天津外国语大学(天外)
Tianjin Foreign Studies University
(TFSU)

Geoeconomics & Regional Development

Online class starts at 08:00

(Beijing Time, GMT+8)

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March 20, 2023

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Topic 05
The evolution of geoeconomics and the need for new theories of governance

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Introduction

- The study of geoeconomics has been fluid and even contradictory, defined and redefined since Edward Luttwak coined the term in 1990. It has been variously described as a means to achieve strategic geopolitical interests; a process to expand global market integration; and as a remapping of state power in a multipolar world. Some consider the instruments of geoeconomics as tools for statecraft; others consider the powers of statecraft as a support system for commerce

Introduction

- For those who review scholarly literature, it is possible to imagine the development of applied geoeconomics as divided into three dominant periods. In 1990, Edward Luttwak identified the transition from geopolitics to geoeconomics using the metaphors of war. Firepower, military technology, and garrisons, Luttwak (1990) wrote, would be replaced by capital, technological innovation and markets. His reference point was the isolation and decline of Russian influence as a global superpower. It was economics, not military action, that brought down the Berlin Wall in 1989 and caused the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991.

The evolution of geoeconomics

Geoeconomic analysis of this period was defined by Pascal Lorot (1999), who noted its applications as a way to protect prized segments of domestic economies while expanding beneficial trade. In 1999 Lorot defined the field of study as follows:

> geoeconomics is the analysis of economic strategies—including commercial—decided by the states in the policy framework to protect their national economy or some well-identified parts of it, to gain mastery of key technologies and/or expand certain segments in the World Markets … in that their possession or control gives the holder—or state enterprise —an element of power and international influence and contributes to the strengthening of its economic and social potential. Geoeconomics questions the relationship between power and space, but a 'virtual' space or fluidized in the sense that it moves without limits constantly, so this is to say, a space freed of territorial borders and physical characteristics of geopolitics.
>
> (Lorot, 1999, p. 62)

The evolution of geoeconomics

- Along the same timeline, the emergence of Brazil, Russia, India and China (the BRICs) shifted global economic power eastward, with China rising to the status of the world's second largest economy. In contrast to 1990s ideals, trade agreements became protectionist with an increasing number of restrictive trade measures presented to the WTO every year (Lowrey, 2012). Regional trade agreements also increased during this period, subdividing global integration into regional and strategic partnerships. By the 2010s, exclusionary mega-free trade agreements were in the works, with the US pivot to Asia, the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and the proposed Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP).

The evolution of geoeconomics

- However, the USA is behind the ball and, unlike China, has limited ability to open new markets because its international economic role has already matured. China, on the other hand, is expanding imports and exports across the Eastern Hemisphere and South America. Trade agreements are only one tactic in China's Grand Strategy. Its newest tools for growth are infrastructure, finance and transportation.
- In 2016, China launched the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and the New Development Bank (BRICS bank, with the BRICS now including South Africa). Together, AIIB and the BRICS bank offset reliance on the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). AIIB finances construction and development of the One Road One Belt (OROB) initiative. The BRICS bank objectives are to establish partnerships and promote infrastructure in BRICS countries. Both institutions contribute to China's rise toward the status of the world's largest economy.

The evolution of geoeconomics

- No matter what new theories emerge, it is important to remember that as the study of geoeconomics matures, we should anticipate a fluid, changing field, evolving in areas not yet considered or imagined at all. As geoeconomic activity increases and becomes more complex, we will need to expand areas of inquiry and dissect issues more thoroughly. We will need to think of the rise of geoeconomics less as a chronology and more as a complex, rapidly changing evolutionary process with unexpected competitions and transmutations in the global order. Nothing is static. Any strategy can unravel on a moment's notice.

The Geoeconomics and Geopolitics of Chinese Development and Investment in Asia

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Introduction: The Geoeconomics and Geopolitics of Chinese Development and Investment in Asia

China's "Going Out" (zou chuqu) strategy, officially launched in 2000 to promote globally competitive enterprises and encourage foreign investment, has had a profound impact on China's influence abroad. During the early Reform and Opening Up period in the 1980s, China was focused primarily on attracting foreign investment from other countries rather than investing abroad. By 2014, however, China's outward overseas foreign direct investment (OFDI) had exceeded 100 billion USD. As part of "Going Out," the Chinese Export–Import Bank and the China Development Bank were mobilized to facilitate overseas investments, and by 2010 they lent more money annually to other developing countries than did the World Bank (Zhou and Leung 2015).

Introduction

Recent events have further underscored China's rapidly growing importance as a global player in development, financial diplomacy, and economic governance. In addition to the New Development Bank launched by the BRICS countries in 2014, China has established the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), which was proposed by Chinese President Xi Jinping on a visit to Indonesia in 2013 and became operational in December 2015 with a 100 billion USD capital base. Over concerns raised by the United States about the likelihood of lax governance standards and minimal environmental and social safeguards of lending by a China-led bank, a number of U.S. allies including those in Europe and Asia joined AIIB, bringing to 57 the total number of founding-member states. Like China's own bilateral aid, the AIIB will focus on lending for infrastructure construction, seeking to address what the Asian Development Bank estimated as an eight trillion USD need for infrastructure investment across Asia between 2010 and 2020.

One Belt One Road

Dubbed by some as a new “Marshall Plan,” One Belt One Road and its concomitant financing through AIIB and other funds have been presented in the discursive frame of China’s development at home and abroad. For example, in a speech to the Boao Forum for Asia in March 2015, President Xi Jinping stated:

> China is working actively to deepen win-win cooperation and connectivity with its neighbors to bring them even more benefit with its own development… Currently, more than 60 countries along the routes and international organizations have shown interest in taking part in the development of the Belt and the Road. The “Belt and Road” and the AIIB are both open initiatives. We welcome all countries along the routes and in Asia … to take an active part in these endeavors. (Xi 2015)

Introduction

Scholarship to date on the nexus of China's development and investment abroad has focused most strongly on Africa, and to a lesser extent, Latin America. In comparison, China's development assistance and investment among its own neighbors in Asia has been understudied, despite the fact that China's aid and OFDI both remain concentrated in Asia (Zhou and Leung 2015; Zimmermann and Smith 2011). At the same time, in comparison to its relations with Africa and Latin America, China's cultural, ethno-linguistic, economic, and political ties with countries in Asia have emerged and been shaped over a much longer timespan. At the same time, conceptual discussions of how capital from China fits into space- and state-making projects in Asia are informative for research on Chinese investment and development in other parts of the world (Tan 2012).

State-owned enterprises and the reconfiguration of the Chinese state

State-owned enterprises tend to have a more complex mix of commercial and strategic objectives than many multinational investors. They also have strong competitive advantages both at home and abroad, because political and economic support from the state lessens their operating and investment risk (Andrews-Speed, Qiu, and Len 2016). While very much driven by commercial objectives, then, SOEs simultaneously “remain a key component of the state apparatus” as evidenced by their ownership structures, administrative arrangements (Chan 2009), and their central role in policies such as Going Out (González-Vicente 2011).

Geopolitics and geoeconomics

- The dual character of SOEs as both profit-seeking businesses and entities partially embedded in the state reflects a key question about Chinese development abroad, succinctly summarized by Hofman (2016) as “politics or profits?”
- At the other end of the spectrum, Andrews-Speed, Qiu, and Len (2016) briefly discuss diplomatic advantages for China afforded by some overseas investment into energy and mineral resources, but focus by and large on individual corporate objectives. Other contributors view Chinese investment activities abroad as facilitating both geopolitical objectives, such as projecting soft power, and as achieving various economic objectives, such as addressing overcapacity and excess supply (Alff 2016; Hofman 2016; Yeh and Wharton 2016).

Going West and Going Out: discourses, migrants, and models in Chinese development.

In 1999 China announced the launching of the Open up the West campaign, sometimes called “Going West,” to help western China finally catch up to the much wealthier eastern, coastal areas after several decades of lagging behind. The same year, China also announced a “Going Out” strategy to encourage Chinese investment abroad. The 15 years since then have witnessed dramatic Chinese government investment in various development activities in western regions of China, as well as around the world. Though rarely considered together, we argue that there are significant parallels in development discourse, the centrality of physical infrastructure, the characteristics of Chinese labor migration and the nature of migrant-local relations, and the application of “models from elsewhere” in Going West and Going Out.

Considering these parallels can help shed light on Chinese development discourse and practice, as China becomes increasingly important in the field of development once dominated by Western countries. Finally, we also consider direct connections and convergences between the two strategies in China’s neighboring countries of Asia and in the One Belt One Road initiative.

Introduction

First suggested by Party Secretary Jiang Zemin in the early 1990s, China's "Going Out" strategy (走出去战略) (Zǒu chūqù zhànlüè) to expand the geographical reach of Chinese capital beyond its borders was officially adopted in 1999. It has been conceived of broadly as the second stage of China's reforms, the first having been implemented throughout the 1980s to "invite the world in" through foreign investment and expertise, a strategy that made China a top destination for foreign direct investment (FDI).

Since the announcement of "Going Out," the government has explicitly encouraged firms to open up new markets, invest overseas, and develop global brand recognition through a range of bilateral and multilateral diplomatic and economic platforms to promote Chinese companies, facilitate access to credit, and simplify requirements to invest overseas. State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) were explicitly encouraged to draw on both domestic and international resources to enhance competitiveness and establish overseas branches that would exploit comparative advantages and make headway into international markets (Murphy 2008). The strategy of boosting China's emergence as a global economic player and producing globally competitive enterprises contributes to national pride

Introduction

Like the strategy of Going Out, “Open up the West” (西部大开发) (xībù dà kāifā), sometimes translated as “Going West” or “Great Western Development,” was also first announced in 1999 and also conceived of as a second stage in the reform process, aimed at addressing uneven development and regional inequality. Since “Reform and Opening Up” in 1978, the “ladder step” strategy had conceptualized China’s eastern seaboard as its engine of growth, the region that would industrialize, modernize, and become wealthy first.

By pivoting to the outside world, the coast would be positioned to import technologies that would then slowly diffuse westward. The 7th Five Year Plan (1986–1990) formally adopted different development paths for the eastern, central, and western parts of the country, assigning the center and the west the role of producing energy and raw materials for the advanced production of the coast (Fan 1995; Yang 1997). The strategy was successful in growing China’s economy and turning the coast into the “factory of the world” through export manufacturing, but it also revived severe regional inequality, with the regional distribution of industrial activity in the mid-1990s

Introduction

- Open up the West in 1999 was the first major change in regional development strategy since 1978. Its stated premise was that China's east had its turn to get rich, and it was now time for the west to receive its fair share of economic development. According to official announcements, the strategy would close the development gap and restore regional equality through investment in major infrastructure projects for communication, transportation, and power generation. In turn, this would establish the conditions necessary to attract private and foreign investment to link these places to the global economy.
- The one and a half decades since the launching of Going West and Going Out have witnessed the Chinese Government becoming a significant investor in development activities both in western provinces of the PRC and around the world, including countries in Africa, Latin America, and the Asia-Pacific. However, little scholarship has considered Going West and Going Out in relation to each other.

Introduction

After a closer look at Going West and the relationship between Going Out and the emerging Chinese development role, we examine parallels in development discourse, the centrality of physical infrastructure, characteristics of Chinese labor migration, and the application of “models from elsewhere.” The last section turns to direct connections between the two strategies in China’s neighboring countries, particularly through the new One Belt One Road initiative, which arguably brings the two strategies together as a successor to both.

Introduction

Our analysis of Going Out draws from multi-disciplinary research on Chinese development and investment in Africa, Latin America, Oceana, and Asia, but with an emphasis on Africa. Our goal is to provide a conceptual framework for understanding parallels and connections between Going West and Going Out as manifestations of Chinese development discourse and practice.

China’s west

The West that is the target of Going West occupies roughly 71% of the PRC’s land area but is home to only about 29% of its population (Figure 1). This is not the same Western region delineated by the 7th Five Year Plan (1986). By 2000, “the West” had been redefined as consisting of Xinjiang, Tibet, Ningxia, Inner Mongolia, and Guangxi Autonomous Regions; Chongqing municipality; and Qinghai, Gansu, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan, and Guizhou provinces. Among these, the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region was previously included in the central region, and Guangxi in the eastern region.

China as a development player and Going Out

The PRC has a history of providing assistance to other countries in the Global South, particularly in Africa during the Maoist period. Much of this early aid was aimed at courting newly decolonized countries to officially recognize Beijing.

The first dedicated office for Chinese aid, the State Administration (later Commission and then Ministry) of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, was established under the State Council in 1960. It was charged with negotiating economic assistance, providing technical cooperation and expertise, implementing foreign aid schemes, and dispatching foreign aid technical experts to Africa, Latin America, and Asia. The Ministry of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries was dissolved in 1982, when it was merged with several other units to become the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, later renamed the Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM).

China as a development player and Going Out

Bilateral aid today is the responsibility of MOFCOM's Department of Foreign Aid, with oversight by the State Council; multilateral aid is the purview of the Ministry of Finance; and initiatives such as the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) are managed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Brant 2013). With still other ministries, such as those of health and education, as well as many provincial-level governments running their own programs, Chinese aid is quite fragmented. Unlike many traditional donor countries, there is no dedicated aid-for-development agency (such as USAID or JICA). That said, MOFCOM appears to have emerged as the most powerful single government agency in China's current assistance programs, particularly in Africa, reflecting the greater commercial focus of all assistance in the era of Going Out (Corkin 2013).

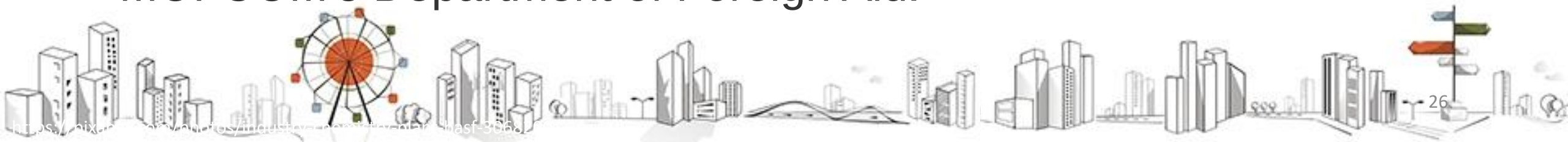
China as a development player and Going Out

As with the Going West strategy, Going Out is not outlined in a single policy document. While first explicitly articulated as an official strategy in 1999, changes to China's engagement with Africa had begun years earlier. During his December 1982 visit to 11 African countries, Premier Zhao Ziyang announced that his government would be shifting away from aid alone to a more mutually beneficial engagement. A critical realignment came in the mid-1990s, when the State Council mandated that aid should be combined with mutual cooperation and trade.

China as a development player and Going Out

Among the most important ways in which the government has facilitated Going Out were the mid-1990s reforms that created China's three policy banks, two of which – China Export-Import (Exim) Bank and China Development Bank (CDB) – went on to become major players in both the Going Out strategy and the reformed approach to development cooperation.

Key to the aid reforms was the introduction of China Exim's system of concessional loans, managed with oversight from MOFCOM and with preferential interest rates subsidized by MOFCOM's Department of Foreign Aid.



China is not a member of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), and its development assistance, especially in the context of Going Out, does not fit the OECD's definition of Official Development Assistance (ODA) nor its reporting requirements. For OECD member countries, ODA is defined as flows that are

> provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies, and each transaction of which is administered with the promotion of economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective, and is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (using a fixed 10 per cent rate of discount). (OECD, n.d.)

Build a road first: the centrality of infrastructure

According to an oft-cited Chinese saying, “to get rich build a road first; to get rich first, build a fast road.” Infrastructural development was an important part of China’s Four Modernizations at the start of Reform and Opening Up. Not surprisingly, a key characteristic of China’s development strategy has been an emphasis on physical infrastructure, particularly roads, railways, and dams.

Whereas Western countries’ development programs have moved from modernization to a series of other approaches including basic needs, structural adjustment, and later a focus on governance and social goals, Chinese development has remained much more constant in its focus on assistance for infrastructure and production. Within China, infrastructure spending has been regarded as a priority by the central government since the mid-1990s, as a necessity for both supporting rapid economic growth and reducing regional inequality.

Chinese migrants

Chinese labor migration is controversial within PRC borders as well as abroad. In both situations, migrant presence has as much of an effect on how the Chinese state is viewed as do actual, specific state initiatives (Mohan and Tan-Mullins 2009; Wang and Elliot 2014). Thousands of everyday interactions between individuals and small businesses and the communities in their new homes have significant cultural and economic impacts (Alden 2007; Mohan and Tan-Mullins 2009).

Popular discourses suggest that Chinese migrants are directly transferred by the state, but scholars have shown this not to be the case, whether across Africa, or in Latin America and South-East Asia. Rather, migrants typically move on their own initiative, independent of state direction, though opportunities for movement are certainly structured by state policies and strategies including Going West and Going Out (Huynh, Park, and Chen 2010). Whether abroad or in China's west, Chinese migrants often initially arrive as laborers on turnkey construction projects. Seeing market opportunities, they stay on, sending word home and bringing friends, relatives, and people from the same hometown in waves of chain migration.

The prime minister of Papua New Guinea said in a media interview:

Chinese are workaholics; they work from 6 o'clock in the morning, even at night … We [Melanesians] feel that after 10 o'clock when we are tired, we go and sit under the tree. Our work ethic has to be changed in this country; we have to work harder. (Smith 2013, 185–186).

Going West to Go Out, Going Out to Go West

- We have focused thus far on parallels between the Chinese state's discourses and practices of development in Going West and Going Out. However, along China's borders, there are also direct connections, where going out to develop more transnational investment and trade opportunities becomes both an extension of and a way to accomplish western development. In China's neighboring countries, it becomes much more apparent that the two are not just parallel, but also mutually interdependent processes linked to a spatial fix for Chinese capital as well as geopolitical considerations.
- President Xi Jinping proposed the "Silk Road Economic Belt" on a visit to Kazakhstan in 2013, and this was soon combined with the "21st Century Maritime Silk Road" into the framework of One Belt, One Road (一带一路) (yidai yilu), an action plan for which was issued with State Council authorization in March 2015. One Belt One Road has achieved the status of a major foreign policy priority under Xi Jinping, accompanied by the new Asian Infrastructure Development Bank and its supporting Silk Road Fund and the New Development Bank headquartered in Shanghai (see introduction to this issue). One Belt One Road, like Going West and Going Out before it, largely consolidates and elevates already existing ideas and practices (Diener 2015; Laruelle 2015; Summers 2016). It is simultaneously "China's 'Going Out' 2.0" and a new form of western development in its emphasis on theming, branding, and reconstruction of western Chinese cities, particularly those with Muslim populations (MacLeod 2014; Wang 2015). The vision document for One Belt One Road also refers to developing Chongqing Municipality "into an important pivot for developing and opening up the western region" (Summers 2016, 7).

Task 1
Going West and Going Out: discourses, migrants, and models in Chinese development.

In 1999 China announced the launching of the Open up the West campaign, sometimes called “Going West,” to help western China finally catch up to the much wealthier eastern, coastal areas after several decades of lagging behind. The same year, China also announced a “Going Out” strategy to encourage Chinese investment abroad. The 15 years since then have witnessed dramatic Chinese government investment in various development activities in western regions of China, as well as around the world. Though rarely considered together, we argue that there are significant parallels in development discourse, the centrality of physical infrastructure, the characteristics of Chinese labor migration and the nature of migrant-local relations in Going West and Going Out.

Task 1. Please, provide your thoughts on what is common in “Going West,” and “Going Out” strategies as a predecessor of "One Belt One Road" policy.

We have focused thus far on parallels between the Chinese state’s discourses and practices of development in Going West and Going Out. the strategy of Going Out, “Open up the West” (西部大开发) (xībù dà kāifā), sometimes translated as “Going West” or “Great Western Development,” was also first announced in 1999.

First suggested by Party Secretary Jiang Zemin in the early 1990s, China’s “Going Out” strategy (走出去战略) (Zǒu chūqù zhànlüè) to expand the geographical reach of Chinese capital beyond its borders was officially adopted in 1999.

So far, I got 25+ replies.

Jianing Wang

The western region has made remarkable progress in economic and social development since the implementation of the development strategy. However, compared with the eastern region, their development is still unbalanced, which restricts the realization of the goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects. The Belt and Road Initiative will create a new pattern of opening up with "one body and two wings". While focusing on opening up in the east, the western inland areas will be directly included in the forefront of opening up, and the level of opening up in the western region will be enhanced

Tianzi Mao

Under the national "One Belt One Road" policy, the western region will become the forefront of China's opening to the outside world. Goods will be transported directly from the west to Europe through railways and highways. By expanding opening-up and expanding market coverage, the characteristic advantages of the western region will be transformed into economic advantages, which is conducive to promoting the western development in the new era.

210710高玉龙

First, it will help promote coordinated development among regions and address the problem of unbalanced development between the eastern and western regions.
Second, it is conducive to consolidating the national ecological security barrier and promoting the sustainable development of the western region.
Third, it will help promote inter-linkages between land and sea, two-way economic exchanges between the east and the west, and raise the level of opening-up in the western region.
Fourth, it will help strengthen internal growth drivers and promote high-quality development in the western region.
Fifth, it is conducive to ensuring and improving people's livelihood, and realizing ethnic unity and border stability in the western region.

Xinke Jiao

Going west is a strategy that promotes the western development, balancing the west and east. It can reduce the development gap between two regions, decreasing the inequality. Going out strategy can help China build a good relationship with other countries and learn from them. These two strategies help China develop both home and abroad, which builds a foundation of the One Belt and one road strategy . In return, this project also offers many opportunities to the western region of China, tightening the border relationship.

210710ZhengyuFang

They are all conducive to promoting coordinated regional development and contribute to the balanced economic development of the country. They also contribute to improving people's livelihood and improving the quality of life of the people.

yiquanli

Geographic focus: Both strategies were focused on expanding China's economic and geopolitical influence beyond its borders. "Going West" aimed to develop the less-developed western regions of China, while "Going Out" focused on investing in overseas markets.

Emphasis on infrastructure: Both strategies recognized the importance of infrastructure development in promoting economic growth and enhancing connectivity. "Going West" involved building roads, railways, and other infrastructure to connect western China with the rest of the country, while "Going Out" focused on investing in infrastructure projects in other countries.

Lei Xue

The development of the western region is conducive to promoting coordinated regional development and solving the problem of unbalanced and insufficient development in the western

Bingying Wu

One common thread among these strategies is the emphasis on infrastructure development, which is seen as a key driver of economic growth and regional integration. Another common element is the focus on expanding China's economic influence and promoting its global competitiveness.

The "going west" and "going out" strategies paved the way for the "One Belt One Road" initiative, which represents a more comprehensive and ambitious approach to China's economic development and global engagement.

210711Yuanquan Fan

The strategy of going out and the strategy of western development are both related to the overall development of China's economy and the whole modernization drive. National policies have played a very critical role in promoting China's outward development and its unbalanced development. Both strategies recognize the important role of infrastructure and investment construction in promoting economic growth and enhancing connectivity, laying a good foundation for subsequent Belt and Road policies

2107574047张安哲

Both of these strategies have built modern transportation and logistics hubs, promoting infrastructure connectivity. It has strengthened the formation of a new pattern of industrial complementarity and interaction along the line, and promoted the optimization and upgrading of industrial structure. We have strengthened cooperation in areas such as cultural exchanges, academic exchanges, talent exchange and cooperation, media cooperation, and medical and health care, further enhancing friendship and mutual understanding with the people of the regions along the line, and laying a solid cultural and social foundation for deepening bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

Chenyang Wu

They both attach great importance to the aspect of infrastructure by building roads in the Western China and abroad like in the Africa. They are mutually beneficial and interdependent, not just parallel because by opening up the West, we can attract FDI which can further boost the development of the West. Meanwhile, the going out strategy can acquire prior knowledge of the internationaliztion. The BRI is based on the going out strategy and can also cumulate knowledge and do some improvements from the previous ones.

210710李梓萱

The strategy of western development and "going out" is to adhere to reform and opening up and promote economic restructuring. Both of them mainly increase investment, develop transportation routes through infrastructure construction, seek low cost, broader market, more adequate factor resources and advanced technology, introduce foreign investment to expand the market and promote China's economic development.

Jing Li

Both the Belt and Road Initiative and Going West are development strategies proposed by China, both of which promote economic development. In the Belt and Road Initiative, both China and foreign countries realize resource sharing and resource utilization maximization through this strategy, and promote international cooperation. In the Going West , the purpose is to achieve common prosperity and strengthen national unity. This is the same way that the Belt and Road policy enhances friendly exchanges between countries.

QiongWen Liang

First of all, the government has formulated and introduced specific policies on finance, taxation, finance, foreign trade, talent attraction, science, technology and education to expand the scale of regional public investment in both the western development strategy and the "Go global" strategy.

Secondly, in terms of regional transfer, both strategies are advanced regions to drive backward regions, and advanced enterprises to drive backward enterprises.

Finally, the eastern and western regions use different means and methods to export regional superior products, open cooperation modes and introduce investment.

210710Wenjing Ma

Western development and Going-out strategy have jointly expanded the market for China, and western development has expanded the production and sales areas for China. While the going-out strategy has expanded China's economic influence, it has also expanded China's external market. One is to expand domestic demand and the other is to expand external demand. By expanding demand and investing abroad, China's economy has grown and Chinese capital has become active in world markets.

210710吴秋璇

Both the Western Development and the strategy of going global are implemented to comply with the reform and opening up and economic globalization. The western development and the "going global" strategy have laid the foundation for the implementation of the "the Belt and Road" policy. The Western Development has provided a solid financial, talent, and technological foundation for going out to the west. Both the Western Development and the strategy of going global have promoted the development of China's export-oriented economy and modernization drive.

Kehan Wu

The "Going Out" strategy promotes new development by opening up to the west.

In terms of geo-economic cooperation, Xinjiang, located in the west of China, is a key region facing Central, Western and South Asia. It borders eight neighboring countries and has 18 ministerial-level first-class ports. Its geographical location opening to the west is very advantageous, which is not only an important fulcrum for the economic growth of the western region, but also a strategic barrier for the development of China's frontier.

210710JiyunDeng

The large-scale development of the western region and going out will gradually narrow the development gap between regions, realize coordinated economic and social development of the whole country, and ultimately achieve common prosperity for all the people. It is of great and far-reaching significance for promoting coordinated development and ultimately common prosperity of the eastern and western regions, maintaining ethnic unity, social stability and national security, and expanding the strategic space for maneuver of national development.

210709Shuo Fan

"The Western Development and the strategy of going global are both means of China's development in recent years, and they are also economic strategies.". The Western Development aims to advance towards the goal of common prosperity through economic development in the western region. The "going out" strategy can also achieve mutual benefit between China and the West.

Fangyang Chi

Their purpose is to promote the development of the country. What they have in common is that they have broken the restrictions between regions to better achieve win-win cooperation. As a result, they have achieved better communication and development between regions.

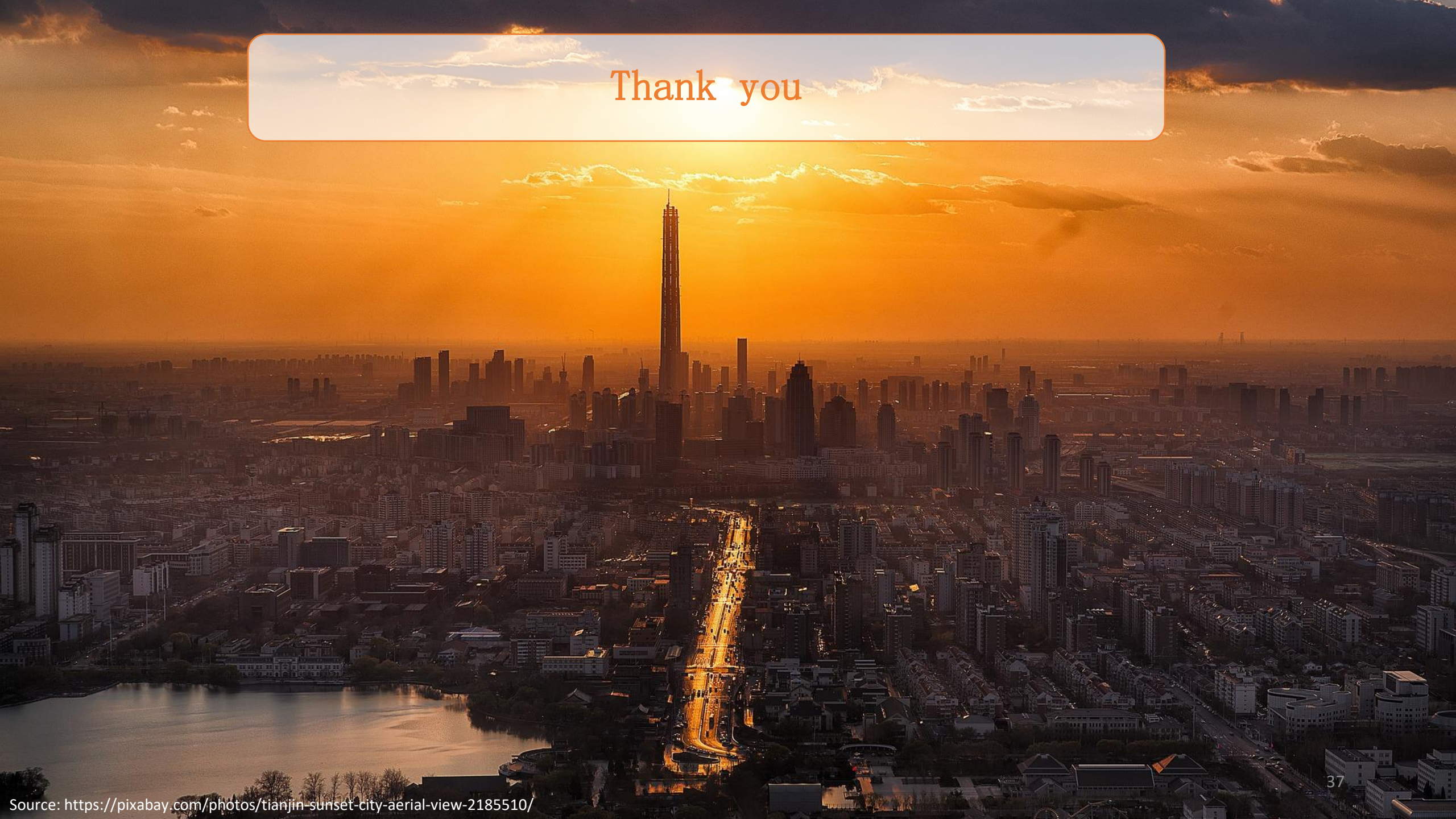
Enyu Si

China's opening wider to the West, integrating the two major strategies of the "Great Development of the West" and the "Belt and Road", is an important strategy for China to solve domestic problems and strengthen foreign cooperation. The important significance of opening up to the outside world is that opening up to the outside world has created a peaceful and stable environment and new opportunities for China 's economic development.

Zhenlin Zhang

If China wants to enter the ranks of developed countries, it must develop both the east and the west together. Judging from the current economic situation in China, the economic level of our country is gradually decreasing from east to west. The strategy of developing the west helps to improve the economy of the western region. The western region will become a trading port between China and Europe and Central Asia. Let our country's overall economic strength become stronger.

Thank you



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