greeley event highlighted the defining characteristics of education reform efforts in the United States during the early years of the 21st century: Although it intends to ensure that every child receives a good education so no child is left behind, its definition of good education is good scores on standardized tests in reading and math. The law requires that all children be given state assessments in reading and math in grades 3 through 8. If a child fails the test, she is judged not to have received a good education from the school. If the school does not make Adequate Yearly Progress AYP on student test scores, the school is considered not providing a good education to its students and is labeled "in need of improvement. Schools that produce good scores are considered good education providers. Those that see significant increases in test scores, such as Greeley, are rewarded and honored. Although the current version of NCLB does not focus on high schools, it requires reading and math to be tested at least once from grades 10 to 12, and testing in science was proposed by the Bush administration. In addition, 22 states have enacted burgeoning high school reforms requiring students to pass a state exit exam to receive their high school diploma. Math, reading, and perhaps science have become the most valued content of education. Students who perform poorly on a state math or reading test are considered at risk, no matter how well they do in other areas. As Bush said during his visit to Greeley, his philosophy started with a "refusal to accept school systems that do not teach every child how to read and write and add and subtract" Bush, The virtually exclusive emphasis on math, reading, and science is also evidenced by the American Competitiveness Initiative ACI Bush proposed in his State of the Union address: Tonight I propose to train 70, high school teachers to lead advanced-placement courses in math and science, bring 30, math and science professionals to teach in classrooms, and give early help to students who struggle with math, so they have a better chance at good, high-wage jobs. The high school reforms in many states show the same tendency. Many states have increased the number of required courses in math, English, and science. And in most states, the high school exit exams are primarily in those three subjects. The almost exclusive emphasis on math, reading, and science is also clearly evidenced by funding appropriations. No other subjects have received the same attention. Department of Education initiative titled Strengthening Education: Department of Education, The High School Reform Initiative will bring high standards and accountability to high schools by aligning their academic goals and performance with the No Child Left Behind Act. Additional Current Math and Science Initiatives: The National Language Security Initiative will address our shortage of people who speak languages critical to our national security and global competitiveness by encouraging earlier and stronger coursework in critical need foreign languages from kindergarten through postsecondary education; increasing proficiency among all speakers; and providing incentives for government service and teaching critical need foreign languages U. Foreign language education is the only other subject mentioned besides reading, math, and science, but it is the last item, and no specific dollar amount or actions are specified. Standards and Accountability Accountability is an exercise in hope. When we raise academic standards,

children raise their academic sights. When children are regularly tested, teachers know where and how to improve. When scores are known to parents, parents are empowered to push for change. When accountability for our schools is real, the results for our children are real. Department of Education to explain NCLB best explains the logic of the reform and underscores the central role of accountability, standards, and testing in the reform efforts. No Child Left Behind required that all states develop rigorous curriculum standards in math and reading following its passage, and in science by Today all 50 states have developed such standards and grade-level expectations. These standards must be reviewed and approved by the U. To ensure implementation of these standards, tests must be developed. Every state has developed standardized tests according to these standards. Some states even prescribed textbooks to go with these standards, requiring publishing companies and authors to include and cover certain topics in depth. No Child Left Behind has also mandated an extensive accountability system involving the state and the local education agency LEA. Specific responsibilities are assigned to the various agencies involved in education, and punitive consequences are explicitly spelled out if the agency fails to fulfill its responsibilities. States and schools have developed elaborate systems to collect, analyze, and report data required by NCLB to show Adequate Yearly Progress. To further hold schools accountable, data on student performance must be published in local papers, and a school report card, with information about school performance as judged by NCLB requirements, must be provided to parents.

**Closing the Achievement Gap: Goals of Recent Reform Efforts** The massive reform efforts in the United States have been intended to close two types of so-called achievement gaps in order to deliver a better future for America and all Americans. The first is the gap inside the United States and among the different subgroups of the population; the second is the gap between the United States and other countries. As America enters the 21st Century full of hope and promise, too many of our neediest students are being left behind. Today, nearly 70 percent of inner city fourth graders are unable to read at a basic level on national reading tests. Our high school seniors trail students in Cyprus and South Africa on international math tests. For example, results of the National Assessment of Educational Progress NAEP show that 39 percent of white students scored at the proficient level or higher in 4th grade reading, but only 12 percent of black students and 14 percent of Hispanic students did so National Center for Education Statistics, b. The gap in math was even larger, with 42 percent of white 4th graders scoring at the proficient level or above and just 10 percent of black students and 15 percent of Hispanic students achieving the same result. Thirty-eight percent of 4th graders who were eligible for free and reduced lunch scored below basic in math, whereas only 12 percent of those who were not eligible scored at the same level National Center for Education Statistics, c. Similar gaps exist in the dropout rate and the graduation rate. In , the dropout rate for white, African American, and Hispanic youth was 5. A study on high school graduation rates Swanson, shows similar disparities: That rate is well below the national graduation rate of 70 percent, and even falls short of the average for urban districts across the country 60 percent. Only six of these 50 principal districts reach or exceed the national average. In the most extreme cases Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit, and Indianapolis , fewer than 35 percent of students graduate with a diploma. The sense of an economic threat from other countries has long been associated with the sense that the American education system is much inferior to those of its foreign competitors. The achievement gap between U. In all these tests, the United States has not fared well. On the advanced math test, of the 15 countries participating, the United States was outscored by 11 countries. The PISA results were no better; American year-olds ranked 24th among students in 40 countries that participated in the study Committee on Prospering in the Global Economy of the 21st Century [National Academies], The disappointing news is that between and , U. The gap is also identified in terms of the number of students pursuing degrees in math, science, engineering, and technology. Energizing and Employing America for a Brighter Economic Future, written by a panel of 20 prominent individuals with diverse backgrounds. The panel presented the following information: Estimates of the number of engineers, computer scientists, and information technology students who obtain 2-, 3-, or 4-year degrees vary. One estimate is that in , China graduated about , engineers, computer scientists, and information technologists with 4-year degrees, while the United States graduated about , China also graduated about , with 3-year degrees in these same fields, while the United States graduated about 85, with 2- or 3-year degrees. Over the past 3 years alone, both China and India have doubled their production of 3- and 4-year

degrees in these fields, while the U. To some, these kinds of gaps spell clear danger to the future of the United States. People in China and India are starving. In , Robert Compton, a venture capitalist, produced a documentary film to show how Indian and Chinese students are outdoing their American counterparts in education. The film, *Two Million Minutes: A Global Examination*, compares the lives of six students in China, India, and the United States through their final year of high school. The point of the comparison is clear, at least according to the filmmaker: American students are squandering their precious two million minutes—the estimated time that students spend in high school—playing video games and partying, while their peers in China and India spend more hours studying math and science, with a strong motivation to enter the best colleges because they all aspire to become top scientists and engineers. The filmmaker compares the situation to the context surrounding Sputnik: Are we doing enough with the time we have to ensure the best future for all? The Education for Innovation Initiative, begins as follows: Almost 50 years ago, the Soviet Union shocked Americans by launching Sputnik, the first Earth orbit satellite. Department of Education expressed similar thoughts in in a report titled *Answering the Challenge of a Changing World: Strengthening Education for the 21st Century*: This global challenge requires bold action and leadership. America has done it before. An average of double-digit growth in gross domestic product GDP over two decades propelled China ahead of the United Kingdom, making it the fourth-largest economy in the world, after the United States, Japan, and Germany in . And India has become the epicenter of the high-tech boom. Multinational information technology companies have rushed to set up research and development centers in India. It clocked an 8. But more unsettling to the United States is the future. China and India may have found the secret to turning their combined two billion citizens into highly competitive workers:

### Chapter 9 : China's Economy: Transition to Sustainable Growth | Investopedia

*This led to the implementation of China's ¥ billion (\$ billion) healthcare reform plan in April , which aims to provide affordable medical care for the country's entire population by (see China's Immediate Healthcare Reform Goals).*