

Islamabad's Informal



**CHINA**  
**STUDY CIRCLE**



Sixth Session





# **AGENDA**

**1- Networking of Participants and special guests of the session**

**2-Monthly Update on CPEC and OBOR: Projects, Perceptions, Periodicals/Literature**

**3-Selected Item of the Fundamentals to Study China**

**4-Formal and Informal Discussion Period**





# **OBOR**

## **NOTABLE PUBLICATIONS OF THE LAST QUARTER**





# OBOR - NOTABLE PUBLICATIONS OF THE LAST QUARTER

## BOOK

### The Power of Ideas: The Rising Influence of Thinkers and Think Tanks in China

By Cheng Li

Director - John L. Thornton China Center  
Senior Fellow - Foreign Policy

He is also a director of the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations. Li focuses on the transformation of political leaders, generational change and technological development in China.



**Source Link** [https://www.brookings.edu/books/the-power-of-ideas-the-rising-influence-of-thinkers-and-think-tanks-in-china/?utm\\_campaign=John%20L.%20Thornton%20China%20Center&utm\\_source=hs\\_email&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_content=53611194](https://www.brookings.edu/books/the-power-of-ideas-the-rising-influence-of-thinkers-and-think-tanks-in-china/?utm_campaign=John%20L.%20Thornton%20China%20Center&utm_source=hs_email&utm_medium=email&utm_content=53611194)





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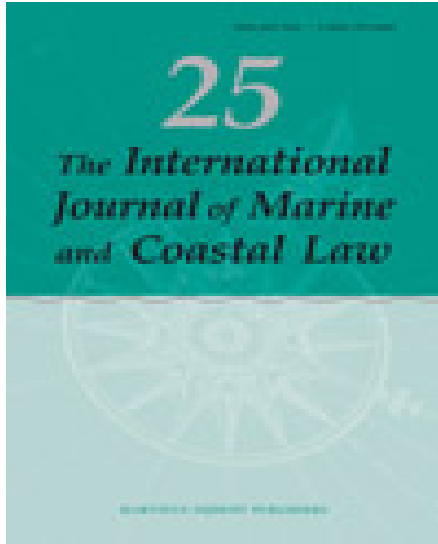
**Cheng Li presents a multi-faceted examination of think tank development in China. He introduces prominent Chinese thinkers, analyzes the factors contributing to the rapid rise of Chinese think tanks, and delves into the complex interactions between the government and think tanks in China's policymaking process.**



**Source Link** [https://www.brookings.edu/books/the-power-of-ideas-the-rising-influence-of-thinkers-and-think-tanks-in-china/?utm\\_campaign=John%20L.%20Thornton%20China%20Center&utm\\_source=hs\\_email&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_content=53611194](https://www.brookings.edu/books/the-power-of-ideas-the-rising-influence-of-thinkers-and-think-tanks-in-china/?utm_campaign=John%20L.%20Thornton%20China%20Center&utm_source=hs_email&utm_medium=email&utm_content=53611194)



## OBOR - NOTABLE PUBLICATIONS OF THE LAST QUARTER



The International Journal of Marine and Coastal Law

**Volume 32, The South China Sea: An International Law Perspective, 2017**

For more content, please see [International Journal of Estuarine and Coastal Law](#).

Around 8 articles and 1 book review is available there.

**Source Link :** <http://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/tpp-donald-trumpmalcolm-turnbullphone-call-leak-islamic-state-canberra-delhi-tokyo-4516471/>





# OBOR - NOTABLE PUBLICATIONS OF THE LAST QUARTER

## REPORT

### India, China, and differing conceptions of the maritime order

Iskander  
Rehman,

**June 20, 2017**

Senior Fellow for International Relations - Pell Center  
for International Relations and Public Policy, Salve  
Regina University

Project on International Order and Strategy  
at BROOKINGS



India, China, and differing conceptions  
of the maritime order

ISKANDER REHMAN

June 2017

**Source Link** : [https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/rehman-india\\_china\\_and\\_differing\\_conceptions\\_of\\_the\\_maritime\\_order.pdf](https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/rehman-india_china_and_differing_conceptions_of_the_maritime_order.pdf)

# CHINA TRADE REPORT







## OBOR - NOTABLE PUBLICATIONS OF THE LAST QUARTER

### HSBC CHINA TRADE REPORT

**IN BRIEF LONG-TERM OUTLOOK**

- **China is expected to continue to expand its share in global trade as its currency has weakened and it continues to achieve rapid productivity growth.**
- **Asian economies will be the fastest growing goods export destinations for China given their fast economic growth and rising incomes. Meanwhile, China's goods imports are expected to grow relatively rapidly again over the forecast period, albeit slower than in the past decade as trend GDP growth continues to slow.**
- **Services trade is gaining importance for China. Its large and widening services deficit is driven by the growing middle class increasingly going abroad for leisure, work and study. But services exports are expected to grow relatively rapidly as well.**

**Source Link:**

[https://globalconnections.hsbc.com/downloads/trade\\_forecasts/cn.pdf](https://globalconnections.hsbc.com/downloads/trade_forecasts/cn.pdf)



# **THE STATE OF PAKISTAN'S ECONOMY**

**Third Quarterly Report  
for the year 2016-17 of the  
Board of Directors of State Bank of Pakistan**



**State Bank of Pakistan**

**Source Link:**

**<http://www.sbp.org.pk/reports/quarterly/fy17/Third/Complete.pdf>**



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- Founded in 1981, Oxford Economics formed as a commercial venture with Oxford University's business collective in an effort to provide economic forecasting and modeling to companies .
- The firm provides reports, forecasts and analytical tools on over 3,000 cities, 200 countries and 100 industrial sectors. Its top-notch global economic and industry models and analytical tools make it possible to forecast external market trends while making accurate assessments of their economic, social and business impact.

### **Oxford Economics**

#### **China Cities and Regional Forecasts**

Regularly updated data and forecasts for more than 300 Chinese locations

Data and forecasts for Chinese provinces and cities

Source Link: <https://www.marketresearch.com/Oxford-Economics-v3791/>



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What the service includes

**Coverage of 30 provinces and 286 cities.** The service provides comprehensive data and forecasts on two levels of geographical disaggregation, along with the relevant national totals and key financial indicators.

**Extensive data by location.** The service provides consistent data and forecasts for output and employment, population, household income, consumer spending and retail sales.

**Quarterly data updates and analysis.** Our latest data and forecasts are sent to you every quarter.

**Forecasts to 2030.** Starting dates for historical data vary, but provincial data generally go back to the early 1980s, and most city GDP data start in the late 1990s. Other city variables start in 2002. All forecasts go out to 2030.

**Consistent with the Oxford Economics China and Global Macro-economic Forecasts.** Forecasts are consistent with the frequently updated and well-respected Oxford Economics Global Economic Model.

**Flexible delivery format.**

Source Link: <http://www.oxfordeconomics.com/forecasts-and-models/cities/china-cities-and-regional-forecasts/overview>



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**Economic Insight: Greater China**

**ICAEW Economic Insight: Greater China is a quarterly economic forecast for the finance profession, produced by Oxford Economics.**

**Quarterly Briefing Q4 Summary**

<https://www.icaew.com/-/media/corporate/files/technical/economy/economic-insight/greater-china/china-q4-2016.ashx?la=en>



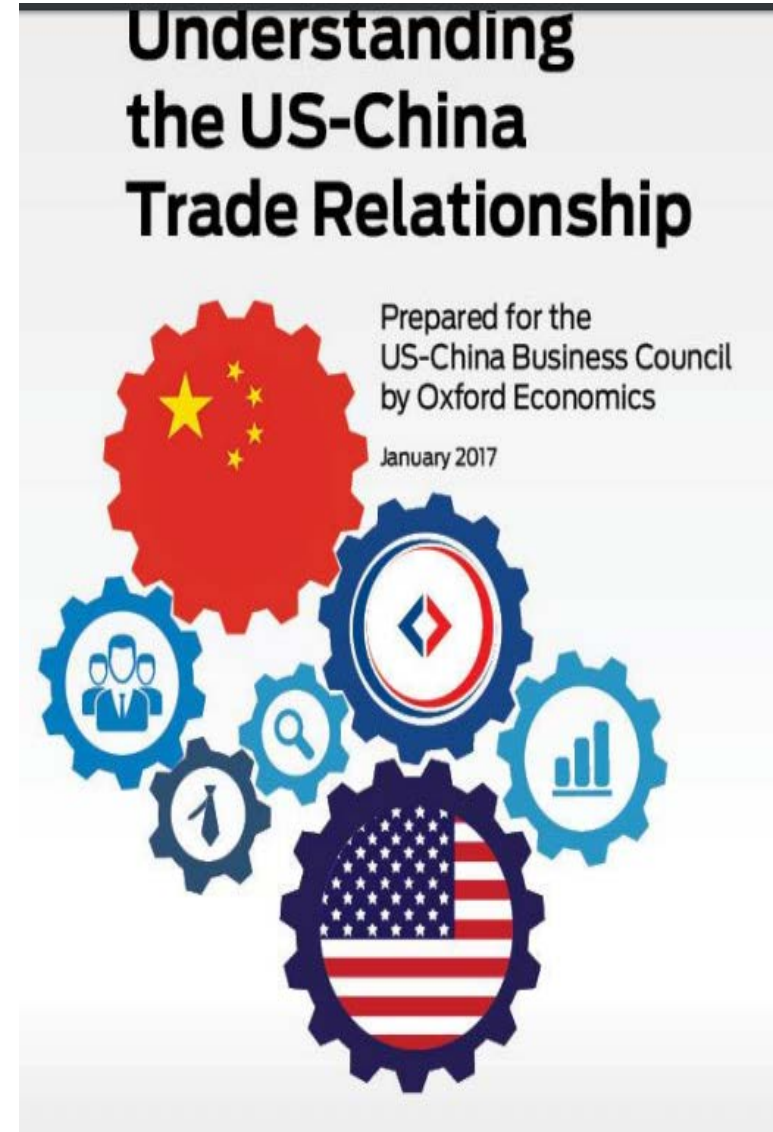
## OBOR - NOTABLE PUBLICATIONS OF THE LAST QUARTER



**REPORT: Understanding US-China Relations (prepared for US-China Business Council by Oxford economics (January 2017)**

**Source Link:**

<https://www.uschina.org/sites/default/files/Oxford%20Economics%20US%20Jobs%20and%20China%20Trade%20Report.pdf> /



# *The Long View*

## How will the global economic order change by 2050?

February 2017





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### KEY FINDINGS

1. the **world economy could more than double in size by 2050**, assuming broadly growth friendly policies (including no sustained long-term retreat into protectionism) and no major global civilisation-threatening catastrophes.
2. Emerging markets will continue to be the growth engine of the global economy. By 2050, the E7 economies could have increased their share of world GDP from around 35% to almost 50%. **China could be the largest economy in the world, accounting for around 20% of world GDP in 2050, with India in second place and Indonesia in fourth place** (based on GDP at PPPs).
3. A number of other emerging markets will also take centre stage – Mexico could be larger than the UK and Germany by 2050 in PPP terms and six of the seven largest economies in the world could be emerging markets by that time.







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### KEY FINDINGS

- 4. Meanwhile, the EU27 share of world GDP could be down to less than 10% by 2050, smaller than India.**
- 5. We project Vietnam, India and Bangladesh to be three of the world's fastest growing economies over this period. UK growth has the potential to outpace the average rate in the EU27 after the transitional impact of Brexit has passed, although we project the fastest growing large EU economy to be Poland.**
- 6. Today's advanced economies will continue to have higher average incomes, but emerging economies should make good progress towards closing this gap by 2050. This will open up great opportunities for businesses prepared to make long-term investments in these markets. But this will require patience to ride out the storms we have seen recently in economies like, for example, Brazil, Nigeria and Turkey, all of which still have considerable long-term economic potential based on our analysis.**
- 7. To realise this growth potential, emerging market governments need to implement structural reforms to improve macroeconomic stability, diversify their economies away from undue reliance on natural resources (where this is currently the case), and develop more effective political and legal institutions.**





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**What is PwC:** PwC is the brand under which the member firms of PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited (PwCIL) operate and provide professional services. Together, these firms form the PwC network. 'PwC' is often used to refer either to individual firms within the PwC network or to several or all of them collectively.

**Video titled: "Repaving the ancient silk routes" is also available**



# pwc

Source link: <http://www.pwc.com/gx/en/world-2050/assets/pwc-the-world-in-2050-full-report-feb-2017.pdf>





## OBOR - NOTABLE PUBLICATIONS OF THE LAST QUARTER

Lai-Ha Chan and Pak K. Lee (2017) **“Power, Ideas and Institutions: China’s Emergent Footprints in Global Governance of Development Aid”**, CSGR Working Paper 281/17, (Coventry: University of Warwick); available at <http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/pais/research/researchcentres/csgr/papers/281-17.pdf>

Lai-Ha Chan (2016) **“The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB): A Matter of Concern for the Existing Multilateral Development Banks?”** *The Rising Powers Quarterly*, Opinion Column, 18 November; available at <http://risingpowersproject.com/aiib-matter-concern-for-the-existing-multilateral-development-banks/>

**Lai-Ha Chan** is a Senior Lecturer at the China Research Centre, UTS. Lai-Ha was educated in Macau, Hong Kong, New Zealand and Australia. Before going to Australia for a PhD research programme, she worked for the Hong Kong SAR Government. Her Master’s thesis at Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand was awarded the New Zealand Asia 2000 Prize for the Best Thesis.

<https://www.uts.edu.au/staff/lai-ha.chan>



**THANK YOU**

