

**Report on China's Implementation  
of the Millennium Development Goals (2000-2015)**

**中国实施千年发展目标报告（2000-2015年）**



Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
People's Republic of China  
中华人民共和国外交部

United Nations System  
in China  
联合国驻华系统

**Report on China's Implementation  
of the Millennium Development Goals  
(2000-2015)**

**JULY, 2015**

# Contents

Foreword.....	1
Overview .....	5
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.....	16
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education.....	30
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women.....	35
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality.....	42
Goal 5: Improve maternal health.....	48
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.....	56
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability.....	67
Goal 8: Establish a global partnership for development .....	83

# Foreword

The year 2015 is of special significance for international development. It is the year to wrap up the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and more importantly, to launch the Post-2015 Development Agenda. In September, world leaders will gather in New York for the United Nations Summit for the adoption of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. They will draw a new blueprint for international development in the next 15 years, starting a new stage of the dream of human development. This Summit will be yet another milestone in the history of international development.

Over the past 15 years, efforts to realize the MDGs have substantially improved the livelihood of people around the world. In particular, developing countries, by integrating the MDGs into their national development strategies, have endeavored to explore a path of development that suits their own national conditions, and joined international development cooperation. Through joint efforts, positive progress has been made in the global efforts to eliminate poverty, achieve universal primary education, prevent and combat such communicable diseases as malaria and tuberculosis, provide clean drinking water, and improve the lives of slum dwellers. Although the outcomes of MDGs implementation vary from country to country, region to region and goal to goal, facts show that as long as countries demonstrate political commitment and take earnest actions, the cause of global development will be taken forward with meaningful outcomes.

Over the past 15 years, China, fully committed to the MDGs, has made remarkable achievements and achieved or basically achieved 13 MDG targets. Between 1990 and 2011, China lifted 439 million people out of poverty, and China has made great contributions to the global poverty reduction efforts. With its grain production growing for 11 years since 2004, China has supported nearly 20 percent of the world's population with less than 10 percent of world's farmland. China has made significant efforts in advancing health, education and other projects to improve people's livelihood. Since 2000, China has provided safe drinking water to additional 467 million rural residents and kept the net enrollment rate of both boys and girls at primary-school-age above 99 percent. While achieving self-development, China has been actively engaged in South-South cooperation and provided help with its capability to over 120 developing countries in their efforts to attain the MDGs.

This is China's sixth and last report on its implementation of the MDGs. With rich and detailed information about numbers and cases, the report presents a full picture of China's implementation of the MDGs and some of China's important experience and practices in the past 15 years, and sheds light on China's strategies and visions on its future development. This report embodies the tremendous efforts made by various departments of the Chinese government. It is also another important outcome of cooperation between the Chinese Foreign Ministry and the UN system in China, testifying to the sound relationship between the two sides. As such, I wish to express my appreciations to all Chinese government departments and the UN system in China who participated in drafting the report.

Standing at a new starting point, the international community is working on a forward-looking and ambitious Post-2015 Development Agenda. Facing the new normal of economic development, China is striving to adapt to and shape the new normal with an abiding focus on improving the quality and performance of the economy, in order to maintain sustained and sound economic development. In this process, China will integrate its ambitious goals of comprehensively deepening reform and completing the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects with implementing the Post-2015 Development Agenda. It will make greater efforts to safeguard and improve people's well-being, and let all its people benefit from development outcomes. In the meantime, China will stay actively engaged in international development cooperation, and make greater effort under the framework of South-South cooperation, to help other developing countries to implement the post-2015 development agenda.

The Chinese people are striving to achieve the "Two Centenary Goals" and the Chinese Dream of the great renewal of the Chinese nation, which is consistent with the ardent aspiration for development of people all over the world. We are ready to work with people of all other countries in a joint effort to safeguard peace, development and win-win cooperation, and pursue common development and prosperity of the whole mankind.



Mr. Li Baodong  
Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs  
The People's Republic of China  
July 2015

# Foreword

In September 2000 at the United Nations, world leaders reached a historic agreement through the Millennium Declaration. This led to the landmark commitment to the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). China together with other 188 countries signed the document, reaffirming the steadfast support of the Government of China towards these goals.

Fifteen years later, in September 2015, China and the world will be at a new turning point in history. As the MDGs implementation period is coming to an end, global leaders are faced with a unique opportunity to embrace a new and more ambitious development agenda. It will build on the excellent success story of inspiring global actions during the implementation of the MDGs.

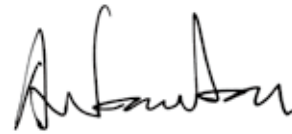
During that period, China has successfully integrated the MDGs into its national development planning and achieved unprecedented transformative results. As indicated in the report, China has made remarkable progress in achieving the MDGs. In the process, the country has made great contribution toward MDG 1 (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger) at the global level and should also be commended for continuing to provide support to other developing countries to achieve the MDGs through south-south cooperation.

The report also notes that challenges remain with regards to reducing the loss of environmental resources and biodiversity. To address these, and building on its great MDGs successes, the country is putting an increased emphasis on a balanced, equitable and sustainable approach to development.

The new global development agenda that is expected to be signed in September 2015, presents all of us with a once-in-a-generation opportunity to jointly work together to end poverty and to pursue a development path that is both inclusive and sustainable. With the tremendous experience acquired with the MDGs, China is well positioned to play a key role with the Post 2015 development Agenda – both in term of implementing the new development agenda domestically but also sharing its knowledge with other developing countries through South-South cooperation. The United Nations remains committed to supporting China in this process.

I wish to thank the colleagues from Ministry of Foreign Affairs for their collaboration with the UN System in China to produce this last MDG Report and for coordinating inputs from relevant government agencies.

On behalf of the UN System in China, I would like to commend the Government of China for its great achievements toward the MDGs and express our commitment for a continued partnership in taking forward the new Post-2015 development agenda.



Mr. Alain Noudéhou  
United Nations Resident Coordinator  
July 2015

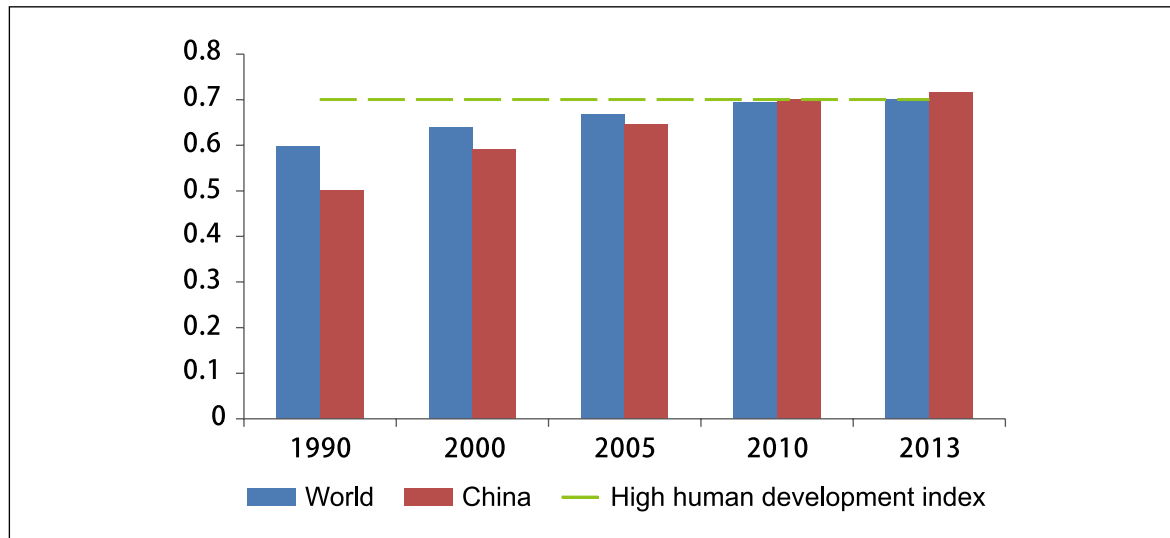
# Overview

China has attached great importance to the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Over the past 15 years, with the consistent efforts of the Chinese government, wide participation of the entire society and strong support of the international community, China has made notable progress in many areas such as eliminating poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, ensuring healthcare for women and children, controlling and preventing diseases, and protecting the environment. As a responsible major developing country, over the past 15 years, China has also offered support and help to other developing countries for their implementation of the MDGs. In the process of advancing the implementation of the MDGs, the Chinese Government and the people have conducted an active exploration of various practices based on its national realities, accumulated rich development experience, and forged a development path with Chinese characteristics.

At present, the international community is working to develop the Post-2015 Development Agenda, which shall not only be the inheritance and promotion of the MDGs, but also an important strategic decision at the global level to attempt to eradicate poverty and to promote fair, inclusive and sustainable development for all. Looking ahead, the Chinese Government will continue its efforts to build upon China's realities, combining the implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda with national development strategies, working to achieve the "Two Centenary Goals" and realizing the Chinese Dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. The Chinese Government is willing to further expand and strengthen international development cooperation, be more active in enhancing South-South cooperation and contribute to shared prosperity and development of all countries.



### Changes of the average human development index in China and the world from 1990 to 2013



Source: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/table-2-human-development-index-trends-1980-2013>

## I. China's overall progress in implementing the MDGs

### 1. Achieving rapid economic growth, steadily improving overall agricultural production capacity, and making significant progress in eradicating poverty and hunger

Over the past 15 years, China has maintained steady and fast economic growth. Its GDP increased from RMB 10.0 trillion in 2000 to RMB 63.6 trillion in 2014, making China the second largest economy in the world. This outstanding performance has given rise to an income increase of both urban and rural residents and supported the poverty reduction endeavors. In 2014, the per capita disposable income of urban residents and per capita net income of rural residents in China were RMB 28,844 and RMB 9,892 respectively, an increase of 3.59 and 3.39 times. China's

poor population has been reduced by 439 million from 689 million in 1990 to 250 million in 2011. Placing these numbers in the global contexts shows how China has made great contributions to the global poverty reduction efforts.

China is the most populous developing country in the world and has therefore great demands of food supply to overcome. Over the past 15 years, China has made sustained efforts to strengthen its overall agricultural production capacity. The national output of main agricultural products such as grains, vegetables and meat continues to grow. In particular, the grain production capacity has increased substantially, registering 11 consecutive years of growth since 2004, and a per capita grain possession of 445kg in 2014.

China has succeeded in feeding nearly 20% of the world population with less than 10% of the world farmland. The number of population with malnutrition in China declined from 23.9% in 1990-1992 to 10.6% in 2012-2014. China's underweight children accounted for 13.7% of all children under five in 1990, which declined to 1.37% in 2013. While constantly improving the food energy level, the dietary pattern of Chinese people has also improved.

The Chinese government has always paid much attention to social assistance. Under the leadership of the government and with the participation of social sectors, China has gradually developed a comprehensive social assistance system that includes 8 major measures, such as: minimum subsistence allowance; financial support to extremely poor people; rescue of disaster affected people; medical assistance; education assistance; housing assistance; employment assistance and temporary assistance. From 2000 to 2014, China's urban minimum subsistence allowance fund allocated by the government has increased from RMB 2.65 billion to RMB 73.72 billion. From 2007 to 2014, the rural minimum subsistence allowance fund allocated by Chinese government has increased from RMB 10.91 billion to RMB 87.24 billion. The people receiving urban and rural minimum subsistence allowances have increased from 4.026 million in 2000 to 70.892 million in 2014. By 2014, about 5.2% of China's overall population had been covered by the minimum subsistence allowance system.

## **2. Fully achieving “nine-year compulsory education”, steadily increasing**

### **employment, and basically achieving gender equality in education and employment.**

China takes education as the foundation for the country and has fully achieved “nine-year compulsory education in urban and rural area. Since 2008, the net enrollment rate among school-age boys and girls has always been above 99%. The literacy situation is steadily getting better. Data indicate that the illiteracy rate in the country dropped from 6.7% in 2000 to 4.1% in 2014. The illiteracy rate of adolescents dropped from 2.8% in 2000 to 1.0% in 2014; and the gap between boys and girls in their reception of education has been reduced from 1.3 years in 2000 to 0.8 years in 2014.

Over the past 15 years, China has achieved progress in promoting employment and entrepreneurship for all, including women and young people. From 2003 to 2014, altogether 137 million new jobs were created in urban areas, where the registered unemployment rate was kept below 4.3%. The areas and scopes where Chinese women work are expanding. For instance, there are now over 21 million women working in science and technology area, making up around 40% of the total number of Chinese workers in the field. Further, an increasing number of women are participating in politics. The ratio of women among the deputies to the 12th National People's Congress (NPC) was 23.4% in 2013, up 3.2% compared to that in the 10th NPC in 2003.

### **3. Constantly improving medical and health services, significantly reducing child and maternal mortality rate, and making notable progress in curbing epidemic diseases such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis**

Over the past 15 years, the total amount of medical and health service resources in China has been growing. The number of medical technicians and staff per thousand people rose from 3.63 people in 2000 to 5.40 people in 2014, and the number of beds per thousand in medical and health institutions increased from 2.38 in 2000 to 4.77 in 2014. A three-tier medical and healthcare service network has been constantly improved, and the proportion of villages with clinics increased from 89.8% in 2000 to 93.0% in 2013. The under-five child mortality rate dropped from 61.0‰ in 1991 to 12.0‰ in 2013; the gap between urban and rural areas in child mortality rate was narrowed from 1:3.4 to 1:2.4; the maternal mortality rate dropped from 88.8 per 100,000 in 1990 to 23.2 per 100,000 in 2013; and the maternal mortality rate between rural areas and urban areas declined from 1:2.2 to 1:1.1 times.

China has made unremitting efforts to control epidemic diseases such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. The newly reported number of people living with HIV and AIDS in 2014 was 104,000. In general, the prevalence of AIDS nationwide has been kept at a low level, the number of patients receiving anti-viral therapy is increasing and the mortality rate among patients is notably declining. On the control and treatment of tuberculosis, the prevalence of tuberculosis was 66 per 100,000 in 2010 with a mortality rate of 3.9 per 100,000, down by 51% and 79.5% respectively compared to that in 1990, with the upward

trend of the epidemic being effectively controlled. On the prevention and treatment of malaria, the number of the infected was reduced from around 100,000 cases per year in the 1990s to around 3000 cases per year now, most of which being imported. China is on the way from controlling the spread of malaria to completely eliminating the disease.

### **4. Reversing the trend of sustained loss of environmental resources, increasing the number of people with access to safe drinking water by over 500 million, and fully launching the government-subsidized housing project**

Over the past 15 years, in the spirit of being highly responsible to mankind and to the future, China has been implementing large-scale ecological projects and achieving impressive results. From 2000 to 2013, China has planted 60.89 million hectares of man-made forests. According to the result of the 8th National Forest Inventory (2009-2013), the forest area in China increased from 175 million hectares during the 6th National Forest Inventory (1999-2003) to 208 million hectares; the forest coverage rate increased from 18.21% to 21.63%, and the forest stock volume rose from 12.456 billion cubic meters to 15.137 billion cubic meters. Through its fruitful tree-planting plan, China has made important contribution to slowing down the loss of global forest resources. From 2005 to 2009, land desertification in China was reduced by 12,500 square kilometers, meaning an annual reduction of 2,491 square kilometers. China has achieved the goal of “zero growth” in land desertification ahead of schedule.

Since 2000, China has continuously strengthened the construction of water

supply and sewage treatment facilities in urban areas. By the end of 2013, water supply service covered 706 million people in urban areas, and 91.93% of the urban population were enjoying concentrated and unified water supply service. The Chinese Government started to implement the drinking water safety program in rural areas in 2005. The water supply work in rural areas realized a periodical transition, namely from focusing on “overcoming drinking difficulty” to “achieving drinking safety”. By the end of 2014, the problem of

drinking water safety for 467 million rural residents and 40.56 million school teachers and students were solved. The proportion of rural residents with access to unified water supply increased from 38% in 2004 to 78% in 2014. Starting from 2008, China has implemented a large-scale, government-subsidized housing project. By the end of 2014, the government cumulatively had helped over 40 million urban households and 15.654 million poor rural households to solve their difficulties in housing through subsidies from central government budget.

### China's progress towards the MDGs

Goals and targets	Current situation
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>	
Target 1A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1.25 a day	<i>Already met</i>
Target 1B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	<i>Basically met</i> <sup>①</sup>
Target 1C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	<i>Already met</i>
<b>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</b>	
Target 2A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	<i>Already met</i>
<b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b>	
Target 3A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	<i>Already met</i>
<b>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</b>	
Target 4A: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	<i>Already met</i>
<b>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</b>	
Target 5A: Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio	<i>Already met</i>
Target 5: Achieve universal access to reproductive health	<i>Basically met</i> <sup>②</sup>
<b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>	
Target 6A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	<i>Basically met</i> <sup>③</sup>
Target 6B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	<i>Basically met</i> <sup>④</sup>
Target 6C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	<i>Basically met</i> <sup>⑤</sup>

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	
Target 7A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	<i>Basically met<sup>®</sup></i>
Target 7B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	<i>Unfulfilled</i>
Target 7C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	<i>Already met</i>
Target 7D: Achieve, by 2020, a significant improvement in the living conditions of around 100 million slum dwellers	<i>Likely</i>
Goal 8: Develop a goal partnership for development	
	<i>--</i>

### Notes

- ① *By the end of 2014, the total number of employment in China was 772.53 million, and urban registered unemployment rate was 4.09%. From 2003 to 2014, a total of 137 million new jobs were created in urban areas.*
- ② *In 2013, free basic technical services of family planning covered 100% of the registered residents in China, and 96% of the migrant population; and the rate of systematic maternal management in China reached 89.5%.*
- ③ *In 2014, there were 104,000 newly reported cases of HIV/AIDS infected people and patients, with an annual growth of 14.8%. The epidemic was generally controlled at a low level and the trend of fast growth of incidence was curbed. The mortality rate of HIV/AIDS patients who meet treatment standard declined from 33.1% in 2003 to 6.6% in 2013.*
- ④ *China started to offer free voluntary HIV/AIDS consultation and check in 2004, and put in place a HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment service network covering the urban and rural areas in 2014.*
- ⑤ *The upward trend of tuberculosis has been effectively controlled. The incidence of malaria has been reduced notably. But the incidence of chronic diseases has presented an upward trend in recent years.*
- ⑥ *From 2000, China fully included the principle of sustainable development into the national economy and social development planning and, as a result, the general situation of the ecological system has taken a turn for the better, while the trend of continuous environmental degradation has been taken under control preliminarily.*

## 5. Offering support and help to over 120 developing countries to achieve their MDGs under the framework of South-South Cooperation within its capacity

As a responsible major developing country, China has, within its capacity, constantly increased its external assistance, especially to the least developed countries and low-income countries. Assistance has been delivered through many channels including construction projects, provision of ordinary goods and materials, technology and human resource development cooperation, dispatching of foreign aid medical teams and volunteers, emergency humanitarian assistances, and provision of debt relief to recipient countries. Over the past 60

years, China has provided more than RMB 400 billion in aid to 166 countries and international organizations, and trained more than 12 million talents of various types for the recipient countries.

To meet the special needs of least developed countries, China started, from January 1st, 2015, to formally implement the measures of offering zero-tariff treatment to 97% of the tax item products from least developed countries with which it has diplomatic relations. China has announced six times to cancel unconditionally the due government zero-interest loans for heavily indebted poor countries and least developed countries, totaling RMB 30 billion.

## II. China's main approach to implement MDGs

### 1. Taking development as the top priority, and modernizing development guidance based on China's reality

The Chinese Government considers development as the key to address the major issues of the country, and therefore puts development as the top priority in state governance. Over the past 15 years, the Chinese Government and people have taken into consideration both their national and international circumstances to build a deeper understanding of development. As a result, a series of new ideas have been developed, such as the Scientific Outlook on Development, completing the building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, and ecological conservation. In recent years, China has included the ecological conservation into the Five-in-One overall plan of the socialist cause with Chinese characteristics, and strived to enhance ecological conservation and build a beautiful China.

### 2. Formulating and implementing mid-and-long-term national development strategies and integrating the MDGs as an obligatory indicator into national planning

The Chinese Government formulates sequentially the five-year national plans according to the needs of economic

and social development in the different periods. The government clearly sets objectives and tasks, mobilizes various resources for the implementation of these plans and measures the performance of local governments at various levels as an important indicator of their overall performance. Bearing in mind the MDGs and the needs of domestic development, China has also made a series of specific development plans to effectively promote the development of relevant sectors. Those specific plans include: Outline for Development-oriented Poverty Reduction for China's Rural Areas, Outline on Mid-and-Long-Term Food Security in China, Outline on the Mid-and-Long-Term Science and Technology Development Plan in China, Outline on Mid-and-Long-Term Educational Reform and Development Plan in China, National Action Plan for the Development of Women in China, Programme on Development of Health Care in China, Programme on Development of Forestry in China, and Programme on Drinking Water Safety in the Rural Areas in China.

### 3. Setting up a sound legal and institutional system and mobilizing the participation of the entire society across the board

According to the needs to implement

the MDGs and other major national development strategies, the Chinese Government has successively promulgated and amended dozens of laws and regulations such as the Law on Compulsory Education, Law on Protection of Women's Rights and Interests, Law on Labor Contract, Law on Prevention and Control of Epidemic Diseases, and Law on Environmental Protection, and developed a host of policy measures. Through an active guidance, multilateral cooperation, publicity and other means, a multi-layer mechanism has been established with the government playing a leading role together with a wide participation of different sectors of the society. Charity activities such as "Project Hope"<sup>1</sup> and "Chunlei Plan" also play an active role in helping China to realize the MDGs.

#### **4. Strengthening capacity building through the implementation of pilot programmes**

The Chinese Government attaches great importance to achieving the MDGs through scientific innovation and its application. Over the past 15 years, the Chinese Government has developed targeted national plans on the development of science and technology such as the "National Programme on Science and Technology for Grain Harvest", "Programme on Innovation of New Medicines", and "Programme on Pollution Control and Treatment for Water Bodies". Besides, it has also carried out special activities such as "Special Programme on Benefiting the

People through Science and Technology", "Special Commissioners System in Science and Technology", and "Programme 110 on Agricultural Technologies" to promote the application of science and technology. Based on the requirements for promoting sustainable development and achieving the MDGs, the Chinese Government has promoted the creation of pilot areas for sustainable development, exploring a series of models that can balance economic, social and environmental development while be applicable to different regions, thus contributing to the achievement of the MDGs.

#### **5. Strengthening external cooperation and promoting mutual exchange of development experience**

The Chinese Government has always implemented the MDGs with an open-minded attitude. Over the past 15 years, through comprehensive dialogues, broad exchanges and various forms of cooperation mechanisms, the Chinese Government and foreign government agencies, international organizations, business sectors, research and consultative institutions, and civil society organizations have shared experiences and lessons with each another, and jointly promoted the realization of the MDGs.

1. Project Hope is a Chinese public service project organized by the China Youth Development Foundation (CYDF) and the Communist Youth League (CYL) Central Committee. Started in 1989, it aims to improve educational facilities and improve teaching quality in poorer regions. By the end of 2004, Project Hope has raised over RMB 5.6 billion in funds; financed education of more than 3,400,000 poor rural students; and built 15940 "Hope Primary Schools", which consists of 2.5% of all the rural primary schools in China.

### III. China's development strategies for the future

China has achieved impressive progress in implementing the MDGs, but the gap between China and the developed countries cannot be overlooked. At present, the per capita GDP of China is still lower than the global average level, and stands less than one fifth of the average level of developed countries. According to the poverty line indicator of 2 US dollars a day defined by the World Bank, China still had 250 million poverty-stricken people in 2011. Poverty reduction remains an arduous task. China is still in the stage of fast industrialization and urbanization, and the lack of comprehensiveness in development as well as insufficiency in balance and coordination among different regions remains an outstanding issue. Generally speaking, China is still a developing country, and such status is not likely to change in the near future.

Looking ahead, the Chinese Government will continue to keep focus on its national needs, actively adapting to and leading the new normal in economic development, and putting greater efforts to comprehensively deepen the reform and complete the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects, so as to realize the "Chinese dream" of state prosperity, national rejuvenation and happiness of the people. The Chinese Government will also further expand and deepen international development cooperation within its capabilities and play an active and

constructive role for jointly implementing the Post-2015 Development Agenda. In the future, China will adhere to the following development strategies:

#### 1. Accelerating the improvement of socialist market economy and promoting inclusive growth

China will adhere to and enhance the basic economic system of keeping the public ownership as the mainstay of the economy and allowing diverse forms of ownership to develop side by side. It will accelerate the development of a modern market system, macro-adjustment system, and an open economy, allowing the market to play a decisive role in resource allocation and the government to better play its role. It will keep to the Chinese-style path of promoting harmonized development of industrialization, IT application, urbanization and agricultural modernization. It will implement the strategy of innovation-driven development, and promote innovation with a global perspective. It will strive to remove major structural barriers to sustained and sound economic development, with a focus on improving the demand mix and the industrial structure, promoting balanced development between regions and advancing urbanization. It will strengthen coordination in urban and rural development and promote common prosperity between urban and rural areas.



## 2. Innovating social governance system and promoting harmonious development of the society

Efforts will be accelerated to set up a sustained basic public service system that covers both urban and rural areas and with the government playing the leading role; a system of modern social organizations in which functions of the government are separated from those of social organizations, rights and responsibilities are clearly established, and social organizations exercise autonomy in accordance with the law; and a social management mechanism that resolves public complaints at the source, exercises dynamic administration, and responds to emergencies. The Government will promote equal opportunity in education. It will implement a strategy of putting quality employment first and a more proactive employment policy. It will increase the share of work remuneration in primary distribution. It will improve the tax relief system for charity donations to support the development of charity causes. It will accelerate the building of social system on old-age care and develop old-age service industry to actively respond to population aging. It will improve the caring and service system for rural left-behind children, women, and old people, the protection of the rights and interests of people with disabilities, and category-based assurance system for children in difficulties. The Chinese government is comprehensively accomplishing a social security system and health insurance system that cover urban and rural residents. Currently, the social security system of China covers the medical and old-age care areas. China will continue to carry forward vigorously, enhance social security levels, make overall plans and coordinate, so as to expand

the coverage of the system. Meanwhile, the Chinese government will step up data collection and analysis concerning gender equality issues in fields like education and employment, with the purpose of achieving gender equality in employment and labor market.

## 3. Enhancing ecological conservation and building a beautiful country

China will accelerate the establishment of a systematic and sound ecological conservation system, implement a strict source protection system, a damage compensation system, and a responsibility tracing system while improving environmental governance and ecological rehabilitation systems. It will implement the strategy of functional zones, establish a warning mechanism for monitoring the affordability of the resources and environment, and establish a “red line” for ecological protection. It will accelerate the reform on prices for natural resources and resource products, and establish a pay-for-use and compensation system reflecting the scarcity of resources and recognizing ecological values. Efforts will be made to develop the market on environmental protection by introducing systems on energy conservation, carbon emission right, sewage discharge right, and water right trading, and establish a market-based mechanism to attract the input of social capital into the protection of the ecological environment. It will put in place a sound management system to strictly monitor the discharge of all pollutants, and independently conduct environmental monitoring, administration and law enforcement.

#### **4. Strengthening international development cooperation, and working with the world to tackle challenges and share development opportunities, achievements and experience**

China will develop close cooperation with the international community to jointly safeguard a free, open and non-discriminatory global trade system, promote Doha Round negotiations, and promote the establishment of an international financial system that is fair, just, inclusive and orderly. It will work with the international community to actively respond to global challenges such as large-scale epidemics, terrorism, natural disasters, and climate change, and conduct international cooperation to fight corruption. Under the framework of South-South Cooperation, China will provide support to other developing countries in implementing the Post-2015 Development Agenda through the establishment of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road, as well as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), and the Silk Road Fund.

# Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

## Summary

- ★ The poverty-stricken people in China decreased by 439 million, from 689 million in 1990 to 250 million in 2011. China has made great contributions to the global poverty reduction efforts.
- ★ The number of employed people in China was 773 million in 2014, and that among urban population was 393 million. From 2003 to 2014, altogether 137 million new jobs were created in urban areas, whose registered unemployment rate over the past ten years was kept below 4.3%.
- ★ The number of people with malnutrition in China made up 23.9% of its entire population from 1990 to 1992, which declined to 10.6% from 2012 to 2014. China's underweight children accounted for 19.1% of all children under five in 1990, which declined to 3.6% in 2010, down by 81.2%. Prevalence of stunting among children under-five years old dropped from 33.4% in 1990 to 9.9 percent in 2010, down by 70.4%.

## Target 1A:

**Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$ 1.25 a day**

### 1. Current situation

**China has achieved the UN target of halving the proportion of poor people ahead of schedule.** The poverty-stricken people in China decreased by 439 million, from 689 million in 1990 to 250 million in 2011. China has made great contributions to the global poverty reduction efforts.

**While working hard to address poverty in its own country, the Chinese Government has also actively participated in global poverty reduction cooperation.** Since 2007, the Chinese Government and the UN system in China have co-hosted the Poverty Reduction and Development Forum on the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty each year on October 17th. In addition, it has actively participated in global, regional and bilateral exchanges and cooperation for poverty reduction, signing poverty reduction cooperation agreements with more than ten developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America to enhance experience and knowledge sharing on poverty reduction. In 2014, the Chinese Government put forward "East Asia Cooperation Initiative on Poverty Reduction", released together with the African Union (AU) the Guideline for China-Africa Cooperation in Poverty

Reduction, and actively promoted exchange and cooperation with Latin America under the China-CELAC Forum. The Chinese Government has conducted poverty reduction cooperation with world nonprofit charitable organizations. In 2011, the Ministry of Science and Technology of China cooperated with Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation in Africa to solve the local poverty problems. Under the scheme of both sides, projects such as new species of green super rice, animal vaccine, and small scale teff landed in Africa. 130 scientists from Asia and Africa participated in the green super rice project, and the improved varieties underwent demonstrative experiment in 8 target countries surrounding the Sahara desert.

### 2. Government support

**Attaching high importance to poverty reduction, and incorporating poverty reduction into its general planning on economic and social development and annual plans.** The Chinese Government has always taken poverty reduction as an important part of its general planning for national economy and social development, giving priority to poverty reduction in its budgetary allocation, and better enforcing its policies on poverty reduction. Since

2000, the Government has formulated and implemented the Outline for Development-oriented Poverty Reduction for China's Rural Areas (2001-2010) and the Outline for Development-oriented Poverty Reduction for China's Rural Areas (2011-2020), and significantly raised the poverty line in the country. Since 2013, China has made it clear that it would declare war on poverty with clearer goals, stronger measures and more effective actions, and must not pass down poverty from generation to generation. In 2014, the Chinese Government introduced a nationwide poverty reduction strategy of combining program of "Precise Poverty Reduction", "Regional Poverty Reduction through Development" and "social guarantee". From 2000 to 2014, the Chinese central government earmarked altogether RMB 296.6 billion for poverty reduction, with an average annual increase of 11.46%.

**Setting up a sound policy system for poverty reduction, and actively carrying out the work in different sectors.** Leading Groups for Poverty Reduction with broad multi-sector participation are well in place at central and local governments, with specific agencies being set up for organizing and carrying out poverty reduction work. Key



areas for central government support in poverty reduction are determined and readjusted according to the distribution of the poor people. A holistic approach has been adopted, in which the advantages of relevant government departments are unleashed, based on the reality of the poor regions. The main poverty reduction measures include: applying agricultural technologies, enhancing transport conditions, improving water facilities, addressing people's access to electricity, renovating dilapidated housing in rural areas, reducing poverty through the application of science and technologies, developing social assistance system (i.e. minimum subsistence allowance and social relief), bettering environment for poor regions, relocating the poor and implementing the job-for-relief policy "where the government invests to build rural infrastructure facilities and people there participate in the projects and acquire remunerations for their work". From 2000 to 2014, a total of RMB 84 billion has been invested and over RMB 10 billion has been paid to needed people engaged in the construction as their remunerations. As for the people suffering from unlivable conditions, a relocation program has been implemented based on their own will to help them out of poverty. From 2001 to 2014, a total of RMB 30.8 billion has been allocated from the central government budget as subsidies, through which 5.88 million poor people have been relocated. At the same time, the Government takes into account in its general planning for poverty reduction ethnic minorities, women, children, and people with disabilities, giving them priority to access job places.

**Developing the inclusiveness of market mechanism and ensuring that economic growth benefits more poor people.**

Through the reform of appraisal and assessment mechanism for poor counties, introduction of precise poverty reduction mechanism, introducing the mechanism for government functionaries to stay at village, improvement of mechanism for managing poverty-reduction fund, and innovation of finance for poverty reduction, the dividend from reforming the poverty-reduction mechanism shall be gradually unleashed and distribution and utilization of poverty-reduction resources shall be gradually improved. In 2014, by establishing archives China has introduced a poverty identification mechanism for each of its poor villages and poor households. Such an effort has basically covered all poor villages in China.

**Mobilizing the entire society into the poverty-reduction efforts whereby the government, market and society collaborate in fighting poverty.**

In 2014, the Chinese Government designated October 17th as China's "Poverty Reduction Day", and built an institutional platform for various players in society including private enterprises, civil institutions, non-profit organizations and individuals to participate in poverty-reduction efforts. At present, there are nearly 170,000 entities in the country that are offering targeted assistance to 174,000 villages to shake off poverty. The 18 better-developed provinces and cities in eastern China are helping 10 poor western provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities to fight poverty. Many international organizations such as the World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have also organized

various poverty reduction programs or activities in China, which have accelerated China's poverty-reduction process.

### 3. Trends and challenges

**China still has a large poor population.**

By 2014, China still has 70.17 million poverty-stricken rural people according to the rural poverty alleviation line (RMB 2,300 per year for each resident at 2010 constant price) set by the Chinese Government. Based on the World Bank poverty line (USD 2/day), China had 250 million poor population in 2011. China still faces serious challenges to fight poverty.

**The problems for poor groups with particular needs remain striking.**

The contiguous areas with special difficulties are troubled with such problems as fragile ecological environment, special social formation, insufficient public services, and serious endemic diseases, which make poverty reduction more difficult and costly.

**Pressure to prevent people from sliding back into poverty is high.**

The poor areas are five times more likely to be hit by natural disasters than the national average level. Meanwhile, people live in these areas also face social pressure and economic risks besides natural disasters, which can very easily drag their lives into poverty.

### Poverty reduction through the application of science and technology

Poverty reduction through the application of science and technology is an important part of China's poverty-reduction work. Over the years, competent government departments at various levels support and encourage scientists and technicians to carry out research focusing on the common key technologies concerning economic and social development of poor regions. At the same time, through the introduction of "Spark Plan" and talent support plan for remote poor regions, boundary ethnic minority regions, and old revolutionary areas, and by encouraging scientists and technicians to start up businesses in rural areas, modern factors such as talent, technology, management, information and capital are flowing in favor of poor regions. Incomplete statistics show that about 8000 programmes of poverty reduction through the application of science and technology have been implemented in various parts of the country since the 10th Five-Year Plan period. In this period over 12,000 pilot projects have been enhanced, while RMB 20 billion of investment has been contributed from various sectors. The efforts have led to an annual increase of RMB 46 billion of output, and a transfer of 1.2 million working people. Such a "blood-making" poverty reduction is a fundamental policy to help relevant regions to shake off poverty and achieve prosperity, and has made positive contribution to the realization of MDGs.



## Target 1B:

**Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people.**

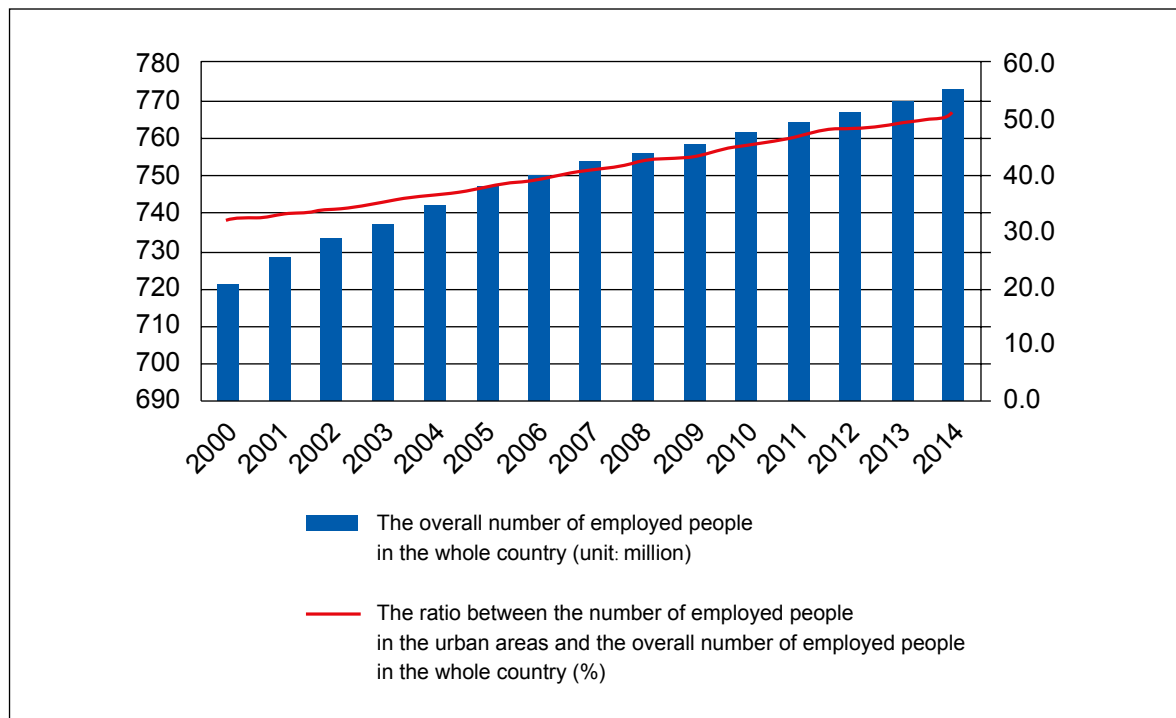
### 1. Current situation

**The overall number of employed people keeps growing and the employment ratio in urban areas has steadily increased.**

Since 2000, China has witnessed fast economic growth and continuous improvement of labor productivity. In 2014, China's GDP reached RMB 63.6 trillion, which was 6.5 times that of 2000. The overall labor productivity was RMB 72,313 per person, an increase of 7%

compared with that of the previous year. Fast economic growth has underpinned continuous growth of jobs. In 2014, altogether 773 million people in China were employed, including 393 million from urban areas. Between 2003 and 2014, altogether 137 million new jobs were created in urban areas. Over the past ten years, the urban registered unemployment rate has remained below 4.3%. 170 million people were covered by unemployment insurance in 2014.

**The ratio between the number of employed people in the urban areas and the overall number of employed people in the whole country**



Source: China Statistical Year Book 2014 and Statistics on China's Economic and Social Development 2014



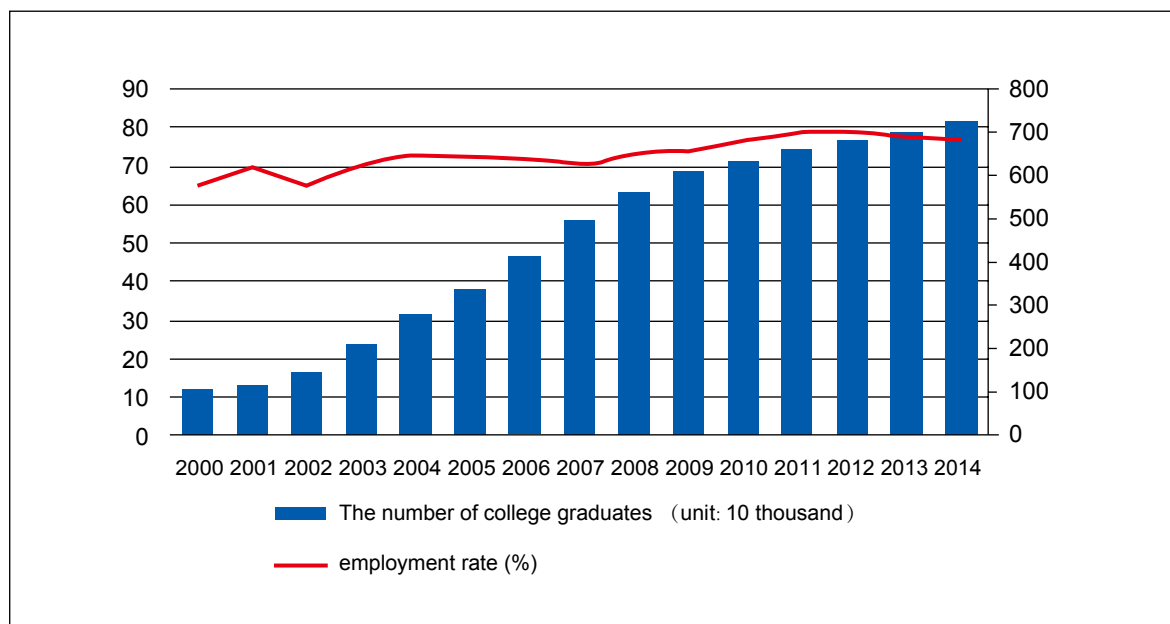
**The number of women employed and sectors they enter have kept growing.**

A growing number of women are now working as important players in technology and knowledge intensive sectors such as computer, communication, finance and insurance. Among the professionals and technicians in the fields of health technology, education, accounting, statistics, translation, books, library and exhibition, and broadcasting, the ratio of women is higher than men. In 2014, the number of employed women made up 44.8% in the entire employment in the country. In 2012, the ratio of women among senior professionals and technicians in the economic sectors of public ownership was 35.7%, which has achieved the goal set in Outline on Women's Development in China (2011-2020) ahead of schedule. Over 21% of the women started up their own businesses, and the number of women entrepreneurs makes up about 25% of the total entrepreneurs in China.

**The employment among the youth has steadily increased and their passion to start up their own businesses is very high.**

Since 2000, the number of college graduates in China has been growing, and the employment rate is also growing steadily. There were 1.01 million college graduates in 2000, with the primary employment rate being 65.0%. In 2014, there were 7.13 million college and post-graduate graduates, with the primary employment rate being 77.5%, and the primary employment rate for college graduates exceeds 70% for 12 consecutive years. China introduced a plan for training college students for business start-up and innovation in 2010, which has by far seen the participation of 220,000 college students in over 80,000 training programmes and practices for innovation and start-up. The vocational and technical schools in China provide nearly 10 million technical and skilled personnel to the society every year, and offer training to 200 million person-time.

**The number of college graduates in China and the employment rate in the year**

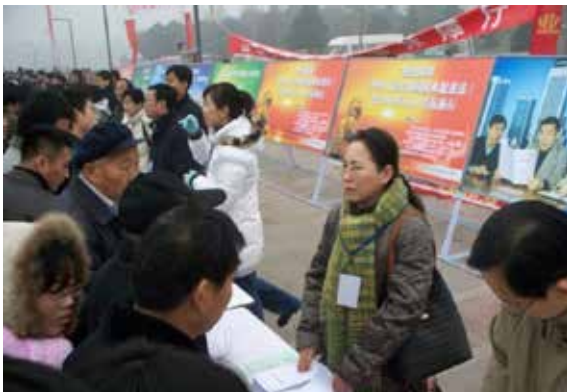


Source: Ministry of Education, People's Republic of China (PRC)

Among the newly created jobs, 60% are taken by the graduates of vocational and technical schools. The employment rate of secondary vocational school graduates has maintained a level of over 95% for 9 consecutive years, and that of vocational colleges graduates reached 90% half a year after their graduation. In the fast-growing sectors of manufacturing, high-speed rail, urban rail traffic, civil aviation, modern logistics, e-commerce, tourism service and information service, over 70% of the newly employed people are from vocational schools.

## 2. Government support

**Attaching high importance to employment and implementing a proactive employment policy.** The Chinese Government has issued a host of policy measures to promote employment, and implemented a more proactive employment policy, creating jobs across the country. It encourages people to find jobs and start their own businesses through



policies of tax relief and guarantee for small loans and through the mechanism of “innovation and start-up for all” to allow more people to start their own businesses. Further, it also supports people to find jobs through, for instance, employment aid policies such as offering social welfare jobs and social insurance subsidies.

It also improves people vocational skills offering subsidies for vocational training and vocational skill identification. Besides, free employment services are provided by improving public employment services. China endeavors to build an institutional environment featuring “public entrepreneurship and people’s innovation”, facilitate the growth and expansion of small and micro businesses and help more people start their own activities.

**Accelerating the training for high-quality labors and skilled talents to support economic development and full employment.** In 2003, a mechanism for the enhancement of vocational training was set up. It consists of government subsidies to vocational training allocated by transferred payment. Through the launch of nationwide programmes such as skill rejuvenation campaign, new technician training plan, and special campaign on employment for unemployed college graduates, the capability of skilled labors on employment, working and job transfer has been constantly improved. In 2014, a total of 19.35 million people received training in the country, including 8.24 million women, 860,000 college graduates, and 840,000 graduates from junior and senior high schools that were not recruited in higher level schools and could receive a preliminary job training. The number of skilled labor force keeps expanding and the structure appears more balanced.

**Promoting employment and start-up of women through multiple channels, and guaranteeing women’s equal access to employment in accordance with law.** The government strengthens employment service and public employment service institutions provide targeted employment services and assistance for women to enter

### The change of the scale and structure of skilled labor force in China

Skilled Labors	2004		2009		2014	
	Number (unit: 10,000 people)	Proportion (%)	Number (unit: 10,000 people)	Proportion (%)	Number (unit: 10,000 people)	Proportion (%)
Total	8720	100.0	10650	100.0	15729.8	100.0
Senior technicians	60	0.69	85.4	0.80	145.6	0.9
Technicians	300	3.44	423.5	3.98	612.4	3.9
Senior workers	1500	17.20	2122	19.93	3378.5	21.4
Secondary workers	3140	36.01	4300	40.38	6189.8	39.4
Junior workers	3720	42.66	3719	34.92	5403.5	34.4

Source: Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, PRC



the job market; incorporates women above 40 years old with difficulty in their access to employment and women from families with zero employment or receiving subsistence allowances into the employment assistance system, and adopts multiple means to help women to find jobs. It has introduced an incentive discount mechanism while

expanding various channels for women to apply and have access to loans, thus encouraging and supporting the starting of their business. It is stated in the Law on Employment Promotion that when recruiting people, employers must not reject women or raise recruitment requirements for women using gender as an excuse. The Special Rules on Labor Protection of Women Workers readjusts the scope of work where women were not allowed to enter, and thus has been better enforced.

**Encouraging employment and start-up for college graduates.** The Chinese Government works hard to create jobs for the college graduates, by carrying out community programmes such as the “Plan for western regions”, “Plan of three supports and one assistance”, “Working in

villages”, and “Plan on special post for rural teachers”. It offers employment guidance, employment services, vocational training and internship by organizing activities such as the “Plan on employment promotion for unemployed college graduates” and “Helping female college graduates in employment and business start-up”, so as to help the unemployed college graduates who are willing to work to realize their employment or fulfill their preparation for the employment. It also provides business start-up services, implements start-up support policies and enhances start-up capabilities of college graduates through activities such as “Plan on employment guidance for college graduates”. The government gives assistance to the college graduates for business start-up through comprehensive policies in six areas: popularization of the start-up education, enhancement of the start-up training, facilitation on the related business registration service and bank account opening, multi-channel financial support, providing operational sites for start-up businesses and enhancing public services for starting a business.

### 3. Trends and challenges

**There is still a huge pressure to create jobs.** China faces the problems of a huge demand of its working population for full employment, an excessive size of the labor force, and insufficiency in terms of the quality of the labor force, all of which are challenges for the foreseeable future. As the economy is facing growing uncertainties, the impact of economic transformation and subsequent readjustments of the labor market cannot be neglected. In the process of urbanization, China still faces tremendous challenge of transferring surplus rural labors and creating jobs for unemployed urban residents. Informal

employment will pose a huge challenge for decent employment in China and the sound development of economy.

**The environment for the general public to innovate and start their own businesses also remains to be improved.** China still faces the problems of a relatively underdeveloped environment for business start-ups, unsmooth financing channels for start-ups, regional imbalance in innovation and start-ups, and insufficient understanding of the opportunities of innovation and entrepreneurial activities by the entire society.

**Gender discrimination remains in the employment of women and the youth.** In comparison, more women are employed at a lower and auxiliary level. The income gap between men and women still exists. Women with disabilities still face severe discrimination in their access to employment. The structural problem of skill mismatching between supply and demand shall be solved by transforming the talents training mode and other means.



## Target 1C:

### Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

#### 1. Current situation

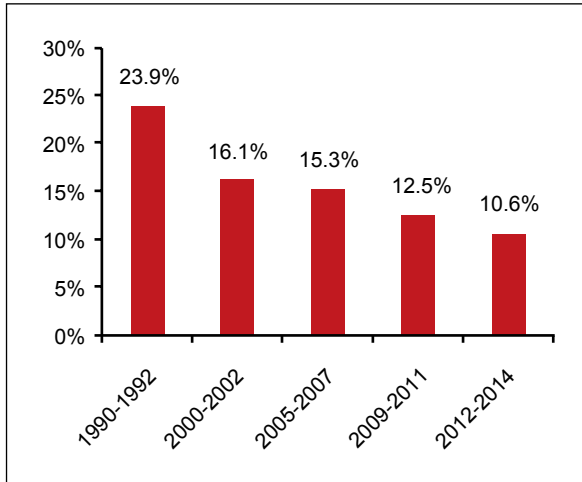
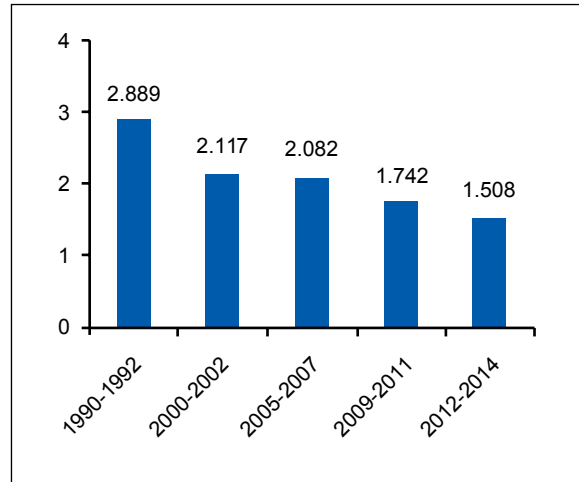
**China has achieved the goal of halving the proportion of people who suffer from hunger ahead of schedule.** The number of people with malnutrition in China between 2012 and 2014 dropped by 138.1 million compared to that between 1990 and 1992, and the proportion of the population with malnutrition to the entire population dropped from 23.9% between 1990 and 1992 to 10.6% between 2012 and 2014, down by 55.6%. China has made great contribution to the achievement of the global goal of halving the proportion of people who suffer from hunger, and was awarded by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in 2014.

**Children's nutritional level has been significantly raised.** China's underweight children accounted for 3.6 % of all children under five in 2010, down by 81.2% than the ratio of 19.1% in 1990. The stunting rate dropped from 33.4% in 1990 to 9.9% in

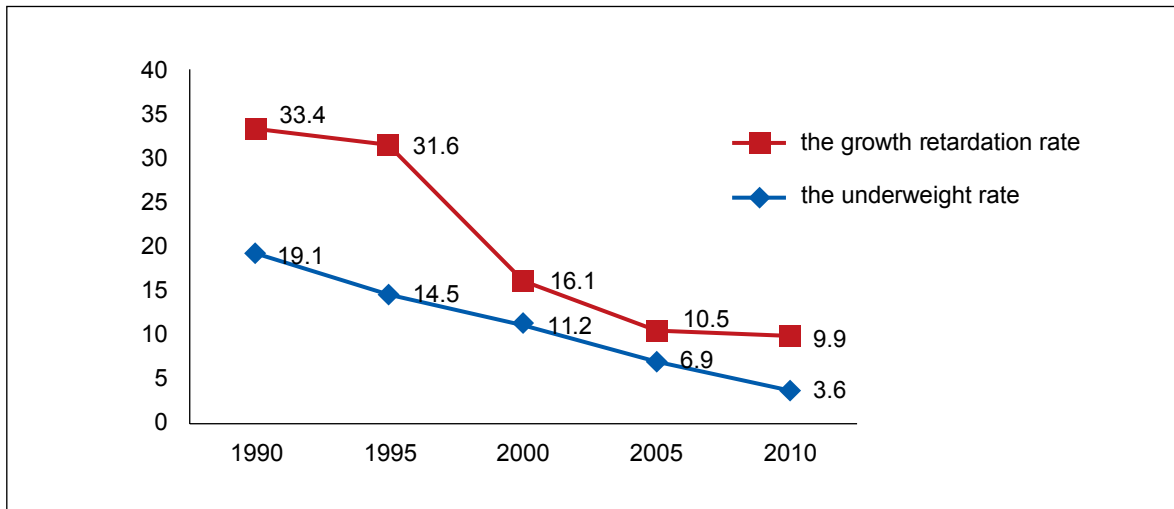
2010, a decline of 70.4%. The situation of micronutrient deficiencies during childhood is also alleviated. The prevalence of anemia among children under 5 declined from 19.3% in 2005 to 12.6% in 2010. The target of eliminating iodine deficiency was realized at the national level in 2011, and rickets caused by vitamin D deficiency has become rare in hospital records.

**Grain supply has steadily increased and the dietary structure has been improved.**

The annual per capita grain possession was 393.1 kg, 366.1 kg and 408.7 kg respectively in the year 1990, 2000 and 2010, stayed above 400kg/year after 2010, and reached 445kg/year in 2014. Along with the increase in food energy, the Chinese people's dietary structure is also improving. The consumption of grain and root crops is decreasing while the intake of food from animal sources (especially meat from domesticated animals, dairy products, eggs and aqua products) shows an upward trend.

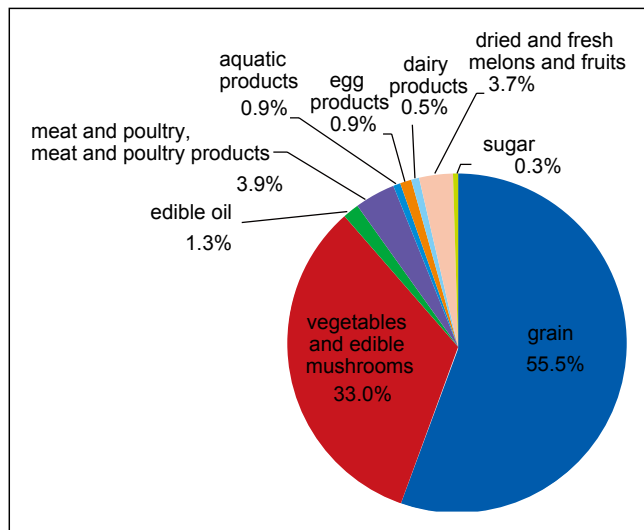
**Proportion of Chinese people with malnutrition (%)****Number of Chinese people with malnutrition (100 million)**

Source: FAO, *The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2014*

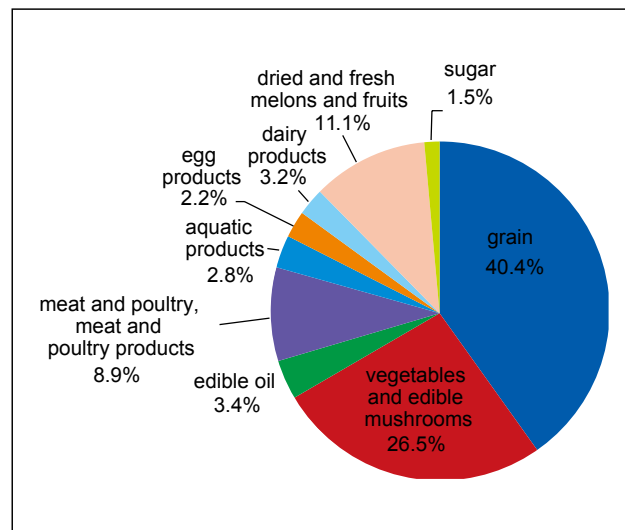
**The underweight rate of China's children under five and the growth retardation rate (%)**

Source: statistics from the food and nutrition testing system of China Center for Disease Control and Prevention

Chinese people's dietary structure in 1990



Chinese people's dietary structure in 2013 (%)



Source: China Statistical Yearbook 2014

## 2. Government support

**Formulating special national plan on food production.** The Chinese Government views the grain production as the most important task of its agricultural modernization, implements the most strict protection systems for farmland, and spares no effort in strengthening its support and protection of grain production. It has promulgated policy documents such as the Outline of National Mid-and-Long-term



Plan on Food Security (2008-2020), the Production Capability Planning for Another 50 Billion Kilograms of Grain Nationwide (2009-2020), Outline on China's Food and Nutritional Development (2014-2020), and National Plan on Developing Food-Efficient Animal Husbandry (2011-2020), all of which have offered important guarantee for ensuring food security and improving food structure.

**Strengthening innovation and information services in agricultural science and technology.** The Chinese Government has arranged a host of technological programmes such as the "National Scientific and Technological Project for Grain Harvest" that aimed at improving food production capacity. China has set up a five-tiered service network for applying agricultural technology covering the national, provincial, prefectural, county

and township levels. Starting from 2008, the Ministry of Science and Technology have been working with other departments to promote information application on agricultural science and technology by using the unified national number of “Spark Science and Technology 12396”, so that science and technology can serve for the enhancement of the overall agricultural production capacity.

**Sparing no effort to improving nutritional level of children.** The Chinese Government signed the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, established the children-first principle, and passed the National Plan of Action for the Development of Chinese Children (2001-2010) and the National Plan of Action for the Development of Chinese Children (2011-2020). It has introduced the Act on Maternal and Child Health Care and its implementation measures. Further, it carried out a series of child nutrition intervention measures like launching Baby-Friendly Hospital programme, starting a campaign to eliminate anemia in infants and children, implementing an action plan for iodine deficiency prevention. The government has also implemented the plan to enhance nutrition for rural children receiving compulsory education, improved facilities in school dining halls, introduced nutritional meals, and gradually increased food allowances.

### 3. Trends and challenges

**It remains a huge pressure to ensure food security.** China faces acute problems brought by a large population, less land and insufficient water resources. The comparative returns of agricultural production remain low. And there will be great challenges and difficulties in the future for China to ensure its food security

and sufficient supply of major agricultural products by relying on domestic conditions. Given the large population base, there were still 150.8 million people in China with malnutrition between 2012 and 2014.

**There are significant differences between urban and rural areas in terms of the nutritional status of children and it also differs among regions.** In rural areas, especially poor rural areas, child nutrition problems are more prominent and challenging. The prevalence of underweight and stunting among rural children is about 3 to 4 times that of urban children, and the figure in poor rural areas is twice that of other rural areas. About 20% of children under five in poor areas still suffered from stunting in 2010. Children's nutritional status in rural areas is more likely to be affected by adverse economic conditions and unexpected events, and the foundation for improvement is shaky.

**The nutritional status of migrant and left-behind children needs to be improved.** In 2010, the number of Chinese migrant workers reached 221 million, and over 15 million children under five were left behind in rural areas. A large number of children migrating together with their parents. Due to poor living conditions and low level of education received by the guardians of the children, the migrant and left-behind children face malnutrition of different degrees.



## Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

### Summary

- ★ China has fully implemented nine-year free compulsory education, with the net enrolment rate of primary-school-age children increasing from 99.1% in 2000 to 99.8% in 2014, and illiteracy rate dropping from 6.7% in 2000 to 4.1% in 2014. The school conditions in some rural areas have been notably improved, and the educational system towards special groups is better established.

## Target 2A:

**Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling**

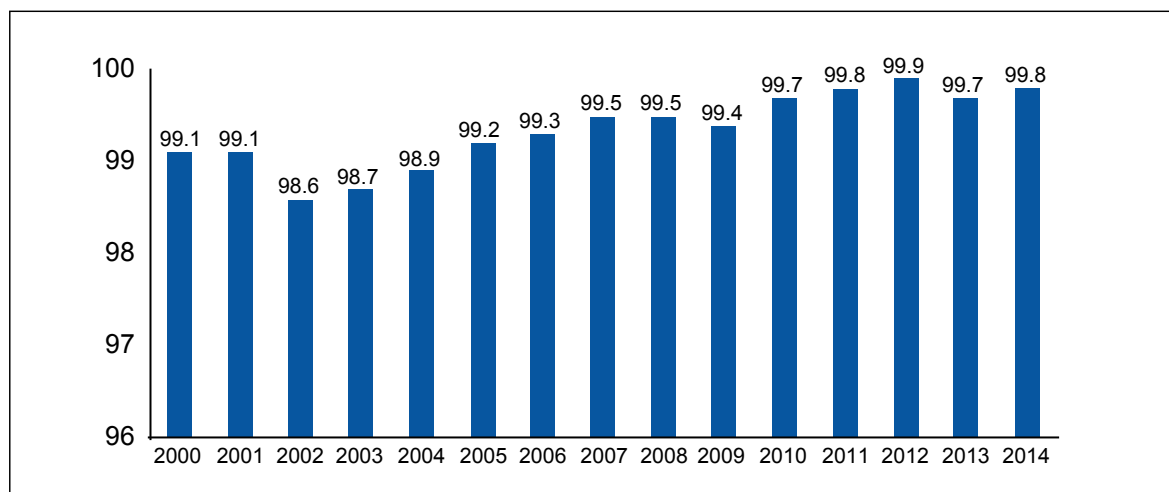
### 1. Current situation

**China has achieved the goal of realizing universal primary education by 2015 ahead of schedule.** By the end of 2011, the two targets of universal nine-year compulsory education and basic elimination of illiteracy among the adolescents were achieved in all county-level administrative units, covering 100% of its population. In 2014, the net enrolment rate among primary school-age children reached 99.8%. The illiteracy rate dropped from 6.7% in 2000 to 4.1% in 2014; illiteracy rate among the adolescents down from 2.8% in 2000 to 1.0% in 2014; and the gap between boys and girls in the years of education they received was narrowed from 1.3 years in 2000 to 0.8 years in 2014.

**Fully achieving free compulsory education.** The Chinese Government has progressed towards free compulsory education in a phased and planned way. Tuition and miscellaneous fees, textbook fees, as well as accommodation fees for boarding students are exempted for compulsory education in all rural areas and living subsidies are granted to poor boarding students. Since 2008, compulsory education tuition and miscellaneous fees have also been exempted in urban areas. Thus, free compulsory education has been basically realized in both urban and rural areas.

**Notable progress has been made in promoting compulsory education in rural areas.** Through the rural boarding school programme, a total of 8,300 schools have been built or renovated, meeting the boarding needs of nearly 2 million students from mountainous areas, animal husbandry areas, plateau areas and other remote and needed areas. Through the temporary dormitory programme for rural teachers, a total of 250,000 temporary dormitory units have been built for teachers. The living allowances for rural teachers has benefited 552,600 rural teachers. Through the programme of improving school conditions in the stage of compulsory education for poor regions, the basic school conditions for 1500 counties have been improved. All these efforts have further narrowed the gap in educational development among different regions and between the urban areas and rural areas, greatly promoted educational equity, and effectively guaranteed the right of school-age children to receive compulsory education.



**The net enrollment rate among Chinese primary school-age children (%)**

Source: Ministry of Education, PRC.

**The system for special education has been gradually improved and the professional quality of the educational team has been steadily raised.** Statistics show that in 2000, there were 1539 special schools in China, with an enrollment of 377,600 students that were blind, deaf or with mental retardation, a total of 43,700 teachers and staff including 32,000 full-time teachers. In 2014, there were 2000 special schools in China, with an enrollment of 395,000 students that were blind, deaf or with mental retardation, a total of 57,000 teachers and staff including 48,000 full-time teachers. In 2014, there were 48,125 special education teachers, and 28,679 of them hold bachelor degrees or above, accounting for 59.6%. So far, there are 11 normal universities in China that have set up pilot training programs of special education for Master of Education, and nearly 100 high-level teachers with combined professional background of “discipline + special education” graduate from those programs every year. Since 2012, the Ministry of Education established a training program for key special education teachers in the “National Training Plan”, and the program has been receiving

more and more emphasis each year. The 2013-2014 “National Training Plan” demonstrative programs trained more than 3,700 key special education teachers for 10 consecutive days, which covered 2 key teachers of each special education schools in China, so that a batch of seed teachers were fostered through the program. Next, China plans to further strengthen the training of special education teachers. The 2015 “National Training Plan” demonstrative program will train 1,900 key special education teachers, and it will further enhance the overall quality of the teaching staff of special education.

## 2. Government support

**Strengthening legal guarantee.** In 2006, The Law on Compulsory Education enacted in 1986 was amended and promulgated, the new law upholds the principle of gender equality and further clarifies that all school-age children and adolescents, regardless of their gender and ethnic group, shall have the right to enjoy equal access to compulsory education. It has also established the compulsory education management system and funding

system, instituted a compulsory education supervision mechanism and provided legal basis for the healthy development of compulsory education.

**Deepening the reform of the funding mechanism and increasing fiscal input.**

Starting from 2006, China established a funding mechanism for rural compulsory education featuring programmes carried out and funded proportionally by central and local governments by the principle of “clarified responsibilities at all levels, costs shared by central and local governments, increasing financial input and implementation step by step”. The funding mechanism provide strong financial support and ensure a greatly improved fiscal guarantee for compulsory education in rural areas. Statistics show that in 2012, the earmarked budgets for education nationwide totaled RMB 2.77 trillion and the national budgetary expenditure for education was RMB 2.22 trillion, making up 4.28% of China’s GDP for the year. China has achieved the 4% target as listed in its Outline on Education Development, which is a milestone in its history of educational development.

**Boosting balanced development of compulsory education.**

The Chinese Government takes balanced development as its strategic mission for compulsory education in the new era, for which the State Council has issued specific guidelines and the Ministry of Education has signed MOUs with local provinces on balanced development of compulsory education, urging local governments to run every school well, focus on the healthy development of every child, and intensify efforts to improve conditions for rural schools and disadvantaged schools. By doing this, the government aims at fully improving the quality of compulsory

education, and narrowing the interschool, interregional and urban-rural gap in compulsory education.

**Implementing major projects.**

The Chinese Government has organized and implemented a series of major projects such as the rural boarding school construction project, the e-learning project for rural primary and secondary schools, the renovation project of junior secondary school buildings in central and western rural regions, the primary and secondary school building safety project and the reconstruction project for disadvantaged rural primary and secondary schools. All these have greatly improved the teaching conditions of rural schools that provide compulsory education. In 2014, it started the work to fully improve the basic teaching conditions of disadvantaged rural primary and secondary schools in poor rural areas, aimed at making up for the deficiency and addressing acute problems that exist in the process of development.

**Ensuring that disadvantaged groups with difficulties have equal access to compulsory education.**

The Chinese Government endeavored to ensure that disadvantaged groups with difficulties have equal right to education when formulating laws, regulations and policies. It urged local governments to increase funding for education , granting living allowances for rural boarding students of the compulsory education stage whose families have financial difficulties, implementing nutrition improvement plan for rural students receiving compulsory education to enhance their nutritional status, and substantially increasing independent public expenditure subsidies for compulsory education stage special educational schools in rural areas. It tries to ensure that migrant children, left-behind children in rural areas, children

### Nutrition improvement plan for rural students receiving compulsory education.

Starting from the autumn semester in 2011, China launched a nutrition improvement plan for rural students receiving compulsory education. By the end of 2014, the central government arranged altogether RMB 47.2 billion of subsidies from its budget for the plan, and allocated a fund of RMB 30 billion for school dining hall construction, the two of which covered 134,000 schools from 1315 counties in 30 provinces, benefiting 32 million rural students receiving compulsory education. Three consecutive years of monitoring shows that the boy and girl students aged between six and fifteen who have nutrition meals are in average 0.4cm and 0.6cm taller, and 0.3kg heavier. The prevalence of anemia among boy and girl students under 5 declined by 3.3 and 3.9 percentage points respectively, and the average score for Chinese and mathematics of primary school pupils increased by 4.6 and 4.5 points.



with financial difficulties and children with disabilities have equal access to compulsory education.

### 3. Trends and challenges

#### **There is still imbalance in the distribution of quality educational resources.**

There is an obvious gap among different regions, between urban and rural areas and between various schools in terms of educational quality, and the contradiction between people's growing demand for quality education and the shortage of its supply remains outstanding. China still faces a difficult task to promote educational equity and balanced development of compulsory education.

**Educational input for vulnerable groups needs to grow.** With the acceleration of urbanization, the problem of access of left-behind children and migrant children to compulsory education needs to be addressed. Moreover, there are still many school-age children with disabilities who cannot receive compulsory education. According to the Notice by the General Office of China Disabled Persons Federation and the General Office of the Ministry of Education on School-Age Children with Disabilities Who do not Go to School in 2013, there were 78,174 registered school-age children with disabilities who did not go to school.

# Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

## Summary

- ★ Since 2008, the net enrolment rate of primary schools has been above 99% for both boys and girls. China has basically eliminated gender disparity in primary and secondary school education.
- ★ There are a growing number of women participating in politics. The proportion of women among the delegates to the 12th National People's Congress (2013), members to the 12th CPPCC National Committee (2013), and delegates to the 18th National Congress of the CPC (2012) was 23.4%, 17.8%, and 22.95% respectively, higher than that of the previous session.

## Target 3A:

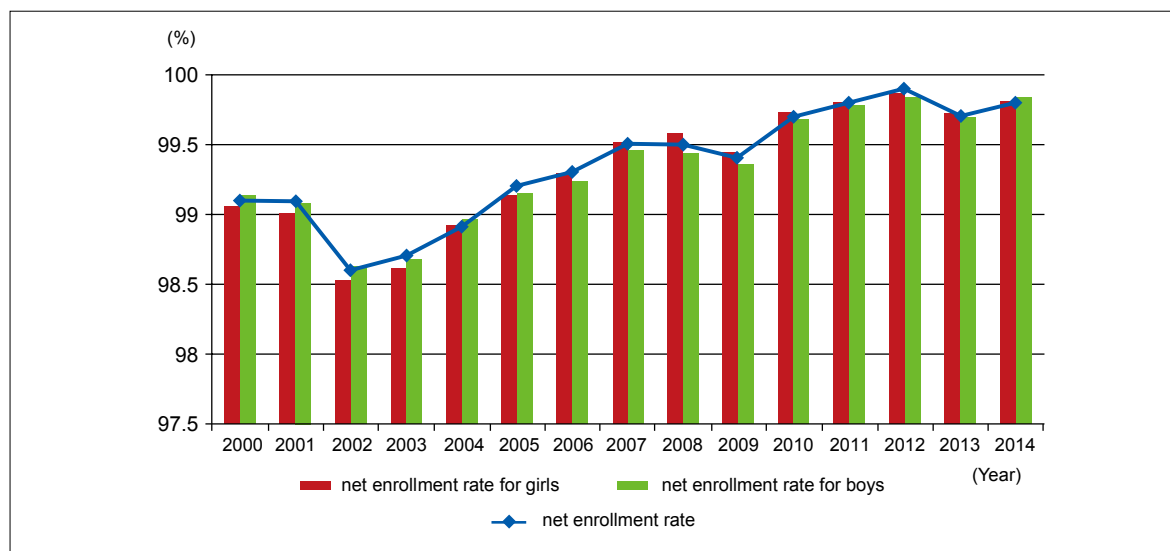
**Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015**

### 1. Current situation

**China has achieved gender equality in primary and secondary school education.** The Chinese Government attaches great importance to gender equality in education, places the enhancement of girls' access to compulsory education at an important position, and it has taken a host series of policy measures to guarantee equal access, enrolment and



**Difference in net enrollment rate between boys and girls in primary schools from 2000 to 2014**



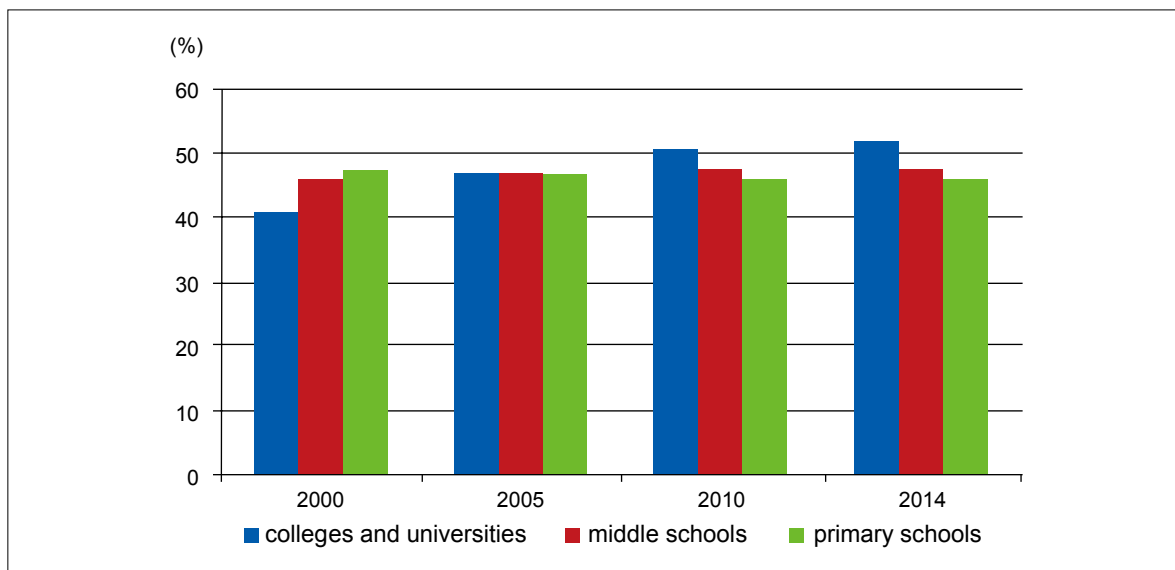
Source: Ministry of Education, PRC

retention for girls and boys to education. In 2008, China fully realized nine-year free compulsory education for urban and rural areas, since then the net enrolment rate of boy and girl students in primary schools has stayed above 99%. Gender disparity between boys and girls in their enrolment rate has been fully eliminated. In 2014, there were 32.458 million girl students in secondary schools, accounting for 47.84% of the total number of students there; and 43.7196 million girl students in primary schools, accounting for 46.26% of the total number of students there. The ratio of boy to girl students in primary and secondary



schools is basically consistent with the ratio of school-age children between boys and girls.

#### Ratio of enrolled girl students in different educational stages from 2000 to 2014



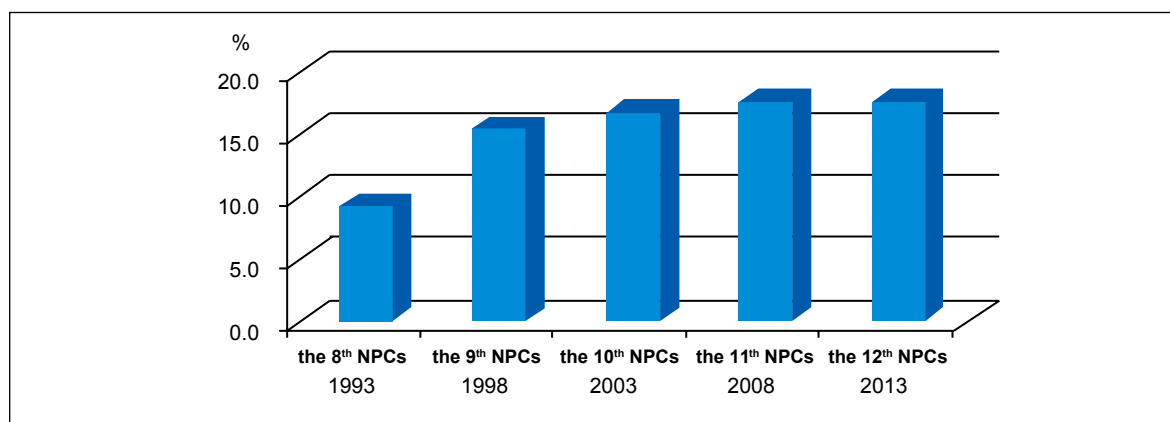
Source: Ministry of Education, PRC



**A growing number of women are participating in politics.** China is the most populous country in the world. In 2014, the entire population of China was 1.368 billion, among which the number of women was 667 million, making up 48.8% of the entire population. Promoting gender equality and women's all-round development is not only vital to China's development but also significant for the progress of mankind. The Chinese Government makes vigorous efforts to promote women's political participation which it regards as an important part of the gender equality cause. The government actively selects and cultivates female cadres, and encourages more women to be included into the decision-making group and leading organizations at all levels. Currently, among

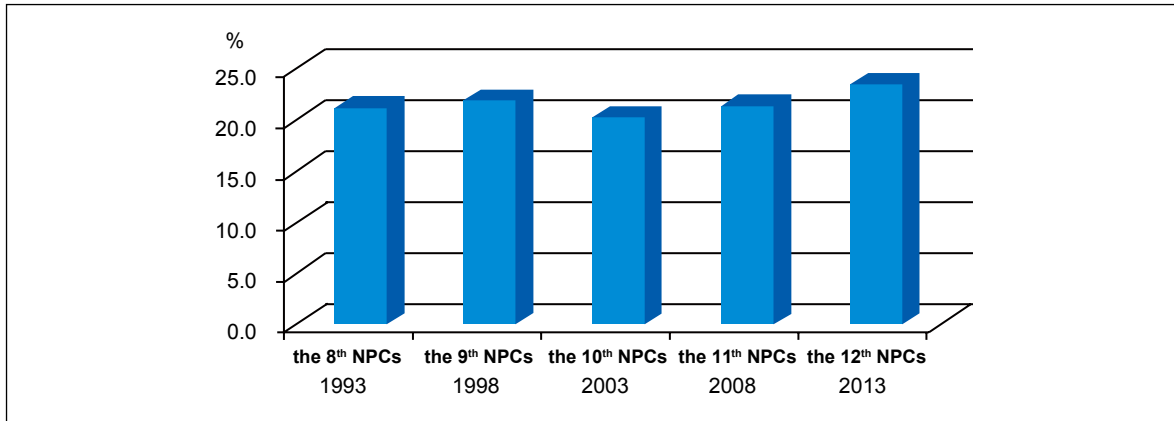
national leaders of China, six are women. The proportion of women among deputies to the 12th NPC was 23.4%, 17.8% among members to the 12th CPPCC National Committee, and 22.95% among the delegates to the 18th National Congress of the CPC, all of which were higher than that of the previous session. Women's participation in politics at the grassroots level has also been improving. In 2013, among the members of the residents' committees in China, the ratio of women was 48.4%; and the proportion of women in villagers' committees and village party committees that have female members increased from 20% in 2008 to 93.64% in 2013, with some provinces having women members to the committees in each of its village.

**Ratio of women deputies in the 8<sup>th</sup> up to the 12<sup>th</sup> NPCs**



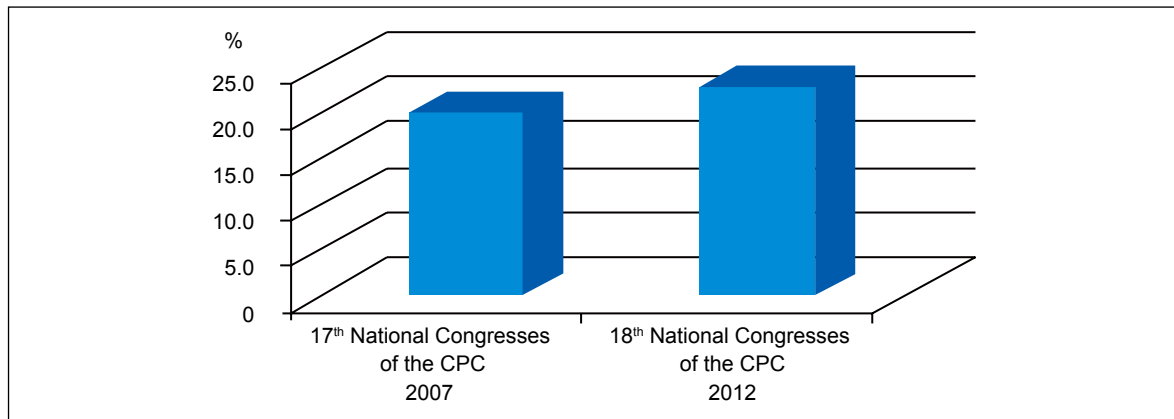
Source: *Statistics on China's Women and Children for 2013*

### Ratio of women members in the 8<sup>th</sup> up to the 12<sup>th</sup> CPPCC the National Committees



Source: *Statistics on China's Women and Children for 2013*

### Ratio of women among the delegates to the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> National Congresses of the CPC



Source: *Statistics on China's Women and Children for 2013*

## 2. Government support

**Improving laws and regulations that are conducive to education equality among men and women and safeguarding the rights and interests of women.** The Law on Compulsory Education amended and promulgated in 2006 further clarifies that all school-age children and adolescents, regardless of their gender and ethnic

group, shall have the right to enjoy equal access to compulsory education, and it has also established a compulsory education supervision mechanism, thus provide legal guarantee for improving gender equality in primary and secondary school education. China has constantly improved its laws for promoting women's development and guaranteeing women's rights and interests. There are now over 100 laws

and regulations which are based on the Constitution, and focus on protection of women's rights and interests, including the Law on Employment Promotion, Law on Labor Contract, and Special Regulation on Labor Protection of Women Employees.

The Law against Domestic Violence has been drafted and come into legislative procedures. All of these have offered fundamental guarantee for women's development and protection of their rights.

### Spring Bud Plan

To help all girls who drop out of school to continue with their education, the China Children and Teenagers' Fund (CCTF) launched the Spring Bud Plan in 1989, aimed at gathering strength from the entire society to solve the practical difficulties of girls from poor families in poor areas as well as left-behind children in their life and education. As of the end of 2014, the Spring Bud Plan had cumulatively raised a total of over RMB 1.458 billion of donation from the society, helping more than 2.517 million poor girls to go back to or retain in schools, building 1,154 Spring Bud primary schools and vocational training centers, and providing practical technical training for 523,000 girls.



**Formulating the Programme for Development of Chinese Women.** Since 1995, China has formulated and implemented three rounds of the Programme for the Development of Chinese Women for 1995-2000, 2001-2010 and 2011-2020. The Programme for the Development of Chinese Women 2011-2020, which is the programme in force, set major goals and strategic measures on seven development fields including health, education, economy, decision-making and management, social security,

environment and laws. It has incorporated the Programme into China's Plan for Economic and Social Development, and institutionalized it through laws, so as to promote all-round development and rights of women.

**Promoting women employment and business start-ups.** The Chinese Government is working to make policy measures that help to promote employment equality between men and women, and their equal access to social resources,

strive to narrow the income gap between men and women, and protect the land rights and interests of women in rural areas. In 2009, the Chinese Government introduced the policy of financial discount for women to apply for small loans, at helping women to find jobs and start their own businesses. By the end of 2014, a total of RMB 217.275 billion of small-sum guaranteed loans for women was allocated, for which the central and local governments provided RMB 18.681 billion for interest subsidies, and offered start-up fund for 4.5915 million women, which helps tens of millions of women in employment and start-up.

**Making efforts to address gender imbalance.** Since 1980s, China's sex ratio at birth has been higher than the normal range of 103 - 107. Given the problem, China introduced a series of economic and social policies that is favorable for healthy growth of girls and one-baby girl families, and launched activities called "New Conduct in New Families" and "Care for Girls". After years of efforts, the continuously rising sex ratio imbalance at birth has been restrained.



### 3. Trends and challenges

**There is still a long way to go to eliminate violence against women and children.** Family violence remains a reality

for women in China. Moreover, women and children continued to be victims of trafficking. Effective working mechanism and measures need to be explored to fundamentally address these problems.

**The representation of women in decision-making and management groups at all levels remains low.** Ratio of women among deputies to the NPC has increased, but still lags far behind the UN's 30% target of women in the parliament. The ratio of women serving as senior and middle-level executives in government departments, private agencies and social organizations is low. China needs to iron out factors hindering women's development, break stereotype thinking and gender bias in traditions, and strengthen empowerment of women.

**Women can not enjoy equal treatment with men in respect of employment, education and other areas.** Chinese Government has made great efforts to eliminate employment discrimination, but due to the large number of overall labors, some employers still set up unreasonable requirements in the process of recruitment. Older laid-off women face more difficulties to be re-employed. Since women shoulder more familial responsibilities, it is more difficult for women to find a job compared with men. Employment quality and structure for women also needs to be further improved. Compared with men, poverty-stricken women have fewer opportunities to be educated, and their productive skills are lower than the average level, thus they become more distressed. In key national poverty counties, the general level of education received by women is lower than men. The ratio of women receiving employment training is also lower than men.

# Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

## Summary

- ★ In 2013, the mortality rate of children under 5 in China stood at 12.0‰, 80.3% lower than that in 1991; the mortality rate of newborns was 6.9‰, 79.2% lower than that of 1991; and the mortality rate of infants was 9.5‰, 81.1% lower than that of 1991.

## Target 4A:

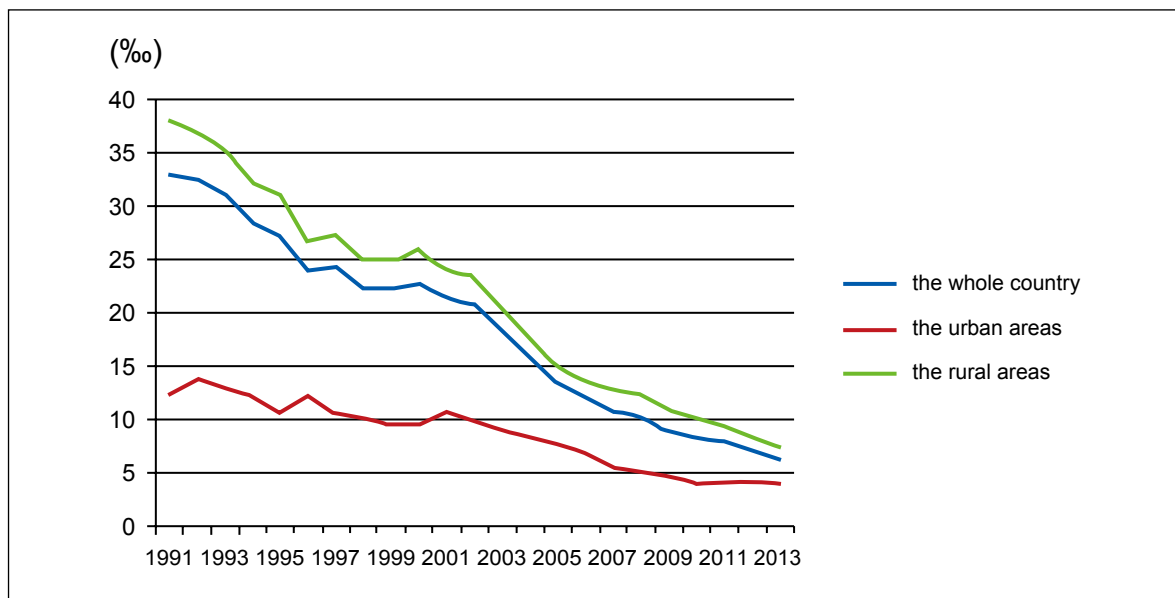
### Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

#### 1. Current situation

**China has made notable progress in reducing mortality rate of children under 5, and children's living conditions have been significantly improved.** The Chinese Government has worked continuously to provide health care services for children and improve children's health, and has

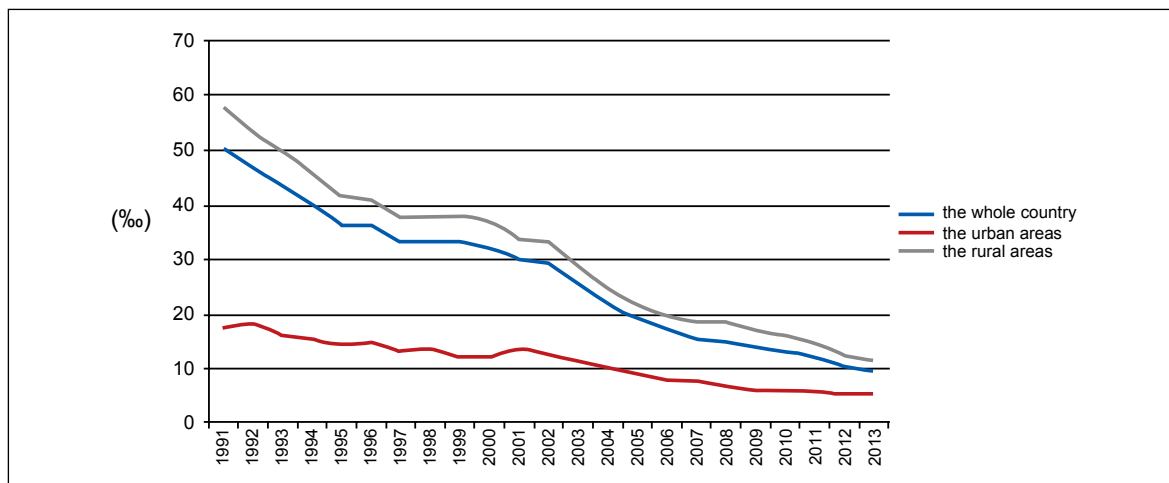
made obvious progress. The mortality rate of infants, children under 5 and newborns dropped down continuously and significantly by an annual average of over 7%. Compared to 1991, three indicators reflecting child mortality rate dropped by 80% in average, and China has achieved the overall MDGs of reducing child mortality rate ahead of schedule.

The mortality rate of Chinese newborns from 1991 to 2013



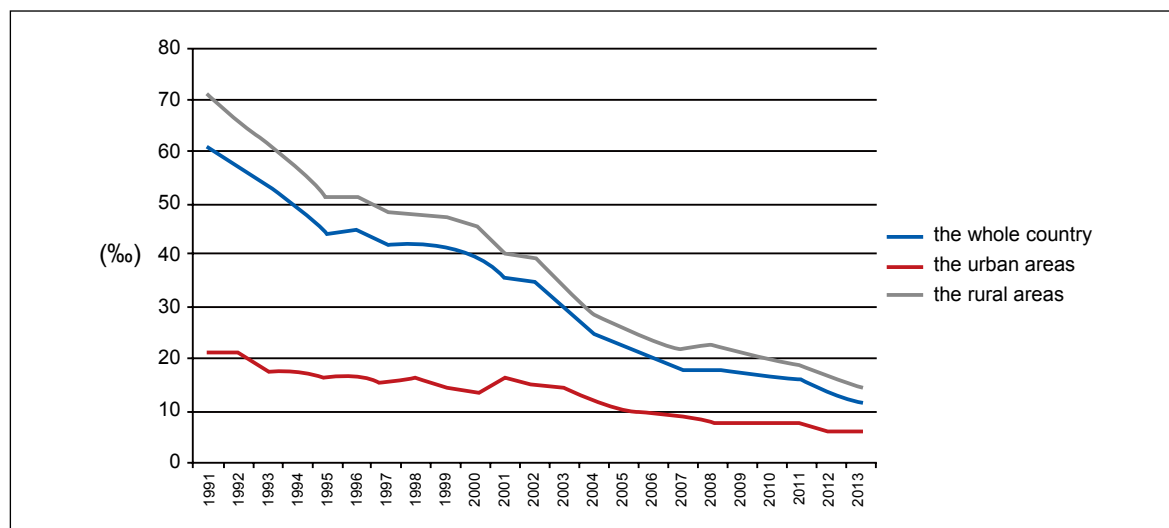
Source: China Statistical Yearbook 2014

### The mortality rate of Chinese babies from 1991 to 2013



Source: China Statistical Yearbook 2014

### The mortality rate of Chinese children under five from 1991 to 2013



Source: China Statistical Yearbook 2014

## 2. Government support

**Strengthening legislation and planning concerning maternal and child health, and setting up a well-functioning policy and legal system.** After the World Summit for Children in 1990, the Chinese Government released a series of laws, programmes and policies, setting

the direction, goals and priorities on the work concerning the children's health in China. In the new century, relevant laws, regulations and policies have been further improved. China now has in place a multi-tiered and multi-dimensional legal system on protection of health of women and children that is based on "one law and two programmes", namely the Law

on Maternal and Infant Healthcare, the China National Program for Women's Development and the National Action Plan for the Development of Children in China, which have provided institutional guarantee for the cause of maternal and child health in China, safeguarding the health of mothers and children, and improving the quality of newborns.

**Providing extensive public health services for improving the health of children.** China now has in place a complete system of health care services including medical care, prevention, health care, rehabilitation, teaching and scientific research. In 2009, the Chinese Government implemented the programme of equal access to basic public health services, offering free services like health check to children in the 0-6 age group. Through increase in the inputs on nutrition, health and education for children, the government works to promote development of children at an early stage.



**Taking effective social, economic and medical interventions to apply planned immunization.** China set the goal of “universalizing children's immunization” in 1990. With medical intervention of planned immunization, the mortality rate and incidence of major epidemics such as polio, measles, tetanus, pertussis, diphtheria and

hepatitis B have dropped significantly. In 2004, the State Council passed the Law on Preventing and Controlling Epidemics of PRC (Amendment), offering free regular immunization to children. In 2005, the government issued the Regulation on the Management of Vaccine Circulation and Preventive Inoculation, setting up a system of preventive vaccination against children's diseases. In 2008, China expanded the scope of vaccination, protecting children from 12 types of epidemics. Moreover, the Chinese Government has made strong commitment to eliminating maternal and neonatal tetanus (MNT) by 2010. On October 30th 2012, the World Health Organization (WHO) formally declared that China had eliminated MNT.

**Incorporating children's major diseases into rural and urban medical assurance system.** After the implementation of new rural cooperative medical insurance in 2003 and urban residents' medical insurance in 2007, rural and urban children were incorporated into the medical insurance system. Starting from 2010, the new rural cooperative medical insurance system also covered children's leukemia and congenital heart disease, offering policy support. At present, the proportion of individual expenditure for major and serious diseases such as blood diseases, hematopoietic organ diseases, congenital malformation, chromosome abnormalities, neurogenic diseases and tumor, all of which have been covered by insurance against major diseases, has dropped to the range of 46.5% to 50.1%.

**Strengthening cooperation with international organizations to promote the development of children's health care through programmes.** The Chinese

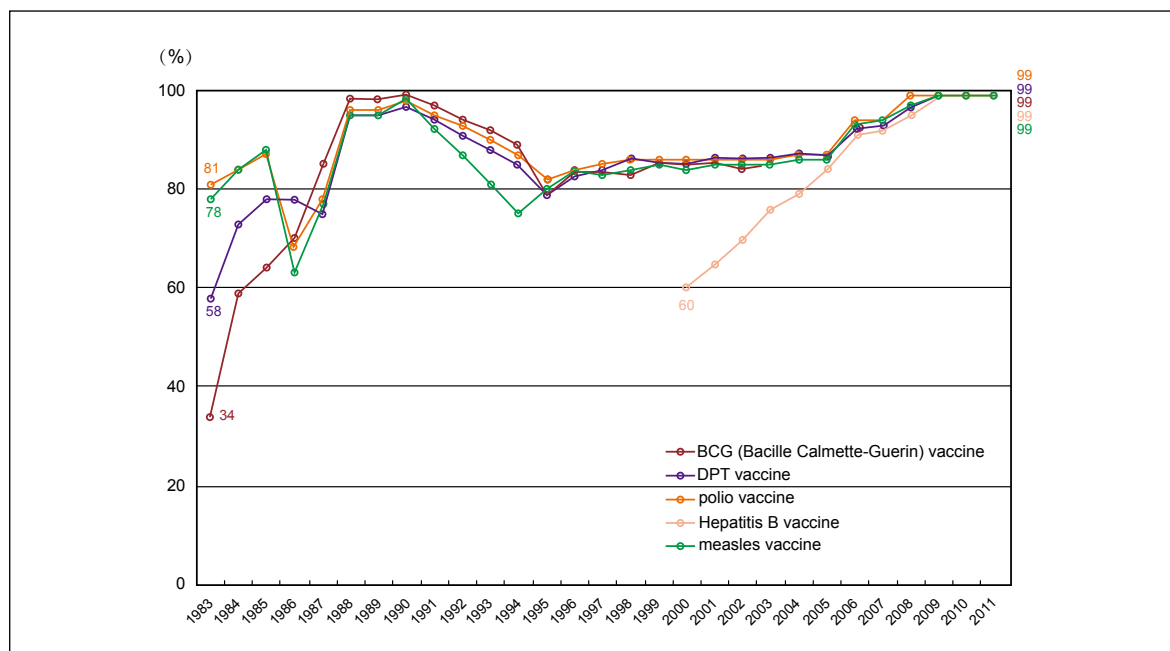


**Great success has been made in the program “Reducing Maternal Mortality and Eliminate Neonatal Tetanus”.**

Since 2000, the Programme of “Reducing Maternal Mortality and Eliminate Neonatal Tetanus” has been on pilot implementation in 378 poverty-stricken counties in 12 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) in West China. The Programme was further expanded to all counties (regions) in Midwest China by 2008. In the field of women and children health improvement in China, this program set a record in terms of inputs amount and coverage of beneficiary areas and population since the establishment of the People’s Republic of China. It has greatly improved the hospital delivery rate, enormously reduced the mortality of pregnant women and the newborn, and basically eliminated newborn tetanus.



**Vaccination rate for one-year-old children in China from 1983 to 2011**



Source: Indicators on the Development of Chinese Children issued by the National Working Committee on Children and Women under the State Council, State Statistics Bureau, and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF).

Government has launched a series of international cooperation programmes on maternal and child health by cooperating with UNICEF United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), WHO, and the World Bank. The Chinese National Health and Family Planning Commission worked together with UNFPA and WHO, and World Health Organization (WHO) to launch the Baby-Friendly Hospital programme and Baby-Loving Campaign. International cooperation programmes such as “Strengthening maternal and child health and family planning services at the Chinese communities”, “Prevention and treatment of children’s acute respiratory infection”, “Strengthening basic health services in China’s poor rural areas”, “HIV-AIDS/venereal disease prevention and control and maternal and child health”, and “Mothers’ safety” have achieved good results.

### 3. Trends and challenges

**The maternal and child health care system cannot effectively cover the marginal and vulnerable groups in the society.** In recent years, the migrant population in China has been growing fast, including a large number of women and children. Most of the migrant people are far from their original residence, and the social environment they are familiar with. Having migrated from remote rural areas into cities, they have relatively poor education and low attention to personal health. They usually cannot afford expensive medical services, and their huge demand for medical services and health care are easily missed by the service network.

**There is an obvious gap between urban and rural areas and among different regions in terms of main indicators on**

**maternal and child health.** Although the child mortality rates in both urban and rural areas of China have declined continuously, there remains a notable difference between the rural and urban areas when it comes to the mortality rate of newborns and children under five. Difference can also be seen among different regions. In developed areas with low child mortality rate, the major problems plaguing children’s health are birth defects, accidental injury and other non-infectious diseases. In poor rural areas the main causes of child mortality are premature delivery, low birth weight, asphyxia and infections.

**The quality of services on maternal and child health needs to be further improved.** At present, maternal and child health service agencies differ a lot in terms of their professional knowledge and the skills of the service team. Community-level medical institutions, in particular, lag behind in infrastructure. There are now 158,000 practicing pediatricians (including assistants) in China, making up 3.9% of the total number of practicing doctors (including assistants) which is inconsistent with the 16.5% ratio of children to the entire population. Moreover, the body structure of children in different age stages also differs from that of adults, which requires new approach in the application, research and development of medicines. The children’s medical insurance system still has space for improvement, in which newborns and children shall join basic medical insurance for urban residents or new rural medical cooperative insurance respectively.

# Goal 5: Improve maternal health

## Summary

- ★ The national maternal mortality rate (MMR) fell from 88.8 per 100,000 in 1990 to 23.2 per 100,000 in 2013, down by 73.9%, and the MMR gap between urban and rural areas narrowed from 2.2 times in 1991 to 1.1 times in 2013.
- ★ The rate of systematic maternal management<sup>2</sup> in China was 89.5% in 2013, rate of prenatal care and postnatal visit reached 95% and 92.6% respectively in 2012. By the end of 2014, China conducted free cervical cancer inspection for 38.82 million women in rural areas, and free breast cancer inspection for 5.62 million women in rural areas, and helped over 30,000 poor women troubled by poverty and diseases.

---

2.It refers to proportion of pregnancies finishing all monitoring examinations from prenatal to postnatal care.

## Target 5A:

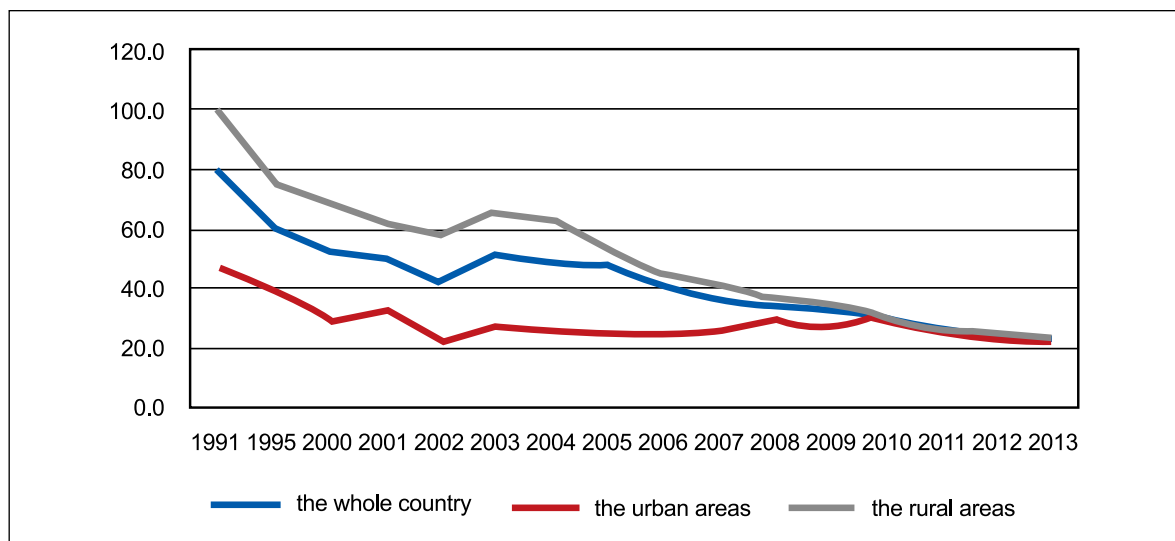
### Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio from 1990 to 2015

#### 1. Current situation

**China has achieved the goal of reducing maternal mortality rate (MMR).** Significant progress has been made on the reduction of MMR in China. In 2013, the MMR nationwide was 23.2 per 100,000, which was 73.9% lower compared with the rate of 88.8 per 100,000 in 1990, meaning that China has reached its MDG target of reducing the MMR by three quarters. The

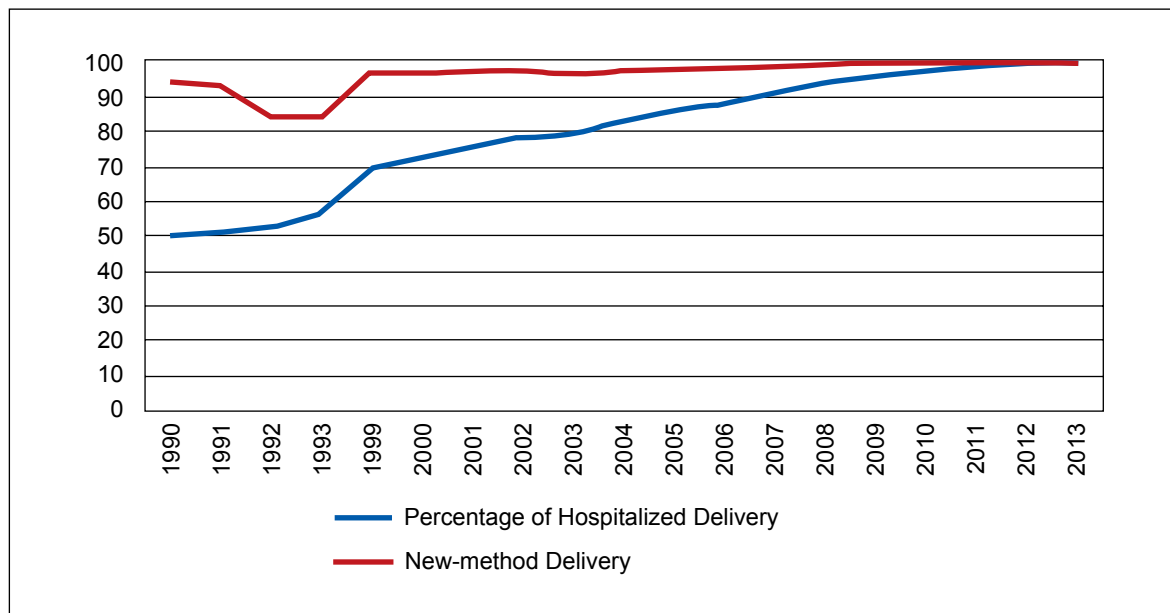
urban-rural disparity in MMR has been gradually narrowed, and the MMR was 22.4 per 100,000 and 23.6 per 100,000 respectively in urban and rural areas in 2013, indicating that the gap has been narrowed from 2.2 times in 1991 to 1.1 times in 2013. The hospitalized delivery nationwide was raised from 50.6% in 1990 to 99.5% in 2013, and the rate of New-method Delivery was raised from 94% in 1990 to 99.9% in 2013.

Maternal mortality rate (1/100 thousand)



Source: China Statistical Yearbook 2014

### Percentage of Hospitalized Delivery and New-method Delivery



Source: China Health Statistical Yearbook 2013

## 2. Government support

Since the promulgation of the Law on Maternal and Infant Health Care in 1994, China has adhered to the “one law and two programs” (Law on Maternal and Infant Health Care, Programme for the Development of Chinese Women and Programme for the Development of Chinese Children), constantly strengthened Maternal and Child Health (MCH)-related laws and policies, gradually improved MCH



service system, and worked to better the level and quality of services.

**Formulating special plans and constantly increasing financial input.** In 2011, the Chinese Government issued the Programme for the Development of Chinese Women (2011-2020), which considered women’s health as one of the top priorities, and set forth eight major objectives and 11 policy measures. China has incorporated main indicators of women’s health into major national plans on public health and the projects of local governments to improve wellbeing, continuously increased financial input in the MCH cause, and implemented four actions on maternal and infant safety, general prevention and treatment of birth defects, prevention and control of MCH diseases, and MCH service system. From 2009 to 2013, a total of RMB 2.52 billion was earmarked from the government

budget for the programme “Reducing Maternal Mortality and Eliminating Neonatal Tetanus”, covering 2,297 counties and benefiting 830 million people. The subsidies for hospitalized delivery by rural women benefited 47.278 million people. Through the programmes of comprehensive MCH intervention in the rural areas of the western regions, MCH service bases for migrant population, reproductive health for adolescents, medical intervention bases on violence against women, maternal healthcare services based on cultural sensitivity in ethnic minority regions, contingency services on reproductive health, the reproductive health level of different women’s groups has been improved significantly.

**Continuously improving MCH service system.** After years of efforts, China has set up a MCH system with specialized MCH institutions as the core and other medical institutions as the supplement. The ranks of MCH professional team at the community level of China have been vigorously strengthened, and a well-functioning three-tiered MCH network covering the county, township and village levels was set up, with professional service teams being distributed in both urban and rural areas. By 2013, there were 654 specialized MCH institutions and 558 maternity hospitals. Over 113,500 professionals were working at MCH institutions. There were altogether 175,500 beds available, and 215 million clinical visits per year. There were also full-time or part-time MCH personnel at community health institutions, township health centers and village clinics.

**Working to ensure the accessibility and equity of MCH services.** Departments on health and family planning make an active use of the programmes to conduct tier-

based training to promote applicable skills and improve the capability of MCH staff at community level. Starting from 2008, the then Ministry of Health implemented the programme of offering subsidies for hospitalized delivery women from rural areas, i.e. providing subsidies for rural women from central and western regions coming to hospital for delivery. In 2009, the programme was further extended to all rural areas in China. The programme has greatly increased hospitalized delivery, effectively guaranteed maternal and infant safety, and formed a sound atmosphere for hospitalized delivery.

**Continuously improving MCH monitoring and emergency response capability.** In 2012, the then Ministry of Health started to promote IT application for MCH services. Currently, the monitoring network covers 140 million people in 334 districts and counties, including birth defects monitoring in 783 hospitals and maternal near miss (MNM) monitoring in 418 hospitals, which is the largest MCH monitoring network in the world. A “green channel” system to ensure timely referral and first-aid was established in health care institutions, aimed at preventing death of delivery women and infants caused by delay in referral and first-aid and ensuring their safety. Some supplementary means such as the programme of “Healthy Fast Vehicles for Mothers” also played a good role. By the end of 2014, 2191 such “fast vehicles” had been sent to over 1000 counties and districts from 30 provinces, regions and municipalities, benefiting over 39 million person-time.

### 3. Trends and challenges

**The gaps in maternal mortality ratio between urban and rural areas, different**

**regions and different population groups are still obvious.** The maternal mortality ratio is higher in rural areas than in urban areas, higher in the western regions than in the eastern part, higher among the migrant population than among the permanent residents. It remains the focus and main challenge to improve the health of women in western regions, rural areas and among the migrant population.

**The health demand of women in different life cycles is not fully met.**

The focus of reproductive health service is women of childbearing age, while the healthcare demand of adolescent girls undergoing puberty or older women experiencing menopause has not been fully met. Major diseases and health challenge such as breast cancer, cervical cancer and Leukemia, and high caesarean delivery rate, infertility, nutritional diseases, psychological diseases are becoming increasingly prominent.



## Target 5B:

### Achieve universal access to reproductive health by 2015

#### 1. Current situation

**Basic free family planning services achieved full coverage.** China is working hard to implement the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), and pays more attention to people-oriented family planning services based on informed choice. At the same time, Chinese laws provide that all citizens at childbearing age in China have free access to family planning services. By 2013, the overall contraceptive rate among married women of childbearing age reached 89%. The free basic technical service programmes of family planning cover 100% of the registered residents; and the coverage of the free basic technical service programmes of family planning reach 96% of the migrant population.

**A system on maternal health care service has been established.** Sound and systematic maternal health care management is an important measure to improve the quality of maternal health care, and to ensure maternal and infant health. China launched its maternal health care model on a trial basis in 1978 and has established a complete set of systematic maternal health care system that includes prenatal care, prenatal screening and diagnosis, screening and management of high-risk pregnant women, hospitalized

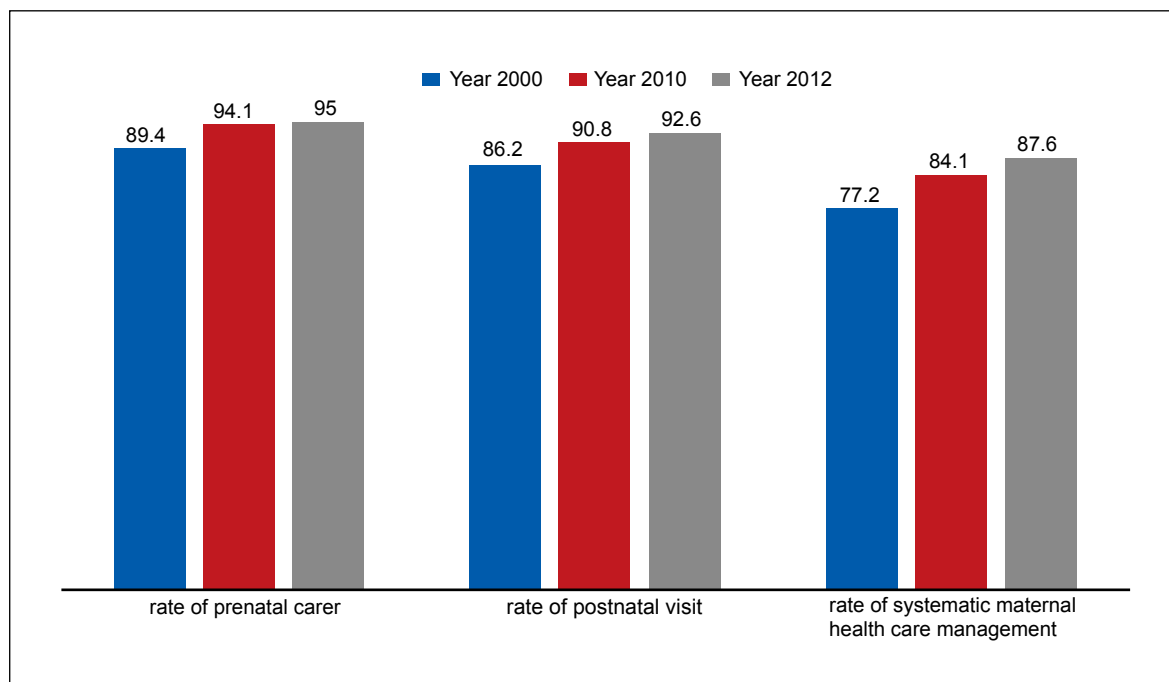
delivery, newborn care and postnatal visit. The rate of systematic maternal management rose from 77.2% in 2000 to 89.5% in 2013.



**Women's reproductive health has been better guaranteed.** In 2013, the rate of screening for gynecological diseases reached 68.7%, 7.5 percentage points higher than that in 2010. The rate of gynaecological diseases found through the screening was 27.4%, 1.4 percentage points lower than that in 2010. A growing number of regions are offering cervical cancer and breast cancer screening and check for gynaecological diseases for women, and the scope of screening has been extended from women in rural areas to all women at childbearing age. By the end of 2014, free cervical cancer check had been offered to 38.82 million women in rural areas, and free check of breast cancer had been offered to 5.62 million women in



### Systemic maternal health care in China



Source: Health Statistical Yearbook 2013

rural areas, and over 30,000 poor women troubled by diseases have been helped.

## 2. Government support

**Actively promoting premarital and pre-pregnancy health care.** The Chinese Government makes tremendous efforts to promote premarital and pre-pregnancy health care according to the Law on Maternal and Infant Health Care. In 2013, the national rate of pre-marital health check reached 52.9%, and 11.72 million people took premarital medical checks. Since 2009, folic acid supplements for the prevention of neural tube defects have been included in the major public health service programme. A total of RMB 270 million was invested in this programme by the central government from 2011 to 2012.

**Intensifying scientific and technological support for the health care service of**

**women and children.** In the twelfth five-year plan of the medical science and technology development, the “healthcare of women and children” was listed as an important aspect of “highlighting health care and rehabilitation, serving for the health of the whole nation” task. More support will be given to the research on women’s reproductive health test, the promotion and study on prevention and treatment technology concerning breast cancer and cervical cancer, as well as genital system infection that severely impair women’s health. Besides the study on the prevention and treatment of common pediatric diseases and major diseases suffered by the newborn, study on children’s psychological health, and the test and interference technology of children’s alimentary deficiency will also be given great support, so as to enhance the capacity and technology of preventing

and controlling the common and prevalent diseases of women and children.

**Paying more attention to the issue of reproductive health concerning adolescents.** In response to the rising unwanted pregnancies, China is organizing and encouraging social sectors to conduct education on adolescent sexual and reproductive health. The National Health and Family Planning Commission of China and China's Family Planning Association have cooperated with UNFPA and relevant international organizations separately to build pilot projects to conduct promote education on adolescent sexual and reproductive health, advocating to include the adolescent sexual and reproductive health services into the free service system. Meanwhile, China is actively working towards introducing legal and policy measures to increase attention to the issue of adolescent sexual and reproductive health.



**Intensifying efforts on the work of family planning and reproductive health for migrant population.** The State Council issued the Regulations on Provision of Family Planning Services to the Migrant Population in May 2009. According to the Regulations, the migrant populations enjoy free access to contraceptives, family planning services and relevant

trainings at their residential place. In recent years the Population and Family Planning Commissions at various levels have launched a programme for migrant population called "Love and Care" in order to promote equal access to basic health services and free family planning services, and accelerate the process to ensure that all migrant population enjoy free family planning services.

### 3. Trends and challenges

**The disparity among different regions and between different groups of people in accessing reproductive health service is still large.** Due to the imbalance in the development of MCH, there is an obvious gap among different regions and between different groups of people in accessing reproductive health services. There are real difficulties in providing reproductive health service and family planning service for migrant population and unwed groups.

**Women's reproductive health is still a big concern.** Breast cancer, cervical cancer and HIV/AIDS, syphilis and other major diseases pose serious threats to the health of women, and unintended pregnancies and infertility problems become increasingly prominent.

**Some enterprises and employees still lack enough awareness and measures on maternal health promotion.** Measures at workplace should be taken to prevent women in pregnancy or breastfeeding period from hazardous working environment. It is necessary to provide women with access to prenatal and postnatal health check, flexible working hours and breastfeeding facilities to protect them from maternal discrimination.

## Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

### Summary

- ★ In 2014, 104,000 new cases of HIV/AIDS were found. The prevalence of epidemics has been kept at a low level. The primary mode of transmission has changed from blood transmission ten years ago to sexual transmission.
- ★ China has established a fully functional network for AIDS prevention and treatment covering both urban and rural areas. It has practically realized self-sufficiency in antiviral drugs. Over 80% of people that meet treatment standards have received standardized antiviral treatment. The fatality rate has been reduced to 6.6%.
- ★ In 2014, China saw 889,400 new cases of tuberculosis, a decline for six consecutive years since 2008. In 2014, China saw 3,149 new cases of malaria, 97.7% of which were imported cases. China is working hard to eradicate malaria nationwide.

## Goal 6A:

### To contain and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015

#### 1. Current situation

**The prevalence of HIV/AIDS epidemics has been generally kept at a low level, with the momentum of fast-rising incidences reversed.** By the end of 2014, there were 501,000 people living with HIV, of whom 205,000 were AIDS patients. Since the year 2000, the incidence of AIDS in China has been climbing every year, from 0.01/100,000 in 2000 to 3.3/100,000 in 2014. Thanks to improved policies and financial inputs from both the central and local governments, the annual growth rate of AIDS incidence has begun to slow down since 2012. In 2014 there were 104,000 new cases of people living with HIV/AIDS, an increase of 14.8% compared with that of 2013. The epidemic prevalence remains to be kept at a low level.

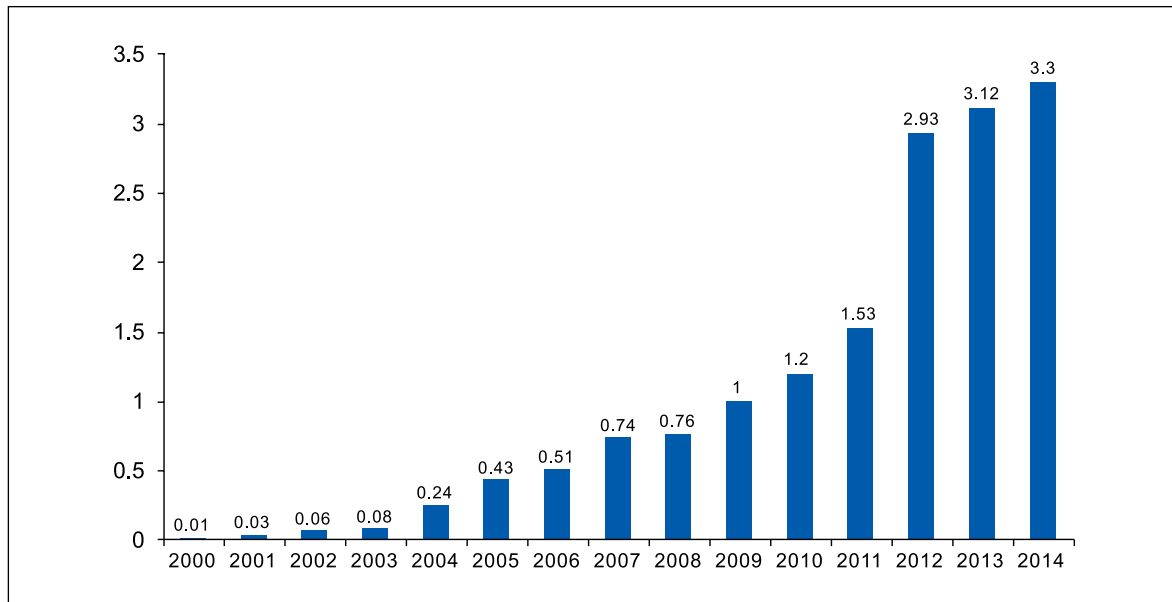
**Transmission through blood and mother-to-child transmission have been placed under control.** With improved blood screening and China's intensified crackdown on drug use, the primary mode of AIDS transmission has changed from blood transmission to sexual transmission. In 2004, new cases of AIDS were mainly through blood transmission, accounting for 70.8%, while cases through sexual transmission only accounted for 8.9%. By 2013, sexual transmission took up 90.8% of cases, including 66.0% of heterosexual transmission and 24.3% of homosexual

transmission. The prevention of mother-to-child transmission(PMTCT) program has been expanded nationwide. By far the coverage of services related to blocking mother-to-child transmission has exceeded 80%. By 2014, the cases of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS had been reduced from 1.5% in 2004 to 0.7%, declined by 55%. HIV/AIDS through mother-to-child transmission on children under the age of five has always been small in number, kept between 300-500 people.

#### 2. Government support

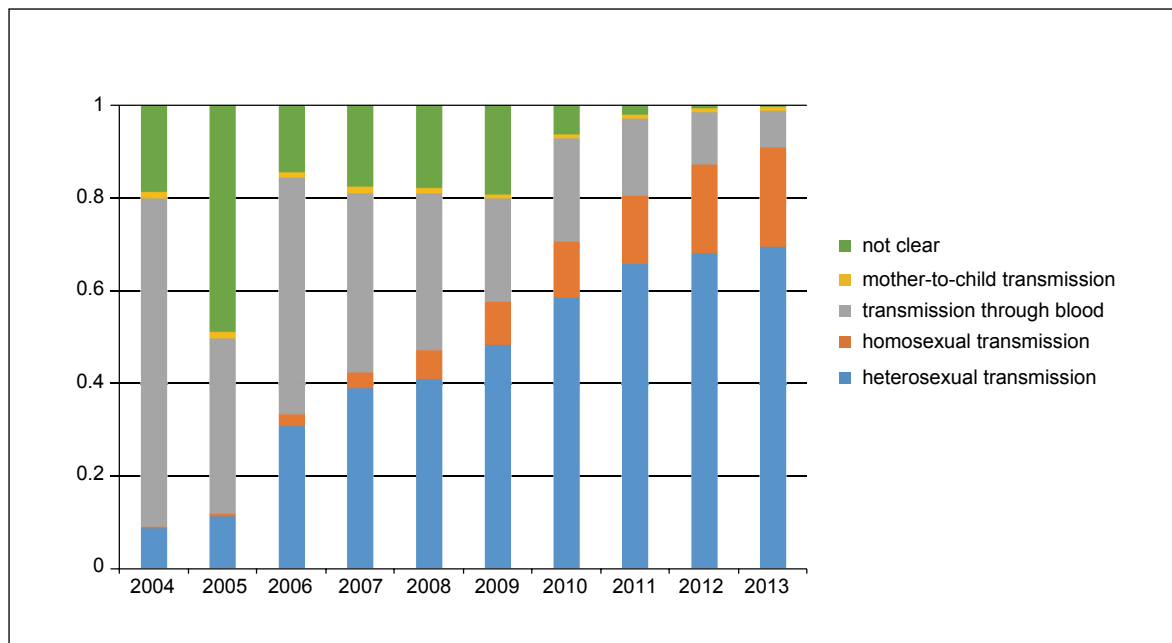
**Formulating a special strategic plan for prevention and treatment.** At the beginning of 2006, China announced the Regulation on HIV/AIDS Prevention and Treatment and the National Action Plan (2006-2010) for AIDS Containment, Prevention and Care, thus improving the legal system and strengthening the policy framework for AIDS prevention and treatment. It also ensured implementation on the ground from the point of institutional design. Since 2010, the State Council has implemented policy measures according to the Circular on Further Strengthening HIV/AIDS Prevention and Treatment and the Twelfth Five-year National Action Plan for AIDS Containment, Prevention and Care, confirming relevant goals, indicators, and specific measures during the 12th Five-year Plan period.

### The AIDS incidence rate in China (1/100 thousand)



Source: China Statistics Yearbook from relevant years. (The data for 2014 were calculated based on the number of AIDS patients released by the National Health and Family Planning Commission of the PRC and the population figures released by the National Bureau of Statistics in 2014).

### Transmission Routes for New Cases of HIV/AIDS in China



Source: National Information System for Comprehensive Prevention and Treatment of AIDS

**Continuously enhanced capacity building on AIDS prevention and treatment.** China has established a national information system for comprehensive prevention and treatment of AIDS and a databank on antiviral treatment. It has also set up a comprehensive monitoring system covering key areas and population groups. It has strengthened the management and effective use of data and information related to comprehensive prevention and treatment, realized dynamic management of the epidemic situation through computers.

**Prevention intervention for high-risk groups.** China has carried out pilot work in establishing demonstration areas for AIDS prevention and treatment with the focus on preventing mother-to-child transmission. It has stepped up control on sexual transmission through promotion of condom use. AIDS prevention has also been combined with the efforts to crack down on drug use with intervention on drug users. It has strengthened monitoring and evaluation of the AIDS epidemic to make prevention more effective.

**Extensive publicity and education to raise awareness on AIDS prevention.** In recent years, through government agencies, mass media, and publicity staff at different places, China has extensively carried out publicity and education campaigns on AIDS prevention, with more intensive efforts in rural areas, ethnic minority areas, grassroots communities, workplaces, schools and public places, with the purpose of raising the awareness of ordinary people about AIDS and further expanding the scope of prevention measures.

### 3. Trends and challenges

**The task for prevention is still arduous.** Although the national information system for comprehensive prevention and treatment of AIDS has been established, there are still about 40% of people living with HIV/AIDS that have not been discovered, making effective prevention services hard to provide, with the risks of further transmission. Sexual transmission has become the primary mode of transmission, which is covert and hard to intervene. In particular, the incidence of the epidemic is rising fast among male homosexuals, which, the use of new drugs among the group, has made the situation of AIDS transmission more serious.

**Social discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS is still prevalent.** In China, many people still regard carrying HIV as a stigma, thus hampering diagnosis and treatment. People with HIV face great challenges in accessing medical treatment and gaining equal employment. People living with HIV shy away from getting tested for fear of discrimination, making treatment options including life-saving antiretroviral drugs very difficult. This situation fundamentally increases the difficulties in curbing the spread of the virus.

## Target 6B:

### Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it

#### 1. Current situation

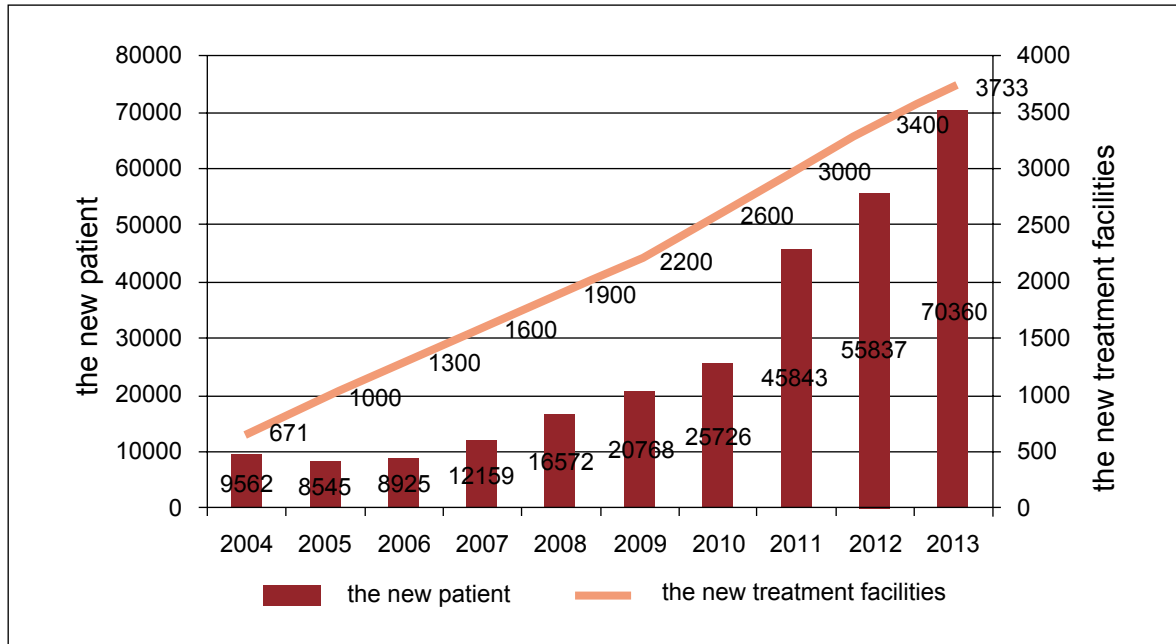
**China has established a relatively full-fledged service system for AIDS prevention and treatment, with free testing covering most regions of the country.** So far, China has set up 25,000 preliminary screening labs for HIV/AIDS, 446 confirmation labs, over 9,000 voluntary consultation and testing clinics, over 1,800 AIDS monitoring posts, 766 methadone maintenance treatment clinics, 3,923 designated agencies for antiviral treatment, 163 Chinese medicine treatment clinics and 3,281 designated hospitals for comprehensive AIDS treatment, thus forming a full-functional HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment network that has rational layout and covers both urban and rural areas. Since 2004 China has rolled out free AIDS consultation and testing. Labs and posts that are capable of screening and testing have covered 96.8% of counties and areas and even some high-incidence townships. Confirmation labs have covered over 70% of prefecture-level cities.

**Over 80% of people living with HIV/AIDS that are eligible for treatment have received standardized antiviral therapy.** The number of people being tested for AIDS antibody in China has been rising every year, from 19.86 million in 2004 to

128 million in 2014, an increase of over five times. In 2012, 87% of people living with HIV/AIDS eligible for treatment received antiviral therapy. By the end of 2014, 295,000 people living with HIV/AIDS were receiving antiviral therapy, 15,000 patients were receiving traditional Chinese medicine treatment, and 184,000 drug users were receiving methadone maintenance treatment. Intervention rates on women sex workers and male homosexuals stood at 81.0% and 72.3% respectively.

**AIDS treatment capacity is rising continuously with falling fatality rate.** By the end of 2011, China had realized basic self-sufficiency in free antiviral drugs. Fatality rate for AIDS patients eligible for treatment had fallen from 33.1% in 2003 to 6.6% in 2013. The rate of mother-to-child transmission had fallen from 34.8% before the introduction of intervention measures to 6.7% in 2013. New incidence among people receiving methadone maintenance treatment had fallen from 0.95% in 2006 to 0.12% in 2014. By the end of 2013, a total of 4,449 children under the age of 15 had received antiviral therapy. The fatality rate of children under antiviral therapy has been kept under 2.31%. Methadone maintenance treatment was recognized as the best practice to be spread widely by UNAIDS and other international organizations.

### New Increase in People Receiving Antiviral Therapy of the Year and the Number of Institutions



Source: National Information System for Comprehensive Prevention and Treatment of AIDS

## 2. Government support

**The central government has set up a special fund for AIDS prevention and treatment.** In 2004 the central government fund for AIDS prevention and treatment began to cover nationwide, with a total funding of RMB 2.64 billion. The special central government fund for AIDS has covered all areas of AIDS prevention and treatment.

**China has formulated and implemented the policy of “four frees and one care”.** At the end of 2003 the Chinese government pledged its policy of “four frees and one care”, including provision of free antiviral drugs for AIDS patients eligible for treatment, free testing and consultation for people volunteering for AIDS consultation and testing, free medicine for pregnant women living with HIV to block mother-

to-child transmission, free schooling for orphans due to AIDS, and care for people living with HIV/AIDS.

**China has mobilized and guided social forces in AIDS prevention and treatment.** National leaders have taken the lead in publicizing AIDS prevention and treatment, eliciting a deep impact on the society and greatly encouraging social participation. Different localities have also taken active measures to ensure the legitimate rights of AIDS patients to medical treatment, education and employment. The participation of social organizations in AIDS prevention and treatment has been encouraged and supported. So far there have been over 1,000 social organizations involved in this area, and their work has expanded to intervention, visit, as well as care and relief for high-risk groups.



### 3. Trends and challenges

**The services and management of grassroots medical and health care institutions need improvements.** With a continuous increase in new cases of HIV/AIDS, the tasks of testing, treatment, visit and management have become more arduous. In high-incidence areas, in particular, the problem of lack of staff and capacity for prevention and treatment has become acute.

**Departmental coordination and social participation needs to be further strengthened.** There is a lack of communication between some localities and departments on the spread, prevention and treatment of the epidemic, hampering effective prevention. Besides, the layout of social organizations involved is not even, with varying degrees of capacity and success.



## Target 6C:

### To contain and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases by 2015

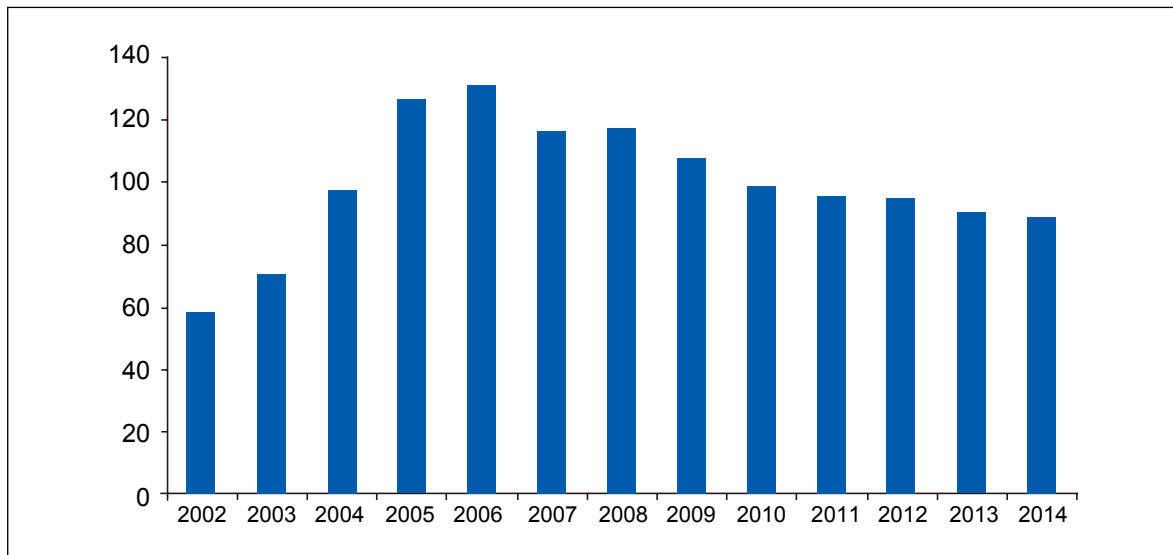
#### 1. Current situation

**China has successfully reversed the rising trend of tuberculosis (TB) incidence, with the recovery rate remarkably increased.** China is one of the 22 high-burden countries of TB. China currently has a total of 5 million active TB patients. TB is a major epidemic for prevention and treatment in China. The Chinese government has always attached great importance to TB prevention and treatment. Thanks to over a decade of efforts, great progress has been made in TB prevention and treatment. The rising trend of TB incidence has been effectively contained. In 2014, new cases of TB patients stood at 889,400, with an incidence rate of 65/100,000, a reduction for six consecutive years since 2008. The recovery rate for smear-positive TB patients had risen from 76.3% in 1991 to 93.0% in 2013. In 2010, the incidence for smear-positive TB patients was 66/100,000, and the fatality rate of TB was 3.9/100,000, which amounted to a decrease of 51% and

79.5% respectively compared with 1990, thus realizing relevant target of the MDGs ahead of schedule.

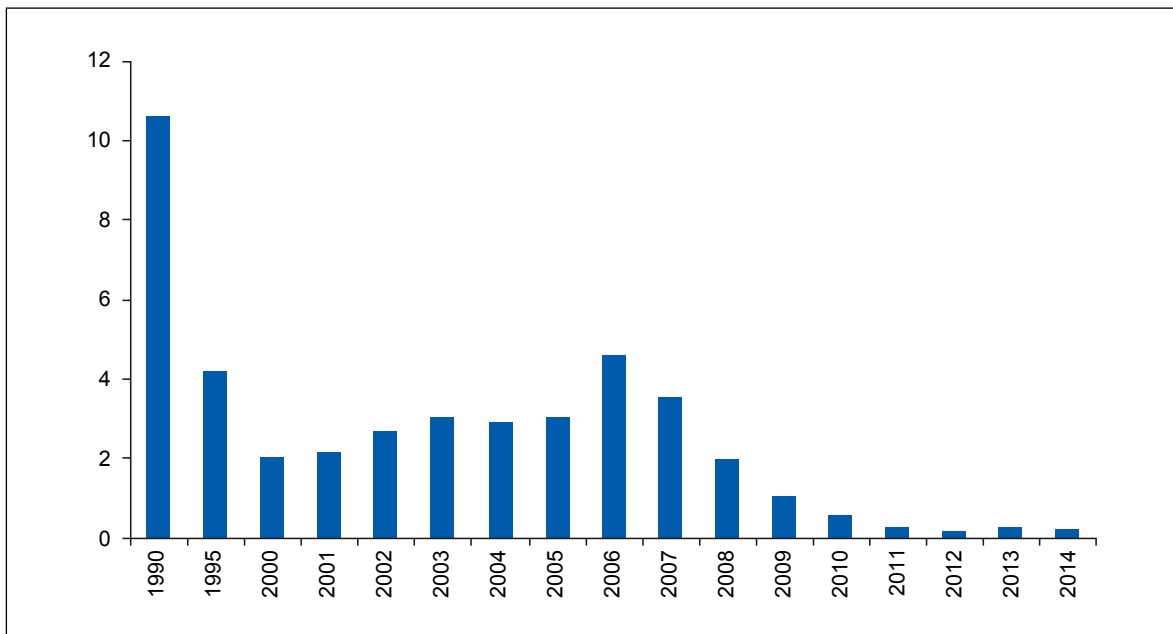
**China has made tremendous progress in malaria prevention and treatment.** It is now working hard to eradicate malaria nationwide. Malaria had been posing a major threat to the health of Chinese people and impeding social and economic development. Since the founding of the PRC, China has continuously strengthened its work on malaria prevention and treatment, making tremendous achievement in putting malaria-induced hazards and incidence under control. The number of newly infected malaria patients has been reduced from around 100,000 every year in the early 1990's to 3,000 now, with the incidence rate reduced to 0.2/100,000. Over 90% of new cases are imported cases. Local infections only occur in certain areas of Yunnan Province and Tibet Autonomous Region. Judging from the current situation, China has fully realized the relevant targets on malaria in the MDGs.

### The new cases of TB patients in China (10 thousand)



Source: On the Situation of Certain Notifiable Epidemics of different years released by the National Health and Family Planning Committee (data of 2006 are from China's Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals 2008 Report)

### Malaria incidence (1/100 thousand)



Source: China Statistics Yearbooks of relevant years. (The data for 2014 were calculated based on the number of malaria patients released by the National Health and Family Planning Commission and the population figures were released by the National Bureau of Statistics in 2014).

## 2. Government support

**In TB prevention and treatment, China has launched the WHO-recommended modern TB control strategy (DOTS) at all levels and established a perfect prevention and treatment mechanism.**

The Chinese government has implemented 3 national TB prevention and treatment programmes in succession, preliminarily creating a mechanism involving the leadership of the government, multi-departmental cooperation, and full participation of the whole society. Since 2001, China has launched the WHO-recommended modern TB control strategy (DOTS) at all levels. Since 2005, the coverage of DOTS has been kept at 100%. Funding for nationwide TB prevention and treatment increased from RMB 130 million in 2001 to RMB 1.4 billion in 2012. A TB prevention and service system has taken shape encompassing TB treatment agencies and medical institutions at various levels and primary health care networks in townships and villages. The Chinese government has also made vigorous efforts to incorporate multi-drug resistant TB into major disease insurance of the New Rural Cooperative Medical Care System and the medical aid program for major diseases and kept improving the reimbursement proportion. In 2013 China formulated and



released the Methods on TB Prevention, Treatment and Management, further improving the policies and working mechanism for TB prevention and treatment.

**In malaria prevention and treatment, China has formulated special programmes and continuously improved the system for malaria prevention and treatment.** In 2010, China issued the Action Plan for Eliminating Malaria (2010-2020), putting forward the goals to eradicate local malaria in the whole country except for part of the border regions in Yunnan Province by 2015 and to eradicate malaria from the entire country by 2020. The Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention issued the Technical Proposal on Malaria Eradication (2011 Edition) and the Monitoring Scheme on Malaria Eradication in 2011 and 2012 respectively. National Health and Family Planning Commission issued the Examination and Evaluation Plan on Malaria Eradication in China (2014 Edition). China has been continuously increasing funding for malaria prevention and treatment, providing free anti-malaria drugs for patients in high-prevalence provinces. Since 2008, it has designated April 26th as the "National Malaria Day". It has used radio, TV, newspapers, the internet and other media to launch publicity campaigns to disseminate knowledge of malaria prevention and treatment, improve self-protection capabilities, and to mobilize the whole society to pay attention to the work and support malaria eradication.

**China has made considerable progress in medicine and vaccine areas.** Currently, China is the largest emerging medicine market and the bulk pharmaceutical chemicals exporter in the world. China is capable of manufacturing over 1,500

pharmaceutical chemicals and about 4,000 chemical agents of 34 dosage forms. Relevant Chinese enterprises can produce over 60 types of vaccines, which can effectively prevent 34 infectious diseases, covering the vast majority of vaccines on the global market. As for productivity, China's current overall productivity has reached 1 billion doses per year, making it one of the few countries that can fulfill domestic vaccine needs entirely by virtue of its own productivity.

### 3. Trends and challenges

**Most of TB cases are discovered passively.** The escaping rate for confirmed TB patients (especially multi-drug resistant TB patients) under treatment is high. Given the hidden nature of TB and limited testing methods, most cases are passively discovered in hospitals when patients already showing symptoms. Methods that are widely under use such as sputum smears and microscope testing have a low detection rate, while new technologies and equipment that can detect multi-drug resistant TB have not been brought to wide use. Currently there are around 120,000 new cases of multi-drug resistant TB every year in China. Since their main treatment rely on second-tier anti-TB drugs and the course of treatment is as long as 24 months, the problem of patients giving up in the middle of treatment is quite serious due to limited coverage of insurance.

**Imported malaria cases have increased.** As the population mobility has increased markedly with people going abroad for business, tourism or work, imported malaria cases have been on the rise year on year, bringing new challenges to malaria eradication in China. There were 3,149 reported malaria cases in China in 2014,

of which only 57 were local cases, with 3,076 being imported cases, accounting for 97.7%.

**Incidence of chronic diseases is on the rise.** With accelerated industrialization, urbanization, and population aging, the number of patients with confirmed chronic diseases has been on the rise, approaching 300 million for the time being. Chronic disease-induced death has already taken up 85% of the total, with their share of disease burden accounting for 70% of total disease burden.

# Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

## Summary

- ★ The ecosystem in China is generally turning for the better, with parts of the damaged system recovering. The trend of deteriorating environment has been preliminarily reversed, but daunting challenges still exist.
- ★ China has established a network of full-functional natural reserves that cover various categories and have a rational layout. The natural reserves are protecting 90% of land ecosystems types, 85% of wildlife populations and 65% of higher plants communities..
- ★ By 2012, over 92% of the population in China had had access to improved drinking water. And those using improved toilets had reached 84%.

## Target 7A:

### Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

#### 1. Current situation

**China has upgraded sustainable development as a national strategy and fully incorporated it in national economic and social development programmes.** China was one of the first countries to put forward and implement the strategy of sustainable development. On the heels of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, also known as the Rio Summit, the Chinese government promulgated China's Agenda 21: White Paper on China's Population, Environment and Development in the 21st Century in March 1994, and signed the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). In 1996, China listed sustainable development as a national strategy and advanced the overall implementation of it. Entering the new century, China has further deepened its understanding of sustainable development. It put forward the Scientific Outlook on Development in 2003 with "human-centered, comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable development" as its core. In 2005, the advanced thinking of building a resource-saving and environmentally friendly society was put forward. In 2007, the building of a resource-saving and environmentally friendly society was incorporated into the Constitution of the Communist Party of China, while the idea of promoting ecological progress was unveiled. In 2012, the 18th National Congress of the CPC listed ecological

progress as one of the "five combined efforts" to build Socialism with Chinese characteristics (together with economic development, political development, cultural development, and social development). Since 2000, centering on sustainable development, China has promulgated and amended a series of laws and regulations, some of which have been incorporated into five-year plans for national economic and social development. It has also formulated a series of special programmes to promote the implementation of sustainable development and mobilized various social forces in the endeavour.

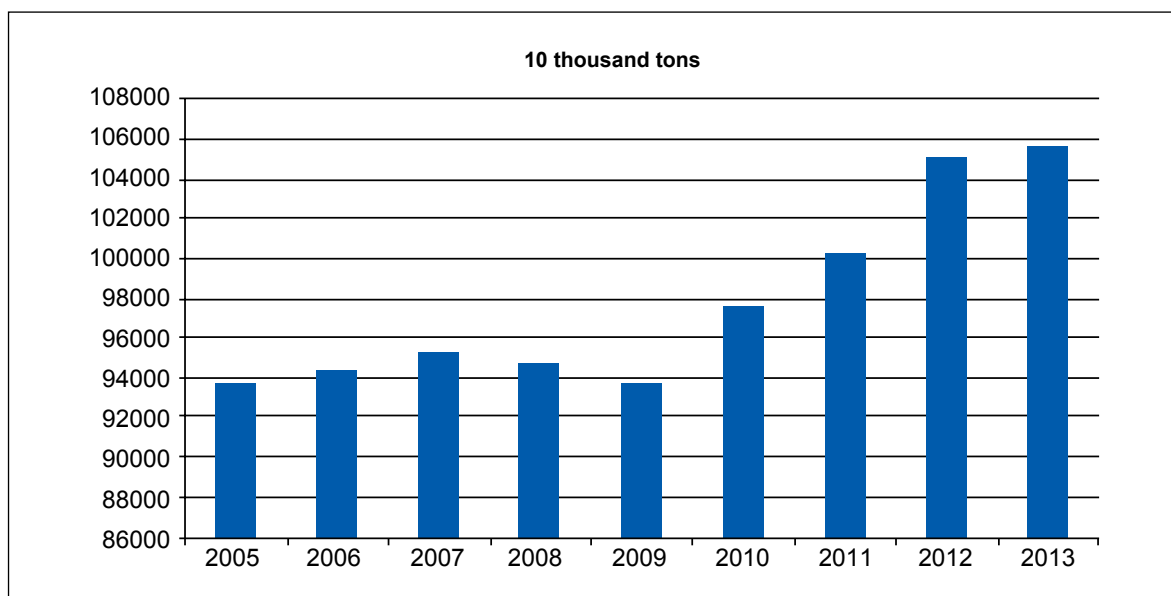


**Afforestation projects are developing rapidly with a sustained increase in forest resources.** China has vigorously implemented major projects for the recovery of ecosystems such as the protection of natural forests, returning farmland into forests, building protection forests in the northeastern, northwestern and northern parts of China, sandstorm source treatment in Beijing and Tianjin, pilot work in

subsidies for the closure and protection of sandy land, and the building of pilot areas for comprehensive sand prevention and treatment. Forest resources have entered the period of fast growth. Since 2000, China has afforested 84.70 million hectares of land. Based on the results of the Eighth National Survey on Forest Resources (2009-2013), forest area in China stood at 208 million hectares, with forest coverage rising from 16.55% at the beginning of this century to 21.63% in 2013. Man-made forests stood at 69.33 million hectares, ranking the first in the world. The rapid increase of forest resources in China has made important contribution to mitigating deep reduction of forest areas in the world and tackling global climate change.

**The area of grassland has remained stable, with improving quality.** Driven by major grassland ecological projects, different localities have been working hard to protect the grassland. From 2000 to 2013, the area of grassland stayed at around 400 million hectares, accounting for around 41.7% of total land area in China. The 12 provinces (autonomous regions and cities) in western China had a grassland area of 331 million hectares, accounting for 84.2% of total grassland in China. Since 2005, except for sudden small reduction of fresh grass due to decreasing rainfall, the quality of natural grassland in China has been generally improved, with the total production of fresh grass on the rise.

#### Changes in Fresh Grass Production of Natural Grasslands



Source: China Environment Bulletin



**Important retreating wetland has received prioritized protection, with the area of wetlands increasing.** Since acceding to the Convention on Wetlands in 1992, China has worked together with the international community and taken a series of important measures to cope with global issues like wetland retreating and functional degradation of wetland ecosystem. Great efforts have been made to improve the wetland protection, carry out wetland protection projects, conduct wetland resource investigation and inspection, and international cooperation and exchanges. Remarkable achievements have been made. Thanks to years of efforts, China has developed 46 important international wetlands, set up a total of over 570 wetland natural reserves, and over 900 wetland parks, covering a total area of 23.24 million hectares. Wetlands are under protection, and the protection rate of wetlands increased from 30.49% ten years ago to 43.51% now.



**Great achievements have been made in fighting desertification.** China is one of the countries worst affected by desertification. Since 2000, remarkable progress has been made in the prevention and treatment of desertification. According to the Fourth Desertification and Sandification Monitoring, in the five

years from 2005 to 2009, the area of sandy land in China had been reduced by 12,500 square kilometers, with an annual reduction of 2,491 square kilometers, thus realizing the goal of “zero increase” in sandy land ahead of schedule. Land erosion has been kept well under control, with the conservation capacity of land and water continuously rising. According to the first nationwide survey on water and land conservation in 2013, the area of land erosion in China had been reduced from 3.56 million square kilometers in 2000 to 2.9491 million square kilometers in 2013.

**The environmental quality of sea areas has basically been sound, with the trend of worsening fresh water environment mitigated.** The condition of sea areas under Chinese jurisdiction has been generally good. In 2013, sea areas with water quality of Category I accounted for 95% of total sea areas; while the water of offshore areas was slightly polluted. The percentage of seawater point of Category I and II was 66.4%, while that for Category III and IV was 15.0%, and that for seawater point of worse than Category IV was 18.6%. In 2013, surface water was slightly polluted in general in China. The percentage of water quality section of Category I to III was 71.7%. While back to 2000, organic pollution of surface water in the seven major river basins of China was so prevalent, that in the main branches only 57.7% of the sections met the requirements of Category III. And the problem of eutrophication in major lakes was acute. In 2013, the total number of underground water quality monitoring sites was 4,778, with 10.4% of monitoring sites seeing excellent quality water, those seeing sound quality 26.9%, and those seeing rather poor quality 43.9%. The indicators that exceeded

standards were general hardness, iron, manganese, Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), nitrite, nitrate, ammoniac nitrogen, sulfate, fluoride, and chloride, etc. The quality of underground water is considered worrying.

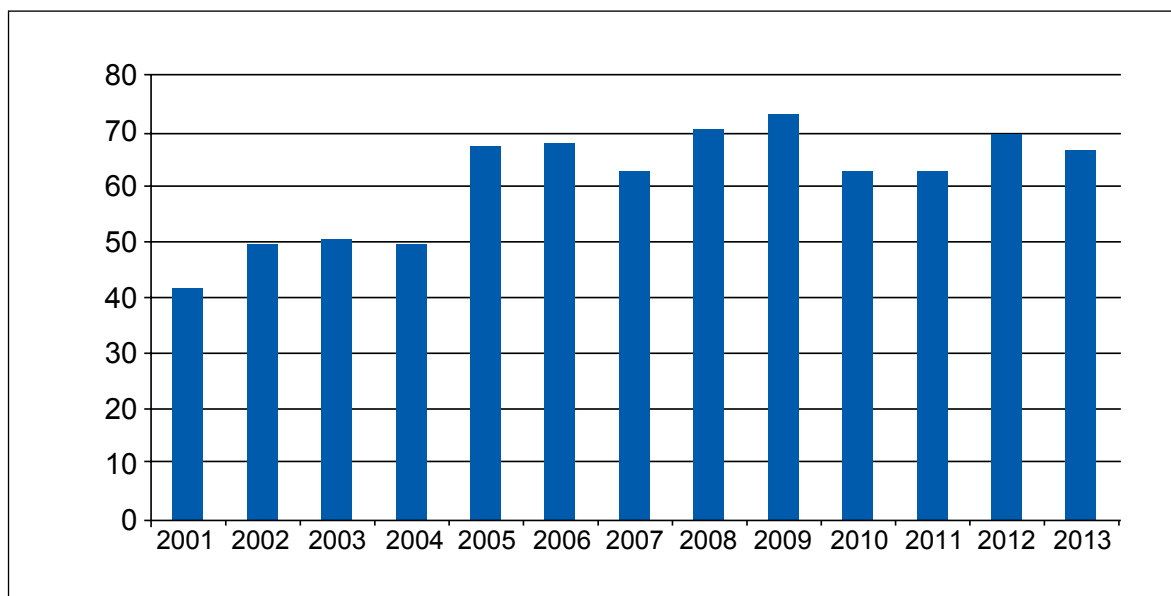
**The quality of urban air provides reasons for concern, while the pollution of acid rain has been stable with a slight decline.** Based on monitoring of the PH value of rain in urban areas, since 2000, the number of cities affected by acid rain has been stable with a slight decline, with the pollution level stable but still serious. In 2013, acid rain concentrated along the Yangtze River and to the south of its middle and lower reaches, with the area of acid rain accounting for 10.6% of total land

area. SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, and PM<sub>10</sub> remain major pollutants plaguing urban air in Chinese cities. According to evaluation on the annual value of the three pollutants by the Air Quality Standard (GB3095-1996) of 2013, among 256 cities across the country, those that meet air quality standards accounted for 69.5%.

## 2. Government support

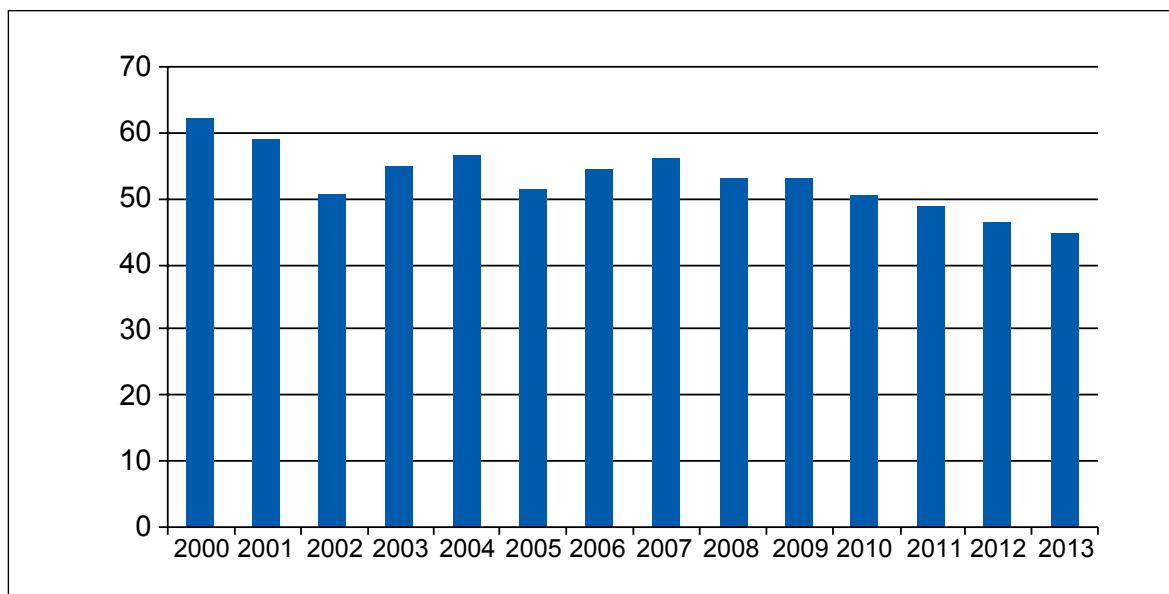
**The system of laws and regulations has been improved to create a sound institutional and policy framework for environmental protection.** In 2001, China promulgated the world's first Law on the Prevention and Treatment of Desertification. From 2002 China began to implement

Percentage of Category I and II Seawater Point in Offshore (%)



Source: China Environment Bulletin of different years

### Percentage of Cities with Acid Rain in Cities under Monitoring (%)



Source: China Environment Bulletin of different years

Law on Promoting Circular Economy, and Law on Prevention and Treatment of Solid Waste Pollution. It has revised the Law on the Prevention and Treatment of Water Pollution, Regulations on Safety Management of Hazardous Chemicals, Law on Promoting Clean Production, and Law on Environmental Protection. China has set 309 environmental standards of various kinds. Effective national environmental standards that are currently in use reach 1,526. With the purpose of effectively solving the current air and water pollution problems, the Chinese government promulgated and enacted the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Air Pollution in September 2013, and the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution in April 2015. In 2008, the former State Environmental Protection Administration was upgraded into the Ministry of Environmental Protection. In the 12th Five-Year Plan period,

environmental protection is incorporated into the performance evaluation of local people's governments at various levels. Poor performance on environmental protection can serve as a veto against their governance capacity. At the same time, a series of pricing, fiscal and taxation policies have been formulated that are beneficial for environmental protection. Measures such as green credit, pollution responsibility insurance, and ecological compensation have been implemented, with the market mechanism playing a more obvious role in environmental protection.

**Capacity of environmental supervision and monitoring has been enhanced and special programmes for scientific research and development started.** In 2009, China released its first Report on Technological Development for Environmental Protection. In 2011, China launched the remote sensing survey and

evaluation programme on changes in the ecosystem and environment in ten years (2000-2010), and launched a comprehensive survey on environmental pollution and population health. In 2012, the Satellite HJ-1-C was successfully launched to start an integrated sky-to-ground monitoring of the environment. Steady progress has been made in the special scientific project on water pollution control and management, special public-interest sector-wise R&D project, and the Bluesky scientific project. The research project on clean air has been launched. Pilot work has been conducted on promoting ecological progress.

**Fiscal input has been increased to promote the implementation of key projects.** From 2001 to 2014, central expenditure for ecological compensation of forests reached RMB 80.1 billion. China has stepped up the intensity of treatment in key pollution areas including the “three rivers”(Huai River, Liao River, and Hai River), the “three lakes”(Taihu Lake, Dianchi Lake, Chaohu Lake), key national projects (the Three Gorges Project, South-North Water Diversion Project), the “two control areas”(SO<sub>2</sub> control area and acid rain control area), the “three regions and ten clusters”(the region of Beijing, Tianjin, and Hebei Province, the Yangtze River Delta, Pearl River Delta Region as well as central part of Liaoning Province, Shandong, Wuhan and its neighboring area, Changsha-Zhuzhou-Xiangtan, Chengdu and Chongqing, west bank of the Straight, central and northern Shanxi Province, Guanzhong of Shaanxi Province, border region between Gansu and Ningxia, and the city cluster of Urumqi).

### 3. Trends and challenges

**There is still tremendous pressure to promote ecological progress.** The natural ecological system in China is very fragile and aggregate ecological resources are in serious shortage. China still faces the conundrum of the need for ecological improvement on the one hand and the problem of ecological degradation on the other. In particular, in the process of industrialization and urbanization, the contradiction between the people's ecological needs and environmental protection is still salient. There is still a long way to go to contain ecological degradation.

**The environmental situation is still serious.** At present and for a long time to come, coal will remain the major component of China's energy mix and the discharge of major pollutants in most areas will exceed the carrying capacity of the environment. Water and soil pollution is serious. Pollution by solid waste, car exhaust, and persistent organic pollutants is on the rise. The environmental risks are becoming more acute, with the task for environmental protection still arduous.

## Target 7B:

### Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

#### 1. Current situation

**China has a very rich biodiversity.** As one of the top 12 countries in terms of biodiversity in the world and the country with the richest biodiversity in the Northern Hemisphere, China has such ecosystems as forests, bushes, meadows, grasslands, deserts, tundra, wetlands, and ocean. There are over 30,000 species of higher plants in China, ranking third in the world. It has 6,000-plus species of vertebrates, accounting for 13.7% of the world's total. There are over 28,000 species of maritime wildlife, accounting for 11% of total species of maritime wildlife. At the same time, China also has rich genetic resources. It is the origin of important crops such as rice and soybean. It is also a major origin for wild and planted fruit trees. According to incomplete statistics, China has 1,339 kinds of planted crops and 1,930 crop wild relatives, ranking the first in the world in

terms of fruit tree types. China is also one of the countries with the most species of domesticated animals, which stands at 576.

**The percentage of threatened fauna and flora is still relatively high.** The percentage of threatened invertebrates (critically endangered, endangered, and vulnerable species) in China is 34.7%, and that of vertebrates 35.9%. There are 3,767 species of flora in China that are threatened, roughly accounting for 10.9% of the higher plants under survey. The loss of genetic resources in China is a serious problem. According to the results of the second nationwide survey on genetic resources of poultry, 15 local poultry species were not discovered. The number of local species in over half of the localities surveyed is showing a declining trend.

**The number of fauna and flora that are under key protection is rising, with wider**





**area of distribution.** China has sustained much attention to natural reserves, with the eco-environment of wild flora and fauna steadily improving. The number of giant pandas in China has increased from 1,000 in the 1980's to 1,864 now, and that of Asian crested ibis from 7 to about 2,000. Plant species such as *Taxus chinensis*, orchidaceae, and cycad are increasing in number with wider scope of distribution. The natural reserves are protecting 90% of China's land ecosystems, 85% of wildlife and 65% of higher plants, 25% of original natural forests, over 50% of natural wetlands and 30% of typical deserts.

## 2. Government support

**The system of laws and regulations has been improved.** On the basis of the existing 50-plus laws and regulations on the protection of biodiversity, in recent years the Chinese government has promulgated many new laws and regulations including the Law on the Protection of Islets and Regulations on the Protection of New Plant Species. It has released the China Biodiversity Protection Strategy and Action Plan (2011-2030) and China Ten-Year Action Plan for UN Biodiversity. It has formulated and released a series of national, sector-wise and local standards for the protection of biodiversity, making the system of laws and regulations on the protection and use of biodiversity increasingly improved.

**Work on natural reserves has been continuously strengthened.** Since promulgating the Regulations on Natural Reserves in 1994, China has basically established a system with Chinese characteristics for the protection and management of biodiversity. A network of full-functional natural reserves that cover various categories and have a rational layout has taken shape. By the end of 2013, China had established altogether 2,697 natural reserves, with a total area of 146.31 million hectares, of which 141.75 million hectares are land areas.

**An inter-departmental working mechanism has been set up.** In 1994, a coordination group for China's compliance with the Convention on Biological Diversity led by the former State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA) was set up, with 24 departments as members and a compliance office established at the SEPA. In 2004 an inter-agency conference mechanism was established, led by the former SEPA involving 17 ministries and departments, so as to enhance protection and management of biodiversity and resources. In 2011, the "National Commission for the Protection of Biodiversity in China" was established with relevant leader of the State Council serving as its chairman and the participation of 25 ministries and departments. The coordination mechanism on convention compliance led by the

Ministry of Environmental Protection with the participation of various ministries and departments has played an important role in promoting protection of biodiversity in China.

### 3. Trends and challenges

**The contradiction between protection and development is salient.** With accelerated urbanization and industrialization, the protection of biodiversity faces daunting challenges such as illegal hunting and logging. Some wild Chinese medicinal plant species are suffering decrease due to huge demand and persistent overuse for a long time. The modes of fishing are still extensive and even plundering. Illegal fishing methods such as fishing by electricity have caused serious damage to the fishery resources and water ecological environments. Areas for biodiversity protection in China are mostly located in remote and economically backward regions. The contradiction between protection and local economic development will persist for a long time to come. Pressure on protection is likely to mount even further.

**Funding for protection is still lacking.** Given China's huge size and rich biodiversity, the task for protection is arduous, with a large shortfall of funding. In particular, further funding is needed for biodiversity survey and monitoring, the establishment and management of natural reserves, recovery of biodiversity, as well as R&D on biodiversity technology.

**Protection awareness and supervision capacity need further improving.** Some people lack knowledge about the importance of biodiversity, with little awareness on protection and low participation. Some local governments and enterprises are not enthusiastic about protecting biodiversity due to economic concerns. Some decision-makers and management personnel lack knowledge on biodiversity protection. The capacity for societal supervision is also seriously lacking.

## Target 7C:

### Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

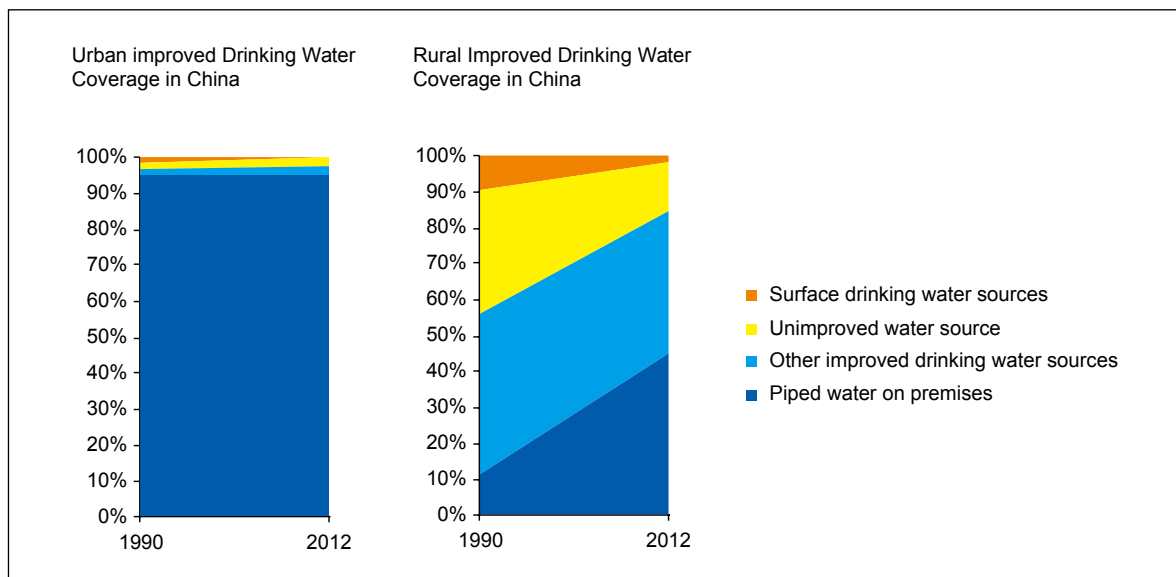
#### 1. Current situation

**The capacity for water supply is improving all the time, with the percentage of population with sustained access to safe drinking water markedly higher.** The construction of urban water supply facilities is making steady progress. By the end of 2013, urban water supply had reached 706 million people, with 91.93% of urban residents enjoying centralized water-supply service. In areas located with relatively high-density cities and towns, integrated water supply for urban and rural areas has been realized with urban and rural areas enjoying the same supply network, same quality and same service. In rural areas, China started to implement the drinking water relief project and safe

drinking water project from 2000. By the end of 2014, China had accumulatively invested RMB 245.3 billion for water supply projects in rural areas, providing safe drinking water for 467 million rural residents and 40.56 million teachers and students. According to the data of 2014 country reports on water supply and sanitation, a joint monitoring programme by the WHO and UNICEF, in 2012, the percentages of population with access to improved drinking water had reached 98% and 85% respectively in China's urban and rural areas. It is estimated that the problem of safe drinking water supply in rural areas will have been solved by the end of 2015.

**The building of sanitary toilets has made great headway.** In 2013, the number of

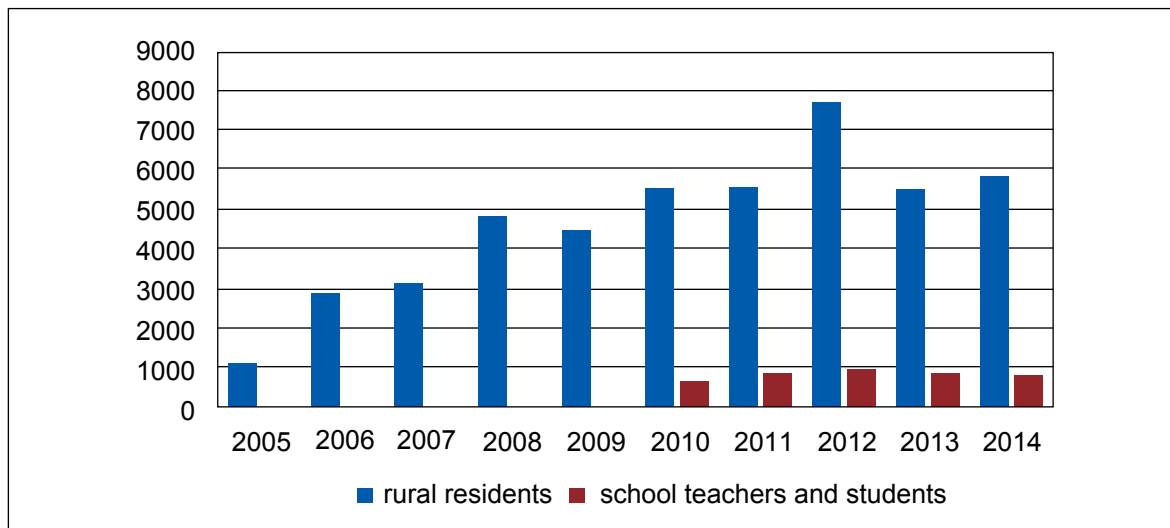
#### Safe Drinking Water Coverage in China



Source: Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation by WHO/UNICEF



### Rural population with access to safe improved drinking water in China (Unit: 10 thousand)



Source: Ministry of Water Resource of the PRC

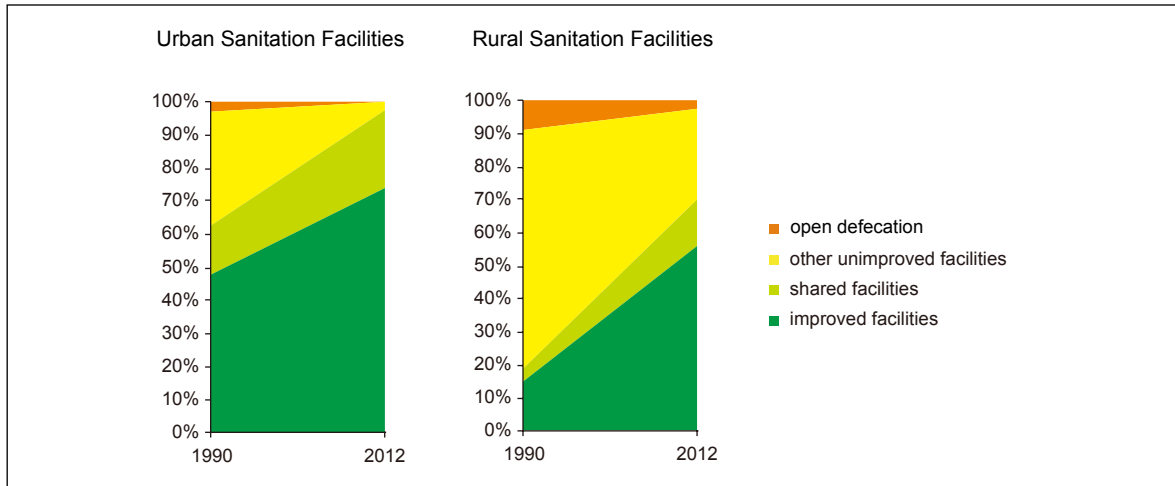


public toilets in Chinese cities was 122,541. It was equivalent to 2.83 public toilets for every 10,000 people on average. According to data of the 2014 country reports of the joint monitoring programme by WHO/UNICEF for water supply and sanitation, in 2012, 98% of urban population in China had access to improved toilets. The coverage of sanitary toilets in Chinese rural areas increased from 7.5% in 1993 to 74.1% in 2013. In the central and western parts of China, in particular, basic sanitary conditions in rural areas have been markedly improved, effectively containing the breakout and spread of diseases. The health, environmental, economic, and

social benefits of improved toilets have been gradually demonstrated, winning high acclaim from the public and the international community.

**Capacities for dealing with urban sewage and household garbage have been greatly improved.** Centralized handling of rural sewage and household garbage has begun. By the end of 2014, the daily handling capacity of urban sewage in China had reached 128.96 million cubic meters, with urban sewage treatment rate rising from 34.2% in 2000 to 90.2% in 2014. By the end of 2013, China's capacity for innocuous treatment of urban household garbage reached 492,300 tons per day, with the innocuous treatment rate rising from 52.1% in 2004 to 89.3%. In rural areas in China, the amount of household garbage has been increasing rapidly in recent years. From the end of 2004, China launched a five-year special programme for handling rural household garbage, with the goal of handling rural household garbage in 90% Chinese villages, basically reversing squalor in rural areas, and forming a long-

## Sanitation Facilities Coverage in China



Source: Joint Monitoring Project on Water Supply and Sanitation by WHO/UNICEF

term effective mechanism for dealing with rural household garbage. In terms of the handling of rural household sewage, in Zhejiang Province and other economically developed regions, explorations have been started to find modes of rural household sewage treatment in line with local conditions, with positive progress already made.

### 2. Government support

**China has made laws and regulations on drinking water and sewage treatment in urban areas, and improved the market mechanism and infrastructure development.** The Chinese government has released laws and regulations including Water Law, Law on the Prevention and Treatment of Water Pollution, Regulations on Urban Water Supply, and Regulations on Urban Sewage Discharge and Sewage Treatment, which set out government responsibilities and clarified norms for the development of relevant sectors. It has compiled plans for the development and construction of urban water infrastructure, with clearly-defined tasks and goals. Information system on the management of

urban water supply and sewage treatment has been set up covering the whole country. Performance evaluation has been enhanced and the services of facilities improved. Standards for the operation of facilities have been improved step by step. The number of control indicators has increased from 35 to as many as 106. Standards on the discharge of pollutants by urban sewage treatment factories have become increasingly stringent. At the same time, the market mechanism has been continuously improved. Prices for services have been set at reasonable levels based on the principles of cost compensation, rational returns on investment, and fair burden-sharing to ensure normal functioning of businesses. Private capital has been attracted into urban water supply, and the investment, construction, and operation of sewage treatment facilities through government procurement of services, franchise and other means. Necessary financial support has been rendered to economically less developed areas in central and western parts of China.

**Phase-specific plans on the supply of drinking water in rural areas have**

**been made.** Since 2000, the Chinese government has implemented in succession the 10th Five-Year Plan for Water Supply Relief in Rural Areas (2000-2004), Plan on Emergency Response Project of Rural Drinking Water (2005-2006), the 11th Five-Year Plan on Safe Drinking Water in Rural Areas (2006-2010), and the 12th Five-Year Plan on Safe Drinking Water in Rural Areas (2011-2015). In project planning, attention has been given to unified planning, highlighted priorities, and phase-specific implementation. In 2015, China has begun to prepare the 13th Five-Year Plan on consolidating and improving the safety of rural drinking water to guide renovation projects on water supply, improve guarantee capacity and management for rural water supply, and provide safe drinking water in rural areas.

**China has incorporated toilet renovation in rural areas into major national public health projects.** Starting from the 1990's, China began to incorporate toilet renovation into the outline programme for children's development and health reform and development. Since then, a "toilet revolution" has occurred in the vast rural areas, with sustained input increase. Since 2004, the central government has earmarked RMB 8.64 billion which renovated 21.03 million rural toilets. In the Key Implementation Plans on the Reforms of the Medical and Health Care System in Recent Period (2009-2011) formulated by the Chinese government, rural toilet renovation has been incorporated into key national public health projects. The goal for rural toilet renovation in China is to reach the 85% penetration rate of sanitary toilets in China's rural areas by 2020.

**Plans have been made on the construction of facilities for innocuous treatment of**

**urban household garbage.** To improve capacity in the innocuous treatment of household garbage and improve the living environment for the people, based on the current situation of the facilities for urban household garbage treatment, in 2012, the Chinese government formulated the 12th Five-Year Plan on the Construction of Facilities for Innocuous Treatment of Urban Household Garbage to spell out work priorities for the government, accelerate the construction of treatment facilities, improve operation of the facilities, and guide different localities to speed up the construction of facilities for the innocuous treatment of household garbage and make corresponding investment arrangements.

### 3. Trends and challenges

**There is imbalance between water supply and sewage treatment capacities with considerable urban-rural and regional gaps.** The penetration rate of safe drinking water and sewage treatment rate in central and western parts of China are obviously lower than those of eastern regions. Sewage treatment facilities in small villages and townships are lagging behind, with serious lack of supplementary sewage treatment facilities in rural areas, hence a low handling capacity.

**The garbage treatment capacity is insufficient.** Due to rapid urbanization and the drastic increase in household garbage, some cities are being "besieged by garbage". At the same time, some treatment facilities are running with poor quality, with the lack of supplementary facilities, which poses potential pollution risks. In rural areas, the amount of household garbage is rising rapidly, with soaring percentage of non-degradable waste, hence the serious problem of "villages besieged by garbage".

## Target 7D:

### Achieve, by 2020, a significant improvement in the living conditions of around 100 million slum dwellers

#### 1. Current situation

China is working strenuously towards the goal of “everyone has a place to live in”. Since 2008, the Chinese government has implemented an affordable housing project on a large scale. It has set goals including “starting to build 36 million affordable apartments including those made available through renovation of shanty towns, “renovating 10 million houses in shanty towns from 2013 to 2017”, and “renovating shanty towns and urban villages to provide housing for nearly 100 million people by 2020”. From 2008 to 2014, central finance supported the renovation of dilapidated houses for 15.654 million poor rural households. Over 45 million apartments have been started and over 29 million basically finished under the urban affordable housing project. By the end of 2014, it has accumulatively solved the housing problem for over 40 million urban households.

#### 2. Government support

A coordination group has been set up to organize and lead the affordable housing project. In 2009, the Chinese government set up a coordination group on the affordable housing project involving 20 functional departments with the aim of solving housing problems of the people in an orderly manner through centralized planning carried out step by step. Since 2010, the coordination group has signed papers of responsibilities with provincial governments each year to clarify annual tasks of construction for local governments and review their fulfillment.

China has formulated policies and mechanisms to ensure smooth implementation of the affordable housing project. The central government has unveiled relevant policies such as fiscal subsidies, land arrangement, tax reductions, and financial support for the construction of affordable housing and for



the renovation of various kinds of shanty towns in urban areas. From 2008 to 2014, accumulative central funding for the project exceeded RMB 900 billion. At the same time, the working mechanism for housing guarantee has been improved to clarify responsibilities of governments at various levels, and to enhance management of affordable housing. The government has formulated reasonable, open and transparent policies and supervision procedures for the allocation and renting of affordable housing, and set up stringent standards on entry and exit management and on rent charges. The affordable housing project has transformed from apartment allocation to equal emphasis on construction and leasing subsidies. Monetized compensation for the renovation of shanty towns is being promoted.

### 3. Trends and challenges

**The tasks for building affordable houses and renovating shanty towns are still arduous.** China is still at the stage of rapid urbanization. Every year there is an increase of more than 10 million urban residents. Many low- and medium-income households in cities are still living in shanty towns in dilapidated houses. Migrant workers hoping to integrate into urban life

find housing a big problem. Those new entrants into the labour market also face housing difficulties.

**The system of affordable housing needs further improvements.** The housing guarantee and supply system needs to be further improved. A mechanism of steady input into affordable housing by various levels of government has to be established to ensure efficient supply of affordable housing. Management on the allocation of affordable housing needs to be enhanced.

# Goal 8: Establish a global partnership for development

## Summary

- ★ As a responsible major developing country, while dedicated to its own development, China actively enhances the South-South cooperation, provides assistance to other developing countries to the best of its ability, and contributes to joint global efforts for realizing the MDGs.
- ★ China has worked closely with the international community to jointly safeguard multi-lateral trade regimes and the financial system, and improve the global economic governance. Since 2010, China has initiated or jointly initiated the establishment of the BRICS Development Bank and the Silk Road Fund, and proposed to establish the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), playing a positive role in supplementing the shortcomings of the existing international financial system.
- ★ China has always paid great attention to the special needs of least developed countries, land-locked developing countries, and heavily-indebted poor countries. It has exempted due zero-interest loans owed by heavily-indebted poor countries and least developed countries to China six times, amounting to a total of RMB 30 billion. On January 1st, 2015, the Chinese government formally granted zero-tariff treatment on 97% of taxable item goods from least developed countries that have diplomatic relations with China.
- ★ During the visits to the Central Asian countries and the Southeast Asian countries in September and October 2013, Chinese President Xi Jinping put forward the significant initiatives of jointly building “Silk Road Economic Belt” and “21st Century Maritime Silk Road” respectively. Jointly building the “Belt and Road” complies with the trends of world multipolarization, economic globalization, cultural diversification and society informationization, and it is dedicated to encourage countries along the routes to conduct more extensive, high-level and deeper regional cooperation. It stands for an active exploration of new models of international cooperation and global governance, and will inject positive energy into world peace and development.
- ★ China has also actively conducted medical assistance for foreign countries, sending medical teams to 69 countries in Asia, Africa, Europe, Latin America, the Caribbean, and Oceania, with a total of over 21,000 medical staff involved. Chinese doctors sent abroad have made diagnosis for patients of the recipient countries on 260 million occasions.

## Target 8A:

### Further develop an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system

China has always supported the building of an open, rule-based, predictable, and non-discriminatory multi-lateral trading and financial system. Since its accession into the World Trade Organization in 2001, China has earnestly fulfilled its pledges, promoted market openness, and actively participated in the Doha round of negotiations and in the policy review mechanism and dispute-settlement mechanism, serving as a fine example of active integration in the process of globalization. Through bilateral dialogues with developed countries and making use of existing mechanisms to facilitate information exchanges between Free Trade Areas (FTAs), China has contributed to the integration of regional trade development and the multi-lateral trading system.

In active response to the initiative of “aid for trade”, China has helped developing countries, the least developed in particular, to promote their economic diversity and realize sustainable development. In order to help the least developed countries to develop their economies, China has not only paid attention to increasing assistance on trade-related infrastructure development, but also focused on raising their productivity and supporting relevant sectors, which promoted trade development of these countries and facilitated their participation

in multi-lateral trading system. From 2010 to 2012, among the various projects with Chinese assistance, around 90 projects are large- and medium-sized infrastructure projects related to trade, which has greatly improved trade-related transportation conditions and IT levels of these developing countries.

China has actively promoted reforms to the international system of economic governance. After the outbreak of international financial crisis in 2008, the international community has developed a keener understanding of the importance of reforming the international economic and financial governance structures, and raising the voice of emerging markets and developing countries. Thanks to the promotion of emerging countries including China, in December 2010 the International Monetary Fund board adopted the decision on quota and governance reforms, which doubled the total quotas and transferred around 6 percentage points of the quotas to dynamic emerging markets and developing countries. After the capital increase, China's percentage of quotas increased by 2.398 percentage points, reaching 6.394%, rising from the 6th place to the 3rd place in ranking.



China has given strong support to international financial organizations to facilitate international development cooperation. As for the cooperation with the World Bank, in 2004, China and the World Bank jointly held a global conference on poverty alleviation, which contributed to stronger consensus of the international community on acting towards poverty alleviation. In 2008, in the capacity of a founding contributor, China donated US \$300,000 to South-South Knowledge Cooperation Fund of the WB, with an additional donation of US\$ 1 million in 2013. In 2013, China donated, for the 17th time, an additional US\$300 million to the International Development Association, the soft loan arm of the World Bank, and provided US\$1 billion of concessional loans, making it the biggest contributor. In 2013, through the World Bank-China Development Practice Knowledge Center, the two sides jointly held a high-level symposium “Experience Sharing on Science of Delivery Practices in Urban Development”. In 2014, China decided to invest US\$ 50 million in the World Bank to establish the China Fund to support joint exploration of overseas investment projects, provide services such as joint studies on important topics of global or regional significance, and promote joint development of China and other developing

countries. The two sides also cooperated on compiling 100 high-quality Chinese case studies to enrich the “library of development case studies” of the World Bank. As for the cooperation with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), China donated to the Asian Development Fund, its soft loan window, US\$ 30 million, US\$ 35 million and US\$ 45 million respectively in 2004, 2008 and 2013 to support poverty alleviation in the Asia Pacific Region. In 2004, China invested US\$20 million in the ADB to establish the China Fund for Poverty Alleviation and Regional Cooperation, becoming the first and the only developing country that sets up a trust fund for regional poverty alleviation in the ADB, and injected an additional donation of US\$ 20 million in 2011. The Chinese government and the ADB jointly established “China-ADB Knowledge-Sharing Platform”, the first South-South knowledge cooperation platform in the Asia-Pacific Region. Since its launch in 2009, the platform has held 6 high-level seminars, playing a positive role in increasing mutual understanding, sharing development experience, and promoting shared development and prosperity among the ADB’s developing members in the Asia-Pacific Region. With regard to the cooperation with other international financial organizations, China pledged US\$60 million to the International Agricultural Development Fund, making it the largest contributor among developing countries. It pledged an additional US\$20 million for the sixth round of funding of the Global Environment Fund, making it one of the top contributors among developing countries for this round of funding together with Mexico.

China has become increasingly active in facilitating the establishment of regional



financial organizations. China has established the New Development Bank, and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, etc, and played a positive role in promoting further reforms of the IMF and the World Bank and safeguarding stability of the international financial market. In 2014, China initiated the Silk Road Fund to provide financial support for infrastructure development, resource development, and

industrial cooperation of countries along the Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st Century Maritime Silk Road.

China attaches great importance to the building of FTAs. Since putting forward the "strategy of FTAs" for the first time in 2007, after nearly a decade of development, China is now building 19 FTAs, involving 32 countries and regions, thus creating a

### Free Trade Areas (FTAs)

By June 2015, China had been building 19 FTAs, involving 32 countries and regions. It has signed 12 free trade agreements with ASEAN, Singapore, Pakistan, New Zealand, Chile, Peru, Costa Rica, Iceland, Switzerland, and the ROK, Closer Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) between the mainland and Hong Kong and Macao, and Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement (ECFA) between the mainland and Taiwan. Except for the FTAs with Iceland and Switzerland, which have not taken into effect, all agreements have been implemented. Negotiations are going on for several FTAs, namely the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), China-Gulf Cooperation Council FTA, China-Japan-Korea free trade area and the China- Sri Lanka FTA negotiations. Besides, China is engaging in the China-ASEAN FTA upgrading negotiation and the second round of China-Pakistan FTA negotiation.

### Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and Silk Road Fund

On October 2<sup>nd</sup> 2013, when holding talks with then Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in Jakarta, Chinese President Xi Jinping put forward the Chinese initiative of establishing the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (hereinafter referred to as AIIB) to promote inter-connectivity and economic integration of the region and to provide financial support for infrastructure development of developing countries in the region including ASEAN countries. On October 24th, 2014, finance ministers and authorized representatives of the first group of 21 founding members of intent met in Beijing to sign the memorandum of understanding to establish the AIIB. The AIIB is a multi-lateral inter-governmental development agency in Asia, with the priority on supporting infrastructure development. Its headquarters is in Beijing, with a legal capital of US\$ 100 billion, and the number of AIIB founding countries of intent is currently 57.

On November 9th, 2014, at Dialogue on Strengthening Connectivity Partnership, Chinese President Xi Jinping formally announced that China would invest US\$ 40 billion to establish the Silk Road Fund to provide financial support for infrastructure development, resource development, and industrial cooperation of countries along the Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st Century Maritime Silk Road. President Xi also stated that the Fund has an open nature which welcomes participation of investors from both in and outside Asia.

The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the Silk Road Fund will take reference to the theories and practice of existing multi-lateral financial institutions, formulate and implement stringent rules and regulations, and increase transparency and inclusiveness. Their relations with other global and regional multi-lateral development banks are supplementary rather than exclusive and will operate under existing international economic and financial order.



neighboring free trade platform crossing from the east to the west and a global FTA network reaching different continents, which serve as new platforms and means to promote reform and development through opening up after its accession to the WTO.

China has been actively involved in formulating international taxation rules. Since 2005, the State Administration of Taxation of the PRC has served as members of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters,

to make the Chinese voice heard in formulating various rules on international tax matters. China actively participated in the discussions of the United Nations Practical Manual on Transfer Pricing for Developing Countries. The “China Work Report on Transfer Pricing Practices” was quoted in the Manual in full. Ideas and practices on Transfer Pricing related to cost saving and market premium that reflect the interests of developing countries have won great attention in the international tax community.

## Target 8B:

### Address the special needs of the least developed countries

To fulfill its commitment made at the United Nations Millennium Summit, China began to grant zero tariffs on 60% of taxable item goods exported to China from least developed countries from July 1st, 2010. From July 1st, 2013, China formally granted zero tariffs on 95% of taxable item goods exported to China from least developed countries that have diplomatic relations with China. From January 1st, 2015, it began to formally grant zero tariffs on 97% of taxable item goods exported to China from least developed countries that have diplomatic relations with China (thereinafter referred to as “zero-tariff measures”). By the end of 2014, altogether 26 recipients had real export, with US\$4.72 billion worth of goods covered by the preferential measures and concessions in tariff of RMB 2.8 billion. Ethiopia, Bangladesh, and Tanzania are the three major beneficiaries.

The General Administration of Customs of China has adopted various measures to ensure smooth implementation of the zero-tariff measures, with the timely promulgation of Methods of the General Administration of Customs of the PRC on the Management of the Origin of Imported Zero-Tariff Goods by Least Developed Countries and other relevant notices on implementation. It has provided training on relevant businesses for officials of customs authorities and visa agencies of least developed countries, and provided unified blank forms on the origin of products for least developed countries for free. By the end of 2014, the General Administration of Customs had provided 12 sessions of training related to zero-tariff measures for customs and visa officials of beneficiary countries, involving over 300 officials from more than 30 countries. It has printed and provided 210,000 blank certificates for product origin.

#### Least developed countries that enjoy zero-tariff measures from China

Based on the change of document, China grants preferential tariff on some goods of the origin of Bangladesh and Laos under the Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement; grants zero tariffs on 97% of taxable item goods of the origin of 24 countries including Ethiopia, Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, South Sudan, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Sudan, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, Chad, Central African Republic, Afghanistan, Yemen, and Vanuatu. China grants zero tariffs on 95% of taxable item goods of the origin of 14 countries including Angola, Benin, Togo, Eritrea, Comoros, Liberia,



Rwanda, Niger, Zambia, East Timor, Cambodia, Myanmar, Nepal, and Samoa. It grants zero tariffs on 60% of taxable item goods of the origin of Mauritania and Bangladesh.

## Target 8C:

### Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing states

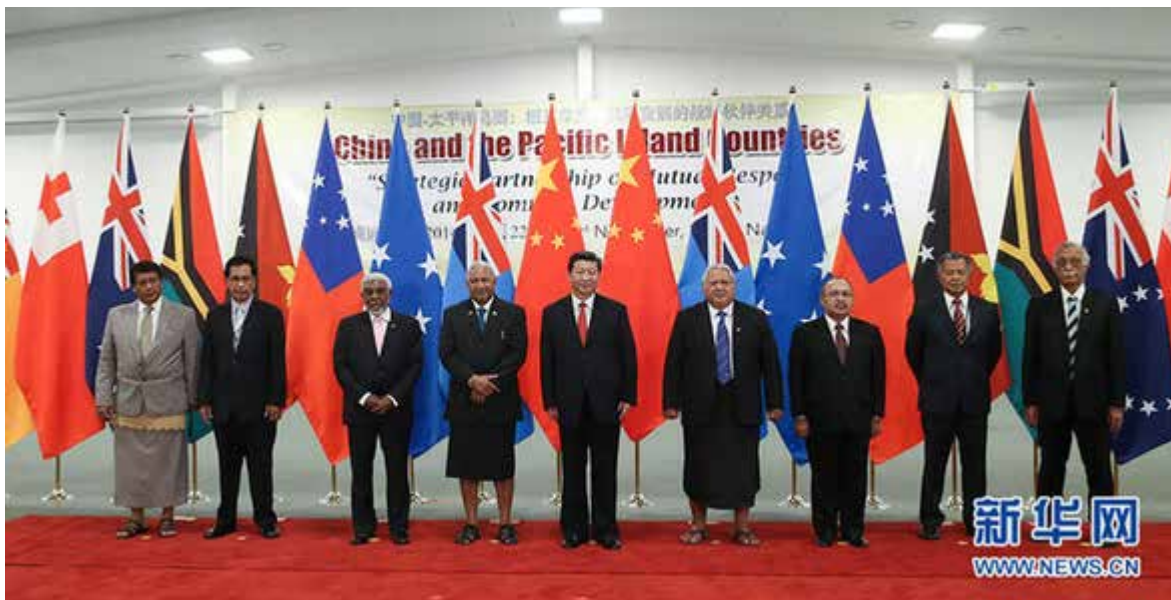
China understands and cares about the difficulties and obstacles that landlocked countries encounter in developing their economies and participating in international trade. China has contributed to their efforts to develop economies and has provided landlocked countries with transport services within its capacity. Since 2002, China, Mongolia and Russia have engaged in seven rounds of negotiations on a China-Mongolia-Russia Transit Transport Agreement. The Agreement aims at standardizing practices of transit goods transportation, making transport more efficient, and promoting mutual trade and investment. It serves as a good example of international cooperation on transit transport. Since 2003, China has actively carried out the Almaty Programme of Action. It became a party to the Agreement to Facilitate Cross-boundary Passenger and Freight Transport in Greater Mekong Sub-region, and several other international conventions on goods transit, which have provided effective legal protections for the convenient transport of goods and personnel from landlocked developing countries. China has highlighted the importance of infrastructure development



for landlocked developing countries, and helped to construct cross-country transportation networks to carry out in-depth regional cooperation on the facilitation of trade.

To meet the special needs of small island developing countries, China has continuously increased its assistance for relevant countries. From 2005, the Chinese government has established platforms such as “China-Caribbean Economic and Trade Forum” and “China-Pacific Island Countries Forum on Economic Development and Cooperation”, announcing to strengthen practical cooperation with small island developing countries in areas covering finance, trade and investment, tourism, agriculture, forestry and fishery, health care, environmental protection and new energy, capacity building, cultural education, and the building of pre-warning networks on earthquake and tsunami. In November 2013, during President Xi Jinping’s visit to Trinidad and Tobago, the Chinese government announced US\$ 1 billion preferential loans for Pacific island countries. At the same time, China Development Bank announced US\$ 1 billion for a special loan programme to help small island countries remove the bottlenecks constraining sustainable development.

China proposed the initiative of jointly building the “Belt and Road” initiative. Chinese President Xi Jinping announced the strategic ideas of “New Silk Road Economic Belt” and “21st Century Maritime Silk Road” in September and October respectively (“Belt and Road” in short) during his visit to Central Asian and



**China actively provides support to small island countries, the least developed countries and African countries for tackling climate change under the south-south cooperation framework**

In June 2012, the then Chinese Premier of the State Council Mr. Wen Jiabao declared at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development that China would allocate RMB 200 million to carry out 3-year-long international cooperation, so as to help small island countries, the least developed countries and African countries to tackle climate change. In June 2013, during his visit to Latin America and countries in the Caribbean area, President Xi Jinping expressed that China would continue to provide support to small island countries within its power to help them tackle climate change and enhance their capabilities in this regard under the south-south cooperation framework. In September 2014, Vice Premier of China's State Council, Mr. Zhang Gaoli attended the UN Climate Summit as the special envoy of President Xi Jinping, and declared that China would promote the establishment of a south-south cooperation fund to tackle climate change, and would provide US\$ 6 million to support the UN Secretary's efforts of advancing south-south cooperation on tackling the climate change.

In order to ensure the smooth implementation of relevant measures, China took a series of actions. Since 2011, China has accumulatively invested RMB 270 million to conduct cooperations on climate change. China has donated over 1 million energy saving lamps, 20,000 energy saving air conditioners, 4,500 sets of solar energy street lamps and 6,000 sets of home use solar power generation equipments to relevant countries. Moreover, China has held 39 sessions of south-south cooperation training courses on addressing climate change, which have trained altogether 1,193 officials or technicians from 119 countries.

Southeast Asian countries. The aim of jointly building “Belt and Road” is to promote the orderly and free mobility of economic factors, efficiently allocate resources and deeply integrate the markets, so as to encourage countries along the routes to coordinate their policies and conduct more extensive, high-level and deeper regional cooperation, and build a regional economic cooperation structure that features openness, inclusiveness, balance and universal benefits. “Belt and Road” initiative is a win-win cooperation path that could

promote common development and achieve common prosperity; besides, it will enhance understanding and trust, strengthen all-round exchanges, and promote peace and friendship. Jointly building the “Belt and Road” complies with the fundamental interests of the international community and demonstrates the common ideal and pursuit of humanity. It stands for an active exploration of new models of international cooperation and global governance, and will inject positive energy into the world peace and development.

#### Mentality and key cooperation areas of “Belt and Road”

The Silk Road Economic Belt mainly consists of the following paths: the route from China to Europe (the Baltic Sea) through Central Asia and Russia; the path from China to the Persian Gulf and Mediterranean by way of Central Asia and West Asia; the path from China to Southeast Asia, South Asia and the Indian Ocean. The key routes of the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road is from China's coastal ports to the Indian Ocean by way of South China Sea and extends to Europe; from China's coastal ports to South Pacific through South China Sea.

There are five key areas of cooperation in the development of “Belt and Road”. First, policy exchanges. Cooperation between governments shall be intensified to actively build a multi-tier inter-governmental policy communication and exchange mechanism, so as to deepen the integration of interests, promote political trust and reach new cooperative consensus. Second, infrastructure connection. On the basis of respecting the sovereignty and safety concerns of relevant countries, countries along the route shall promote connection concerning the planning and construction of infrastructure and the establishment of technical standard system, so as to advance the construction of international backbone passages and gradually build up an infrastructure network that connects all sub-regions of Asia and beyond Asia, Europe and Africa. Third, trade facilitation. We shall focus on the investment and trade facilitation, remove relevant barriers and build a sound business environment within the region and countries involved. Fourth, financing. We shall deepen financial cooperation, and promote the construction of Asian Monetary Stabilization System, investment and financing system and credit system. Fifth, common aspiration of the people. We shall inherit and carry forward the friendly cooperative spirit of the silk road, extensively conduct cultural exchanges, academic communication, personnel cooperation, media cooperation, exchanges of youth and women, volunteer services, etc., with the aim of building a solid public foundation for deepening multi-lateral cooperation.

## Target 8D:

### Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries

As a member of multilateral economic and financial organizations, China has always tried its best to fulfill international obligations to support the social and economic development of low-income countries.

By the end of 2014, China had made a cumulative commitment of donating US\$743 million to the African Development Fund (ADF), with a commitment of US\$127 million to the latest replenishment of ADF (ADF-13) in 2014. By the end of 2014, China had made a total commitment of donating US\$48.298 million to the Special Development Fund (SDF) under the Caribbean Development Bank. By the end of 2014, China had committed to donate US\$ 356 million to the Inter-American Development Bank.



By the end of 2014, China had made a total monetary donation of approximately US\$ 92.5 million to the IMF for supporting structural adjustment of low-income countries, debt relief of heavily indebted poor countries, natural disaster relief, technical assistance, and general poverty reduction. To help reduce the debt burden of some developing countries and facilitate their economic development, China exempted for six times 396 due interest-free government debts worth of nearly RMB 30 billion owed by 50 heavily indebted poor countries and the least developed countries unconditionally.



## Target 8E:

### Working with pharmaceutical companies and providing access to affordable essential drugs and medical services in developing countries

China actively provides other developing countries with medical services and drug aids. By the end of 2009, China had sent medical teams to 69 countries in Asia, Africa, Europe, Latin America, the Caribbean and Oceania, involving more than 21,000 medical personnel, providing medical services for patients in beneficiary countries on 260 million occasions.

China has offered a large amount of free drugs to developing countries, including anti-malaria artemisinin (Chinese herbal medicine), vaccines against bird flu and Type A influenza, and other drugs developed independently by China. In recent decades, China has provided anti-malaria drugs to Ethiopia, Burundi, Sultan and many other African countries, playing an important role in preventing and treating malaria and reducing local people's suffering from the diseases.

In close cooperation with local doctors, Chinese medical teams not only diagnosed and treated many common diseases and frequently occurring diseases, but also successfully delivered some complicated technical services like cardio surgeries, tumor removals, and re-plantations of severed limbs. They saved the lives of

many dying patients. Apart from modern medical technologies, they also introduced many traditional Chinese medical techniques like acupuncture and massage as well as diagnosis and treatment methods which integrate traditional Chinese style with Western style to African countries. The drugs provided by China substantially improved the recovery rate of patients of common diseases. Moreover, Chinese medical teams also endeavored to improve local medical service conditions, built and upgraded medical facilities, and trained local medical personnel. They have made great contributions to the development of local medical services.

In 2014, after the outbreak of Ebola in West Africa, the Chinese government





has provided 4 batches of emergency humanitarian assistance to epidemic-stricken countries including Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. The assistance took the forms of materials for epidemic prevention and control, food aid, cash assistance, sending medical experts, and providing mobile biological labs, worth of

RMB 750 million in total, making China the country that provides the most batches of assistance on Ebola. At the same time, China has sent 700 experts and medical staff to epidemic-stricken regions, making it the country that contributes the largest number of experts and medical staff.

### **The Ministry of Science and Technology and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation in strategic cooperation on areas including global health**

In 2011, the Ministry of Science and Technology of China signed a memorandum on strategic cooperation with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation on global health and other areas so as to develop bio-medicine, vaccine and other products for use in China and other developing countries and regions with scarce resources, and to promote global health development through science and technology. The two sides have defined 7 priority areas for cooperation including TB and Polio vaccine, and have launched pilot cooperation project on inactivated polio vaccine. Foundation Co-chair Bill Gates said that China is an important provider of bio medicine and development assistance for the third world countries. He hoped to refer to China's successful experience in the past 30 years in improving the lives of peasants to promote development in poor countries in Africa and other regions.



## Target 8F:

### In cooperation with the private sector, make available benefits of new technologies, especially those of information and communications

After many years' development, China has built a national telecommunication network that covers the entire country, connects to the rest of the world, enjoys advanced technologies, and conducts comprehensive businesses. In terms of both the network scale and the number of users, China ranks first in the world. Moreover, China is also among leading countries in terms of the pace of technological development.



By the end of 2014, the total number of phone users in China had reached 1.536 billion, including 1.286 billion mobile phone users. The mobile phone coverage rate had reached 94.5%. The number of Internet users rose to 649 million, with an Internet coverage rate of 47.9%. 557 million people were connected to the Internet through their mobile phones, increasing from 81.0% of all mobile phone users in 2013 to 85.8% in 2014. Use of instant messaging on the cell phone has kept steady increase, with a usage rate of 91.2%. Information and communication technologies have been widely used in various sectors of national economic and social development,

playing a more and more important role in promoting coordinated economic and social development in China.

The Chinese Government attaches great importance to information infrastructure construction and has made outstanding achievements in popularizing and speeding up broadband access. China carried out the "Project for Popularizing and Speeding up Broadband" in 2012 and launched the "Broadband China-2013 Action Plan" one year later. By the end of 2014, population with access to broadband in China had reached 200 million, with marked increase in the percentage of people enjoying fast speed broadband services. Users of broadband of over 4M, 8M, and 20 M accounted for 88.1%, 40.9%, and 10.4% respectively.

To popularize telecommunications services and advance IT application in rural areas, the Chinese government has launched the "Bring Access to Every Village Project". By the end of 2014, China had had a total accumulative investment of over RMB 90 billion to bring telephones to over 218,000



remote natural villages and administrative villages. The penetration rate of broadband in administrative villages has reached 93.5%. The basic comprehensive information platforms of telecommunications operators have covered the whole country. In 2010, the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, and the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology launched the project of exemplary IT development provinces to build rural public service platforms and several functional systems of feature services in different provinces, which combine public services with commercial services, and build comprehensive information service systems for farmers through comprehensive platforms, information channels and grassroots stations. So far, the number of exemplary provinces has reached 13.

China has been working hard to improve IT services in rural areas. Since 2001, the Ministry of Science and Technology has supported the development of IT service systems such as "Agriculture Technology 110" and "Access to Every Village Project" through the "Spark Plan". The "Agriculture Technology 110" model has seen rapid development. There have been 23 unified regional hotline service numbers, covering over 900 counties. 20 provinces have entered into cooperation partnerships with local agricultural universities, agricultural colleges and research institutes. In 2008, the Ministry of Science and Technology launched the unified national number of "12396" for promoting IT services in rural areas. So far 17 pilot provinces (autonomous regions, municipalities) have been providing comprehensive services including video on demand, telephone consultation, internet

services, remote lectures, and expert diagnosis on this platform. By the end of 2013, 12,624 Spark service centers or stations had been set up, with IT services covering 413 cities, 12,217 townships, and 144,264 villages.

While developing its own telecommunications industry with great efforts, China also encourages its businesses to go global to contribute to the development of the sector in other developing countries through international scientific and technological cooperation. The Chinese enterprises have vigorously helped African countries develop their telecommunication industry through participating in the local construction of optical cable network. Their efforts have not only promoted the progress of African telecommunication technology, but also facilitated the all-round development of African economy and society, including poverty relief, agricultural development, gender equality, and addressing climate change. Besides, they have also brought the monopoly of Western telecommunication companies to an end, hence reducing the communication charges, accelerating the implementation of telecommunication projects and benefiting the African people. Chinese telecommunication companies have substantially promoted the progress of African mobile communication.

### Huawei Company of China Provides Telecommunications Technological Assistance for Developing Countries

By 2013, only 6.7% of African families had access to broadband at home. However, the African people also have demand for rapid and affordable broadband access. Given this demand, wireless broadband plays a very important role in reducing the digital divide. Therefore, Huawei Company of China used its TD-LTE solutions to effectively increase broadband penetration rate on the African continent while reducing its cost. More and more African people can now enjoy high-speed broadband access, thus sharing the fruits of efficiency and convenience of the information society.

In Nepal there are many high mountains of over 6,000 meters, making power supply a great challenge. Some areas can have a blackout of as long as 16 hours every day in winter. Local operators failed to improve local communications due to the difficulty of infrastructure development in ordinary base stations, long project duration and high cost. After getting a thorough understanding of the situation, Huawei helped local operators to adopt the SingleSite model, which uses low-power outdoor stations and solar power supply to greatly reduce the cost of construction. It also effectively reduced the reliance of base stations on power and rapidly helped realize signal coverage in the local area. By the end of 2013, Huawei had brought 2G signals to remote central and western Nepal, western Nepal, and the most western part of Nepal, covering over 8 million local population. The convenience of telecommunications services has effectively improved the quality of life of the Nepalese people.



