DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
(Joint Ministerial Committee
of the
Boards of Governors of the Bank and the Fund
on the
Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries)

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BANGKOK, THAILAND – OCTOBER 15, 2026

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Statement by

H.E. Lan Fo'an
Minister, Ministry of Finance

on behalf of

The People's Republic of China

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114th Meeting of the Development Committee

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The world is undergoing accelerated changes unseen in a century, amid growing transformation and turbulence in the international landscape. Geopolitical conflicts continue to spread, the situation in the Middle East and the Gulf remains complex and fluid, unilateralism and protectionism are on the rise, and global economic growth remains weak. At the same time, the development gap between the North and the South continues to widen, while implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is significantly off track, posing severe challenges to global development. As President Xi Jinping has pointed out, solidarity and cooperation is the only right choice. As an important force for upholding multilateralism and advancing global development, the World Bank Group (WBG) bears a major responsibility to promote poverty reduction, growth, and development. China commends the WBG, under the leadership of President Banga, for continuing to advance reform and innovation, harnessing the synergies of One World Bank Group, strengthening the Knowledge Bank, enhancing its development financing capacity, and mobilizing more private capital to better support member countries in promoting economic growth, improving livelihoods, and strengthening resilience. China looks forward to the WBG remaining firmly committed to its mission and vision, serving all member countries, and making greater contributions to global poverty reduction, job creation, and sustainable development.

I. Strengthening the World Bank Group's Countercyclical Role to Better Support Member Countries in Addressing Global Development Challenges

Against the backdrop of overlapping shocks and widening development deficits, the WBG, as one of the world's leading development institutions, should play a stronger countercyclical role and help reinvigorate global growth. China welcomes the progress achieved under flagship initiatives such as Mission 300, AgriConnect, and the Water Strategy. We support faster implementation of its priority strategies on jobs, energy, agriculture, education and skills, and Fragility, Conflict, and Violence (FCV), as well as the development of the Middle-Income Countries Strategy and IFC 2030. These efforts will provide stronger support to member countries in tackling development challenges, restoring growth, improving livelihoods, and advancing post-conflict and post-disaster reconstruction. In particular, we look to the WBG to step up international cooperation on artificial intelligence, promote open-source development, openness, collaboration and sharing, help developing countries strengthen digital capabilities and bridge the digital divide, and enable AI to become an important driver of shared prosperity and common security.

Reform requires adequate resources, while development requires strong institutional capacity. China looks to the WBG to take prompt and appropriate steps to address constraints such as the statutory lending limit to maintain adequate, stable, and sustainable financing capacity. Its financial strength should remain commensurate with its development mandate so that it can better respond to the development needs of member countries. We also encourage the WBG to strengthen its Knowledge Bank, policy advice and capacity building, and promote South-South cooperation and mutual learning from development experiences, thereby helping member countries build stronger capacity for self-driven development.

II. Mobilizing Private Capital to Strengthen the Virtuous Cycle of Growth, Jobs, and Development

Development is the fundamental solution to the jobs challenge. China supports the WBG in placing jobs at the center of the development agenda and advancing work in three mutually reinforcing areas: infrastructure investments, improvements in the business and regulatory environment, and private capital mobilization. These efforts are essential to creating more and better jobs in priority sectors. China supports the measures set out in the paper Private Capital Mobilization and Jobs and welcomes the WBG's efforts to build a global mobilization platform that helps developing countries strengthen their private sector, enhance the endogenous drivers of growth and development resilience, and foster a virtuous cycle in which growth and jobs reinforce one another.

To this end, China encourages the WBG to focus on three areas to better support private sector development in developing countries. **First**, catalyze business environment reforms and help developing countries better harness the complementary strengths of effective markets and enabling governments. This calls for coordinated efforts in infrastructure investments, policy and regulatory reform, human capital development, and capacity building, while facilitating the free flow and efficient allocation of factors of production and creating a stable, fair, transparent, and predictable environment for private investment. **Second**, enhance the effectiveness of private capital mobilization. The WBG should make greater use of equity investments, co-financing, risk mitigation instruments, guarantees, and other mechanisms to mobilize private capital and translate it into tangible gains in job creation, industrial upgrading, livelihoods, and economic diversification across developing countries. **Third**, build open and inclusive investment partnerships. Reform agendas should be tailored to country circumstances and income levels. Efforts should be made to promote synergies between North-South and South-South investment, expand local currency financing, promote domestic capital market development, strengthen linkages and cooperation between international financial centers in developed and developing countries, and broaden channels for private participation in development finance. Private capital should complement, rather than replace public resources. Continued efforts to mobilize official development assistance and concessional financing remain essential. These resources should work alongside private capital in a mutually reinforcing manner to help address the growing global development financing gap.

III. Improving Global Governance and Enhancing the Representation and Voice of the Global South

The collective rise of the Global South has become a key force driving the emergence of a multipolar world, making reform of global governance an irreversible trend. As an important pillar of global economic governance, the WBG should respond to profound changes in the global economic landscape, improve its shareholding and governance structure, strengthen its legitimacy and effectiveness, and reinforce its leadership as a major multilateral institution. China takes note of the *Report to Governors on the 2025 Shareholding Review* and the work undertaken by the Committee on Governance and Executive Directors' Administrative Matters to improve the WBG's governance. However, the 2025 Shareholding Review has yet to deliver substantive progress. The persistent misalignment has further deteriorated, while the reform process has remained deadlocked for nearly a decade. This prolonged failure to address shareholding misalignment has seriously undermined the institution's representativeness and runs counter to the direction of global economic governance reform. China is disappointed by the continued lack of concrete results. We call on all parties to demonstrate stronger political commitment and continue efforts to resolve the issue of unallocated shares, upholding the integrity and credibility of the rules-based shareholding review process. Looking ahead to the 2030 Shareholding Review, all parties should remain committed to the Lima Principles and the Dynamic Formula and advance a comprehensive package of reforms in a coordinated manner, including a Selective Capital Increase, an increase in basic votes, and voice reform. These measures should strengthen the representation and voice of emerging market and developing countries, build a fairer and more equitable governance structure, and provide a solid institutional foundation for the WBG to play a stronger leadership role in global development.

China stands ready to further strengthen and deepen its mutually beneficial partnership with the WBG and jointly implement the new Country Partnership Framework. China supports a gradual shift in bilateral cooperation toward knowledge collaboration, with stronger coordination and high-level strategic planning, while making better use of platforms such as the China-WBG Global Center for Ecosystems and Transitions and the China-WBG Partnership Facility to draw on global best practices and share China's experience in poverty reduction, reform and opening-up, and other areas of development, thereby contributing Chinese wisdom and solutions to global poverty reduction and development efforts. China will make effective use of WBG financing to develop replicable and scalable demonstration projects that support China's high-quality development while providing more global public goods for the international community. China will also expand cooperation with the WBG in the private sector, particularly in overseas investment on the basis of market-oriented and commercially sustainable principles, providing other developing countries with additional development financing and practical solutions to accelerate industrialization. These efforts will contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, promote shared prosperity, and help build a community with a shared future for mankind.

Since the beginning of 2026, the Chinese economy has maintained steady progress despite various pressures, with new growth drivers gaining strength and the economic structure continuing to improve. The Chinese economy has continued to operate within a reasonable range, bringing much-needed certainty to an increasingly uncertain world. Consumption remains the main engine of growth. Total retail sales of consumer goods reached nearly RMB 33 trillion in the first eight months of the year while service consumption, digital consumption, and green consumption expanded rapidly. Emerging industries, including high-tech manufacturing, digital manufacturing, and information technology services, have continued to grow strongly, helping accelerate the transition to new growth drivers and improve the quality of development. China remains committed to further opening-up and continues to deepen economic and trade ties with countries around the world on the basis of mutual benefit and win-win cooperation. It has extended zero-tariff treatment to 63 countries. In the first eight months of the year, imports grew by 22 percent year-on-year, outpacing export growth by 7.4 percentage points and creating new opportunities for global trade. China has always linked its own development with that of the world. In response to the aspirations of the Global South, China is advancing efforts to establish the World Artificial Intelligence Cooperation Organization (WAICO) to help developing countries bridge the digital and technology gap and strengthen capacity building. Looking ahead, China will continue to pursue high-quality development, expand high-standard opening-up, implement the Global Development Initiative, and advance high-quality Belt and Road cooperation. China stands ready to share development opportunities with all countries and work together for common prosperity.