



中国发展研究基金会
China Development Research
Foundation

The Participatory Budget for Budget Democracy

--Policy Research, Experiments, and Evidence-based Advocacy
from China Development Research Foundation (CDRF)

DU Jing
China Development Research Foundation
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OUTLINE

- Our Role (CDRF)
- Tree Approaches for Budget Democracy
 - Approach 1: community level 2005
 - Approach 2: municipal level 2016
 - Approach 3: central government level 2011
- Guangzhou Municipal City Case

OUR Role

Research

Training

Communication

Social Experiment

支持政策研究 促进科学决策 服务中国发展

Advance good governance and public policy to
promote economic development and social progress

BIT
一带一路
中国与世界
经济体制改革
PPP
京津冀
城市水效
商业健康保险
资源可持续利用
学生营养改善
留守儿童
婴幼儿早期发展
婴幼儿早期养育
社会融合
流动人口
母乳喂养
土地制度
地方财政预算
小学信息化
中等职业教育

Our Network

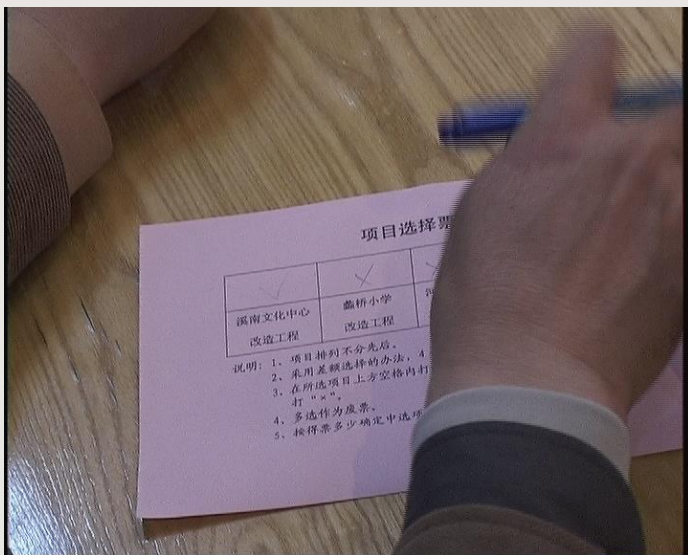


Tree Approaches

Community level: Wuxi & Harbin City Pilots 2006-08

- 2005 an International Conference in China
- Projects: Community Level
- Organized: Subdistrict Gov(Jiedao)
- 2007:
 - 28 subdistricts
 - 63 projects
 - Total: 75million RMB(about 12million RMB)
 - General public budgetary expenditure in the two cities 120.2 billion (WU 989;Har 213)
 - The local public budgetary expenditure 46.3 billion(379;84)
 - Ratio: 0.62 ‰; 1.6‰

Community level: Wuxi & Harbin City Pilots 2006-08



无锡市北塘区的社区领导介绍项目情况



改造方案对群众公示



无锡市典型试验区揭牌仪式

Central Gov level: School Nutrition Improvement Initiative

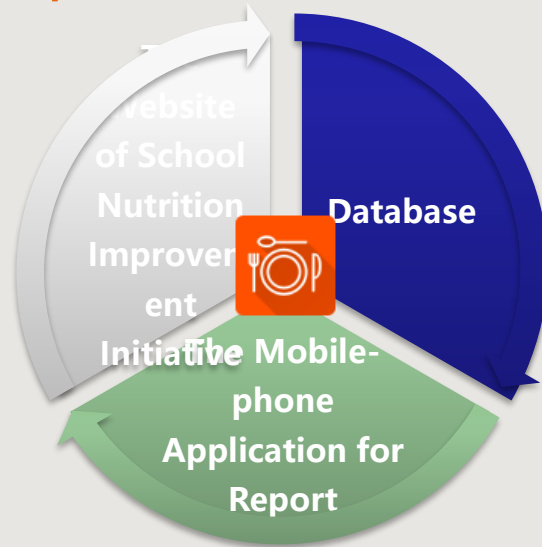


The “School Nutrition Improvement Initiative” program has covered **3.79 million** rural students (9200+ Schools) of compulsory education who live in poverty in 101 poverty-stricken counties in 14 pilot provinces

School Nutrition Improvement Initiative



The Components



It contains three components:

- **The Website of School Nutrition Improvement Initiative:** Learn about the newest dynamic and information & Monitor the implementation of the plan in the rural schools
- **The Mobile-phone Application for Report:** Collect the daily policy implementation through the mobile-phone application
- **Database:** Use Cloud Technology to store the data and picture & Use SQL Sever to manage and analyze the data & Use Power BI to provide data analyses, result output, and report analyses

Approach 3
Guangzhou
Municipal City
(2016-)

Background : Guangzhou



Background: Guangzhou

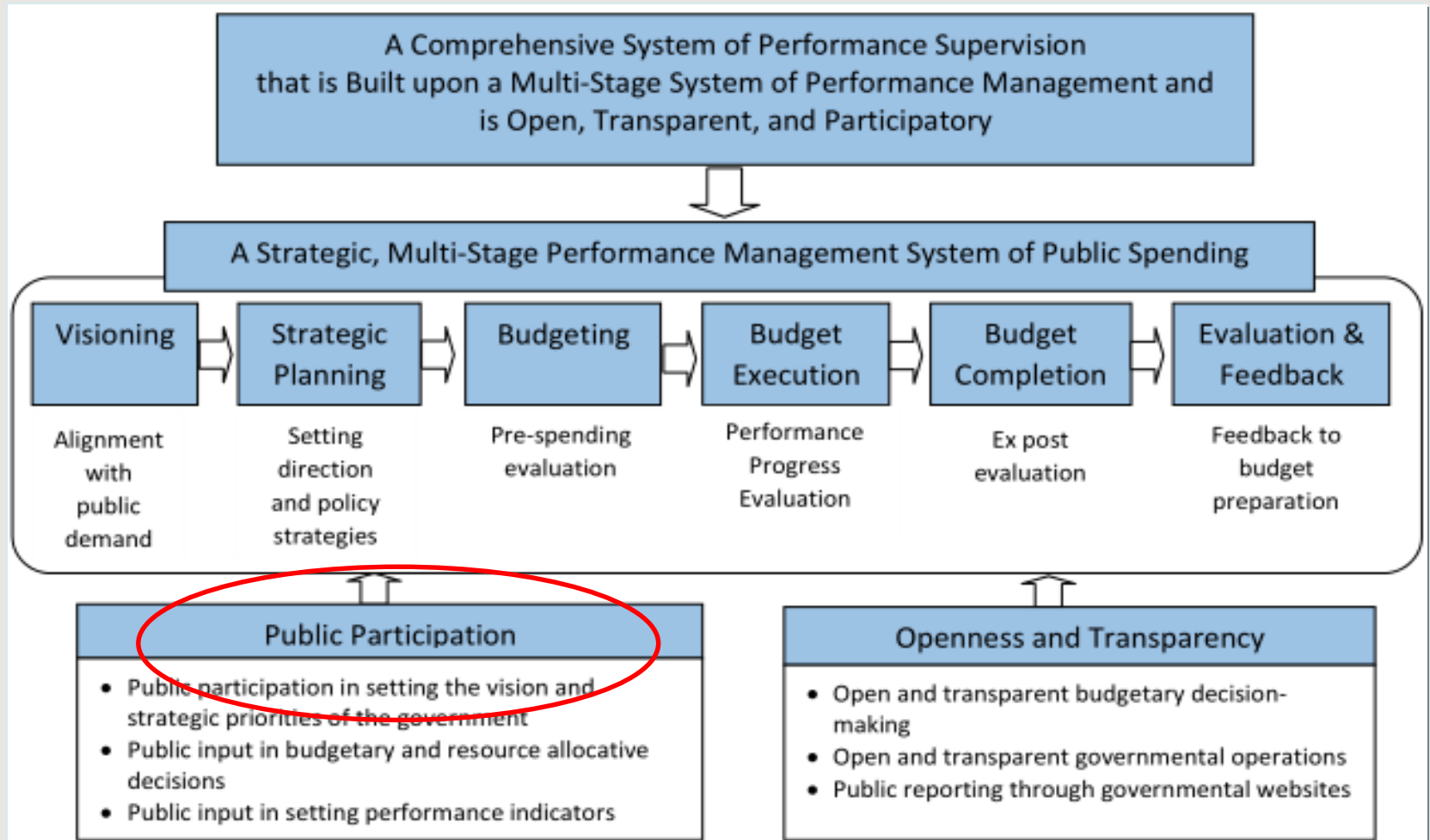


Population: the end of 2016, Guangzhou possesses **14.0435 million people**, ranks the **third among China**. Urban population takes **86.06%**. At the end of this year, registered population (HU KOU) reached **8.7049 million**.

Economy: Local general public budget revenue reached **137.1 billion** RMB Yuan.

Size and density of the city: Guangzhou, located in the south-central of Guangdong and north of the Pearl River Delta, covers an area of **7434 square kilometers** and **occupies 11 municipal districts**. Guangzhou, as one of the starting points of Maritime Silk Route, is just across the sea from Hong Kong and Macao. It is also the core city of Guangzhou-Foshan metropolitan region, Guangdong-Hong Kong- Macao metropolitan region and the Pearl River Delta metropolitan region.

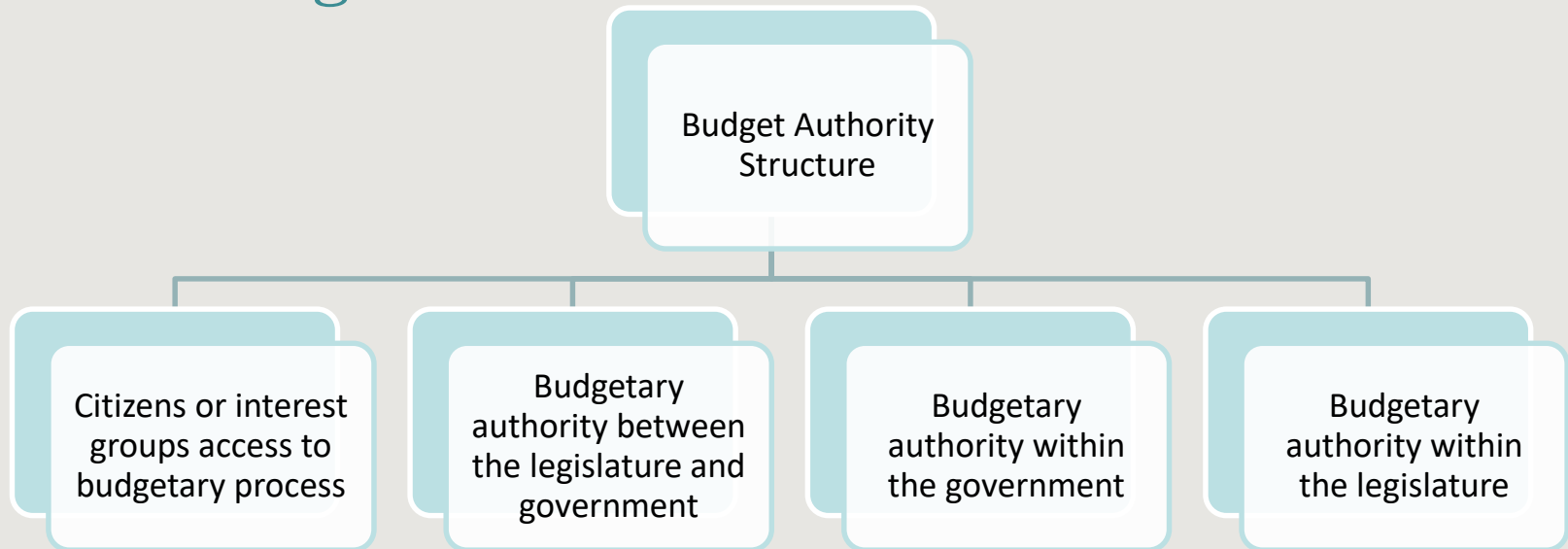
The Suggested Reform Roadmap (2016-2020)



Recommendations Based on Domestic and International Good Practices

The Suggested Reform Roadmap (2016-2020)

Rethinking “PB”



Possible approach: “Performance B”+“Participatory B” ?

The Main Achievements

1. Inner the government--Reform the administrative and financial system (CDRF+Finance) "The whole process performance budget reform"

(1) Openness

- The Project Aim of Performance:2018, city level, 8089 projects
- The evaluation outcomes open to the public.

(2) Linking up strategic planning and visioning

- People can say and give opinion on the strategic planning and the visioning
- Indicators to measure the changes and the achievements that are accessible for citizens
- Before: just open about the evaluation outcomes; now: the aim and the outcomes

(2) Scale and Quality

- 2017: 2 small and simple DEPs (disabled people organisation / intellectual property rights bureau)
- 2018: 12 DEPs; 2019, all
- Quality: performance objectives management:
 - project (above 1 million RMB yuan) the quantitative INDEX(not less than 50%, cannot be qualitative).
 - project (above 5 million RMB yuan): performance monitoring; connect to the people's congress on time

The Main Achievements

2. the selection of the projects relating people's livelihood (the DRC of the city)

- 2015, first “sea selection”,
 - **Filed**s: employment security, social security, culture and education, medical and health, and housing, public transportation, environmental improvement, public order, food security, etc
 - **The selection principle**: "one year: establish- complete-got the effectiveness".
 - **Just the right of suggestions**
 - 5000 participants
- 2016, 2017,
 - Online message: (www.gdsqfb.org.cn) ;
 - Weibo & Wechat(gdsq)、微信(gdsqzx)
 - Email: gdsqfb@163. Com
 - POST:
- 2018<http://www.gzplan.gov.cn/gzplan/1a8.shtml>



The Main Achievements

3. the People's Congress

- Organization building: Budget committee in the congress
- Internet supervision on time
- <http://www.rd.gz.cn/page.do?pa=2c9ec0233a0ff702013a10cf18460499>

4. Local governance in community (civil affairs department)

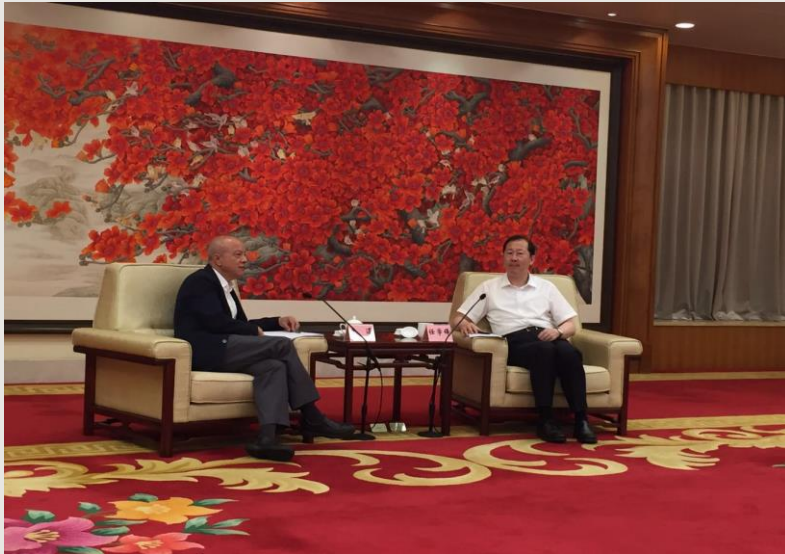
- The amounts: very limited
- Representativeness of the resident representative: Middle aged and elderly people; retired people; resident committee staff
- Participants ability
- Influence on policy



The important steps for success?

1. Support from the mayor

- Innovation :
- the central policy concern: finance reform
- personality :



The important steps for your success?

2. Engagement of local political elite

- Elite network-central, province and city
- Training the local officials
- Targeted Research and Suggestion



The Main Challenges

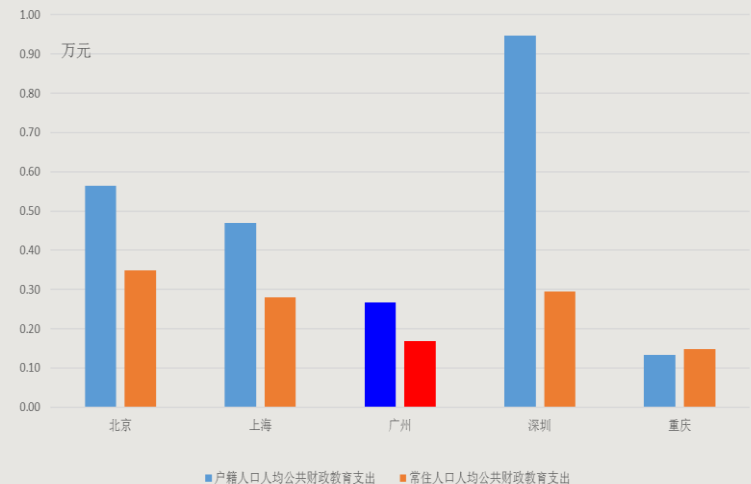
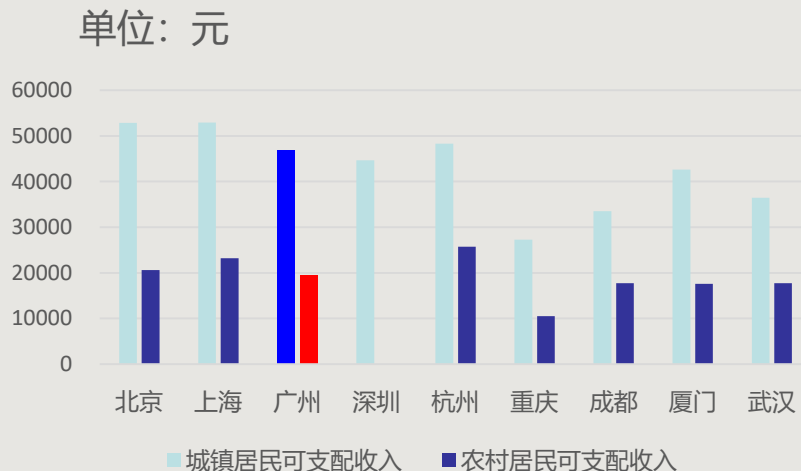
1. Deliver Ability

(1) **Expectation gap: Residents' demand** for quality public services is higher and higher:

(2) **The Migration Gap: --education case**

(3) **urban and rural Gap:**

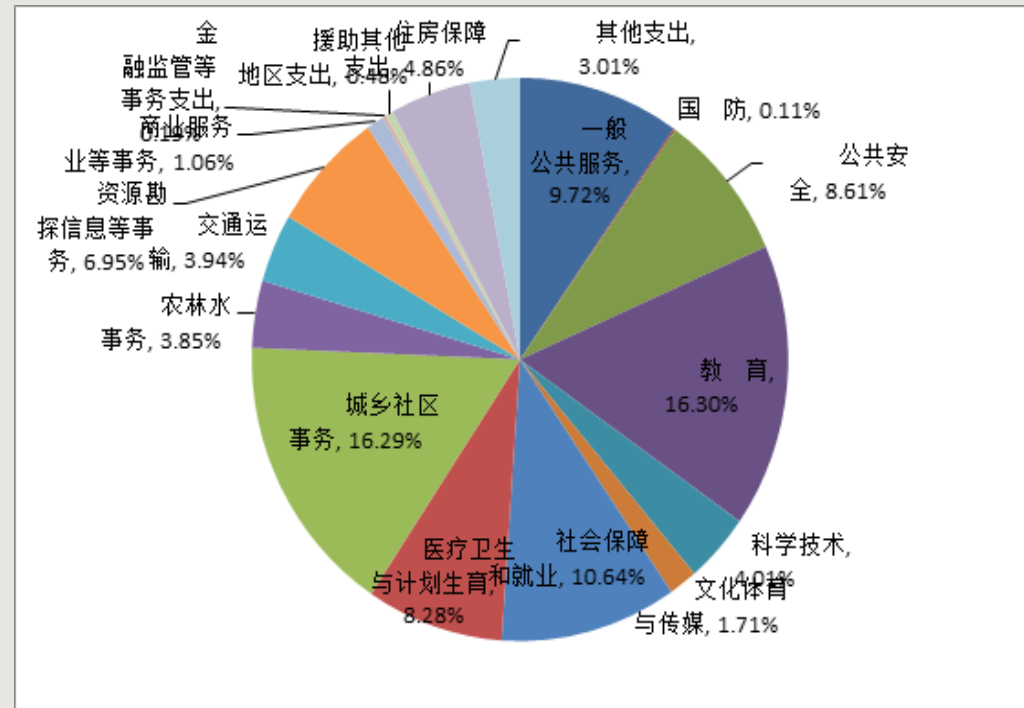
wide income gap between urban and rural areas.



The Main Challenges

2. The structure of public finance expenditure: (1) Education expenditure occupies most of the public finance expenditure of Guangzhou; (2) Livelihood expenditures occupies more than 60%; (3) Education expenditure of public finance per capita is relatively low.

- **3. Low participation**
- -- suggestion vs real need
- **4. Fragmentation and the decentralization of budgetary power:** Bureau of civil affairs; bureau of finance; Municipal Development and Reform Commission; Municipal People's Congress; IT Department.



Future

Step 1: inner, participation as “Tool”

Step 2: re-design Participation as “Value”

--consensus?: Meg-city

--choose level?: project/organization/

--communication?

Step 3

--integration

Key Lessons

1. The local political elites

- Willingness to experiment—political determination
- Willingness to learn from other good practices
- Strong capacity to mobilize resources

2. Gradual Process

- Good tradition of transparency
- Media concern

3. Training and Forum

- The participator, practitioner, researcher and advocator in PB reform
- Better understanding of progress of current fiscal budget reform, future problems and development direction
- Promote the development of relative practice and research

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Welcome to come to China to share your experience!

DU Jing

Director

Research Department III

China Development Research Foundation

dujing@cdrf.org.cn