



Special Issue: The CPC in Dialogue with the World 2016

Editor's note: More than 300 delegates from 72 political parties in 50 countries convened in southwest China's Chongqing on Oct. 13-15 for the CPC in Dialogue with the World 2016, with a shared objective of contributing to improvements of global economic governance. This special issue gives you coverage of the event.

Political parties meet to improve global economy



The CPC in Dialogue with the World 2016 kicks off in Chongqing on Oct. 14, 2016.

Over 300 delegates from 72 political parties and organizations in 50 countries convened in southwest China's Chongqing Municipality on Oct. 13-15 for the CPC in Dialogue with the World 2016, an annual international dialogue aiming for closer interparty ties between the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the world.

Dialogue echoes G20 Summit's spirit

This year's theme "Innovation of Global Economic Governance: Initiatives and Actions of Political Parties" of the Dialogue reflects topics also discussed at latest G20 Summit in the Chinese city of Hangzhou in September, and highlighted the role of political parties in national affairs.

At the G20 meeting, international leaders pledged enhanced cooperation to deal with sluggish world economic recovery. It has been eight years since the latest international financial crisis began; however, most developed countries have not yet been able to regain the three-percent growth rate, emblem for economic expansion. Meanwhile, unemployment stands at a historical high.

Political parties, especially those in power, have a big role in motivating citizens to fully participate in national affairs, so that their philosophies and actions directly influence government policies, and hopefully promote an inactive economy to get out of difficulties.

A good system of global economic governance requires global efforts and wisdom. It is a major issue for all countries and a shared responsibility, said Liu Yunshan, a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, in his keynote speech at the opening ceremony of the Dialogue.

Interparty vision and wisdom highlighted

The Dialogue, focusing on the visions and missions of political parties on global economic governance, seeks to strengthen interparty communications and subsequent better understanding and cooperation.

Sergey Zheleznyak, deputy secretary of the General Committee of United Russia, the country's largest party, said he welcomed such a practical dialogue and his party, which is chaired by Russian Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev, had maintained close relations with the CPC.

Former French Prime Minister Dominique de Villepin said the world has failed to cooperate enough in the face of current challenges such as growth issues and terrorism. To act collectively means there should be an understanding of common problems and common rules, he said.

"As the ruling party of China, the CPC is responsible for the country's economic development strategies. China's rapid growth over the past decades has reflected the effectiveness of CPC governance," De Villepin said. "I think President Xi's idea is right to have a strong and mobilized party in order to give China the tools to find order, discipline and modernization, understanding and dialogue, which are the precondition for being able to face these challenges."

Former Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chrétien believed the "CPC in Dialogue with the World" would help the CPC to "hear the views of people who are not living in China, who have different experiences."

Ed Miliband, former leader of the Labour Party as well as leader of the Opposition of the United Kingdom, warned of possible negative impact from new technology, showing that blindly depending on this to lift the world economy might lead to unwanted results.

"For example, driverless trucks will threaten the three million people in the trucking industry in the United States. A lot of them will have to look for different jobs," he said. "So, new technology will bring benefits in terms of productivity, and growth and wealth, but will also produce massive challenges, to exacerbate inequality."

'Belt and Road' Initiative lights up global growth

In the eyes of leading economists at the Dialogue, China's "Belt and Road" Initiative is the very innovative solution to the world's economic difficulties.

It would lead to global investment on infrastructure, which will create employment, demand and the room for economic structural reform in all countries, said Justin Lin Yifu, a Chinese economist and former senior vice president of the World Bank. The sudden increase in demand from the "Belt and Road" will create the room for economic structural reform, the remedy for economic stagnation, he said.

Lin predicted that investment on infrastructure in developing countries would lead to increase of imports, which would come from the exports of developed countries, producing a win-win result from the "Belt and Road" Initiative.

Abhisit Vejjajiva, leader of the Thai Democrat Party and former prime minister said that the "Belt and Road" Initiative "harmonizes the agenda of ASEAN countries with better connectivity." He echoed Liu Yunshan's speech that the "'Belt and Road' is not a recital by China, but a symphony by all countries connected to it."

"Amity between peoples is what matters most in bilateral relations. As leaders of political parties, we represent the people. I believe the CPC's world dialogue will help deepen mutual understanding," said Abhisit, adding that whoever is the ruling party in Thailand should vigorously develop bilateral relations.

On the sidelines of the CPC in Dialogue with the World 2016 conference, the Dialogue between the CPC and Political Parties of Countries along the Mekong River was held, aiming to properly handle the relationship between global and regional governance. In addition, CPC officials and more than 70 officials representing 15 African political parties attended the second China-Africa Political Parties Theoretical Seminar and held discussions on the themes of "the role of political parties and government in leading economic growth" and "opportunities and challenges in China-Africa cooperation."

Song Tao, minister of the International Department of the CPC Central Committee (IDCPC), said 2016 was the 60th anniversary of China-Africa relations. For the past six decades, China has been supporting African countries to unite and to achieve progress, as well as speaking in the interest of developing countries, including those from Africa.

Song said that promoting global economic governance would create better equality. He said the CPC and African political parties should explore a most suitable development path of their own and move forward the practical cooperation between China and Africa.

In addition to dialogues and seminars, delegates were given a guided tour of the CPC Chongqing Municipal Committee, during which they were briefed on the practice of the "five development concepts" of the city.

Upon the conclusion of the Dialogue, delegates agreed upon a 16-point Chongqing Initiative, emphasizing that political parties and politicians worldwide should bear in mind the interests of their own countries and that of humanity, boost exchanges, forge consensus, promote cooperation and push global economic governance on to a more just and equitable path.



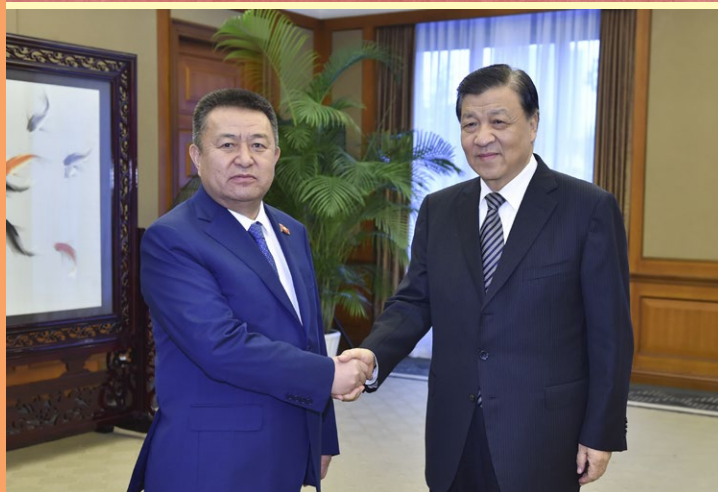
Chinese leaders meet Dialogue delegates



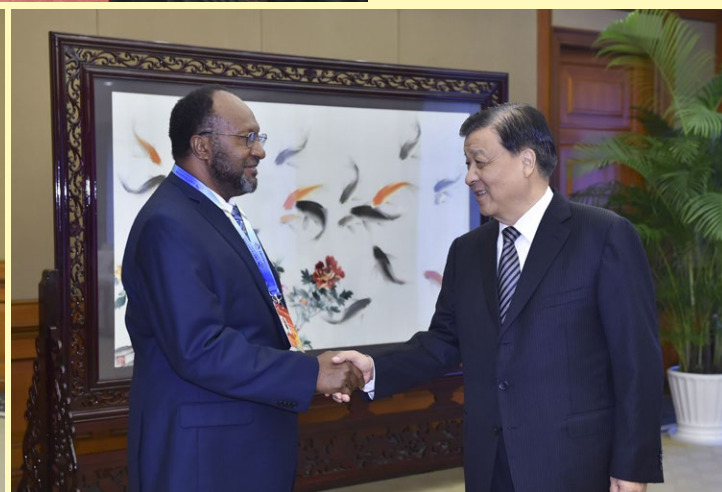
General Secretary Xi Jinping (R) of the CPC Central Committee meets with Miyegombo Enkhbold, chairman of the Mongolian People's Party and chairman of Mongolia's parliament, in Beijing on Oct. 18. Enkhbold has been invited to attend the CPC in Dialogue with the World 2016 conference, held in Chongqing.



Liu Yunshan, a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, meets with foreign delegates attending the CPC in Dialogue with the World 2016 conference in Chongqing, Oct. 14.



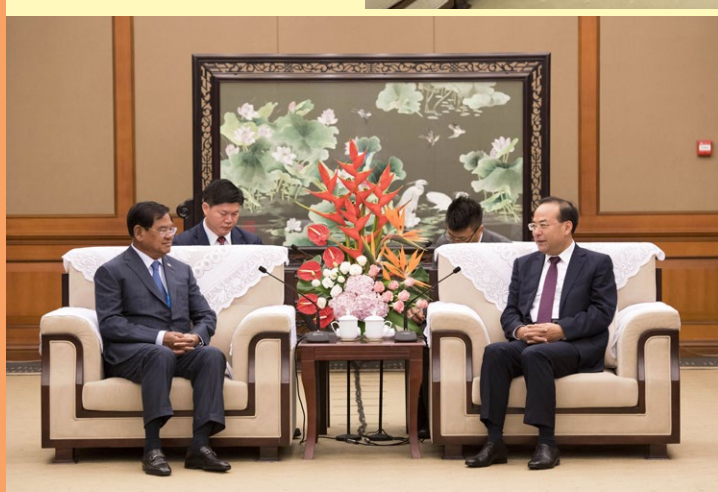
Liu Yunshan (R), a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, meets with Chynybai Tursunbekov, president of the Kyrgyz Parliament and a leader of the Social Democratic Party of Kyrgyzstan, who attends the CPC in Dialogue with the World 2016 conference, in Chongqing, Oct. 14.



Liu Yunshan (R), a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, meets with Charlot Salwai, president of the Reunification Movement for Change and prime minister of Vanuatu, who attends the CPC in Dialogue with the World 2016 conference, in Chongqing, Oct. 14.



Sun Zhengcai, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the CPC Chongqing Municipal Committee, meets with foreign delegates attending the CPC in Dialogue with the World 2016 conference in Chongqing, Oct. 15.



Sun Zhengcai (R), a member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and head of the CPC Chongqing Municipal Committee, meets with Sar Kheng, vice president of the Cambodian People's Party and Cambodian deputy prime minister who attends the CPC in Dialogue with the World 2016 conference, in Chongqing, Oct. 13.



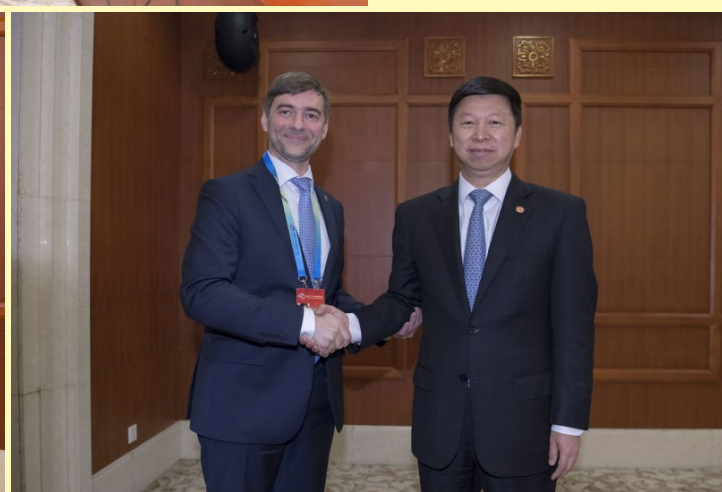
Sun Zhengcai (R), a member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and head of the CPC Chongqing Municipal Committee, meets with Abhisit Vejjajiva, leader of Thailand's Democrat Party and former Thai prime minister who attends the CPC in Dialogue with the World 2016 conference, in Chongqing, Oct. 13.



Song Tao, minister of the International Department of the CPC Central Committee, meets with a delegation consisting of general secretaries of six African political parties, who attend the CPC in Dialogue with the World 2016 conference, in Chongqing, Oct. 14.



Minister Song Tao (R) of the International Department of the CPC Central Committee meets with Francisco Quintana, General Secretary of the Republican Proposal Party of Argentina who attends the CPC in Dialogue with the World 2016 conference, in Chongqing, Oct. 13.



Minister Song Tao (R) of the International Department of the CPC Central Committee meets with Sergey Zheleznyak, deputy secretary of the General Committee of United Russia who attends the CPC in Dialogue with the World 2016 conference, in Chongqing, Oct. 15.

Political Parties’ Wisdom and Strength for Global Economic Governance

By Liu Yunshan

Liu Yunshan, a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), delivered a keynote speech at the opening ceremony of the CPC in Dialogue with the World 2016, held in Chongqing from October 13 to 15. The following is an excerpt of his speech. [Full text]



Liu Yunshan, a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, delivers a keynote speech at the opening ceremony of the CPC in Dialogue with the World 2016 on Oct. 14.

Global economic governance is closely linked with global economic development. Currently, the global economy is undergoing deep adjustments and tortuous recovery. Meanwhile, with the evolution of the global economy, there have been some new developments and trends in global economic governance.

First, the agenda of global economic governance keeps expanding. There are an increasing number of factors to be taken into consideration, which are not limited to traditional ones such as international trade, investment and finance, but also non-traditional security challenges such as ethnic and religious conflicts, terrorism and so on. **Second**, the entities participating in global economic governance have become more diversified. Besides sovereign states, more non-state actors such as international organizations, international corporations and non-governmental organizations are increasingly engaged in the process of global economic governance, and are playing a more important role in setting international agenda and in rule-making. **Third**, there is increasing demand for reforming the system for global economic governance. Faced with rising global challenges, the existing system for global economic governance finds it hard to fully adapt, especially to the rise of emerging economies and developing countries. Attention is now focused on pushing the global economic governance to be more just, equitable, and efficient.

Improving global economic governance is not only a task for states, but also a common responsibility for political parties.

— **Political parties should offer guidance in global economic governance.** Political parties represent the people. It is a responsibility of political parties’ to boil down the people’s demands and ideas into theories and platforms that specify the direction of progress and the final destination. Nowadays, the global economic governance is at the crossroads. Political parties should strengthen their guidance of the public opinion, help people realize the trend towards economic globalization, and push the global economic governance towards a more just and equitable direction.

— **Political parties should cultivate talents for improving global economic**

governance. Promoting global economic governance requires the participation of talents in all fields and strong support from all stakeholders. Galvanizing people is not only political parties’ basic function, but also their natural responsibility. Political parties also enjoy vast potential when it comes to cultivating and pooling the forces for global economic governance. They can contribute to global economic governance by uniting and leading all party members to utter one voice, by galvanizing and organizing their supporters to take constructive actions, and by further leveraging their role of liaising, selecting, and cultivating competent personnel in all sectors.

— **Political parties should enable progress in global economic governance.** Political parties play an important role in a country’s political life and foreign relations. They can promote the process of global economic governance not only through actively setting agenda, having wide consultation, and forging consensus, but also through participating in or leading the government’s decision-making, and through encouraging governments, enterprises, the public, and social groups to take actions. Moreover, international exchanges and cooperation between political parties also play an irreplaceable role in global economic governance.

China’s economy has been deeply integrated into the global economy, and that process has deepened our understanding of the philosophies of global economic governance.

First, we advocate open and inclusive governance. Since ancient times, the Chinese has believed that the “world is a big family”, and advocated ideas such as “achieving harmony while retaining differences” and “countries should all live in harmony”. History has taught us that openness brings about development, and inclusiveness promotes harmony. Global economic governance should be open in orientation, philosophies, policies, and mechanisms, take in criticisms and advice from all corners, and respond to concerns and demands of all sides. We need to abandon bunker mentality and its resultant actions, encourage the engagement of all sides, reject isolationism and egocentrism, refrain from seeking spheres of influence and exclusive arrangements, avoid drawing lines by ideologies

or value systems, and prevent the insulation of governance mechanisms and the fragmentation of rules.

Second, we advocate governance that is conducive to win-win cooperation. In the current world of economic globalization, nowhere is completely isolated from the rest of the world. As residents of the global village, we need to cultivate a sense of community, advocate a new philosophy of global governance focusing on win-win cooperation, and leverage cooperation to achieve win-win results. It is in this spirit that we emphasize time and again that the “Belt and Road” Initiative is not a recital of China, but a symphony of countries along the routes. Countries should enhance communication and coordination, attend to each other’s interests and concerns, confer with each other in rule-making, build mechanisms together, face challenges jointly, and share the fruits of success.

Third, we advocate governance featuring gradualism. Traditional Chinese governance philosophy tells us to “go slow in order to go far”. Our wise forefathers have realized that national governance requires long-term vision, meticulous planning and persistent efforts. Global governance can’t be expected to be overhauled overnight with drastic measures. The current system for global economic governance has played an important role in ensuring the macro-economic stability of the world. However, there are some unjust and inequitable arrangements. To address them, we advocate gradual reforms and incremental improvements rather than drastic overhaul. The new mechanisms and initiatives proposed by China do not seek to form a separate system. Rather, they represent instrumental additions and improvements to the existing international system, and are innovations in line with the requirements of the times.

Fourth, we advocate governance that addresses both the symptoms and the root causes. We believe global economic governance should promote long-term structural reforms on top of handling short-term crises. Besides addressing urgent security issues, it should also prioritize development and enhance governance efficiency while maintaining equality. Global economic governance should focus on solving major dilemmas affecting global economic governance. Notably, building on equality, it should more accurately reflect the new reality of the global economy, boost the representation of emerging market economies and developing countries, ensure the equality of rights, opportunities, and rules of all countries in international economic cooperation, and strive to enable global economic governance to be more reflective of most countries’ will and interests.

Fifth, we advocate pragmatic and effective governance. Chinese people have always adopted a fact-based and pragmatic approach to solving problems. In promoting global economic governance, all relevant parties should take concrete actions to implement consensus. In global financial governance, governance in trade and investment, and energy governance, we should strive to make some early achievements which can be readily delivered to countries and peoples throughout the world. We need to adapt to changes, promote relevant international organizations to improve their operation mechanism and efficiency through reforms, and achieve the modernization of the global economic governance system and of governance capacity.

Strengthen Dialogue and Demonstrate Responsibility

By Song Tao

The CPC in Dialogue with the World 2016 concluded in Chongqing on October 15. Minister Song Tao of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, delivered a speech at the closing ceremony. The following is an excerpt. [Full text]

With the concerted efforts of all sides, the CPC in Dialogue with the World 2016 has successfully completed its agenda and is coming to an end. Here, I would like to summarize the consensus we have reached.

First, we must have a mindset of shared destiny and inter-dependence in innovating global economic governance. With the further deepening of economic globalization, countries already form an inter-dependent community with a shared destiny. Global economic governance will only move in the right direction when countries not only develop themselves but also let others develop, follow their own paths while respecting their choice, and seeking maximization of not only their own interests, but the interests of all.

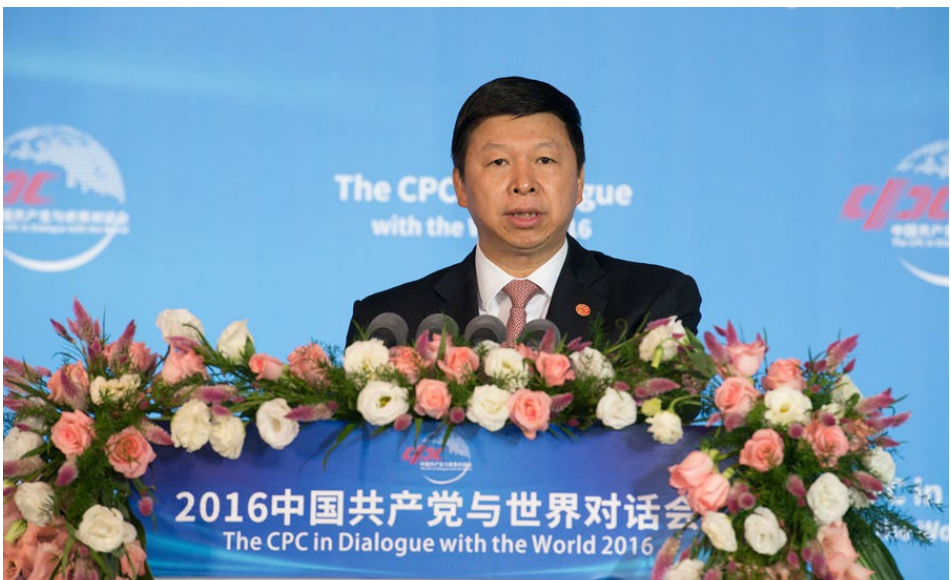
Second, we must take the initiative to keep pace with the times and be brave enough to be a first-mover in innovating global economic governance. In the face of a sluggish and lackluster global economy, only those who reform, innovate, and change can come out on top. We can only sustain global economic growth and push forward reforms in global economic governance by confronting challenges, orienting ourselves towards problem-solving, gaining momentum from reforms and innovations, and holding on to the “master key” of innovation.

Third, we must champion the spirit of mutual assistance and win-win cooperation in innovating global economic governance. Global economic governance can’t be the monopoly of any one country as it touches on so many areas. Countries should strengthen cooperation, seek mutual understanding and trust through dialogues, expand areas of overlapping interests through exchanges and cooperation, consistently promote innovations in global economic governance, and enable the process to benefit all sides.

Fourth, we must walk the walk, and unify theories and practices in innovating global economic governance. Delegates agree that political parties shoulder the responsibility of innovating concepts, promoting reforms, forging consensus, facilitating cooperation, and leading political endeavors. They should set aside their prejudices, refrain from empty talk, encourage innovations in global economic governance, ensure not only governments but all sectors of society fulfill their international duties, and keep turning initiatives on reforming global economic governance into a consensus for actions.

Now I would like to make a few observations on global economic governance.

First, the idea of comprehensive governance should be affirmed. When we say global governance, we often refer to global economic governance. But I believe effective global governance can’t be founded on economics alone. We need to consider history and the status quo, domestic and



Song Tao, minister of the International Department of the CPC Central Committee, delivers a speech at the closing ceremony of the CPC in Dialogue with the World 2016 on Oct. 15.

international affairs, and traditional and non-traditional factors. We need to adopt a diverse set of policies in politics, economy and security, implement them in a coordinated fashion, and create a new concept of common, comprehensive, cooperative, and sustainable security.

Second, we need to properly handle the relationship between global and regional governance. Many global challenges manifest themselves on a regional level, and meanwhile some regional issues might obstruct global consensus building. Therefore, we can’t afford to ignore regional governance, which is why we organized the Dialogue between the CPC and Political Parties of Countries along the Mekong River. Moreover, we need to understand that regional governance represents the route global governance must follow. The “Belt and Road” Initiative proposed by China is not only a pathway of promoting regional integration, but also an endeavor to seek new models of global governance through advancing regional governance. I sincerely hope that you will support and participate in this endeavor.

Third, we should fully recognize the deep influence of culture and civilization on global governance. In today’s world, many conflicts and issues can be traced back to differences in thought and behavior. Therefore, regarding innovation in global economic governance, it is necessary to push forward mutual understanding and respect, peaceful coexistence, and harmony among civilizations and let cultural exchanges help resolve differences, consolidate consensus, enhance mutual trust, and deepen cooperation. We shall also draw wisdom from different civilizations to find solutions to issues facing global economic governance.

As host of the Dialogue, we hope we can

build it into a better platform.

First, we will build the Dialogue into a window for the world to understand China. China’s remarkable achievement has been made under the leadership of the CPC. Therefore, understanding of the CPC is crucial for the understanding of and engagement with China. We will continue using this platform to introduce to the world information about the CPC, to explain the historic background and logic of the CPC’s adherence to socialism with Chinese characteristics, and to showcase the open mind and responsibility of China as a responsible major country.

Second, we will build the Dialogue into a platform for political parties to look at the world. There are so many deep-seated problems in the world. The international community shows strong interest in how the CPC looks at the world and the stance and the propositions of political parties on various issues. We hope to widen and deepen cooperation and work hard to build the Dialogue into a high-level platform of dialogues for political parties and organizations of different countries to enhance communication and promote cooperation on key international and regional issues.

Third, we will build the Dialogue into a bridge that facilitates communication and understanding among different cultures. Understanding of cultures and civilizations is a must for the world to understand China and for political parties to look at the world. We hope this Dialogue can encompass more cultural perspectives and entail more communication between civilizations so as to ensure that different civilizations can develop through mutual learning and integration, thus making bigger contribution for the cause of peace and development of mankind.

China’s evolving role in global economic governance praised



Chinese and foreign delegates communicate and exchange views on the innovation in global economic governance.

Chinese and foreign delegates communicated and discussed how they could cooperate to create a better system of global economic governance at the three-day CPC in Dialogue with the World 2016.

The international interparty dialogue was held at a time when the international economy, along with its governance, is undergoing profound changes. Its aim was to ensure China’s voice is heard and the ideas of the Communist Party of China (CPC) for national governance are fully understood.

The CPC hopes the dialogue platform will help draw out similar opinions from other countries with a clear understanding of the possible differences between their approaches.

Kjeld Erik Brodsgaard, director of the Asia Research Center at the Copenhagen Business School, said it was important for China to take the initiative, especially at a time when neither the United States nor Europe seems able to lead world economic recovery due to their own economic and political problems.

“The world is in the midst of great challenges. The so-called Brexit event has caused much instability in Europe. The ongoing presidential election campaign in the U.S. is also creating quite a lot of uncertainties,” he said.

He believed China was showing its responsibility to “move the world forward” with its “Belt and Road” Initiative, along with supporting the foundation of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). Despite the absence of the United States and Japan, many countries, including those in Western Europe, such as Britain, France, Germany as well as his own country Denmark, had no suspicions of the institution.

“It’s all about connectivity,” said Brodsgaard. “President Xi mentioned in Hangzhou that we need an interconnected world. So, by establishing the ‘Belt and Road,’ you connect the world in a better way, like in the old days when Marco Polo and the Silk Road created connectivity and brought the world closer.”

The “Belt and Road” is indeed an innovative idea for better global

economic governance and a solution to reinvigorate the sluggish world, because its attempt to build new infrastructure projects in developing countries while upgrading those in the developed world creates huge demand, said he.

Justin Lin Yifu, a leading Chinese economist and former senior vice president of the World Bank, said infrastructure investment under the “Belt and Road” plan would create new jobs, stimulate spending and boost exports, and therefore create more room for economic structural reform, a universally agreed prescription for treating sluggish economic growth.

“Each year, the investment on infrastructure could reach US\$2 trillion globally, US\$800 billion in Asia and US\$500 billion in Africa,” said Lin. According to him, each yuan-worth of investment on infrastructure in developing countries would lead to a 70 cents-worth of increase of imports, 35 cents of which would come from the exports of developed countries, producing a win-win result from the “Belt and Road” Initiative.

In contrast, Lin said, the old solutions such as currency

depreciation and implementing austerity measures to reinvigorate a weak economy were no longer viable options for developed countries. This was because such a “politically incorrect” approach would incur public resentment.

More importantly, the latest international financial crisis had spread to almost all countries so that the depreciation of one country’s currency – in a bid to boost exports – instantly would be copied by all others as a hedging device.

While the “Belt and Road” would take care of the interests of developed countries for win-win results, as Lin described in his speech at the Dialogue, it is indeed developing countries that would benefit far more from the grand China-led initiative, since the new infrastructure projects being built or considered would create concrete connectivity among countries along the Belt and Road, and not necessarily China alone.

Abhisit Vejjajiva, an economist who leads the Democrat Party and is a former prime minister of Thailand, highly regarded the Belt and Road as “harmonizing the agenda of ASEAN countries with better connectivity.” Abhisit

said China was showing a good example in leading the region forward and he hailed the role played by the CPC for being the backbone of the integrated approach by a resolute Chinese government.

He believed China’s “Belt and Road” Initiative would strengthen ties with ASEAN countries, and the Thai-China high-speed railway, whose construction will shortly start, was a case in point. The railway runs across Thailand from south to north to finally reach the southwest Chinese city of Kunming, in Yunnan Province, with a link to the China-Lao railway network now being built.

“No matter what party is ruling Thailand, it should recognize the importance of facilitating coordinated development between both countries,” said Abhisit. “Countries along the Mekong River should seek greater connectivity. That means physical connectivity, involving not only the natural route by river, but other new projects that link us together.”

These ideas all lead to a point that, in regard to global economic governance, the growth issue keeps expanding. It does not only include international trade and investment but also religion, terrorism and climate change, among other non-traditional challenges. This means a stronger role for political parties in ensuring positive results in tackling challenges.

After the discussions during the CPC in Dialogue with the World 2016, it is now clear how political parties across the world can contribute their philosophies and action plans for a better system of global economic governance.

In other words, political parties should take the responsibility to condense the demands from the general public into theories and guidelines to direct a country to move forward, particularly when the economic globalization is stuck in perplexity at a crossroads.

In the scheme of global economic governance, political parties are urged to mobilize the public and incorporate talents and stakeholders to deal with changes, as they have great resources in terms of policies and initiatives to make things happen.



The Economists Round Table: Global Governance and China’s Development, a panel discussion held at the CPC in Dialogue with the World 2016 in Chongqing on Oct. 15.

Delegates visit CPC Chongqing municipal committee



Delegates for the CPC in Dialogue with the World 2016 visit the CPC Chongqing municipal committee on Oct. 15.

Oct. 15 dawned foggy and drizzly; yet, this did not dent the enthusiasm of a group of Chinese and foreign politicians and scholars who visited the Communist Party of China (CPC) Chongqing Municipal Committee.

The visit, arranged by the International Department of the CPC Central Committee as part of the annual CPC in Dialogue with the World, was the first time the delegates had a chance to visit the workplace of a provincial-level CPC committee. Previous visits had been to China’s ministry-level departments.

The visit this time was intended to allow the visitors to closely watch the work and practice of the CPC at the provincial/ municipal level and how the development concepts of the CPC

were translated into policies and practices at local level, according to Guo Yezhou, vice minister of the International Department of the CPC Central Committee.

Inside the Chongqing municipal committee compound, once the site of an important meeting in China’s history between Chairman Mao and Chiang Kai-shek, Zhang Guoqing, Chongqing’s deputy municipal Party secretary, told the visitors about current conditions in Chongqing and its outlook.

The city, located in southwest China, lies at a critical juncture between the well-developed eastern China and the resource-abundant western region. As the only municipality in western China that directly reports to the central government, Chongqing enjoys great advantages in its

development, Zhang said.

According to him, the city’s GDP grew by 11% in 2015, ranking first nationally. The city has maintained double digit growth since 2002.

According to Zhang, Chongqing has thoroughly implemented the development concepts proposed by the CPC and has then come up with its own development strategy for five functional zones — a strategy that identifies the distinctive functions of its diverse sub-districts and balances the demands of the city’s huge population, environment, and economic growth.

Noteworthy in the city’s remarkable growth is its focus on the manufacturing industry and real economy. The city produces about a third of the

world’s laptops, whereas the manufacturing industry is having a hard time in much of the rest of the country, and many cities have switched their investment focus to the financial and real estate sectors.

Visiting foreign politicians were impressed with Chongqing’s achievement and were eager to learn about its successful experiences. Ignatius Chombo, Secretary of Administration for the Zimbabwe African National Union — Patriotic Front (Zanu PF), said later: “I was quite impressed with the management and administration of this huge city, and I was also impressed by the scientific approach to its management.

“It is also very good for us coming from Africa, to have this opportunity to learn how those practices have succeeded.” He also noted that the city’s development strategy for its five functional zones was “properly planned” and that the city had taken the issue of environmental protection into serious consideration.

Scholars were equally impressed with Chongqing’s development. Professor Wang Shaoguang of the Chinese University of Hong Kong first visited the city in the 1990s, and was amazed to see the city “completely changed” from an underdeveloped hinterland into a vibrant metropolis he found on returning in the early 2000s.

Professor Zhang Weiwei of Fudan University noted that the city had made full use of China’s grand strategies and turned itself from a remote inland city into one open to the world, which is exemplified in the massive Chongqing-Xinjiang-Europe Railway that connects the city with the rest of the world.



Delegates for the CPC in Dialogue with the World 2016 visit the CPC Chongqing municipal committee and hear about the city’s development status quo and its future blueprint on Oct. 15.