



China's strategy in the next five years Collaboration between China and Norway

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Ambassador of China to the Kingdom of Norway

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1. Review of China's Economy in 2020

2. China's "14th Five-Year Plan"

3. Prospects and opportunities of Sino-Norwegian cooperation



01

Review of China's Economy in 2020



GDP : 100 trillion yuan. (15.64 trillion US dollars)



Grain output : 650 million tons



The residents' income: the same pace as the economy.

5.51 million rural population were lifted off poverty



The quality of the ecological environment continued to improve



Initial success was made in the control of financial risks



▶▶ 1.3 Effectively safeguarded people's wellbeing



A total of 11.86 million urban jobs were added, and the year-end surveyed urban unemployment rate dropped to 5.2%



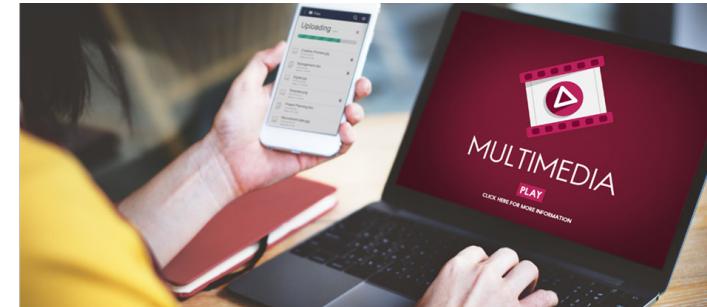
CPI posted a 2.5 percent growth



Nearly 300 million people's pensions were paid on time and in full

▶▶ 1.4 The substantial growth of market players

- Small, medium and micro enterprises and individual business provided 85% of China's urban jobs.
- The average net increase of market entities was about 40,000 daily, and the total number of market entities exceeded 130 million





▶▶ 1.5 Technological innovation and industrial upgrading

- R&D expenditure accounted for 13% of fiscal revenue, and the rate of contribution by science and technology progress was close to 60%

- The number of patent applications has been ranked first in the world for 9 consecutive years

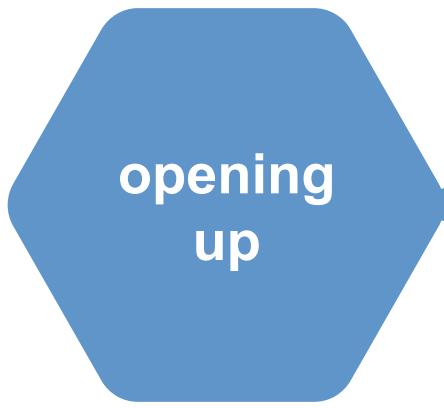


- In the World Intellectual Property Organization's Global Innovation Index rankings, China rose to the 14th place

- large, medium and small sized enterprises coordinated in innovation and integrated in development



▶▶ 1.6 Major breakthroughs were made in the opening up



1. The total import and export value of China's trade in goods was 4.65 trillion U.S. dollar
2. China's inbound foreign direct investment has grown against the trend, reaching 144.4 billion U.S. dollars
3. China's outbound foreign direct investment flow in 2019 was 136.9 billion U.S. dollar
4. The joint efforts to pursue the "Belt and Road" initiative yielded stable results
5. RCEP was signed, and the negotiation of EU-China agreement on investment was concluded on time

▶▶ 1.7 13th Five-Year Plan were successfully completed

The main objectives of the 13th Five-Year Plan:

GDP increased from less than 70 trillion yuan to over 100 trillion yuan

55.75 million rural poor people achieved poverty alleviation

The annual grain production has remained above 650 million tons

Major breakthroughs were made in reforms and opening up

More than 60 million new jobs have been created

Basic medical insurance covering 1.3 billion people and basic pension insurance covering 1 billion people



02

China's "14th Five-Year Plan"

▶ 2.0 Eight goals of the "14th Five-Year Plan"

- Improving the quality and effectiveness of development and maintaining sustained and healthy economic growth.
- Pursuing innovation-driven development and accelerating modernization of the industrial system.
- Creating a robust domestic market and fostering a new development pattern.
- Advancing rural revitalization across the board and improving the new urbanization strategy.
- Improving regional economic structures and promoting coordinated regional development.
- Advancing reform and opening up across the board and bolstering the momentum and vitality of development.
- Promoting green development and ensuring harmony between humanity and nature.
- Improving people's wellbeing and striving for common prosperity.



▶▶ 2.1 Improving the quality and effectiveness of development

- Stay true to the new development philosophy.
- The economic growth target for 2021 is above 6%.
- Ensure that overall labor productivity grows faster than GDP.



overall labor
productivity grows
faster than GDP



keep the surveyed urban
unemployment rate within 5.5%



keep prices generally
stable

▶ 2.2 Pursuing innovation-driven development

- Innovation remains at the heart of China’s modernization drive.
- To improve China’s innovation system.
- Continue to prioritize the development of the real economy.
- Digitalization will be sped up to create new strengths for the digital economy.



R&D spending will increase by more than 7% per year



More than 12 patents per 10,000 people



The added value of the digital economy: 10%



The added value of strategic emerging industries :17%



Pursue the strategy of expanding domestic demand and intensify supply-side structural reform



To facilitate favorable circulation in our economy



To promote positive interplay between domestic circulation and international circulation



To boost consumer spending across the board

▶▶ 2.4 Improving the new urbanization strategy

- The development of agriculture and rural areas: the top of agenda.
- Expanding the achievements of the battle against poverty.
- The strategy of new, people-centered urbanization .



farmland: red line of
120 million hectares



permanent urban
residents: 65%

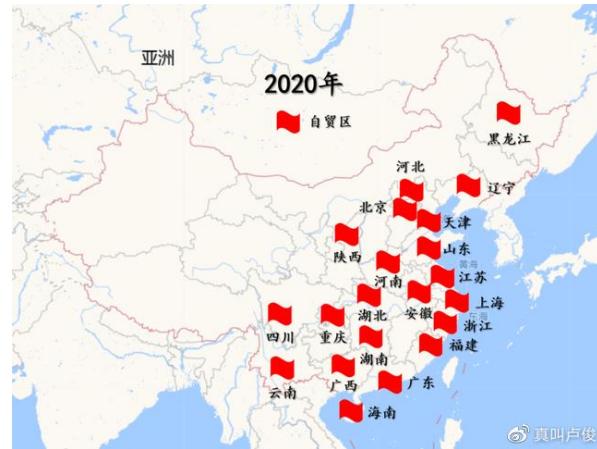
▶▶ 2.5 Promoting coordinated regional development

- Create regional economic structures and a territorial space system.
- Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, Yangtze Economic Belt and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, Xiongan New Area.
- Usher in a new stage in the western region, northeast China, the central region, and the eastern region.
- Support old revolutionary base areas and ethnic minority areas.
- Maritime economy.



▶ 2.6 Advancing reform and opening up

- Develop a high-standard socialist market economy. create a better development environment for private businesses.
- Build a high-standard market system, and improve government capacity to conduct economic governance. Upgrade services to foster a world-class business environment.
- Promote the high-quality development of the BRI.
- Build a globally oriented network of high-standard free trade zones.



▶▶ 2.7 Promoting green development

Energy consumption
per unit of GDP
reduced by 13.5%



Carbon dioxide
emissions per unit
of GDP reduced by
18%

expand forest
coverage to 24.1%

▶▶ 2.8 Improving people's wellbeing



years of
schooling:
11.3



raise the average
life expectancy by
one year



Basic old-age
insurance:95%



urban
unemployment
:5.5%



03

**Prospects and opportunities of Sino
- Norwegian cooperation**



3.0 Sino-Norwegian cooperation

--China has only opportunities and no threats to Norway.

--China and Norway have more consensus on values.



26 | Debatt & meninger | 11. mars 2021

Norge og Kina deler grunnleggende verdissyn om vaksiner

Kort sagt
Nytteløst å fraskrive seg ansvar

Debatt
Fritsa Ahrne-Jacobsen
i Norge

Noen hevder at de norske og de kinesiske verdier er på kollisjonskurs. Dette er en grovt forenklet og urettferdig påstand. Det er ingen tvil om at det er forskjeller mellom de to kulturtradisjonene, men det er også mange likheter. Det er viktig å se på de likhetene, ikke bare de forskjellene, for å forstå hvordan de to kulturtradisjonene kan samarbeide og lære av hverandre.

For en tid siden ga både Kina og Norge ut vaksiner. Norge var og er et av de landene som har utviklet og produsert vaksiner, og Kina er et av de landene som har utviklet og produsert vaksiner. Dette er et tegn på at de to kulturtradisjonene har mye til felles, og at de kan lære av hverandre.

Tidligere var det en stor forskjell på de to kulturtradisjonene. I Norge er det en sterk tradisjon for å dele informasjon og å samarbeide. I Kina er det en sterk tradisjon for å holde informasjon tilbake og å samarbeide lite. Dette er en forskjell som har gjort det vanskelig å samarbeide mellom de to kulturtradisjonene.

Tatt på seg er det en sterk tradisjon i Norge for å dele informasjon og å samarbeide. Dette er en tradisjon som har gjort det mulig for Norge å utvikle og produsere vaksiner. I Kina er det en sterk tradisjon for å holde informasjon tilbake og å samarbeide lite. Dette er en tradisjon som har gjort det vanskelig for Kina å utvikle og produsere vaksiner.

Det er viktig å se på de likhetene mellom de to kulturtradisjonene, ikke bare de forskjellene. Det er mange likheter mellom de to kulturtradisjonene, og det er mange forskjeller. Det er viktig å se på de likhetene, for å forstå hvordan de to kulturtradisjonene kan samarbeide og lære av hverandre.

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Aldri for har menneskers sjel vært så tett knyttet til hverandre som nå

99

Bjørn Mørk
Aldri for har menneskers sjel vært så tett knyttet til hverandre som nå.

Jan Petrik og Catherine M. Lofgren er forfattere av boken 'The Value of Values: How Cultural Differences Shape Our Thinking and Acting'. Boken handler om hvordan kulturelle forskjeller påvirker våre verdier og handlinger. Boken er en viktig bidrag til forståelsen av kulturelle forskjeller og hvordan de kan påvirke våre verdier og handlinger.

Stor leder
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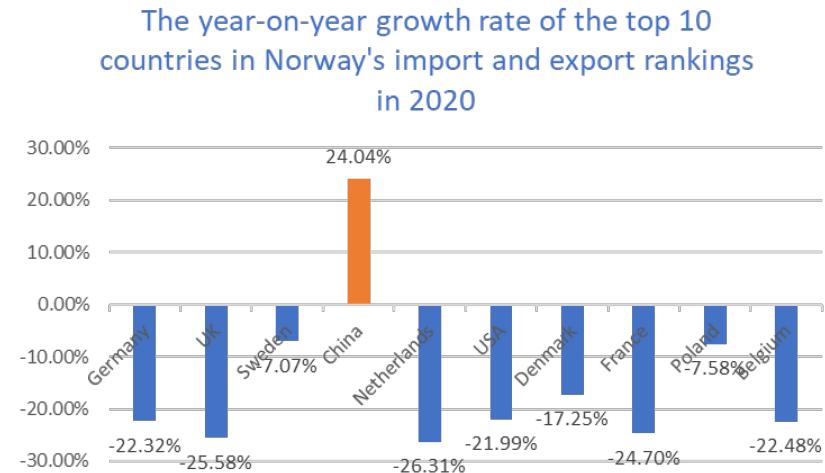
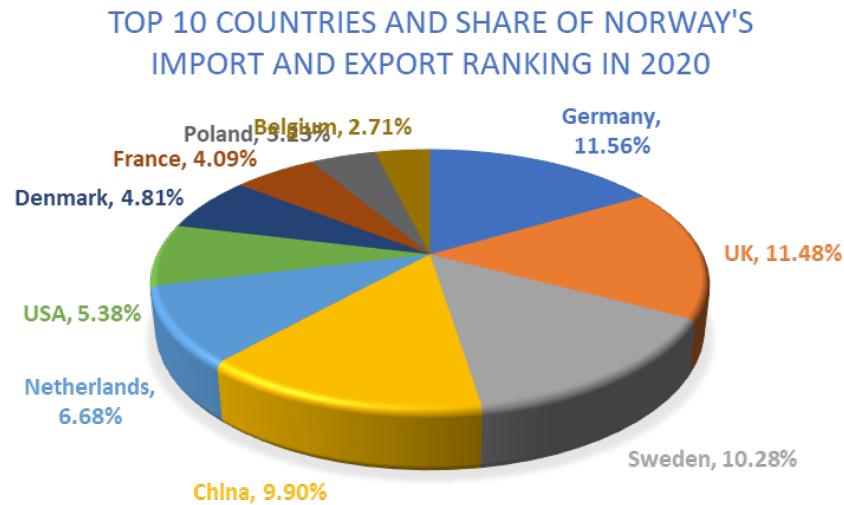
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3.1 Sino-Norwegian economic and trade cooperation

Rapid growth of Sino-Norwegian bilateral trade:

-- the total trade in goods between China and Norway in 2020 was 16.175 billion US dollars, an increase of 24.04%.



Data source: Statistics Norway

▶▶ 3.1 Sino-Norwegian economic and trade cooperation

New progress has been made in China-Norway cooperation in two-way investment and other fields:

- Chinese companies invested in Norway: CNOOC, China Bluestar , Qumei Group, Kunlun Wanwei, etc.
- Norwegian enterprises invested in China:Equinor, Kongsberg Group, DNV-GL, Aker Group, Hydro, Junton,etc.
- Chinese investment in Norway was restricted.

▶▶ 3.2 Broad prospect

- China is the world's largest consumer market.
- Norway is highly dependent on foreign trade and is an important exporter of oil and seafood.
- The implementation of China's 14th Five-Year Plan has brought new opportunities for Sino-Norwegian cooperation in the next five years.
- China and Norway jointly advocate multilateralism and promote an open world economy and free trade.

▶▶ 3.3 Key areas of cooperation

Blue Economy (Marine Economy Field)

--Norway is a "marine country" , and its marine economy accounts for 25% of GDP, leading the way in marine engineering and marine fisheries.

--China has advantages in engineering manufacturing and other fields.

--The two sides have great cooperation potential in the fields of ocean engineering, shipbuilding, fishery, etc.



▶ 3.3 Key areas of cooperation

Green economy (in the field of sustainable development)

- Norway is a "green country" and has sufficient development experience in the field of new energy and sustainable development.
- China is paying more and more attention to promoting green economy.
- The two countries have promising opportunities for cooperation in clean energy, Carbon capture and carbon storage, energy conservation and environmental protection, technological innovation, smart cities, and new energy vehicles.



▶ 3.3 Key areas of cooperation

White Economy (Ice and Snow Sports)

- Norway is a "big country of ice and snow" and has advantages in ice and snow sports. It is also a strong country in winter sports.
- China will host the 2022 Beijing Olympics, and ice and snow sports have gradually emerged in recent years. More than 700 Chinese athletes have come to Norway for training.
- Strengthen cooperation in the organization of the Winter Olympics.
- Strengthen cooperation in ice and snow sports.
- Strengthen cooperation in the ice and snow sports industry.



▶ 3.3 Key areas of cooperation

"One Belt One Road" cooperation

--Promote the strengthening of pragmatic cooperation between China and Norway under the framework of the "Belt and Road Initiative"

--Norway is a founding member of the AIIB.

- Under the framework of the "Belt and Road" initiative, for example, it is possible to explore the extension of China-Europe express trains and the establishment of mutual overseas warehouses.



▶▶ 3.3 Key areas of cooperation

Infrastructure construction field

--In the field of infrastructure construction, the advantages of Chinese and Norwegian companies are highly complementary. Chinese companies have accumulated rich experience and advantages in technology, management, and construction in the field of engineering construction.

--Norwegian companies have strong strengths in architectural design. For example, Norwegian architectural design firm (Snohetta) has successfully won the bid for the Shanghai Grand Opera House project in China. The company is also the winning bidder for Volvo Polestar's Chengdu plant in China and the Xingtai Grand Opera House.



▶▶ 3.3 Key areas of cooperation

Energy field

--Norway is rich in offshore oil and gas resources and is one of the world's major oil and gas exporters. In 2020, China imported nearly 20 million tons of oil from Norway.

--CNOOC and Statoil have jointly carried out oil and gas exploration in the North Sea and Gulf of Mexico. Aker Group, Det Norske Veritas, Kongsberg, etc. have a large market share in China in the fields of marine vessels and deepwater equipment.



FTA progress

- China and Norway have conducted 17 rounds of FTA negotiations. It is currently progressing smoothly.

- On March 11, 2021, China and Norway held a video conference for the chief negotiator of the free trade agreement.

- Both China and Norway pledged to work to complete the negotiations as soon as possible.

The signing of the China-Norway FTA is beneficial to both parties:

--FTA will bring 160 billion Norwegian kroner in new exports to the Norwegian economy.

--In 2020, Norway exported 17,000 tons of salmon to China (42% of the Chinese market), and the export value reached 1 billion Norwegian kroner.

--The seafood exported from Norway to China, for example, salmon, mackerel, cod, sea prawns, etc. is 7-10%. The tariff rates of related products from Chile and Iceland which have signed FTA with China are zero.



▶ China International Consumer Products Expo

- The first Consumer Products Expo will be held in Hainan from May 7 to 10, 2021.
- The total exhibition area is about 100000 square meters, the exhibition is divided into two parts: Country&Region Exhibition and IndustriesProducts Exhibition.
- Norwegian companies are welcome to participate in the first Consumer Expo.



▶ China International Import Expo

- Norway has participated in the CIIE for three consecutive years
- The 4th CIIE will continue to be held offline in Shanghai as scheduled from November 5-10, 2021.
- Welcome Norwegian companies to participate in the 4th CIIE





Thank you !