



教育部职业技术教育中心研究所  
Central Institute for Vocational and Technical Education

# Challenges and Opportunities of Vocational Education Development in the PRC

Liu Yufeng, Research Professor

Central Institute for Vocational and Technical Education,  
Ministry of Education, PRC

**Email: [yufengliu\\_0408@126.com](mailto:yufengliu_0408@126.com)**

**Disclaimer:**

The views expressed in this document are those of the author, and do not necessarily reflect the views and policies of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), its Board of Directors, or the governments they represent. ADB does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this document, and accept no responsibility for any consequence of their use. By making any designation or reference to a particular territory or geographical area, or by using the term "country" in this document, ADB does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

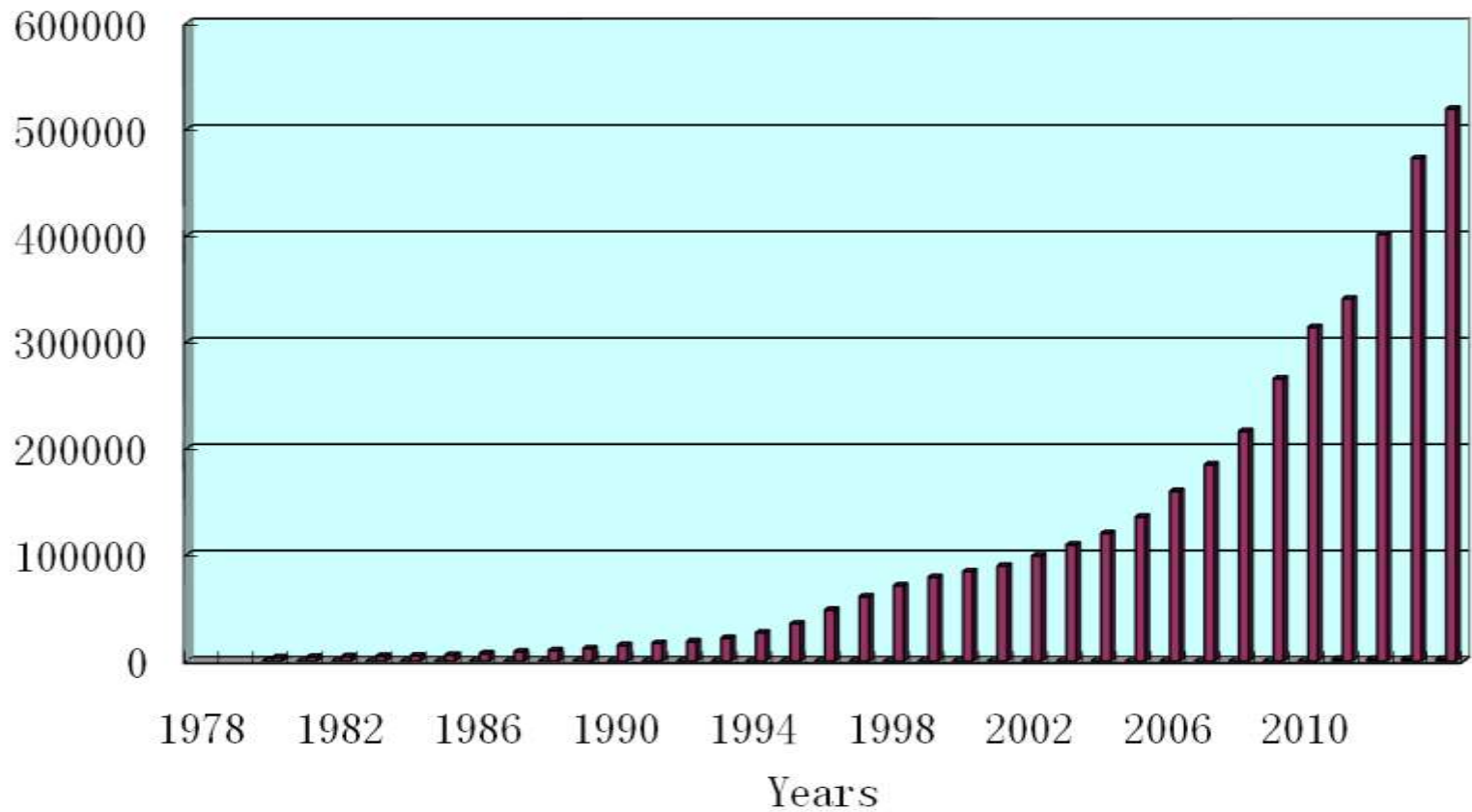
# Outline

China's Development Achievements and Considerations

China's Development Path Selection

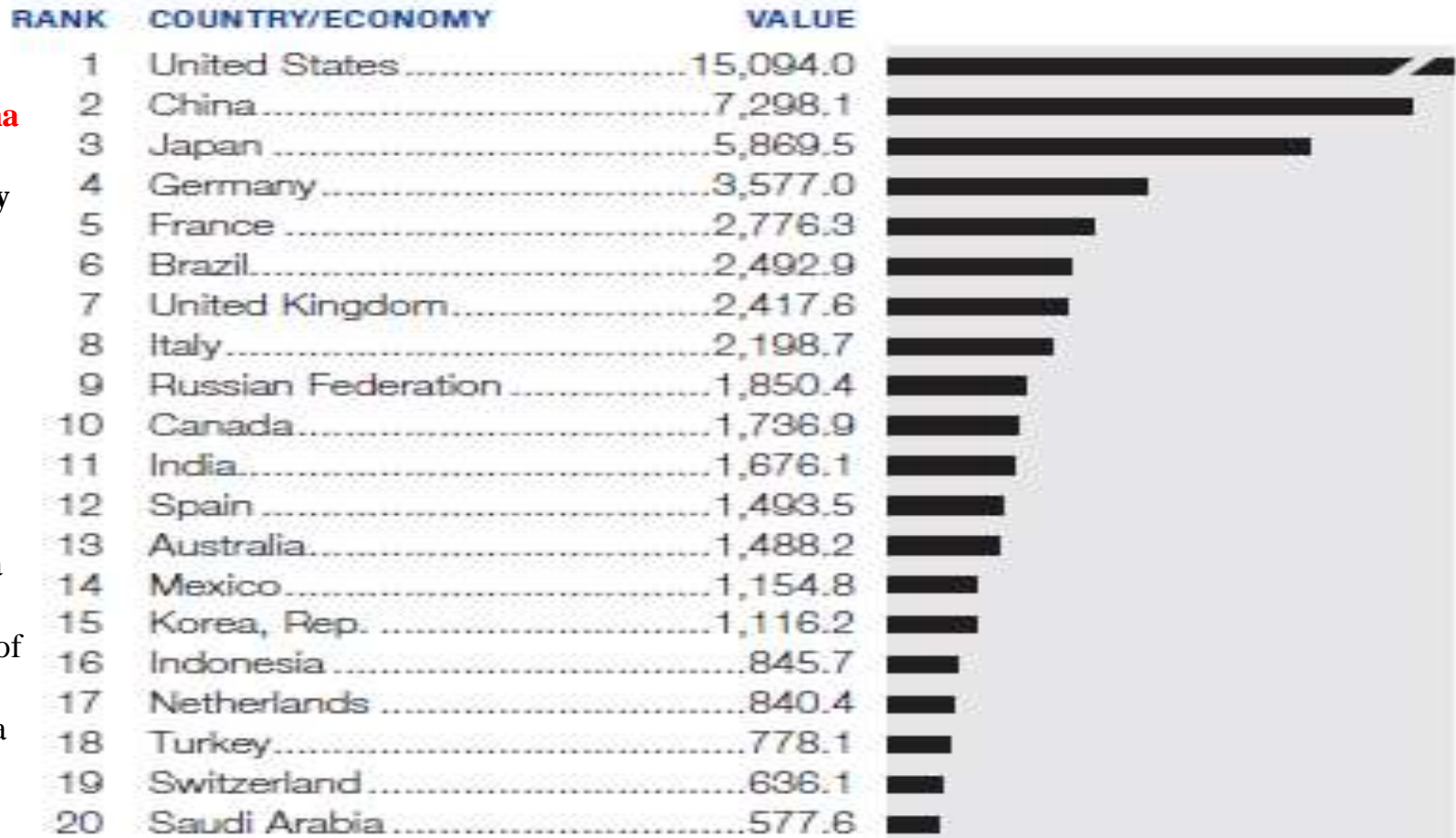
Opportunities of Vocational Education Development in China

## China's GDP: hundred million (2000-2012)



(Source: National Bureau of Statistics)

# Global GDP Rankings



USA  
**P.R. China**  
 Japan  
 Germany  
 France  
 Brazil  
 UK  
 Italy  
 Russia  
 Canada  
 India  
 Spain  
 Australia  
 Mexico  
 Republic of  
 Korea  
 Indonesia  
 Holland  
 Turkey  
 Switzerland  
 Saudi Arabia

# China's Energy Saving Issue

- On 23 May 2012, National Energy Administration deputy director Wu Yin said in his keynote speech at China Energy Strategy Forum of The Fifth China Beijing International High-Tech :
  - “The overall energy efficiency in China is still low. Our GDP accounts 9% of the world’s total GDP, but our consumption of energy has doubled. At the present, China ‘s energy consumption per unit of GDP equals 2.5 times of world average and 3.3 times of the number in USA, the number is also bigger than Brazil, Mexico and other developing countries.”

# Serious Environmental Pollution in China

- The Ministry of Environmental Protection published the results of special inspection on air pollution control in October 2013:
  - Firstly, excessive emissions and abnormal operation of pollution control facilities still exist. Among the 65 enterprises inspected, 14 enterprises have environmental violations and 15 have environmental management problems.
  - Secondly, adjustment of industrial structure needs to be further improved, backward capacity has not been phased out, small workshops which pollutes the environment still exist.
  - Thirdly, non point source pollution becomes very prominent, so relevant governmental departments shall fulfill their regulatory obligations and management work should be implemented in details.



# Per Capita GDP

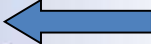
1	Luxembourg	119,533	■
2	Qatar	98,329	■
3	Norway	97,255	■
4	Switzerland	81,161	■
5	United Arab Emirates	67,008	■
6	Australia	65,477	■
7	Denmark	59,928	■
8	Sweden	56,956	■
9	Canada	50,436	■
10	Netherlands	50,355	■
11	Austria	49,809	■
12	Finland	49,350	■
13	Singapore	49,271	■
14	United States	48,387	■
15	Kuwait	47,982	■
16	Ireland	47,513	■
17	Belgium	46,878	■
18	Japan	45,920	■
19	France	44,008	■
20	Germany	43,742	■

124	Kenya	851	■
125	Tajikistan	831	■
126	Zimbabwe	741	■
127	Haiti	738	■
128	Benin	737	■
129	Bangladesh	678	■
130	Mali	669	■
131	Burkina Faso	664	■
132	Nepal	653	■
133	Rwanda	605	■
134	Mozambique	583	■
135	Tanzania	553	■
136	Gambia, The	543	■
137	Guinea	492	■
138	Uganda	478	■
139	Madagascar	459	■
140	Sierra Leone	366	■
141	Ethiopia	360	■
142	Malawi	351	■
143	Liberia	298	■
144	Burundi	279	■

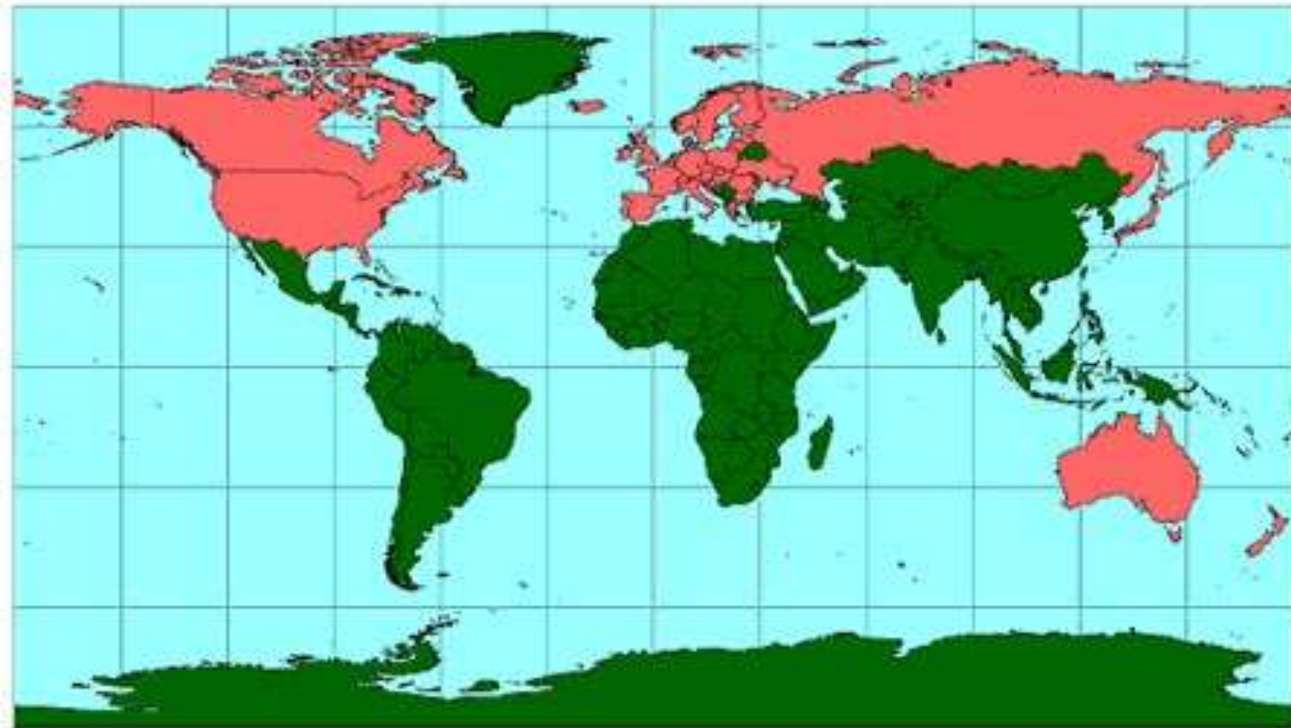
**P.R.  
China**

80 China.....5,414 ■



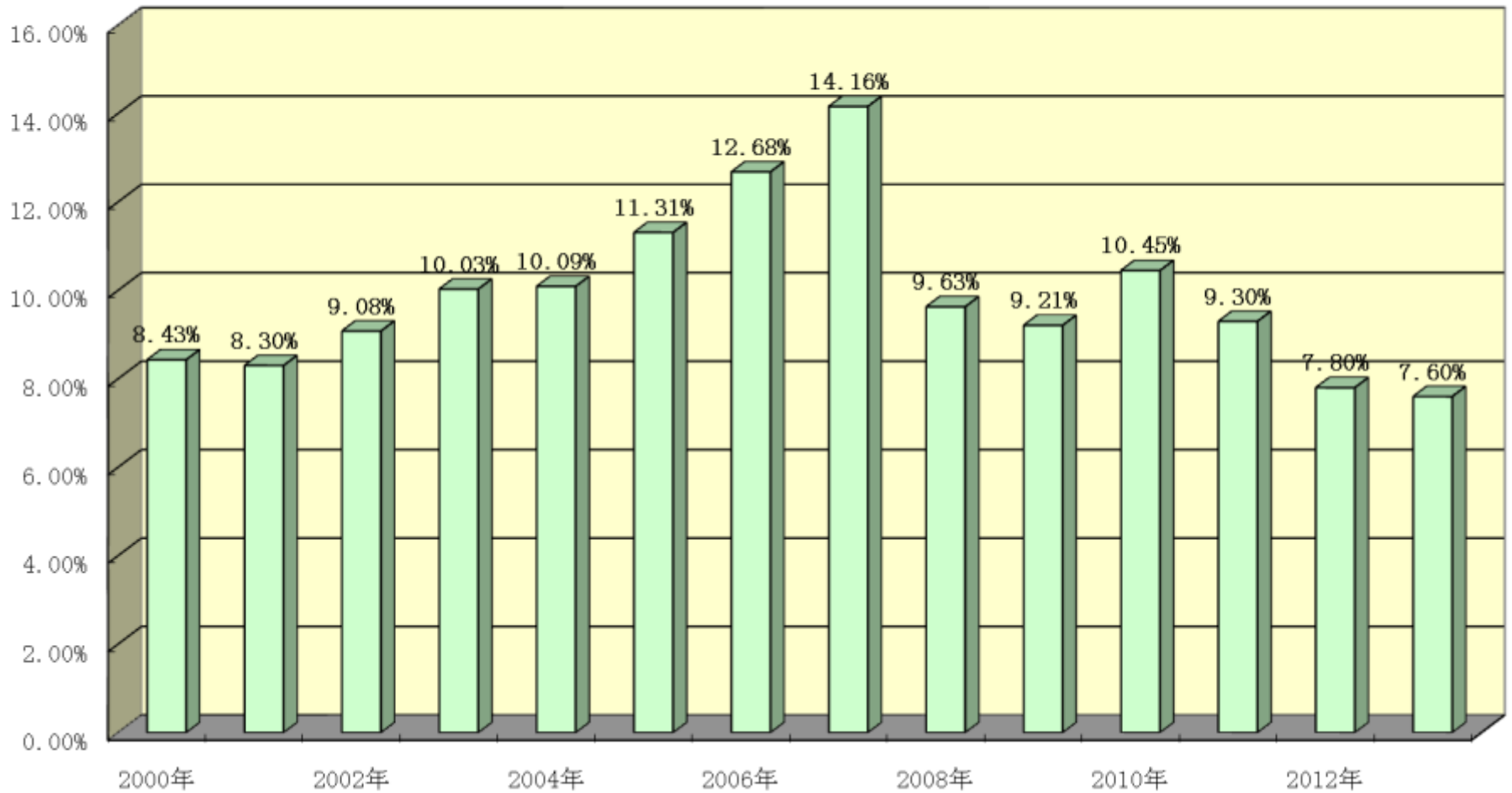
Stage 1: Factor-driven (38 economies)	Transition from stage 1 to stage 2 (17 economies)	Stage 2: Efficiency-driven (33 economies)	Transition from stage 2 to stage 3 (21 economies)	Stage 3: Innovation-driven (35 economies)
Bangladesh	Algeria	Albania	Argentina	Australia
Benin	Azerbaijan	Armenia	Bahrain	Austria
Burkina Faso	Bolivia	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Barbados	Belgium
Burundi	Botswana	Bulgaria	Brazil	Canada
Cambodia	Brunei Darussalam	Cape Verde	Chile	Cyprus
Cameroon	Egypt	China 	Croatia	Czech Republic
Chad	Gabon	Colombia	Estonia	Denmark
Côte d'Ivoire	Honduras	Costa Rica	Hungary	Finland
Ethiopia	Iran, Islamic rep.	Dominican Republic	Kazakhstan	France
Gambia, The	Kuwait	Ecuador	Latvia	Germany
Ghana	Libya	El Salvador	Lebanon	Greece
Guinea	Mongolia	Georgia	Lithuania	Hong Kong SAR
Haiti	Philippines	Guatemala	Malaysia	Iceland
India	Qatar	Guyana	Mexico	Ireland
Kenya	Saudi Arabia	Indonesia	Oman	Israel
Kyrgyz Republic	Sri Lanka	Jamaica	Poland	Italy
Lesotho	Venezuela	Jordan	Russian Federation	Japan
Liberia		Macedonia, FYR	Seychelles	Korea, Rep.
Madagascar		Mauritius	Trinidad and Tobago	Luxembourg
Malawi		Montenegro	Turkey	Malta
Mali		Morocco	Uruguay	Netherlands
Mauritania		Namibia		New Zealand
Moldova		Panama		Norway
Mozambique		Paraguay		Portugal
Nepal		Peru		Puerto Rico
Nicaragua		Romania		Singapore
Nigeria		Serbia		Slovak Republic
Pakistan		South Africa		Slovenia
Rwanda		Suriname		Spain
Senegal		Swaziland		Sweden
Sierra Leone		Thailand		Switzerland
Tajikistan		Timor-Leste		Taiwan, China
Tanzania		Ukraine		United Arab Emirates
Uganda				United Kingdom
Vietnam				United States
Yemen				
Zambia				
Zimbabwe				

Distribution Map of Developed/Developing Countries  
Named by the United Nations



*The Red Region: Distribution of Developed Countries*  
*The Green Region: Distribution of Developing and Less-developed Countries*

## China's GDP Growth Rate since 2000



(Source: National Bureau of Statistics)

# Impacts of the financial crisis on developing countries

- ***Asian Development Outlook 2013*, Asian Development Bank**
  - The expected economic growth rate of mainland China was reduced to 7.6% from 8.2% in April; and the number for 2014 was further reduced to 7.4%.
  - The expected economic growth rate of Asia-Pacific area in 2013 was reduced to 6.0% from 6.6 in April.
- ***World Economic Outlook*, World Bank:**
  - Total capital inflows to developing countries in the second half of 2011 plummeted to 170 billion US dollars from 309 billion US dollars of the same period in 2010.
  - The growth rate forecast for developing and high-income countries in 2012 were decreased from 6.2% and 2.7% in June the last year to 5.4% and 1.4% respectively.

# "The Twelfth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China" (1)

- **Part I Transform the Pattern of Economic Development: Initiate a New Phase of Scientific Development**
- **Part II Strengthen Agriculture and Benefit Farmers: Accelerate the Development of a New Socialist Countryside**
- **Part III Transform and Upgrade Industries: Raise Their Core Competitiveness**
- **Part IV Create the Favorable Environment: Promote the Significant Development of the Service Industry**
- **Part V Optimize the Structure: Promote Balanced Development Between Regions and Healthy Development of Urbanization**
- **Part VI Pursue Green Development: Develop a Resource-Conserving and Environmentally Friendly Society**
- **Part VII Be Innovation-Driven: Implement the Strategies of Reinvigorating the Country Through Science and Education and Strengthening the Country Through Human Resource**
- **Part VIII Improve People's Wellbeing: Establish a Sound System of Basic Public Services**
- etc.

## "The Twelfth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China" (2)

- **Requirements:**
  - **Economic strategic restructuring should be a major task of the transformation of economic development mode.**
  - **The promotion of scientific and technological progress and innovation should be taken as an important support to the transformation.**
  - **Ensuring and improving people's livelihood should be the very aim and fundamental end of the move.**
  - **The building of a resource-saving and environment-friendly society should be a focus in the transformation of the economic development mode.**
  - **The reform and opening-up should be taken as a powerful driving force for speeding up the transformation.**

# The Decision of CCPCC on Major Issues Concerning Comprehensively Deepening Reforms (November 12, 2013)

- (42) Deepen educational reform. Speed up the building of modern vocational education system, deepen the integration of production and education and train high-quality labors and skilled talents.
- XIV—Ecological Civilization
  - Establishing ecological civilization, a comprehensive system is to be established, featuring the strictest possible source protection system, damage compensation system and accountability system, improving environmental management and ecological restoration system and protecting ecological environment through systems.
  - (53) Develop environmental protection market, implementing energy saving, carbon emission pollutant discharging and water rights trading systems.

# Requirements of social development in China for the development of Vocational Education

The 18<sup>th</sup> National Congress, P. R. China

Promoting strategic adjustment of economic structure

Speeding up the development of modern VE

Promoting the construction of ecological civilization

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Conference on Vocational Education of UNESCO, 2012

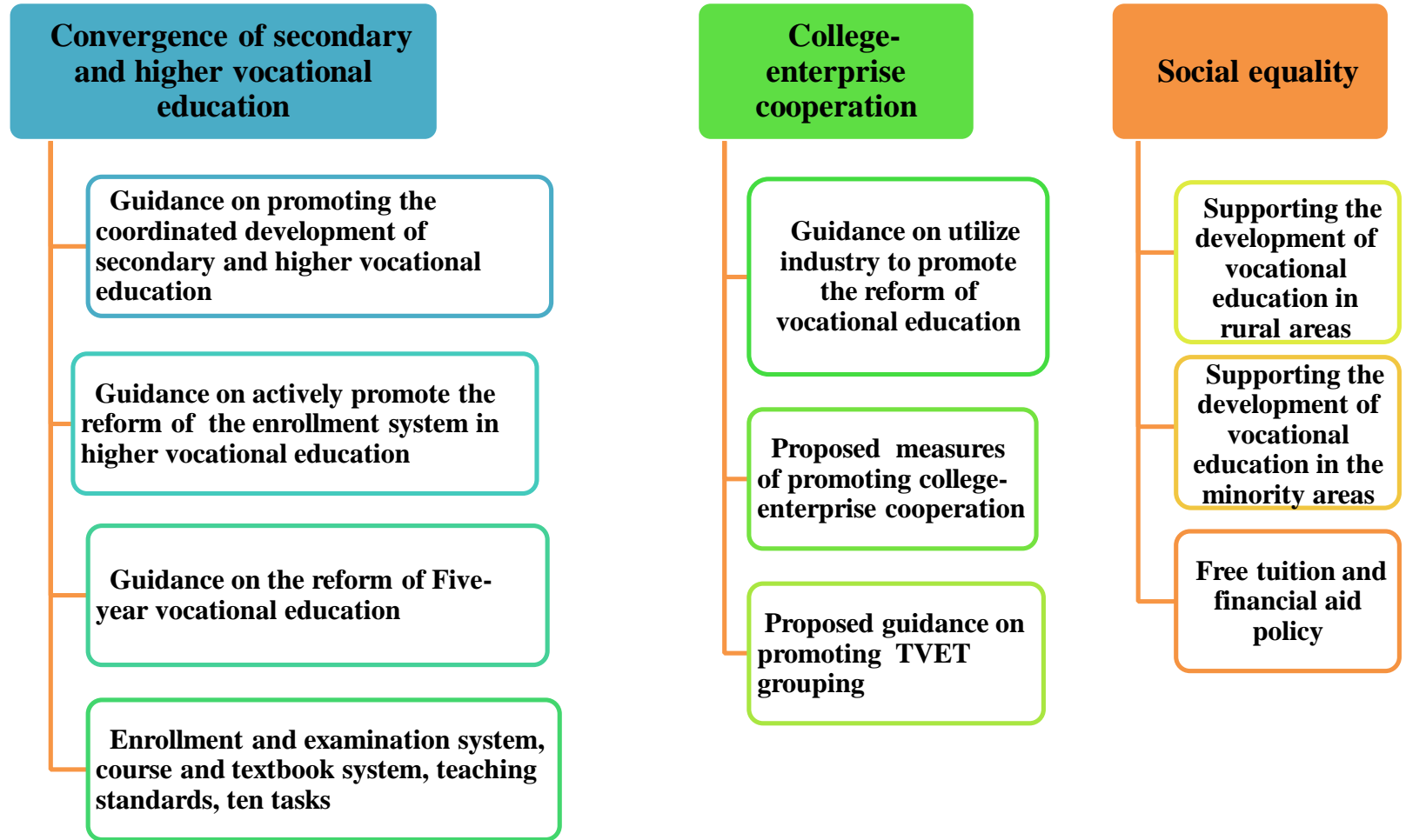
Economic Lens

Equity Lens

Reforming Lens



# Path of China's Construction of Modern Vocational Education (1)



Construction of course and textbook, trial of comprehensive reform, competence construction

# Opportunities of China's Development and Vocational Education Development

- Adjusting the structure, transferring the mode and industrial upgrading - vocational education should match the needs of economic development - improving and enhancing the quality of vocational education system;
- Establishment of ecological civilization & Construction of beautiful China - vocational education should be consistent with the needs of green economy and sustainable development - professional development and curriculum revision of vocational education;
- Promoting systems integrating urban and rural development to reflect the new expectation of people of all nationalities for better lives - vocational education should be in consistence with needs of people from different backgrounds for vocational education - cohesion, flexibility and open of vocational education.

**Thank You!**