



China's Economic Outlook

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China's Economic Outlook

❄️ **China's Current Economic Situation**

❄️ China's Economic Outlook in Medium Term

❄️ Implications to Central Asia

China's Current Economic Situation



Chinese Economy in 2015

consumption

The contribution of consumption toward economic growth reached 66.4%;

CPI

grew slowly and went up by 1.4%

GDP

reached 67.7 trillion yuan, an increase of 6.9%, double the global average.

Employment

13.12 million new urban jobs were increased



Service Sector

The service sector as a proportion of GDP rose to 50.5%

Chinese Economy in 2015

- ❄ **Fiscal Revenue:** 15.2217 trillion RMB, up by 8.4% over the previous year.
- ❄ **Trade Volume:** exceeded 24 trillion yuan, 13% of the world's total, contributing 30% to global trade growth.
- ❄ **Contribution to the World:** During the last five years, China's economic growth contributed more than 25% to global economic growth.

Chinese Economy in the First Quarter of 2016

- * Stable and move in a positive direction; structural adjustment accelerated.
- * GDP: 15852.6 billion yuan, a year-on-year increase of 6.7%.
- * CPI: 2.1%
- * Trade Volume: 5,214.4 billion yuan
- * Challenges:  A sluggish world economy
 Domestic: more focused on structural reform; more attention to the quality of growth

A sluggish World Economy

- ❄ Global growth: remained modest and uneven in 2015
 - 3.1%, 0.3% lower than 2014, 0.2% lower than forecast
 - 3.4% in 2016, 3.6% in 2017 (by IMF)
- ❄ Recovery uneven: Advanced economy, a gradual pickup,
 - 2.0% in 2015, 2.1% in 2016
 - Emerging and developing economies, slower growth, from 4.0% in 2015—the lowest since the 2008–09 financial crisis—to 4.3 and 4.7 percent in 2016 and 2017

A More Sustainable Growth Path

- ❄ “Three period superimposed”: a period of economic growth rate shifting; a period of painful structural adjustment, and a period of digesting previous stimulus policies.
- ❄ China's economy is shifting from the high speed to mid-high speed development with a slower and more sustainable growth path, which focuses more on structural reform. China will no longer count on exports, investment and the property sector to drive its economy.

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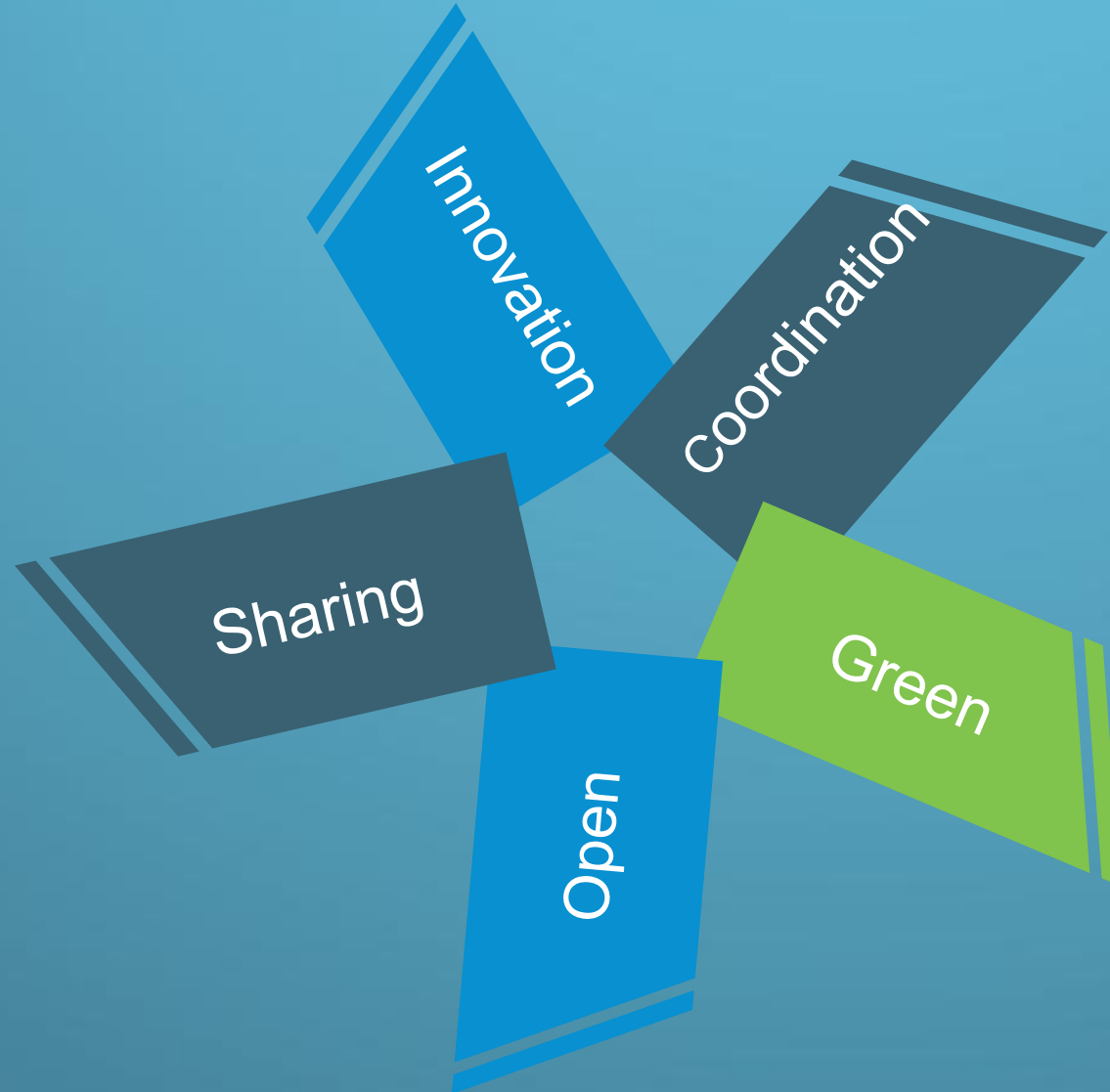
China's Economic Outlook in Medium Term



Main Targets and Tasks for the Next Five Years (2016-2020)

- ❄ Double the 2010 GDP and per capita personal income;
By 2020, GDP per capita will be 12000 USD
- ❄ Annual GDP growth: 6.5% or above;
- ❄ R&D spending 2.5% of GDP;
- ❄ Permanent urban residents: 60% of the total population;
- ❄ Improvements to the environment;
- ❄ Lift all rural residents line out of poverty;
- ❄ New urban jobs: more than 50 million;

China's Five Development Concepts



Five Development Concepts

- ❄️ **“Innovation”** refers to innovation-driven development, including innovation in science and technology, as well as innovation in development concepts, systems and institutions, business models and structural reform, which will help find new sources of growth for China's economy.
- ❄️ **“Coordination”** is an integral quality of sustained and healthy development, focusing on promoting balanced development .

Five Development Concepts

- ❄️ **“Green”** represents an eco-friendly outlook, that is both a necessary condition for ensuring lasting development and an important way for people to pursue a better life.
- ❄️ **“Opening up”** indicates a deepen integration into the global economy with pursuing a mutually beneficial strategy of opening up.
- ❄️ **“Sharing”** aims to ensure that the benefits of development will be shared by the people, and move steadily toward common prosperity.

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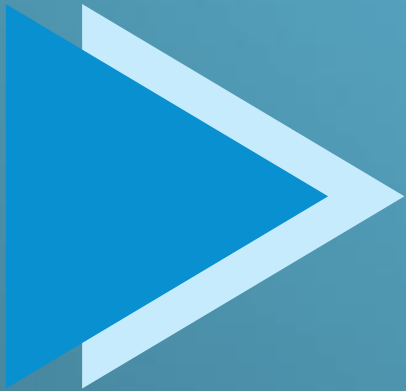
❄️ **Implications to Central Asia**

Implications to Central Asia





Increasing trade and bilateral investment between China and Central Asian Countries.



The Belt and Road Initiative helps to improve trade and investment facilitation, connectivity, poverty reduction, financial cooperation and personnel exchanges within the Central Asia.



Achieving leaping development in Sino-Central Asia relationship



THANK YOU

