Information Sessions and Training in Regional Policy
Regional Policy Dialogue with China

A pilot project of the European Commission in the framework of their European Parliament pilot project to enhance regional and local co-operation by promoting EU regional policy on a global scale

Training №1
Regional Policy Legislation

14 – 17 April 2012

An event prepared for delegates from the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) People’s Republic of China

Technical Report
(02 May 2012)

Implemented by:

Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

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1. Presentation and Objectives of the Programme

The EU-China Regional Policy Dialogue was established 2006 between the Directorate General for Regional Policy of the European Commission (DG REGIO) and the Chinese National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) to exchange information and best practices on setting up and implementing cohesion policy. Within this dialogue, a training programme for 2012 is currently under implementation by the German International Cooperation (GIZ). The first training took place in China from 14 to 17 April 2012 and focused on regional policy legislation, including issues of multilevel governance. Training was conceived as a preparatory event for a two-week study visit to Europe (July 2012).

Regional Policy Legislation in the EU

Cohesion policy of the European Union aims to promote the harmonious, balanced and sustainable development of its regions. For the current financial framework (2007-2013), there are several funds aiming to strengthen economic and social cohesion (EFRD, ESF, etc) with a total amount of €347 billion. They are implemented through 436 operational programmes (OPs) covering all EU regions and Member States1. The Funds provide assistance which complements national action, including action at regional and local levels. The Commission and the Member States ensure that assistance from the Funds is consistent with the activities, policies and priorities of the EU and complementary to other European financial instruments. The objectives of the Funds are pursued according to multi-annual programming and close cooperation between the Commission and each Member State. As the Commission states, Regional Policy funds are the investment arm of the EU – the most significant resource at EU level to boost failing economies and keep successful ones competitive. There is evidence to show that Cohesion policy works, and has a positive impact on growth and jobs: in the period 2000-2006, 1.4 million jobs were created through cohesion policy.

Today, regional policy stands at the cross-roads: The European Commission adopted in October 2011 a draft legislative package which will frame cohesion policy for 2014-2020. The new proposals are designed to reinforce the strategic dimension of the policy and to ensure that EU investment is targeted on Europe's long-term goals for growth and jobs ("Europe 2020"). Through Partnership Contracts agreed with the Commission, Member States will commit to focussing on fewer investment priorities in line with these objectives. The package also harmonises the rules related to different funds, including rural development and maritime and fisheries, to increase the coherence of EU action.

Regional Policy Legislation in China

China’s economic reforms since the 1980s have resulted in enormous successes and the drastic reduction of absolute poverty. Nevertheless, they have also increasingly led to an uneven distribution of welfare and evermore critical environmental problems. Cities are affected by enormous economic and social contrasts due to rapid economic development and a high influx of people from rural areas. Cities - particularly in the east and south of the country - continue to grow while rural areas in the west and north are increasingly being left aside. As Chinese experts note2, this clear imbalance exists not only between provinces but also between areas within provinces.

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1 OPs are managed and controlled by the member states in accordance with the EU provisions and in close cooperation with the European Commission.
2 This description has been compiled of the EU-China Cooperative Research on Regional Policy. See "Report of the Chinese Expert Group", p12 and 133ff.
Regional policies therefore play a significant role in reducing the regional development disparities and promoting a coordinated regional development. China’s regional policy aims to contain the regional disparities within a reasonable range, to realise the equalisation of basic public services, to fully exert the comparative advantages of regions, to promote regional comprehensive competitiveness effectively, and to establish harmony between the economic society and the resource environment.

China’s regional governance has evolved over the last years, with the central government delegating power to the local governments, increasing the autonomy of enterprises and encouraging an orderly development of social organisations. Also interregional and inter-city cooperation, effective regulation of regional markets, and a stronger role of social organisations in regional governance has been promoted. China aims at integrating the ‘top-down’ and ‘bottom-up’ mechanisms of regional governance in order to promote coordinated regional development. However, decentralisation reform has brought some challenges like regional competition and overdevelopment of some areas.

Programme overview

The programme was designed for 30 delegates of NDRC that were supported by the project coordinator member and one local interpreter. The training session in China consisted of four days, including lectures, field visits and an interactive workshop. Four European regional policy experts were proposed to deliver lectures (maximum 30 min plus consecutive interpretation) and to coordinate working groups based on their practical experiences on regional development.

The training commenced with two days of lectures and interactive workshop about different aspects of regional policy legislation. These sessions were meant to deliver the basic knowledge on EU regional multi-level governance structure. In order to achieve a true exchange of knowledge on regional policy, NDRC delegates were asked to deliver an overview of China’s regional development policy, including the classification of regions and the main financial instruments. These presentations leaded to a true interactive debate between Chinese and European experts.

These two days of lecturing and workshops sessions were followed by a one day excursion to the Binhai New Area as an example of multi-level governance, reform and innovation in regional policies. The case study reflected Chinese best practices on regional policy law and multi-level governance and was designed in a way to provide real value for the Chinese delegates.

Back in Beijing, Chinese delegates were divided in small working groups dealing with specific issues of multi-level governance and legislation on regional policy. Coordinated by one European expert, each working group debated about challenges and presented the results of their discussion to the plenum. European lecturers and Chinese participants were requested to disseminate their insights to a wider community of experts in both regions in order to achieve a multiplier effect. They also elaborated key issues for the agenda of the first study visit to Europe in July 2012.

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3 This case was presented at the VI. EU-China High-Level Seminar on Regional Policy held in Brussels in October 2011. See presentation by Mr. Sun Hujun, Deputy Director of Cooperation and Exchange Office, Tianjin Municipal Government.
2. Detailed programme

Day 1 – Saturday 14 April 2012
Hotel Guoyi (No.1 Wenxing East Street, Xicheng District, Beijing)
No. 4 Meeting room, 3rd Floor, Yingbin Building (迎宾宾馆四楼第四会议室)

Part I - Introduction

Chair: Mr Zou Yong, Deputy Director General, Department of Regional Economy, NDRC

09:00 Welcoming words and key note by the National Development and Reform Commission
Mr Zou Yong, Deputy Director General, Department of Regional Economy NDRC

09:30 Introduction to EU Regional Policy Legislation
Lecturer: Mr Pablo Gándara, Project Coordinator for GIZ

10:00 Key note by the European Union’s delegation
Mr Laurent Javaudin, Delegation of the European Union to China

10:30 German cooperation with NDRC
Dr Jürgen Steiger, Programme Director, GIZ Office in Beijing

11:00 Discussion

11:15 Coffee Break

Part II - Lectures

Chair: Mr Pablo Gándara, Project Coordinator for GIZ

11:30 Regional Policy Law 1 - Regional development: the results of 11th Five-year plan and the goals of the 12th Five-year-plan
Mr Zhang Jianmin, Deputy Director, Department of Regional Economy, NDRC

12:30 Discussion

12:45 Lunch (Yiyue Hall, 1st Floor, Guibin Building - 迎楼一层迎宾）

14:00 Regional Policy Law 2 – The future of European regional policy and implementation insights from selected case studies
Pablo Gándara, on behalf of European Policy Research Centre, Glasgow (UK)

15:00 Discussion

15:30 Coffee Break

16:00 Regional Policy Law 3 – Bargaining about the future: Experiences from Poland during its Presidency of the European Union Council in 2011
Mr Daniel Balinski, Head of Unit, Department of Structural Policy, Polish Ministry of Regional Development (PL)

17:00 Discussion
Day 2 – Sunday 15 April 2012
Hotel Guoyi (No.1 Wenxing East Street, Xicheng District, Beijing)
Meeting room: Binhai ballroom C, 15F

Chair: Mr Pablo Gándara, Project Coordinator for GIZ

09:00 Regional Policy Law 4 - National regional policy: the case of Poland
Mr Maciej Kołczynski, Senior Expert, Polish Ministry of Regional Development (PL)

10:00 Discussion

10:30 Coffee Break

11:00 Regional Policy Law 5 – EU and regional development policy and coordination mechanisms in the Netherlands
Mr Jean Severijns, Maastricht, Netherlands. Member of the European Mirror Group S3 on behalf of EURADA (European Association of Regional Development Agencies).

12:00 Discussion

12:30 Lunch (Yiyue Hall, 1st Floor, Guibin Building (迎楼 楼 贵宾 宾贵 贵))

15:00 Transfer to Beijing South Railway Station
15:55 Train C2277 to Tianjin (130 km)
16:52 Arrival in Tianjin
18:00 Dinner at the invitation of Tianjin Development and Reform Commission

Day 3 – Monday 16 April 2012
Binhai New Area

Part III – Field Visit

Venue: Hotel Crowne Plaza Binhai District

08:45 The Development Strategy of the Tianjin Economic Technological Development Area (TEDA) and regional cooperation with the Binhai District
Lecturer: Mr Yang Jinxing, Vice-President of TEDA

10:15 Break

10:30 Multi-Level Governance between the provinces along the Bohai Sea area (Liaoning, Tianjin, Hebei, Shandong)
Lecturer: Mr Sun Hujun, Vice-President of the Economic Cooperation Office of Tianjin City

12:00 Lunch (1st Avenue Coffee Shop, 11F)

13:15 Field visit to the Dongjiang Free-trade port and to the China-Singapore Eco-city

17:23 Train C2278 back to Beijing
Day 4 – Tuesday 17 April 2012
Hotel Guoyi (No.1 Wenxing East Street, Xicheng District, Beijing)
No. 5 Meeting room, 3rd Floor, Yingbin Building (迎迎迎迎迎迎

Part IV - Workshop

Chair: Mr Pablo Gándara, Project Coordinator for GIZ

09:00 Parallel Working Groups

This seminar’s workshop compared similarities and differences between regional policy legislation and multi-level governance in Europe and China. Participants were able to exchange experiences with the seminar issues as well as their needs and expectations for future training courses. Therefore, participants were divided in 4 groups to work on specific questions of regional policy legislation. Each working group was chaired by one European lecturer.

10:30 Plenary Session

Participants were requested to present the results of their discussions within the working groups.

12:00 Evaluation, Certificates

12:30 Lunch

14:00 End of Seminar
3. Summary of the training sessions

Sessions in Beijing

The programme started with one intervention by Mr Zou Yong, Deputy Director General, Department of Regional Economy NDRC. Mr Zou revised the achievements of the EU China regional policy dialogue since 2006 and the training programme for 2012. He underlined the importance of EU regional policy experience for the implementation of the 12th Five Year Plan. By 2020 China aims to reach a developed status grounded on a balanced territorial development. He expressed his expectations on the delegates participating at the current training activities, especially regarding the European regional policy legislation experiences. Chinese government officials were able to introduce themselves and to explain their expectations for the information session.

Mr. Pablo Gándara, Project Coordinator for GIZ, introduced the key figures of European integration and briefly explained the regional diversities across the continent. He also described the institutional policy making of European legislation as well as the key instruments of European regional policy (ERDF, ESF, etc). Moreover, Mr Gándara also reflected on the legislative proposal for the next financial framework (2014-2020). His presentation also included the wider scope of regional policy since the Lisbon Treaty (“territorial cohesion”) and the economic development strategy Europe 2020.

Mr Laurent Javaudin, Delegation of the European Union to China, compared the 12th Five Year Plan and Europe’s 2020 Strategy and emphasised the convergence of both blueprints. He also introduced the China-EU Partnership on Sustainable Urbanisation and specified the priority areas of actions, including urban infrastructure, energy supply and smart mobility. He also mentioned possible projects to be funded by the EU Delegation, including areas like cooperation on social protection, satellite cities, capacity building for mayors when developing sustainable development strategies and twinning between provinces and cities selected by the 12th Five Year Plan.

Mr Jürgen Steiger from GIZ introduced the work of GIZ in China, focusing on the Economic and Structural Reform Programme (ESRP) that was introduced 1987 and will end 2014. The programme included cooperation with the NDRC Department of Northeastern Region Revitalization, the Development Research Centre of Shanxi Province as well as several resource-based and resource-depleted cities to set mono-industrial regions like former mining areas on the path of sustainable development. Moreover, ESRP also included cooperation with the China Association of Mayors (CAM) in order to contribute to the policy dialogue between German and Chinese mayors; as well as to provide training for municipal decision-makers in all fields related to sustainable urban development. ESRP has also conducted baseline studies on China’s regional development strategies and reports on China’s existing regional development policies and regional competitiveness like the joint analysis of Chongqing Municipality’s Development Strategy with the Territorial Development Policy Committee of the OECD. With regard to regional monitoring, there are projects with the NDRC Department of Western Region Development in the field of east-west transfer and sustainable western region development, as well as with the State Information Centre (SIC) in the field of regional monitoring and evaluation. On the low carbon economy area, cooperation includes the Shenzhen Institute of Standards and Technology (SIST) and the Development and Reform Commission Hunan. Training
measures have been accomplished with the China Training Centre for Senior Personnel Management Officials (CTC), Chinese Academy of Governance (CAG) and the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) in the project “Leadership Training on Environmental and Climate Issues”.

Mr Zhang Jianming, Deputy Director at the Department of Regional Economy of NDRC, presented the results of the results of 11th Five Year Plan and the goals and actions of the 12th plan. Mr Zhang focused on the lack of regional cooperation mechanisms in China that leads to an unbalanced development. Several barriers hamper the freedom of movement of the four factors of production in China, especially regarding persons and services (establishment). The European Union Law provides a proven reference framework for China. Mr Zhang also mentioned the macro-regional developed strategies aiming at achieving a polycentric development and presented the key horizontal cooperation mechanisms among provinces.

Mr Daniel Balinski, Head of Unit Structural Policy Coordination at the Polish Ministry of Regional Development explained the experiences from Poland during its Presidency of the European Union Council in 2011. After a focus on the debate on territorial cohesion, he mentioned the three objectives of the Polish Presidency, including an efficient management of the negotiations of the regulations for Cohesion Policy after 2013, strengthening the attributes of Cohesion Policy (integrated approach to development and results-based orientation) and raising the political profile of Cohesion Policy. He explained the main outcomes of formal and informal debate among EU member states and with the European institutions. Discussion with Chinese experts focused on the role of private investments in co-financing EU projects, the decision making process for formal legislation on EU regional policy, the coordination of strategies at supranational and regional level as well as on the impact of cohesion policy in the single market of the European Union.

On the next day, Mr. Maciej Kolczyński, from the Structural Policy Co-ordination Department, delivered a comprehensive presentation about the National Strategy of Regional Development (NSRD) 2010-2020. The lecture introduced the most important regional policy challenges and the key instruments to tackle them. NSRD covers regions, cities and rural areas and has implemented innovative horizontal and multi-level coordination mechanisms.

Chinese delegates were highly interested in the administrative reforms undertaken in Poland and in the governance system of regional policy.

Mr Jean Severijns, Head of Internationalisation at the Provincial Government of Limburg (NL), introduced the Dutch regional policy framework and the implementation mechanisms of Europe’s 2020 Strategy. He focussed on innovation and smart specialisation in the functional region of Belgium, Netherlands and Germany. Limburg is a border region with a dynamic industrial and economic growth based on its many SMEs (over 90%), including automotive, logistics, agro-food, high tech and chemical industries. Its location at the centre of Europe ("European Pentagon") provides access to a large population share with a very high purchasing power. Mr Severijns explained the industrial tradition of the region, whose coal mines were gradually closed between 1962 and 1973. This posted a major unemployment challenge for the region, making innovation a key element to confront it. Mr. Severijns explained the decision making process in regional development in the Netherlands and the importance of cooperation with the private sector. Mr Severijns also explained the new Dutch
innovation policy, which has shifted the financial approach concentrating on loans rather than on subsidies. The Netherlands have focused research and innovation to nine top sectors, implementing the concept of smart specialisation as a multi-annual approach aimed at developing a well-performing national or regional research and innovation system. Mr Severijns stated that smart specialisation is also about defining a policy mix with a focus on a limited number of priorities targeted at stimulating smart growth. Against this backdrop, he explained the TTR-ELAT Initiative, a cooperative approach between cross-border regions in order to become the leading Top Technology Region in Europe. He also explained the European Clusters Alliance (supported by the EU Commission) and innovation network Prolnno. Mr Severijns also mentioned the positive externalities of cooperation between competing border regions in Europe and the need of clear priorities for implementing regional development projects. Cooperation is based on a triple-helix approach for cooperation between politics, research and business. Discussion focused on the selection of sectors for the smart specialisation strategy, the cooperation between regional stakeholders and cross-border cooperation mechanisms.

Field Visit to Tianjin

Binhai New Area lies along the southeast coast of Tianjin, a central city in Bohai economic circle. It covers three urban areas (Tanggu, Hangu and Dagang) and nine economic functional zones, such as development zones, free trade zone, high-tech zone, and Dongjiang Free Trade Port Zone of Tianjin port. Besides, it includes 27 towns. It is the intersection between the developed city chain in the eastern coast of China, that is, Beijing, Tianjin and those in Hebei province, and Bohai city band. In October 2005, the development and opening up of Binhai New Area was taken into the overall national development strategy. The Binhai New Area is being be developed into a gateway for northern China and as a base of modern manufacturing and R&D transformation. Exploration and innovation will give access to strong development vitality and advantages in institutional mechanisms so as to promote its regional comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable development.

The idea of the field visit was to meet local representatives who delivered presentations about the cooperation mechanisms among different authorities from involved cities and provinces. The Binhai New Area was presented as an example of multi-level governance mechanisms in China and compared with similar initiatives in Europe.

Mr Sun Hujun, Vice-President of the Economic Cooperation Office of Tianjin City, delivered a presentation on the multi-level governance mechanisms between the provinces along the Bohai Sea area. Mr Sun stated that the national 11th and 12th Five-Year Plans specify to promote regional economic integration in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, as well as cooperation among the urban agglomerations in the eastern region of the Bohai Sea. In 2010, the Bohai Rim regional GDP of 12.07 trillion yuan accounted for 30.3% of national GDP and achieved an average annual growth of 16%. In the overall pattern of China's regional economic development, the Bohai Sea region has become China's third largest after the Pearl River Delta and Yangtze River Delta region.

With regard to regional governance, Mr Sun introduced the functional area strategies elaborated to improve regional coordination among cities and provinces, as well as urban-rural linkages. In 1986, 14 coastal cities and regions established China's first regional economic cooperation organisation, the Bohai Rim Governors' Council. Tianjin City is the permanent executive coordinator. The body includes
representatives of 41 cities like Tianjin, Dalian, Qingdao, Shenyang, Shijiazhuang, Jinan, Taiyuan and Hohhot, covering the broadest area of China. Mr Sun gave several examples of regional cooperation including contracts between the Port of Tianjin and many cities as well as the joint establishment of industrial parks. Mr Sun finally underlined the increasing role of sustainable urbanisation strategies as by the end of 2011 China reached a total urban population of 691 million or 51.3% of the total population, rising from 26% in 1990. Discussions focused on mechanisms to avoid negative competition among cities and provinces, the working method of Bohai Rim Governors’ Council, the elaboration of master plans for urban development, evaluation mechanisms and the role of FDI in regional development.

The second presentation dealt with the Tianjin Municipal Area and the development strategy of Binhai New Area, which accounts 1/5 of Tianjin’s total population (10 Mio). The area is divided in three administrative districts and 12 functional areas, and is responsible for 50% of Tianjin’s GDP. A representative of Mr Yang Jinxing, Vice-President of Tianjin Economic Technological Development Area (TEDA), explained some key principles for development, including a focus on big projects, the creation of infrastructure prior to the attraction of investors and the international cooperation. He introduced examples of regional development including the Sino-Singapore Eco-City. Discussions centred on the functional areas, the limits of growth in the context of shrinking population and sustainable real state development strategies.

Chinese and European experts then visited the Tianjin Dongjiang Free-trade port and to the China-Singapore Eco-City Port.

**Closing session in Beijing**

The seminar ended with a half-day workshop in Beijing. Participants were divided in four working groups of 7-8 delegates and were requested to reflect on main challenges for Chinese regional policy legislation, core lessons learnt from the European experts and expectations for the study visit to Europe.

Discussions in the working groups focused on issues of regional policy legislation and for cross-provincial cooperation. Many experts underlined the importance of long term regional funding instruments based on a transparent and accountable legal framework for regional policy. They also discussed about the multi-level governance mechanisms in China and cooperation between the provincial and the municipal authorities. Delegates also identified similarities of strategies and implementation mechanisms in China and Europe, including the functional area approach recently dispatched by the NDRC. Also the challenge in distributing tasks and resources to the local government levels was identified as one common area of cooperation. Some participants also attached great importance to the NUTS 2 based operational programmes as they would allow a strong differentiation of regional development projects. They also discussed about the challenge to harmonise regional policy legislation among the Chinese provinces.

Delegates also debated about the difficulties of overlapping regional development plans and the challenges to establish clear competences. Participants were also very much interested in the regional policy making and in the bottom-up approach of the EU. They also emphasised the need to involve civil society in the regional development planning. The European regional policy was quoted as a source of inspiration for a more balanced development based on strong institutions and the rule of
regional policy law. Delegates also stressed the role of environmental protection issues in regional development, including river basin management and low carbon emissions. Delegates also acknowledged the high level of the lectures and speeches and expressed their expectations with regard to the study visit to Europe in July 2012.

The session finished with a key note by Mr Zhou Yiren, Director of the Regional Economy at NDRC, who explained the main results of the last trainings in Europe and underlined the importance of training activities in China. Mr Zhou mentioned some key achievements of the 11th Five Year Plan and some challenges for the current 12th plan. Disparities prevail in many areas including the provision of public services. He focused on the experiences that the European Union can provide with regard to a sound institutional setting for regional policy governing regional policy law. Even though the 11th Five Year Plan stated this as one of its key priority areas, progress has been rather modest, for instance with regard to the coordination of functional areas in China.

Delegates received certificates of participation at the end of the session.
4. **Composition of the Chinese delegation**

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<th>Name</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ms Yang Hui</td>
<td>Research Dept. Evaluation office for Project Investments of Tianjin</td>
<td>Deputy President</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mr Sun Zhian</td>
<td>Bureau of Economic cooperation, NDRC of Hebei Province</td>
<td>Consultant</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Ms Xu Yan</td>
<td>Department of Regional Development, NDRC of Liaoning Province</td>
<td>Project Officer</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Mr Liu Jisen</td>
<td>Department of Regional Development, NDRC of Heilongjiang Province</td>
<td>Consultant</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Mr Wang Jinwen</td>
<td>Department of Regional Development, NDRC of Jiangsu Province</td>
<td>Consultant</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Mr Zhu Lei</td>
<td>Department of Regional Development, NDRC of Zhejiang Province</td>
<td>Deputy Director</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Mr Yin Junbo</td>
<td>Bureau of Wanbei, NDRC of Anhui Province</td>
<td>Deputy President</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Mr Yang Rusong</td>
<td>Bureau of Wanbei, NDRC of Anhui Province</td>
<td>Director</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Ms Wang Lili</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Mr Wang Haodong</td>
<td>NDRC Qingdao, Shandong Province</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Mr Ma Weixing</td>
<td>Department of Regional Development, NDRC of Henan Province</td>
<td>Director</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Mr Tian Shaohua</td>
<td>Department of Regional Development, NDRC of Hubei Province</td>
<td>Deputy Director</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Ms Huang Suxiang</td>
<td>Department of Regional Development, NDRC of Guangdong Province</td>
<td>Consultant</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Mr Cheng Weiguang</td>
<td>Department of Regional Development, NDRC of Guangxi Province</td>
<td>Director</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Mr Deng Rui</td>
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<td>Project Officer</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Mr Liang Xiaohong</td>
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<td>Director</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Mr Li Zulin</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Mr Li Jinze</td>
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<td>Department of Regional Development, NDRC of Qinghai Province</td>
<td>Deputy consultant</td>
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<td>19.</td>
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<td>20.</td>
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<td>21.</td>
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<td>22.</td>
<td>Mr Zhang Jianmin</td>
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<td>23.</td>
<td>Ms Li Qinfang</td>
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<td>24.</td>
<td>Mr Lei Zhuning</td>
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<td>Mr Gao Wei</td>
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<td>26.</td>
<td>Mr Tian Jianyu</td>
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<td>27.</td>
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<td>28.</td>
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<td>29.</td>
<td>Mr He Zhongkai</td>
<td>Office of Legislative Affairs, State Council</td>
<td>Project Officer</td>
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<td>30.</td>
<td>Mr Yang Xiao</td>
<td>Dept. of Regulation and Planning, State Oceanic Administration</td>
<td>Project Officer</td>
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### 5. Documentation provided to the participants

Detailed documentation folders were handed out to the participants in their introductory session in Trier. The prepared folders included:

- Programme
- Background material on some lectures and presentations

### 6. E-Learning platform Global Campus 21 ©

All presentations held during the training were uploaded to Global Campus 21® (GC21), GIZ’s virtual learning platform on the Internet. It is based on a learning management system using modern web technology. For this training session, a shared workspace was established in English and Chinese. This provides various online tools, such as chat & discussion forums, pin board, document pools, link collections, and mailing features.
7. Pictures Gallery

Introductory session in Beijing

Speech of Mr Sun Hujun, Vice-President of the Economic Cooperation Office of Tianjin City

Visit of the Dongjiang Free-trade port

Mr Li from the EcoCity explains the development plan
Discussions in four groups during the workshop session

Speech by Mr Zhou Yiren, NDRC

European experts awarding Chinese delegates for participation