

A Comparative Study of Poverty Alleviation in China and Thailand

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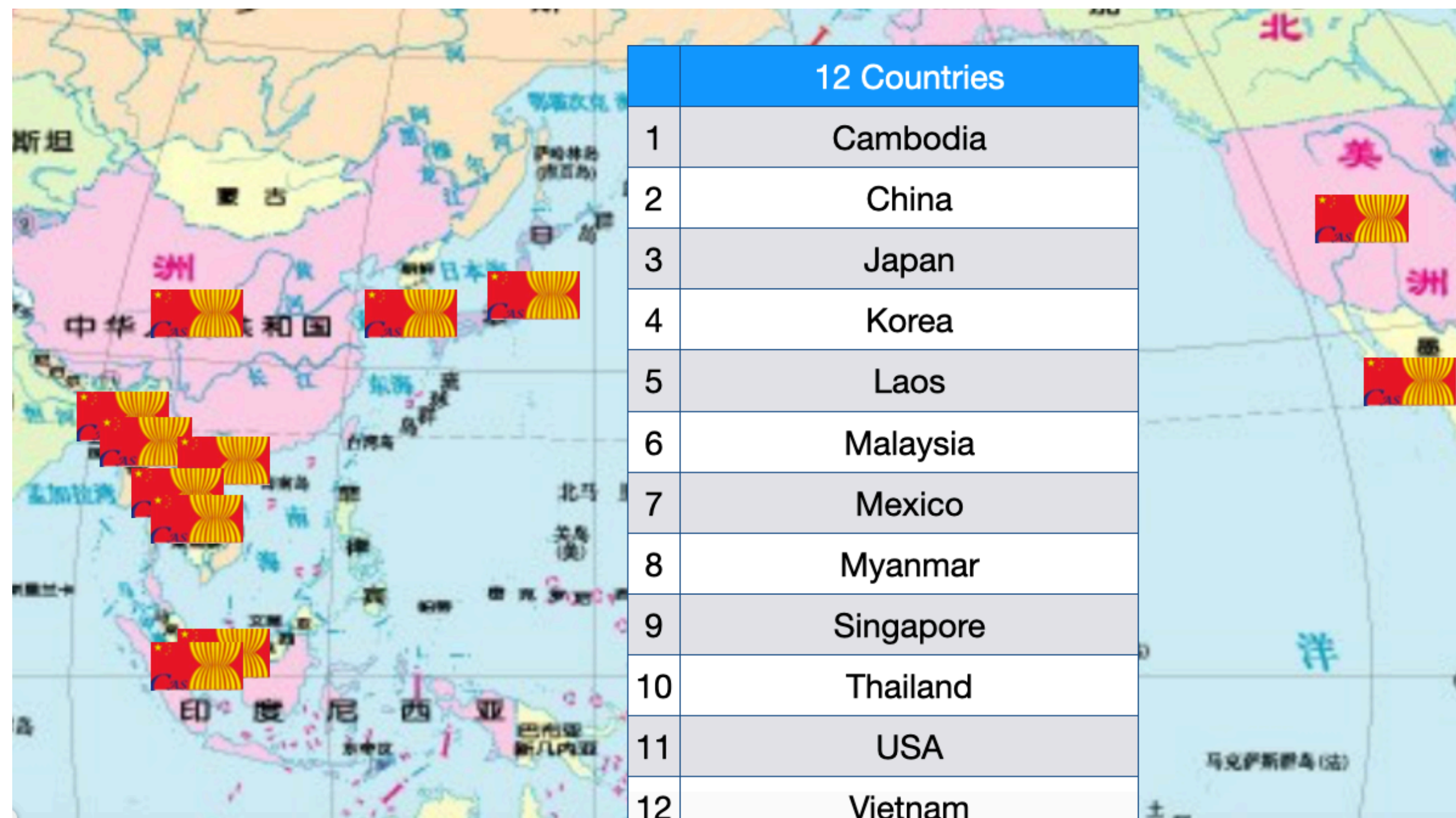


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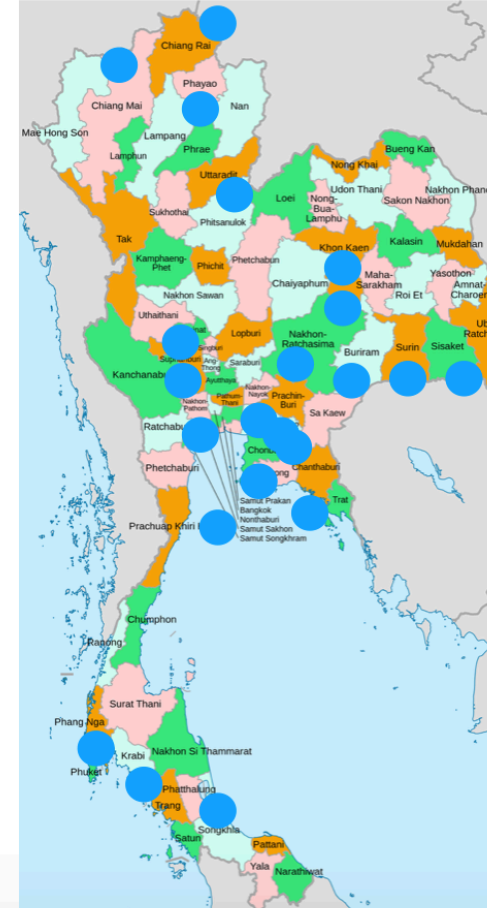


CASPIM: Field Survey Footprint & Media Exposure

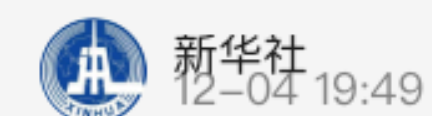


29/31 Mainland Provincial Units			
1	Anhui	16	Jiangsu
2	Beijing	17	Jiangxi
3	Chongqing	18	Jilin
4	Fujian	19	Liaoning
5	Gansu	20	Ningxia
6	Guangdong	21	Qinghai
7	Guangxi	22	Shaanxi
8	Guizhou	23	Shandong
9	Hainan	24	Shanghai
10	Hebei	25	Shanxi
11	Henan	26	Sichuan
12	Heilongjiang	27	Tianjin
13	Hubei	28	Yunnan
14	Hunan	29	Zhejiang
15	Inner Mongolia		

CAS Thailand Footprint	
1	Bangkok
2	Chainat
3	Chang Rai
4	Chiang Mai
5	Chonburi
6	Khon Kaen
7	Nakhon Nayok
8	Nakhon Pathom
9	Nakhon Ratchasima
10	Nonthaburi
11	Phatthlung
12	Phayao
13	Pisanulok
14	Prachinburi
15	Phuket
16	Rayong
17	Srisaket
18	Suphanburi
19	Surin
20	Trang
21	Ubon Ratchthani



泰国政学界人士认为中国脱贫经验值得学习



新华社曼谷12月4日电（记者明大军 陈家宝）泰国政学界人士日前接受新华社记者采访时表示，中国创造了人类减贫史上的奇迹，精准扶贫、电商扶贫等中国经验对包括泰国在内的希望消除贫困的国家具有借鉴意义。

泰国正大管理学院中国-东盟研究中心主任汤之敏对记者说，中国脱贫成绩令人瞩目，提升了全世界消除贫困的信心。中国832个贫困县全部脱贫，这一成绩彰显了中国政府以人为本的执政理念和振兴经济的饱满信心。

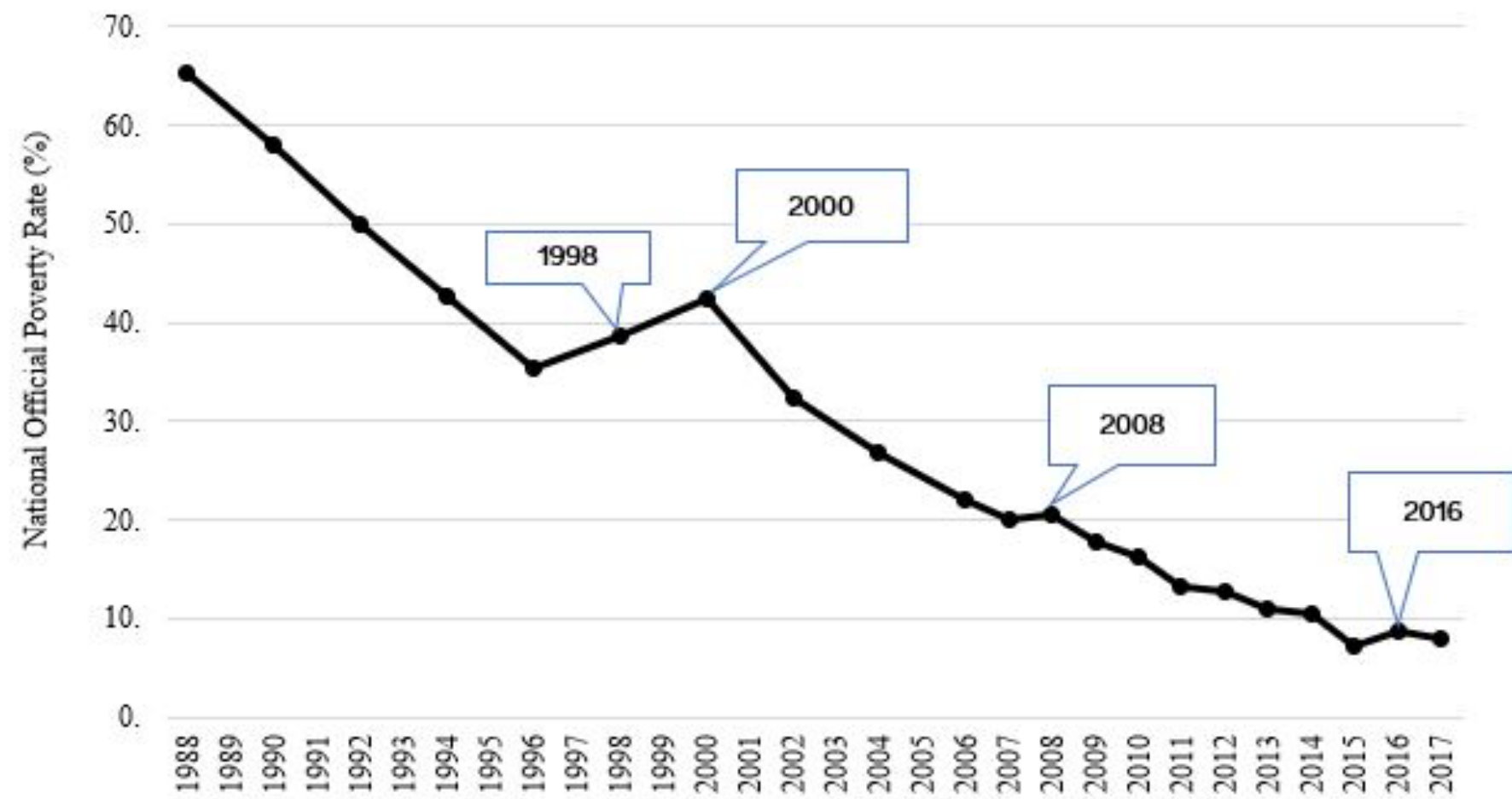
他认为，中国脱贫实践中最引人关注的是其精准扶贫的制度和举措。近年来，泰国经济疲软对脱贫工作带来不利影响。受疫情影响，今年泰国贫困状况可能进一步恶化。借鉴中国脱贫经验对泰国有重要意义。

泰国前总理阿南在接受记者采访时说，对任何国家来说，消除贫困都是一件极具挑战的事。中国脱贫成就举世瞩目，令人钦佩。中国在消除贫困方面为其他国家树立了很好的榜样，值得其他国家效仿和学习。（完）

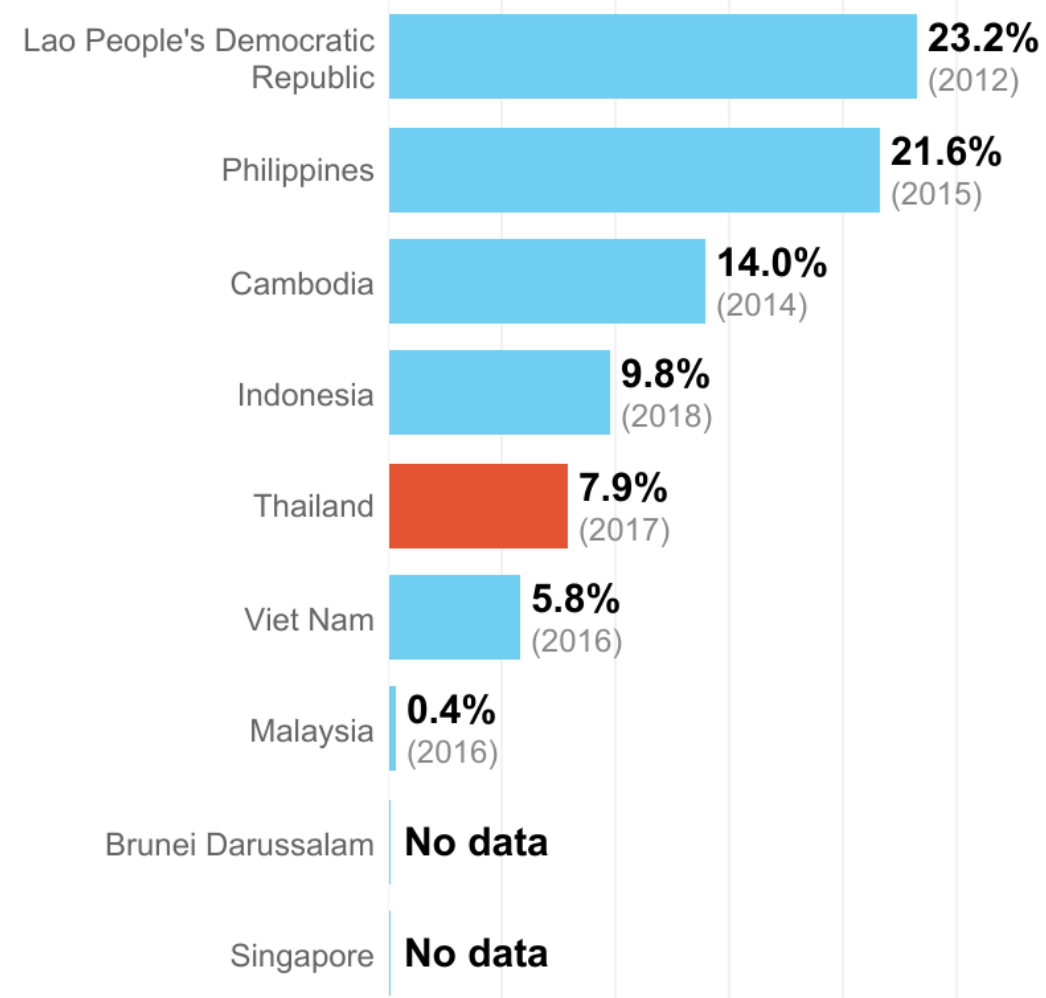
Agenda: A Comparative Study of China and Thailand

1	Apparent Situation in Poverty	Lessons Learnt in Comparison
2	Definition & Measurement of Poverty	
3	Actions of Poverty Alleviation	

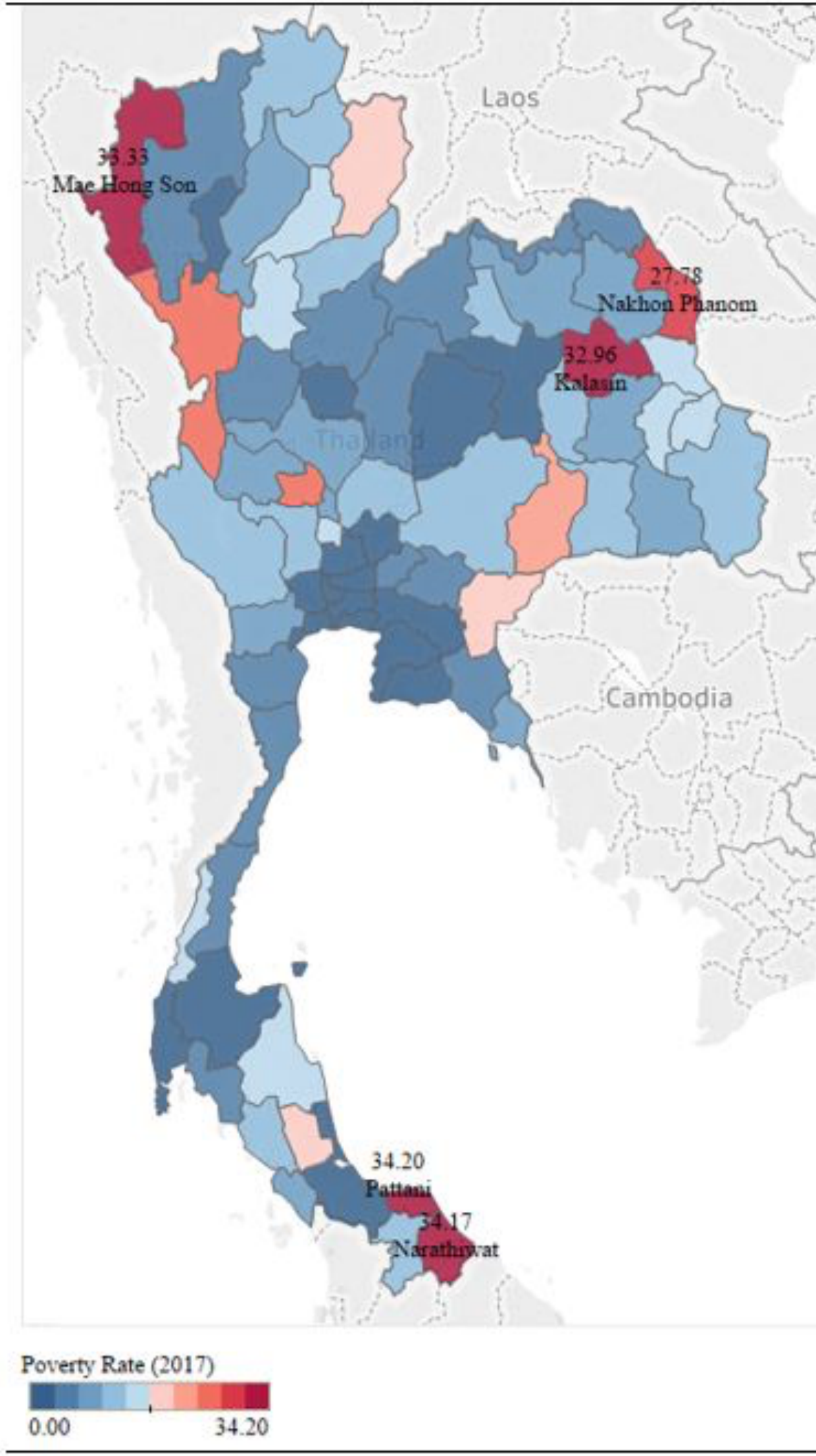
1. Apparent Situation: Thailand



Source: NESDC



National Poverty Line	
Malaysia	\$7.84
Philippines	\$6.99
Thailand	\$5.50
Myanmar	\$1.90
Vietnam	\$1.03-1.33
Cambodia	\$0.93
Indonesia	\$0.82
Laos	\$ 0.70



Source: NESDC

Observation

Poverty ratio fell from 67% (1988) to 7.2% (2015)

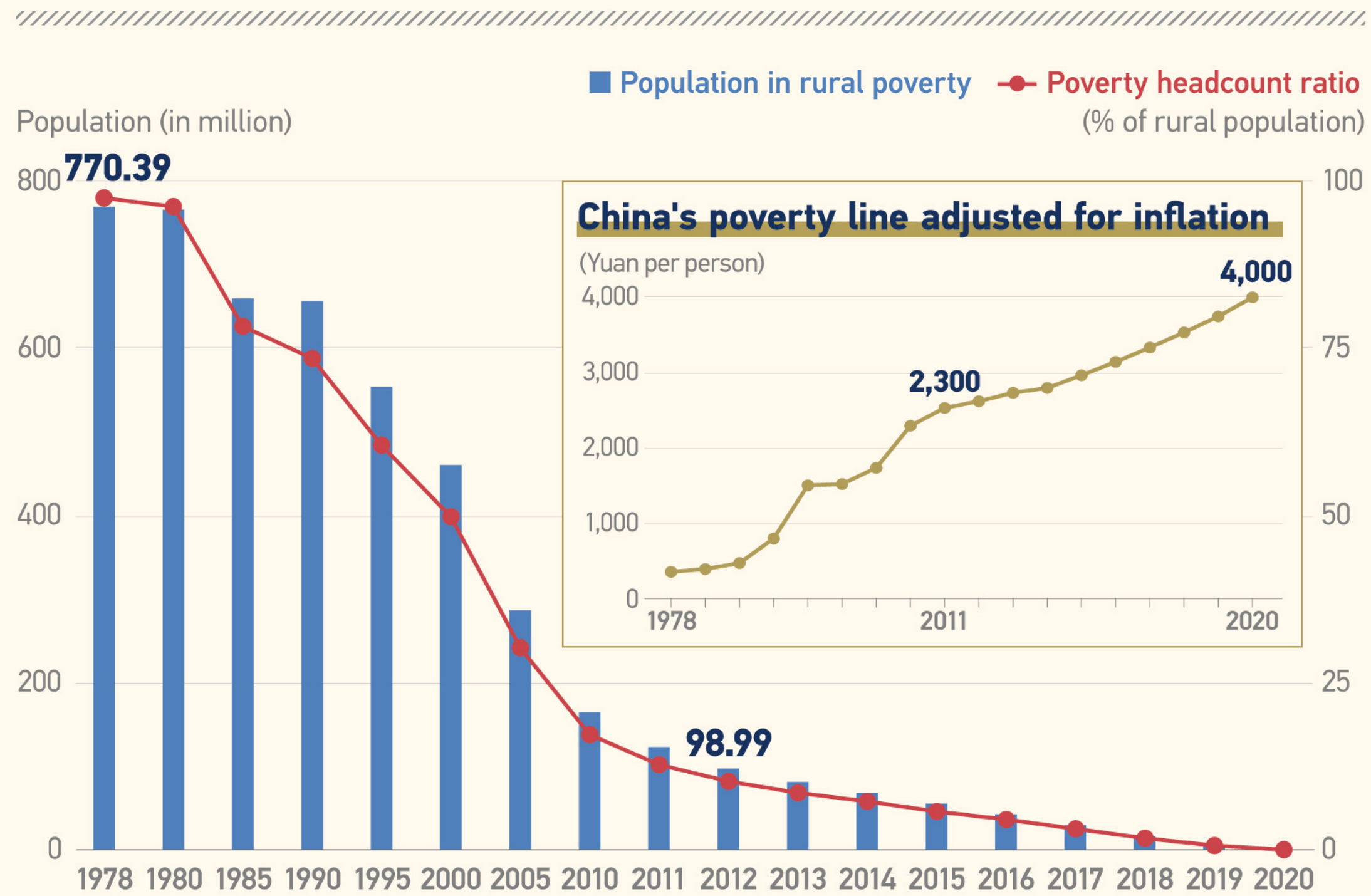
Success story in ASEAN

Poverty ratio rose from 7.2% (2015) to 9.85% (2018) (6.7 million in poverty)

Regional Disparity
Bangkok 0.3%
Poorest provinces > 30%

1. Apparent Situation: China

Chinese people living below national poverty line*

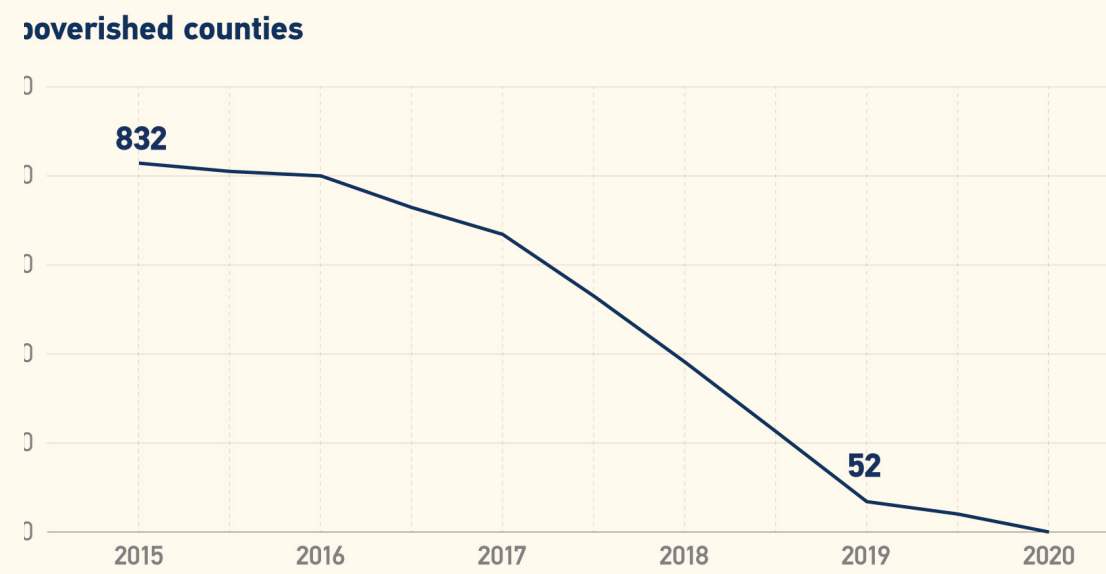


*The national poverty line was set at an annual income of 2,300 yuan in 2010, and was adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP).

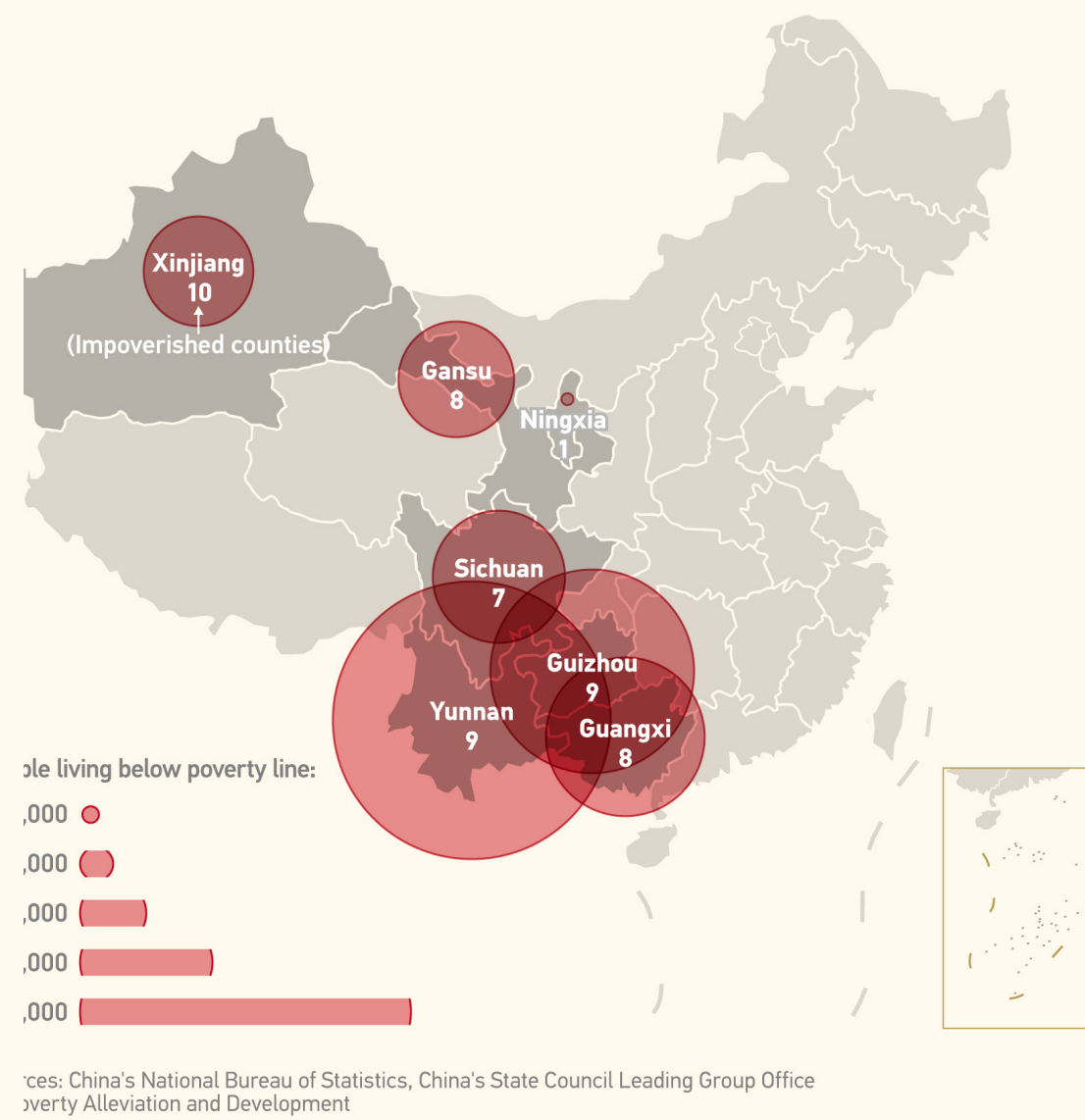
Sources: China's National Bureau of Statistics, China's State Council Leading Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development

CGTN

Number of impoverished counties



Provinces or regions with impoverished counties in 2019



CGTN

Observation

Rural poverty ratio fell from 97.5% (1978) to 0.6% (2019) (770 mil to 5.5 mil)
Targeted 0 by 2020

State Impoverished Counties fell from 832 (2015) to 52 in (2019)

All State Impoverished Counties lifted from poverty by Nov 23, 2020

1. Apparent Situation: Lessons

1	Both Thailand and China experienced a success period of poverty alleviation on the backgrounds of high economic growth and government led programs
2	Both countries have the issue regional disparity. Especially Bangkok vs rural areas in Thailand, and “Impoverished Counties” in China
3	Dependence on export and foreign investment makes Thai economy more vulnerable, which may explain the recent increase of poverty ratio in the country
4	The comparison of poverty alleviation between Thailand and China may need to go beyond the apparent situation reviewed and compare the measurement of poverty and mechanism of poverty alleviation

2. Definition & Measurement of Poverty

Thailand	Standard	2018 mil	2018 Ratio
National Poverty Line	B2710/month/person (2018)	6.7	9.9
Inter Poverty Line	US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) /day/ person	0.016	0.0
Lower Middle Income Poverty Line	US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) /day/ person	0.375	0.5
Upper Middle Income Poverty Line	US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) /day/ person	5.99	8.6

World Bank 2020: Upper Middle Income country: GNI pc \$4,046 - \$12,535

Source: World Bank (2020): 'Poverty & Equity Brief', World Bank, Bangkok

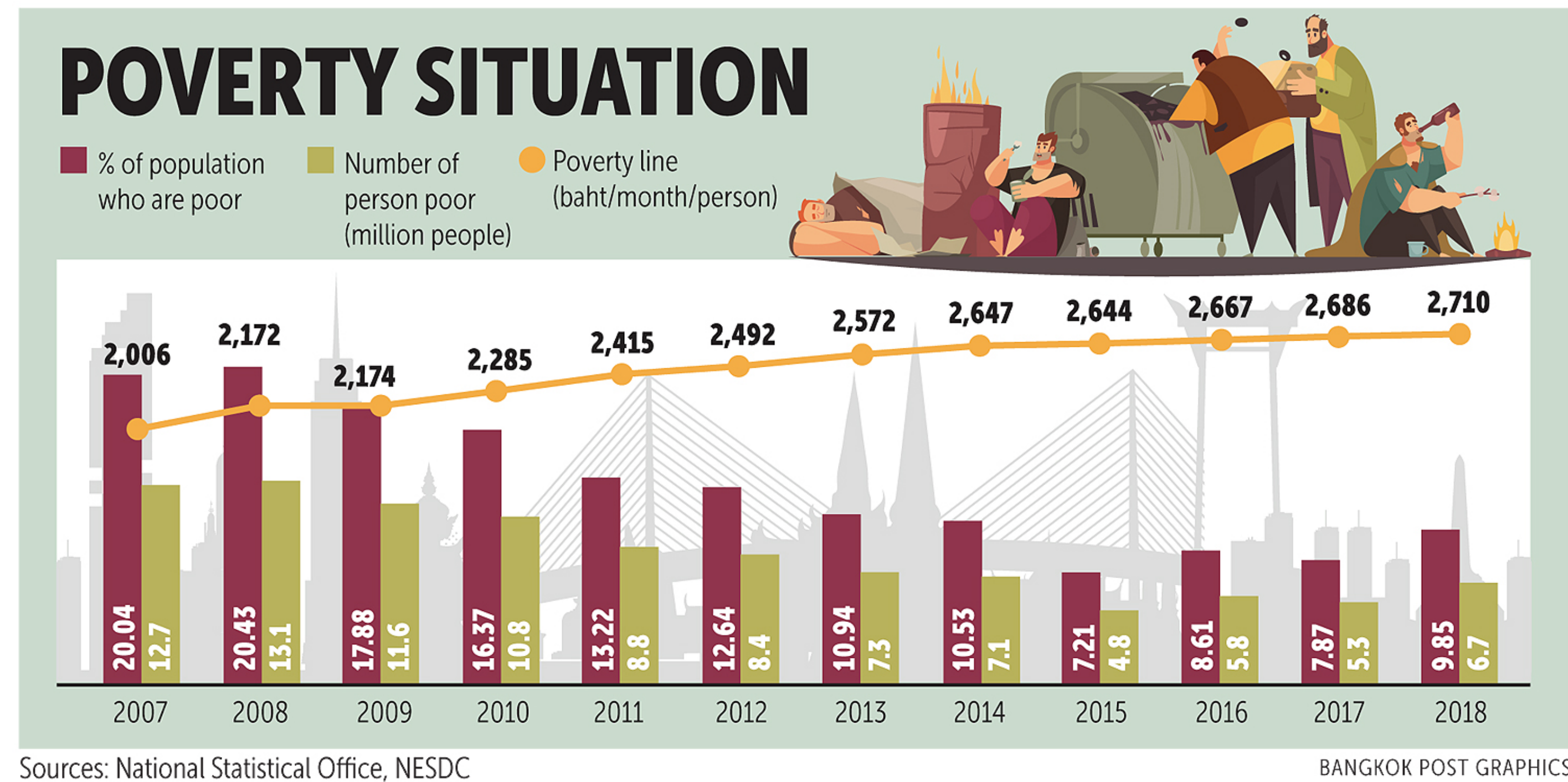
China	Standard (rural)	2019 mil	2019 Ratio
National Poverty Line	¥4000/year/person (2020) ¥2300 2010 price <i>B1533/month/person*</i> <i>US\$ 2.59 (2020 PPP)/day/ person**</i> Food & Clothing Basic Medical Care Compulsory 9yr Education Safe Housing/Water	5.51 (rural)	0.6% (rural)

*¥1=B4.6, **2020PPP:\$1=¥4.24

Economic Daily (2019), Press Release on Poverty Reduction: Second Session of the 13th National People's Congress, Economic Daily Mar 8,2019

2. Definition & Measurement: Thailand

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World Bank 2020: Upper Middle Income country: GNI pc \$4,046 - \$12,535

Source: World Bank (2020): 'Poverty & Equity Brief', World Bank, Bangkok

2. Definition & Measurement: China

Impoverished Household

¥4000/year/person (2020)

Food & Clothing

Basic Medical Care

(village clinic,

Basic Medical Insurance, Critical
Illness Insurance

Medical Support)

Compulsory 9yr Education

Safe Housing/Water

Impoverished Village

Impoverished People

Normally 2%

Western region 3%

Impoverished County

Impoverished People

Normally 2%

Western region 3%

Disposable Income p.c. in Impoverished Rural Region 2019

Category	Income ¥	Growth %	Contribution to Growth %
Wage	4,082	12.5	38
Net Business Income	4,163	7.1	23
Net Asset Income	159	16.5	1.9
Net Transfer Income	3,163	16.3	37.1
Total	11,567	11.5	100

Economic Daily (2019), Press Release on Poverty Reduction: Second Session of the 13th National People's Congress, Economic Daily Mar 8, 2019

CPC Central Committee & State Council (2016), 关于建立贫困退出机制的意见 (Guidance on Exit Mechanism of Poverty)

National Bureau of Statistics 2020

2. Definition & Measurement: Lessons

1	<p>The national poverty line in Thailand is B2710/month/person (2018), while that of China is ¥4000/year/person (2020) which is equivalent to B1533/month/person.</p> <p>Therefore the national poverty line of Thailand is about 75% higher than that of China, which partially explains why poverty ratio in Thailand (9.9% 2018) is much higher than that of China (0.6% 2019)</p>
2	<p>Beside data of national poverty line, there is also updated data on international poverty line, international poverty line for lower middle income, upper middle income countries in Thailand. In fact, since both Thailand and China are upper middle income countries (GNI pc \$4,046 - \$12,535), it is more appropriate for China to learn from Thailand to adopt a national poverty line close to the poverty line of Upper Middle Income countries: US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) /day/ person, or around ¥8500/year/person</p>
3	<p>It might be the right time for China to do so in the next step of poverty alleviation. Its current national poverty line, equivalent to US\$ 2.59 (2020 PPP)/day/person, is even lower than that of the Lower Middle Income countries US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) /day/ person.</p>
4	<p>It is worth noting that the national poverty line in China also has the requirement of Food & Clothing, Basic Medical Care, Compulsory Education and Safe Housing/Water, which is a practical way to initiate a multidimensional measurement of poverty. Thailand may also learn from the China's campaign to eliminate "impoverished counties" as a way to address severe regional inequality</p>

3. Actions of Poverty Alleviation: Mechanism of China

Trinity Structure
三位一体格局

Multiparty Involvement & Complementary Roles of
Government, Business & Society

Organization	Focus on Precision 六个精准	Who needs help 扶持谁	Screening villages and households Poverty case registration Follow-up examinations
State Council Leading Group of Poverty Alleviation & Development (CPAD)	扶贫对象 Target	Who implements 谁来扶	206,000 CPC village secretaries 700,000 village-stationed officials 1,974,000 town-level officials
Coordinating ministries of Agriculture, Education, Public Health, Transportation, Water Resources Housing and Urban-Rural Development, Energy, Finance & Commerce	项目安排 Project	How to do 怎么扶	Five Measures: Business Development, Relocation, Ecology Restoration, Education, Social Security
Provincial Units Responsible Counties Implementation Officials stationed in village	资金使用 Fund	How to graduate 如何退	Timetable & grace period, Strict evaluation criteria, Graduate on household basis
	措施到户 Measure for Household		
	因村派人 Officials to village		
	脱贫成效 Performance		

Source: Xi Jin Ping 2019

3. Actions of Poverty Alleviation: Mechanism of China

Five Measures 五个一批	
发展生产 Business Development	Local products with leading firms, Micro finance e-commerce & targeted procurement
易地搬迁 Relocation	9.6 million relocated New community & employment
生态补偿 Ecology Restoration	Solar energy, Employment with jobs for environment protection, Eco-tourism
发展教育 Education	Training, Technology transfer
社会保障 Social Security	Subsidy for people with income below Minimum Income of Subsistence

Key measures for alleviating poverty

Relocation

Nearly **10 million** people registered as living in poverty were relocated from inhospitable areas, and more than **90%** of relocated households with labor had at least one family member employed.



Promoting employment

More than **90%** of registered poor received support for employment or technical training.

More than **two-thirds** were lifted out of poverty by migrant working and developing industries.

As of September, **29 million** poor went out as migrant workers, accounting for **107.52%** of the total of last year.



Broaden sales channels through the Internet

22 provinces in central and western China identified **116,000** poverty alleviation products, with sales reaching **171.5 billion** yuan.



Healthcare

At least **one** public hospital in each of the 832 poverty-stricken counties, and each township and village has **one** health center and clinic equipped with qualified doctors.

More than **19 million** poor patients received treatment; nearly **10 million** households who were impoverished by illness have been lifted out of poverty.



Social security

Registered poor have been provided with social security.

Monitoring and assistance mechanisms have been



3. Actions of Poverty Alleviation: Timeline of China

Year	Event	Highlight
1949-1978	Founding of PRC to Period before Reform	Land reform, Infrastructure of irrigation, Basic need, Reduction of inequality
1984	《关于尽快改变贫困地区面貌的通知》 Note on Change the Situation of Impoverished Regions	First national policy document for poverty alleviation Office of CPAD of State Council set up in 1986
1994	《八七扶贫攻坚计划》 Eight Seven Poverty Alleviation Plan	Solve the food and clothing problems for 80 million people in 7 years
2000	《中国农村扶贫开发纲要（2001—2010年）》 Outline of Rural Poverty Alleviation & Development 2001-2010	Poverty eradication through development
2010	《中国农村扶贫开发纲要（2011—2020年）》 Outline of Rural Poverty Alleviation & Development 2011-2020	Target of poverty eradication of 2020: Food & clothing medicine education & housing Complementary roles of government, business & society（三位一体）
2012	18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China	Xi Jinping became General Secretary of CPC
2014	《扶贫开发建档立卡工作方案》 Archival Work Program for Poverty Alleviation & Development	A national poverty registration system
2018	《关于打赢脱贫攻坚战三年行动的指导意见》 Guideline for 3 Year Tough Battle of Poverty Eradication	Target of poverty eradication of 2020: 0 impoverished rural population and county “Six Focus of Precision”（六个精准） & “Five Measures”（五个一批）

3. Actions of Poverty Alleviation: Mechanism of Thailand

Trinity Structure	Multiparty Involvement & Complementary Roles of Royal Family, Government, Business & Society
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Royal Program	Ministry	Key Program	Business	
Land development	Education	Compulsory education (grade 9) One district one Scholarship	Poverty Alleviation following 17 SDG :	
	Public Health	Universal health care scheme gold-card		
Water development	Finance	National Welfare Card	Food Agriculture	CPF, Mitr Phol Thai Union
	Labour	Minimum wage, Training, Labor safety		
Agriculture	Interior	Land distribution, Community developmen, OTOP, Social assistance	Energy	Bangchak, PTT Thai Oil, IRPC
Social Welfare (3 fondations)	Commerce	Rice price guarantee	Retail	CP All
	Agriculture & Cooperatives	Commnunity cooperative	Telecom	TRUE
Public Health	Social Dev & Human Security	Social insurance		

Supporting United Nations Sustainable Development Goals



PEOPLE : PROMOTING PEOPLE'S QUALITY OF LIFE



PROSPERITY : FOSTERING GROWTH



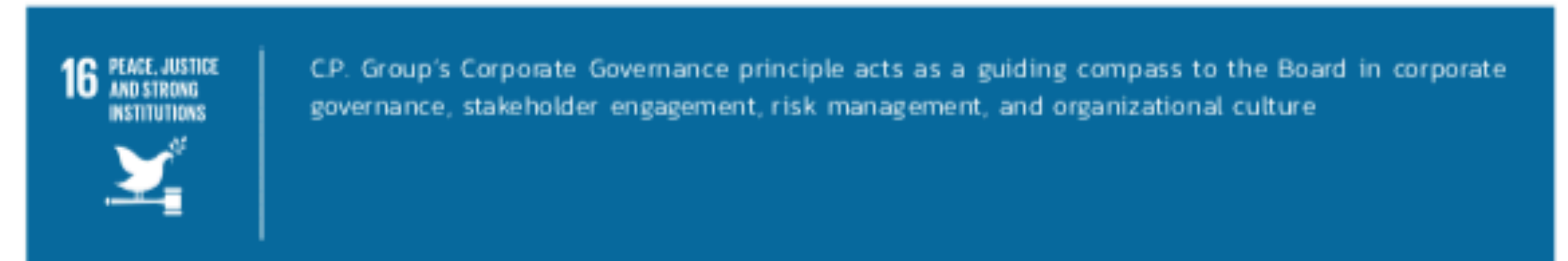
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



PLANET : ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION



PEACE : PROMOTING ACCOUNTABILITY, TRANSPARENCY, INCLUSIVENESS AND ANTI-CORRUPTION



PARTNERSHIP : ELEVATING PARTNERSHIPS FOR COLLABORATION



3. Actions of Poverty Alleviation: Impact of Covid-19

World	Global extreme poverty to rise in 2020 for the first time in over 20 year Additional 115 million people in 2020 (poverty ratio 9.2%)
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Source: World Bank 2020 Poverty and Shared Prosperity Report 2020

Thailand	
Impact	People in poverty: 6.7 million (2018) 9.7 million Q2 2020, 7.8 million Q3 2020.
Action	Fiscal package (6% of GDP) For vulnerable households/firms

Source: The World Bank in Thailand: Overview, Sep 2020

China	
Impact	Likely to fulfill its goal of eradication rural people in absolute poverty & impoverished counties based on current national poverty line
Action	More migrant worker Community welfare post Resumed projects of leading firms Targeted procurement

Source: Farmer's Daily May 19 2020

3. Actions of Poverty Alleviation: Lessons

1	<p>The success of action on poverty of Thailand and China shows the importance of a) consistent leadership of government (and the royal family in the case of Thailand) in long term; b) Multi party involvement, including different levels and departments of government, business sector (e.g. CP in Thailand and Ali in China), and social groups (e.g. volunteers and charities & foundations), c) Pro-poor economic growth supported by social welfare system</p>
2	<p>The Covid-19 pandemic will increase the number of impoverished people in Thailand as well as the world. The poverty alleviation process seems less affected in China, thanks the early containment of the disease, speedy economic recovery and strong government commitment</p>
3	<p>The innovation in the approach (focus on precision in target, project, fund, measures and manpower, and dynamic control of performance), and measures (e-commerce & targeted procurement, solar compensation) on the trend of big data, block chain and other forms of digital transformation has already attracted the interest of officials in Thailand</p>

General Conclusion

<p>The New International Order:</p> <p>Changing Discourse from Ideology to Governance</p>	<p>Issues of Governance</p>
	<p>Political commitment Mobilisations & coordination of financial & human resource</p>
	<p>Strategy of alleviation & eradication focus on precision With registration system & household specific plan</p>
	<p>Role of infrastructure, logistic & technology (e-commerce) Concept of ecology & environment protection</p>
	<p>Market oriented approach (new business, employment, compensation) Backed by strong commitment of government & social security safety net</p>
	<p>Emphasis on both supply side (leading firm & quality standard) And demand side (targeted procurement)</p>