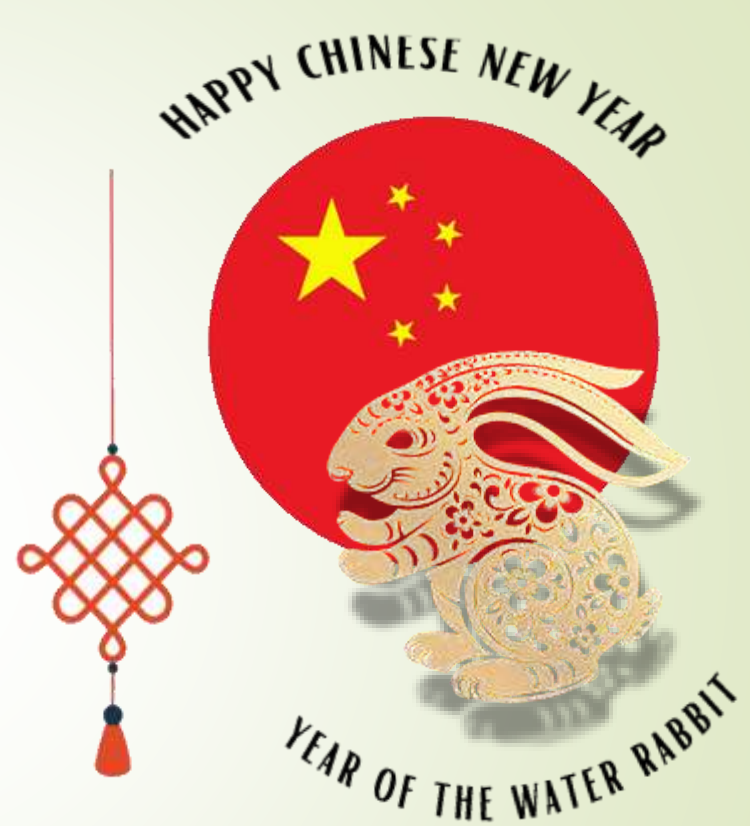


The Modern Revitalization Of China

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Axis

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Introductory overview of China

The reform and Opening up

Paradigm of Dual Circulation

Poverty alleviation policies

Final remarks



China is an ongoing process



The
chinese
miracle

Second economy of the world

Largest exporting country

World's largest economy (**ppp**)

The most evenly distributed growth on the planet

1990-2020, the minimum wage has increased eight-fold (rural areas 12-fold)

Chinese middle class is the second largest of the world with 157 millions

3 Great Paradigms



Éxito
de
China



- Not to imitate the West
- Not to copy its economic models
- Seeks its own way



- Go step by step
- Taking on & scaling up local experiences
- Ej: Experience of Xiaogang, at Anhui



- Policies with an impact on well-being
- Integration of economic & social issues

(1) China is an ongoing process

- Two thousand years ago, China was more developed than Europe. We own it the gunpowder and the compass
- Europe's industrial revolution left China lagging behind
- In 1949, the People's Republic of China was founded
Peer capita income similar to that of Latin America
- The contrast was with the developed countries
In 1950, China's per capita was 15 times lower than that of the US
and 10 times lower than that of the UK.



(2) China is an ongoing process

- 1978 - Japón had reached the EE.UU. Corea del Sur y Taiwán with a narrower gap. China still with a low standard of living
- Paradigm shifts were needed: integrating market and private enterprise based on China's reality
- 1976 - Deng Xiaoping arrival to power
1978 – The “reform and opening up”
- Between 1978 y 2001 - China per capita increased 18-fold
The value of production increased 6-fold



Globalization opens a new chapter

- 1990 – Fall of the Berlin Wall – Technological Revolution: the globalization was born
- China adapted its system to the need of the FDI that relocated on its soil and became the world's great factory. It was the first step
- With sustained economic growth and export surpluses, the State has invested in innovation, infrastructure, territorial development and human capital



Reform and opening as an historical milestone



In 4 decades



- Double-digit growth
- Relocation of rural population, with employment in urban areas



Productive Stages



- From agriculture (primary) to manufacture (secondary)
- Employment in technological manufacturing
- Trade on services



Global player



- Principal trade partner of Africa and Latinoamerica
- Replaces the USA in South America
- The world's most dynamic economic force

(1) New paradigm: dual circulation



President
Xi Jinping
and its
"dual
circulation"

Holistical and multidimensional reform

New paradigm of development
"inwards"

Chinese production with
technological value added

"**Outward**": Links the domestic market
with foreign trade and international
initiatives as the Belt and Road

Strengthens its export muscle and
renews initiatives to open up of 1978

(2) New paradigm: dual circulation

Reducing gaps



Between FDI and domestic companies & chinese private and state own enterprises.

Free trade agreements



Compliance of intellectual property/
strengthening of the multilateralismo

Overcome imbalance



Between private and finance sector

Overcome challenges



Technological and productives

Innovation



Academy-industry partnerships

Address asymmetries



Socials, territorials and wages

Promote consumption



Leisure and e-commerce

Market system modern, open, competitive and regulated



Moderate growth but harmonious



Xi Jinping



Promotes equitable, sustainable and environmentally friendly growth

Focus on demand and domestic production



Overcome the dependence on external markets

Turning point



Qualitative growth/quantitative better quality and less asymmetries

China is a process



“To achieve the great revitalization of the Chinese nation”



(1) Wealth redistribution

10 years of legacy since the XVIII Congress of CPC



Equitative, sustainable and ecological growth

Policies of redistribution of wealth

Poverty alleviation policies

Closing territorial gap

Wealth redistribution policies of **Xi Jinping** are a historical chinese triumph

Extreme poverty was eradicated for the first time in history

(2) Wealth redistribution



1980

- Regional policies of poverty alleviation in the rural areas
- Economic growth of the “reform and opening up”
- Infraestructura investment in the regions



1997

- Goal to eliminate extreme poverty



2012

- 100 millions of poors in rural areas, with problems in food insecurity, housing, education and health problems



(3) Wealth redistribution



Support to
vulnerable
population

- ➔ More focused strategy: regionally and family oriented
- ➔ Better identify whom and how to help
Government support is linked to productive development to make poverty eradication sustainable
- ➔

Nangou village in the province of Shaanxi is an excellent experience of the success of poverty alleviation policies.

NANGOU



(1) Poverty alleviation strategy 2013



Productive activities

- Promote employment
- Creation of cooperatives
- Value chains
- Rural tourism ventures
- Initiatives of the private sector



Relocation of families

- From remote and mountainous areas to settlements
- Basic services of health and education
- Infraestructure for 10 millions of poors



Ecological subsidies

- Salary for farmers to defend ecosystems: "caretakers of forest"

(2) Poverty alleviation strategy 2013

China lifted 800 million people out of poverty
as a result of these policies:



- Education/re-training/
employability skills
- Basic health and chronic illness subsidies
- Construction and renovation of homes
- Pension and housing for the elderly



China: paradigm of our times



**Successful
experience**



Process of transformation and systemic modernization. Different from Western capitalism

**A combination
never seen
before**



Economic development, social mobility and technological progress no developed or emerging country has ever had such harmonious progress.

**Development
along a path
of its own**



Substrate of Chinese national identity
Example for emerging countries
Economic and social progress outside the Western paradigm.