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China's Budget Reform and Gender Responsive Budgeting at National Level

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Regional Forum on Gender-responsive Budgeting in Asia and the Pacific
18-19 July 2017, Bangkok

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China fully integrates gender equality into public policy

- * National Population Development Plan (2016-2030) proposes to promote the overall development of women and the protection of minors.
- * Adhere to the basic state policy of equality between men and women, fully integrate gender equality into legal system and public policy, promote its integration into social culture, effectively protect the legitimate rights and interests of women, eliminate gender discrimination, improve women's social participation and quality of life and health.
- * Carry out initiatives to care for girls, improve the livelihood of girls, establish a support system for the development of girls and their families.
- * The concept of gender equality is reflected in government budgets on education, health care, agriculture, social security, poverty alleviation, etc.

Constantly improve the budget system to ensure the realization of policy objectives

- * Budgeting preparation Process: “Two upwards and two downwards”
- * Establish a standard system for budget expenditure quota
- * Coordination among government budget, long-term planning, and subject planning
- * Establish medium-term fiscal planning
- * Improve budget performance management and budget disclosure
- * Pay attention to the precision and effectiveness of fiscal expenditure policy

Budgeting Process: “Two upwards and two downwards”

- * Budget Preparation :
- * First upward: April to May , Departments collect “budget” , to MOF
- * First downward: June to July , MOF review and give the control number
- * Second upward: August to October , Departments develop the budget under the control number
- * Second downward: December to next February, sum up and approval
- * next March to May, Approved and issued
- * Adjustment time: after Approval to June 30

Establish a standard system for budget expenditure quota

- * Quota of expenditure on staff;
- * Quota of public funds;
- * To achieve fairness and normative allocation of budget.

Coordination among government budget, long-term planning, and subject planning

- * National Program for Women's Development (2011-2020)
- * Outline of the 13th Five-Year Plan for Women and Children (provinces and municipalities)
- * National economic and social development plan of the 13th Five-Year Plan
- * Health Plan of the 13th Five-Year Plan
- * the 13th Five-Year Plan to promote the development of ethnic minority areas
- * Poverty alleviation plan of the 13th Five-Year
- *

The medium-term fiscal plan

- * Three-year medium-term fiscal plan
- * First year plan as the constraints to budget, the second and third year plan as the budget guidance for next two year
- * Major projects enter the project file in advance , consider the allocation of budget resources from a long-term perspective

Improve budget performance management and budget disclosure

On the basis of constantly improving the Fiscal expenditure performance evaluation (focus on project), since 2016, the Ministry of Finance has comprehensively promoted the central budget performance management and made breakthroughs.

For the first time to achieve full coverage of expenditure performance management in the central governmental departments. Require the departments make first level and second level projects performance objectives, and establish a more standardized performance indicators system.

Carry out Major fiscal expenditure performance evaluation. Selected 25 major livelihood policies and key subject expenditures from the projects of 2015, carried out performance evaluation, covering education, social security, agriculture, forestry, water and other key areas, with a total funds of more than 300 billion yuan.

For the first time to submit a performance evaluation report to the National People's Congress Standing Committee, including the projects on the free education of normal universities, grassland ecological protection subsidy and other five projects.

Promote the disclosure of performance evaluation results and central budget. Promote and organize 69 departments to report their work on the evaluation to the public, 24 departments to disclose their performance evaluation report.

Disclose key project performance objectives. Promote the disclosure of budget together with the expenditure performance objectives on education, technology, environmental protection and other 10 major projects of 10 departments, including annual performance objectives of the project, quantitative performance indicators such as output quantity, quality, timeliness, cost index, economic benefit, social benefit, ecological benefit, sustainable impact, as well as service satisfaction index.

Pay attention to the precision and effectiveness of fiscal expenditure policy

- * 2017 Government Work Report proposed that fiscal policy should be more proactive and effective.
- * Increase the investment in fundamental livelihood and key fields
- * Increase investment in education and social security and input in employment, healthy and housing, anti-poverty program and agriculture
- * Increase special funds for poor areas, ethnic minority areas, and vulnerable groups
- * Implement targeted poverty alleviation and support
- * Actively guide the private capital, social organizations to support the projects.

Pay attention to the precision and effectiveness of fiscal expenditure policy

- * budget expenditure performance analysis
- * Emphasize the compliance of expenditure
- * Increase the effectiveness of expenditure
- * Including: annual performance objectives of the project, quantitative performance indicators such as output quantity, quality, timeliness, cost index, economic benefit, social benefit, ecological benefit, sustainable impact and other indicators, as well as service satisfaction index.

Budget performance analysis on gender dimension needs to be strengthened

- * Budget performance goals based on gender dimension need to be more clear.
- * Performance evaluation index system based on gender dimension needs to be established.
- * Gender budgeting is not linked to macroeconomic variables and public policy.
- * Budget performance analysis on gender dimension needs to be strengthened.

Difficulty and complexity of conducting gender budgeting and expenditure performance analysis at national level

- * China has a large population, 880 million women and children.
- * At the end of 2016, the total population of mainland China was 1.38271 billion.
- * Male population is 708.15 million, female population of 674.56 million, the total population sex ratio is 104.98 (female 100).
- * The overall size of the population is increasing slowly. It will rise to its peak around 2030. After the implementation of “universal two-child policy”, the birth rate during the 13th Five-Year Period has increased. During the 14th Five-Year Period, population growth potential will be weakened due to the decrease in the number of women of childbearing age and increase of mortality rate caused by aging. The total population will then continue to decline after its peak around 2030.
- * Five administrative levels. Central, provincial (autonomous regions and municipalities), municipal, county and township.
- * Large differences between regions.
- * Insufficient segregated data.
- * China is pushing forward a new round of fiscal and taxation reform.

Proposals for Gender budgeting and performance analysis

- * Introduce gender budget expenditure limits in the medium-term fiscal plan.
- * Establish a gender-related performance evaluation index system in budget performance management.
- * Pay more attention to the effectiveness of fiscal policy, integrate gender dimensions, strengthen the impact evaluation of fiscal expenditure policy on individual.
- * Strengthen information collection and statistical work on population data, speed up the construction of national population basic information base, integrate the data and information resources scattered in line ministries, so as to achieve connectivity, dynamic updates and coordination of population information.

Thanks!

A faint, stylized illustration of a traditional Chinese landscape painting, possibly a fan painting, is visible in the background. It depicts a mountainous landscape with trees and a small structure, rendered in a light, monochromatic style.