

Guangxi's ports. China is the world's largest producer of apples, with an annual output of 30 million tons. In recent years, China has exported large quantities of apples to the ASEAN markets through the Pingxiang Port in Guangxi. Xianyang city in Shaanxi is 2,600 kilometers away from Pingxiang and it takes about 30 hours for products to be transported from Xianyang to Pingxiang by highway. It is the most convenient land route to ASEAN. ASEAN has become the largest market for fruit sales in Shaanxi province.

Important platform for global openness cooperation. China regards the construction of a free trade area as an important platform for the active participation in international economic and trade cooperation and global economic governance. It has continuously improved the contents of free trade area construction, balanced flexibility and pragmatism, and innovated cooperation modes, which have been recognized and supported by its free trade partners. The cooperation concepts it has raised, such as openness, inclusiveness, balance, and mutual benefit, have been identified by more and more countries.

III. Actively Participating in Various Economic Governance Mechanisms

China adheres to the global governance concept of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits. It is a staunch defender, supporter and practitioner of multilateralism. It carries out policy coordination and pragmatic cooperation with all parties in a constructive way through multilateral and regional cooperation platforms, such as the United Nations, G20, APEC, and BRICS, so as to promote a more mature global economic governance system.

1. Actively pushing forward economic governance through the platform of UN

China resolutely defends the international order and regime with the United Nations as the core and the philosophy and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as the foundation. It promotes the integration of global governance concepts of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits into important United Nations meetings, resolutions, and documents, and supports raising the representativeness and voice of developing countries in global economic governance. It also supports efforts to improve global economic governance mechanisms.

It enhances cooperation with UNCTAD and the International Trade Center.

From personnel training and technical consultation at the early stage to joint research, policy analysis, co-organizing conferences, and helping other developing countries to carry out capacity building, China has actively supported and promoted global cooperation in dealing with challenges and difficulties in the economic and trade field.

It promotes a mutually beneficial cooperative relationship with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). Since 2013, China's cooperation with UNIDO has entered a new stage. The two sides have strengthened exchanges and cooperation, raised level of cooperation, actively shared China's industrialization development experiences and practices with other developing countries, and promoted inclusive and sustainable industrial development.

It expands cooperation with United Nations development agencies. China has strengthened tripartite cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme, UNICEF, and UNFPA, and shared its solutions and wisdom to help other developing countries achieve a lasting, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth.

2. Making efforts to improve functions of multilateral governance mechanism, such as G20 and APEC

China has always attached great importance to and actively participated in G20 cooperation. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, President Xi Jinping has attended all G20 summits and delivered a series of important speeches on improving global economic governance, which left a deep impression and imprint on the G20 stage and demonstrates China's wisdom, breadth of mind and sense of responsibility as a responsible major country. In particular, in 2016, the G20 Leaders Hangzhou Summit was successfully held, pioneering a permanent mechanism for trade and investment; participants also agreed the world's first multilateral programmatic document on investment policy — the G20 Guiding Principles for Global Investment, and approved the G20 Strategy for Global Trade Growth and many other proposals as the outcomes of the summit, effectively pushing forward the transition of the G20 from crisis response to a long-term governance mechanism.

It pushes forward APEC cooperation, with new progress made. Since joining the APEC in 1991, China has actively promoted regional economic integration and successfully hosted two APEC leaders' meetings. In 2014, it pushed forward the

endorsement of the Beijing Roadmap for APEC's Contribution to the Realization of the Free Trade Area of Asia-Pacific at the 22nd APEC informal leaders meeting, held in Beijing, put forward the APEC Interconnectivity Blueprint, and proposed a series of practical initiatives, such as establishment of an Asia-Pacific model electronic port network. In 2019, it proposed to "build an Asia-Pacific community with a shared future that featuring openness and inclusiveness, innovative growth, interconnectivity, and win-win cooperation", which opened up a new horizon for deepening economic and trade cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.

Box 10-6 China Actively Participates in Mechanism Cooperation, such as G20 and APEC

At the G20 Hangzhou Summit in 2016, China promoted the pioneering of a permanent mechanism for trade and investment, and helped reach major achievements and initiatives, such as the G20 Guiding Principles for Global Investment and the G20 Strategy for Global Trade Growth. The summit also for the first time placed development in a prominent position in the global macro policy framework, and approved the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the G20 initiative on Supporting Industrialization in Africa and LDCs, injecting new impetus into efforts to achieve a strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive global economic growth. In 2020, in the face of the impact of the pandemic, China proposed to strengthen international cooperation in the fight against the pandemic at the G20 special summit, which received positive responses from concerned parties.

At the APEC Beijing Summit in 2014, China promoted the formulation of the APEC Strategic Blueprint for Promoting Global Value Chains Development and Cooperation, which becomes the world's first global value chain guidance document, and established ten pillar areas, such as trade value added statistics, integration of developing economies into global value chains, and small and medium-sized enterprises development.

3. Strengthening construction of regional governance mechanisms, such as BRICS and SCO

China actively promotes regional economic cooperation and continues to deepen cooperation and strategic alignment with the BRICS countries and developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. It promotes the stability and long-term

development of the BRICS cooperation mechanism. As a founding member of the BRICS mechanism, China actively advocates for all parties to strengthen macro-policy coordination, enhance strategic mutual trust, and promote the institutionalization, systematization and solidification of economic and trade cooperation. In 2017, the BRICS leaders met in Xiamen, Fujian province, and adopted the Xiamen Declaration, reaffirming the BRICS spirit of openness, tolerance, and win-win cooperation. In 2018, which marks the tenth anniversary of BRICS leaders meeting, China advocated the establishment of a new industrial revolution partnership to enhance the competitiveness of developing countries.

Deepening SCO regional economic cooperation. Based on the Shanghai Spirit of mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality, consultation, respect for diverse civilizations, and seeking common development, China and other SCO member states have increased openness cooperation to promote complementary advantages, mutual benefit and win-win results. In 2018, the Qingdao Summit was held, and 23 cooperation documents, including the Qingdao Declaration, were reviewed and approved to deepen all-round cooperation in economy and trade, finance, agriculture, connectivity, and people-to-people exchanges.

4. Bringing out its positive role in World Bank and International Monetary Fund

China advocates the reform of the World Bank and IMF quotas and voting rights should be accelerated to enhance the representativeness and voice of developing countries. It promotes the adoption of the reform plan of the IMF and helped increase the overall voting power of developing countries in the World Bank to 47.2%. It promotes a fairer, more equitable, more reasonable and orderly global governance system. At the same time, it actively promotes efforts to improve the efficiency of international financial governance and pushes forward the establishment of new international financial institutions, such as the Asian Infrastructure Bank and the New Development Bank to continually improve the global economic governance structure.

IV. Pushing Forward Efforts to Improve Global Economic Governance System

China will adhere to the principle of extensive consultation, joint contribution and