

## 《中国提供全球注问题解决启示》

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Policies of China's new leadership in the past year would provide inspirations for solutions to issues of global concern, such as social injustice, unsustainable development and economic woes of major emerging countries, some experts said.

A study released by the World Economic Forum last week listed "chronic gap between the rich and poor" as a risk that would most likely cause serious global hazards in 10 years. The prediction coincided with recent remarks to Financial Times by Christine Lagarde, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, that "in far too many countries the benefits of growth are being enjoyed by far too few people. This is not a recipe for stability and sustainability."

Assuming office in March 2013, the new Chinese leadership has vowed to ensure that the fruits of reform and development would benefit the entire population. Efforts were made to make education more equitable and affordable, introduce old-age pension for farmers, exempt tuition and sandy charges at the stage of compulsory education, improve community medical services, and improve housing conditions in cities.

Nicholas Borst, a scholar with the Washington-based Peterson Institute for International Economics, described those moves as visionary enough. The measures to improve social justice will make the Chinese economy and society more shock-resistant, he said.

Talking about sustainable development in China, Kishore Mahabani, professor of the National University of Singapore, said that China managed to realize a win-win result of environment protection, economic development and social benefits by restructuring the economy.

China's new policies showed that the country was not only the champion of global economic growth, but also of sustainable development, said Olivier Schwab, executive director of the World Economic Forum for China.

Some international strategists pointed out that in a period of escalating business and political clashes around the globe, China is committed to international cooperation and globalization.

Zhu Haibin, chief China economist at JP Morgan, held that China's economic outlook would remain bright by carrying out administrative, banking and fiscal reforms, a rare and precious achievement compared to general performance of its BRICS counterparts.

The fact that GDP generated by China's service sector surpassed that of the secondary industry in 2013 showed that China was upgrading its economy, said Guo Shengxiang, a renowned Australian economist, adding that it is beneficiary for rebalancing the world economy and relieving international trade conflicts.

In the eyes of China Foreign Affairs University Professor Zhou Yongsheng, strategic initiatives proposed by the Chinese leadership last year, such as building the "Silk Road economic belt" and "21st-century maritime Silk Road" have highlighted the spillover effect of China's reform dividends as China would provide capital and technology that are in desperate need in post-crisis international economic cooperation.

Experts said that in an era of change and competition, policies and actions of the world's second largest economy would breed new competitiveness for itself and inspirations to the resolution of global dilemmas.

