

audiences. This alteration has a pragmatic function and is intended to bring about the desired emphasis.

4. Conclusion

Word orders in English and Chinese coordinate constructions do not correspond closely to each other. In addition to semantic explanation, phonological constraints and pragmatic reasons also account for these differences. Phonological factors in English include vowel height or vowel backness and the number of syllables, while Chinese coordinate construction is governed by 'four tones and eight pitches'. Moreover, variations can be made for pragmatic purposes.

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New Thinking on Global Economic Governance with an Open View: Upgrade and Innovation

Experience from Chongqing

Hu FU

Party School of Chongqing Municipal Committee

Abstract: Increasingly close ties between China and the world economy is producing a "spillover effect": The influence of Chinese road and China's leading role is worthy of reference for global economic governance. Chongqing particular is an exemplary case. As an inland and developing city, its industrial development experience not only has more universality and replicability, but also marks a new contribution to the development of traditional economic theory and global economic governance practices. Chongqing experience features transformation and upgrade by "reconstructing the structure of industries" to create comparative advantages, innovation-driven practices featuring growing endogenous capacity by "focusing on emerging industries" and open approach to fit into global value chains by "facilitating channels for outbound channels", etc. The above practices can be used for reference for global economic governance and the development of economics theory: First, it changes "the transfer of production capacity" to "industrial chain remodeling"; secondly it replaces "spontaneous innovation" with "autonomous innovation"; and thirdly, it gives up "closed internal circulation" for "open and collaborative model".

Keywords: Global economic governance; Comparative advantage; Endogenous endowment; Industry transition

1. Introduction

Since the beginning of this new century, China has completed the transition from "passive-reactive" to "active cooperative" in global economic governance, and further upgraded itself into a major player in global economic governance (Barro, 1999). In the context of globalization, China is both a "benefited interest", and a "beneficial party" of the global economic governance. In this process,

China has developed a rapid economic development path with its own characteristics. By the end of 2015, China's GDP accounted for 15.01% of that of the world (US accounted for 24.53%); In PPP terms, China's GDP accounted for 17.08% of the world, more than the United States (15.81%), becoming the first in the world. China's total trade accounted for 11.9% of the world total (3.6% in 2000), making it the biggest trading partner of 128 countries in the world, far more than that of US (76). At

the same time, developed economies of the world are hovering at an economic growth rate lower than 3%, and faced with issues like resource-based economies' lack of impetus for growth, and unsustainability of extensive industrial structure (McDonough, 2015). From isolation to "spillover", China's nearly 40 years of reform and opening up brings completeness the world economy[1]. With increasingly close ties with the world economy, the subsequent "spillover effect" will keep growing, which is particularly reflected by the growing influence and guiding significance of Chinese, providing references and enlightenment for global economic governance system.

2. Upgrade: Reshaping the Industrial Division of Labor, Create Comparative Advantage

As a developing economy, directly under the central government at the beginning of the Chongqing city is also facing a single industrial structure, lack of cooperative network, especially the economic structure dominated by heavy industry is facing slowing development, weak external demand, market hinterland limited etc.

How to enhance the industrial level, how to achieve the transformation of backward industries in the foreign economic structure to the emerging industries, Chongqing is a real problem. The traditional development economics theory emphasizes transfer of production capacity(FDI), but for Chongqing the industrial chain is short and weak[2].

Chongqing try and explore the construction of endogenous industrial clusters based on the transformation and upgrading of new ideas. That is a simple division of labor is no longer dependent on foreign industrial chain, but through the agglomeration industrial chain link, the main body, all kinds of elements, effectively solved the matching cost, logistics cost, transaction cost three constraints, the idea by emphasizing the "endogenous growth"[3], and the traditional economic paradigm emphasizes the "circular causation" there are remarkable differences, is reflected through the reconstruction of the industrial chain, formed on the basis of industry and the integrity of the endogenous division of labor, and the catalytic effect of modern service industry and high added value to achieve final establishment of industry level[4], this research made an elaboration on the development of industry cluster in Chongqing .

Chongqing reshape the industrial division of labor as a guide to the transformation and upgrading, conducive to the formation of circular drive, but also to create a comparative advantage in the world. The effectiveness of the transformation of automobile, electronic two industrial clusters in Chongqing as an example, the 2015 car production capacity of 3 million 60 thousand vehicles (Taiwan), Chinese ranked first, occupy 11% of the global

share of 60 million; sales of notebook computer, accounting for 1/3. Since 2012, Chongqing's electronic industry output value increased by 11 times, car production increased 4 times, reflecting the reshaping of the industry division of labor, the value of the potential release. The above practice vividly illustrates the effect of industrial transformation and upgrading, and is also a practical contribution to the development of economic theory.

3. Innovation: Focus on Emerging Industries, Create and Develop Advantages

Since 2013, Chongqing city will be innovation and development in a prominent position, promote the overall development of all aspects of innovation mainly to technological innovation, introduced the "on the development of the public record space promote public entrepreneurship peoples innovation implementation opinions" "deepen the reform of institutional mechanisms to accelerate the implementation of innovation driven development strategy and action plan (2015 - 2020)" Chongqing "further implementation of innovation driven development strategy work program" and a series of documents, to promote the innovation of policies and measures to further improve the ecological innovation constantly optimization, effectively stimulate the innovation and creativity of the whole society, continuing to enhance innovation capability, the emergence of innovative enterprises a lot of new technologies, new products, new formats and greater influence.

The development of strategic emerging industries in Chongqing, for example, aims to promote the development of industrial economy, the potential risks to resolve the economic cycle. Depending on the ports and workplaces with port functions, Chongqing has 16 designated ports and expanding functions, including, eight kinds of special commodities imported specified ports, respectively is: automotive, ice fresh aquatic products, fruit, meat, beef cattle in Australia, edible aquatic animals, timber, food; five special features of Jiangbei airport: port visa endorsement, five-year Taiwan compatriots certificate renewal, 72 hours transit visa-free, bonded fuel, inbound and outbound duty-free shop; Three port business pilots: cross-border trade e-commerce pilot, cross-border trade e-commerce service comprehensive pilot test area, trade diversification test area. Chongqing city of China annual import volume of the top 50 commodities, from the technical prospect, industrial base, talent reserve, innovation difficulty dimensions are analyzed and compared, and ultimately determine the focus on the development of the ten strategic emerging industries.

The innovation of the development path of Chongqing focus on emerging industries, is "spontaneous innovation" as the "independent innovation", the practice re-

flects the government leading value, including elements of talent introduction, funds (venture capital) security, land supply and other facilities. The innovation and development of ideas of development economics emphasizes enterprise spontaneous, entrepreneur and self sublation, which is based on the government to consolidate all types of innovative elements, build a platform for innovation on the implementation of the main types of innovation in place, homing, breakthrough and innovation activities of the "cold start" bottleneck, hair, inland areas of innovation and development after the implementation.

4. Open and Collaborative Model: Nurturing External Access

As the inland economy, the development and opening of Chongqing facing regional restrictions, including along the river channel is difficult to completely open, unable to play the advantages of the Yangtze golden waterway, highway, railway hub limited network density limited. The development of economics in the location factors as the innate endowment[5], emphasize the cultivation of economic elements in the coastal and border areas and have the ability to access the area. The lack of theoretical response to the economic development of the inland areas, can only rely on the transition of the industry echelon transfer etc.. Chongqing facing the above constraints, from the opening height, breadth, depth, and other aspects of the initiative to cultivate a foreign channel, to achieve a breakthrough in the global value chain and beyond.

First, in the opening height, build the smart Chongqing port, promote the formation of a rail, water and air ports open and complete system of multimodal transport logistics market system, promote efficient and convenient. To promote the "Chongqing New Europe trains [Chongqing New Europe railway refers to the use of southern Eurasia bridge the international railway corridor, starting from Chongqing, via Xi'an, Lanzhou, Urumqi, West North Railway, arrived at the border port Alashankou to Kazakhstan, Russia, Belarus, Poland and Duisburg, to Germany. A total length of 11179 km by six countries along the railway, the Customs Department jointly established the railway transportation corridor, central trains occupy the dominant position. "Normal operation, promote the Linjiang industry, airport industry, channel economy and tourism economy, effectively enhance the level of Chongqing open.

Second, in the opening of the "breadth", will be the metropolitan area as the core of the pattern of opening to expand to city development area, further consolidate and expand the support industry of Chongqing processing trade of inland open construction, better co-ordination around the industry planning, development layout, logistics support, policy coordination, support the county to

carry out a wide range of processing trade, better use of two resources and two markets into.

At last ,to the outside world, support processing trade from simple processing to research and development and trade, from low value-added industries to high value-added industrial transformation and upgrading.

5. Enlightenment and Reference for Global Economic Governance with the Development of Chongqing

Chongqing's development experience has fully reflected the value of the transformation from factor driven to innovation driven, from traditional industry to industrial cluster development, from closed economy to open structure. For inland type, the post - style economy, less developed areas have sufficient reference value, but also for the traditional development of economic theory of the new contribution.

First, in the current global factor division mode, after the hair area to complete the value chain from the passive participants to the active builder role change. The globalization has entered a new stage of two-way open, local use of local advanced factor of production, service on its own R & D capability, and promote the upgrading of technological progress and industrial structure, the less developed economies need to break the direction. The process of Chongqing "reshaping the value chain", is "going out" to make full use of capital, technology, products, brands and other ties, build industry cluster, the value chain extends to the international market, so as to gradually layout of global value chain.

Second, in the context of international knowledge flows, inland regions to complete the transformation from the "imitation follow" to "independent innovation". Through the government forces to gather the global high-end production factors, to achieve the strategic stage of the conversion, industrial high degree of economic restructuring and development goals. From relying on the "demographic dividend" to the development of "talent bonus", speed up and increase the implementation of talent internationalization strategy. Chongqing "innovation and development", is the process of key areas, frontier leading industry led by the government and the introduction of various elements of the cluster through building the platform of innovation and innovation of natural elements, conducive to the formation of "disruptive innovation" and "disruptive innovation" (Schumpeter, 1942) of the external environment.

Third ,in the reality of global capital flows increased, the need to build a new system of open economy, to provide institutional support for the transformation and upgrading. Institutional innovation is the long-term guarantee for the development of the open economy, and is also the common feature of the evolution of the international econom-