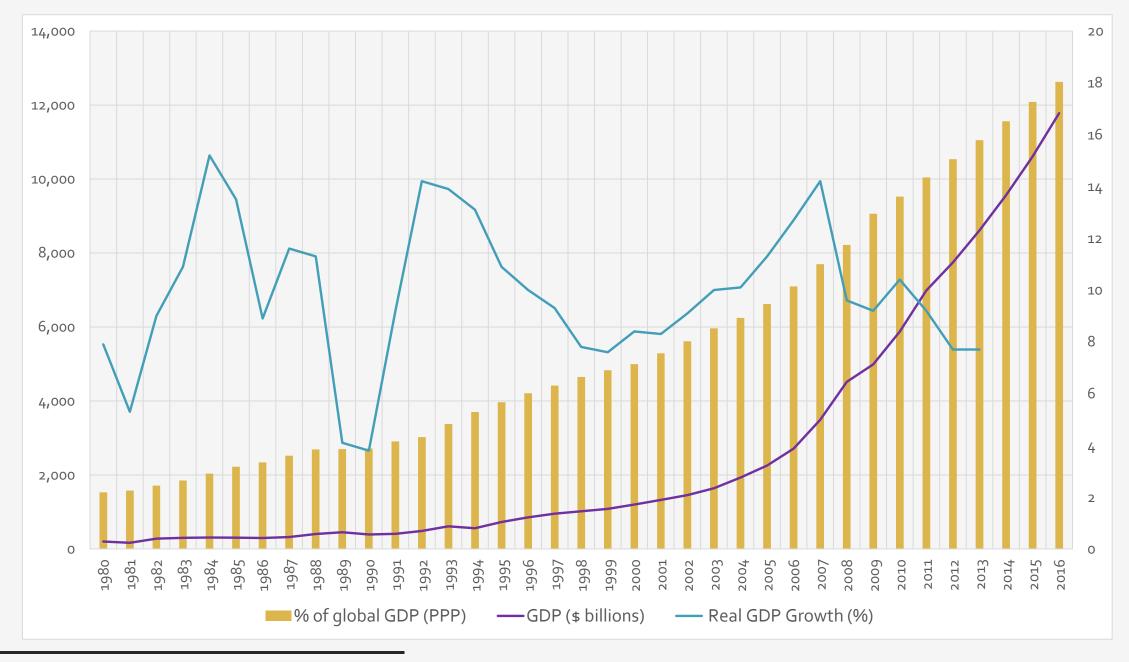
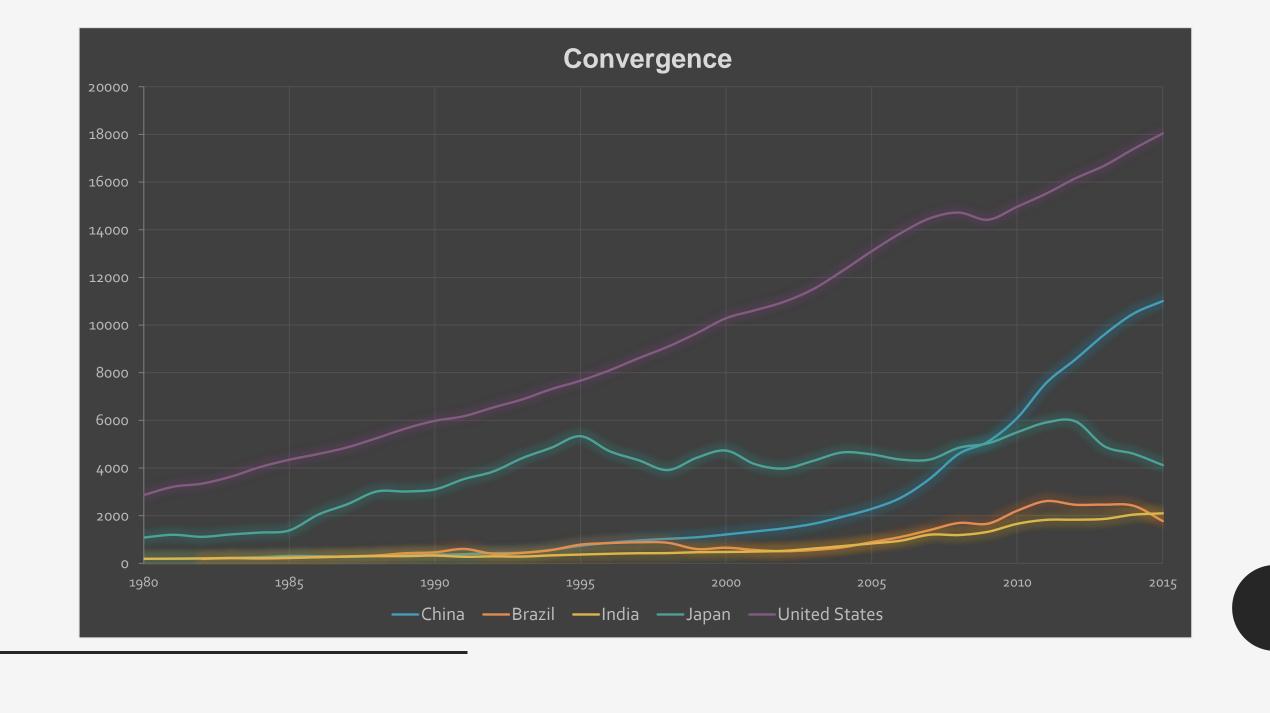
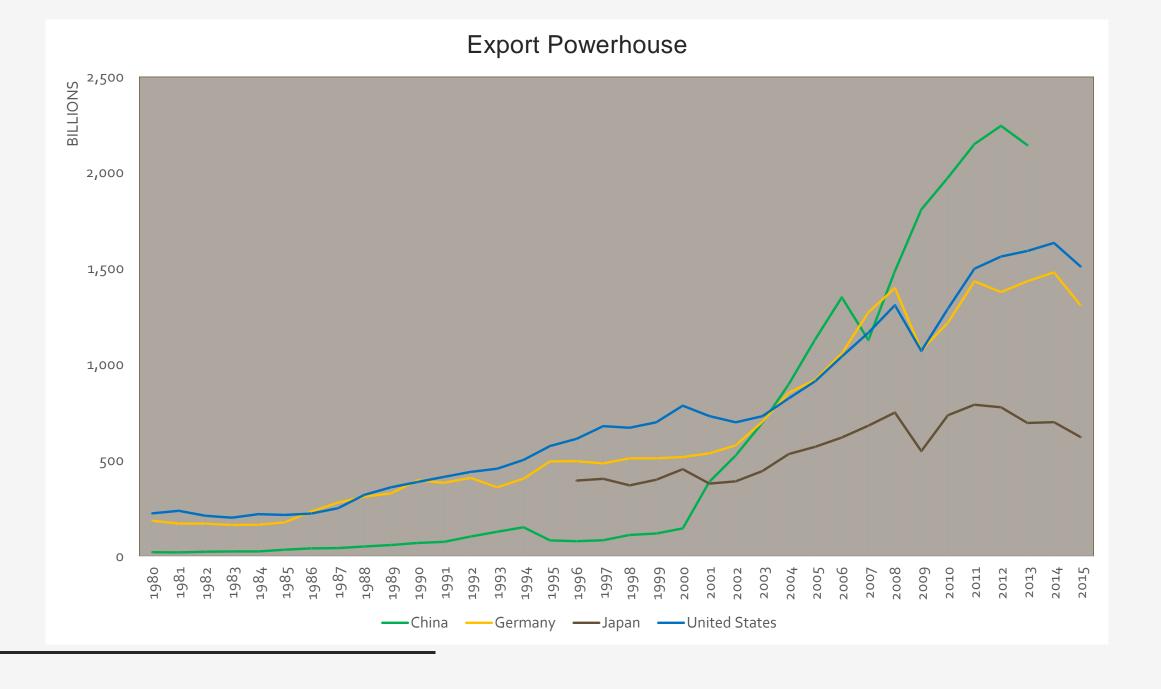
CHINA AS NUMBER ONE:

SO WHAT?

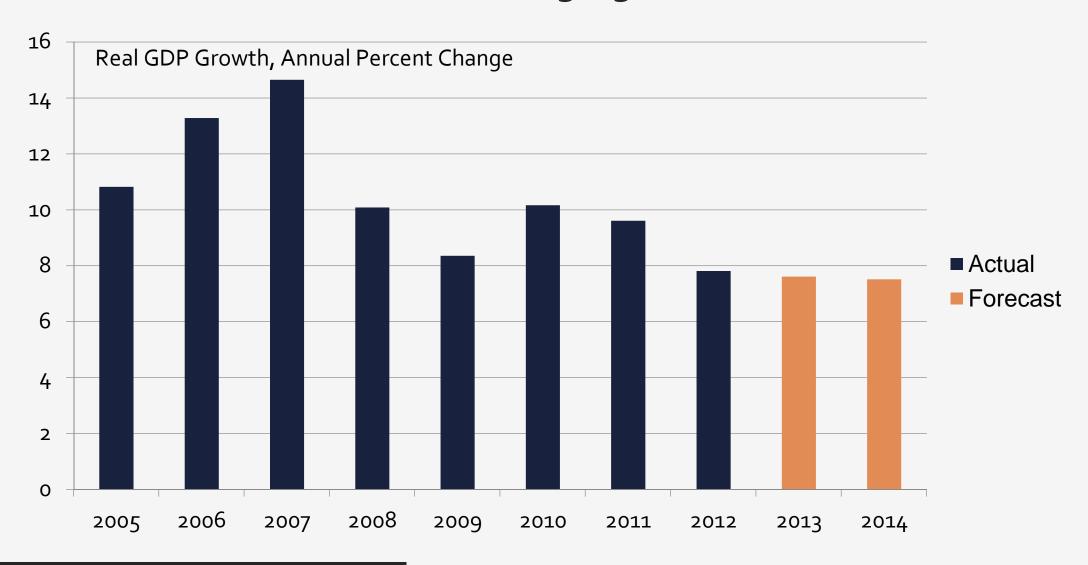
Damien Ma Alaska World Affairs Council April 2017







The era of double-digit growth is over



Source: China National Bureau of Statistics, The PNC Financial Services Group

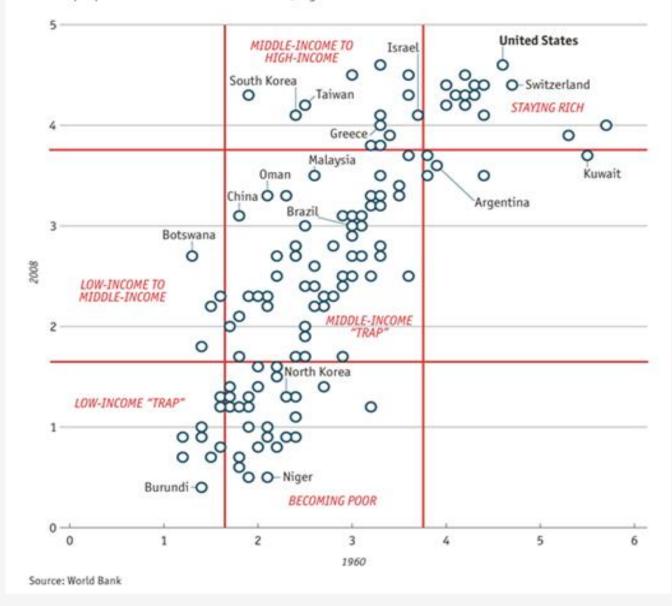
The Middle Income Trap:

~\$15,000 Per Capita GDP

- Since 1960, only 13 countries have moved from middle income to rich
- 5 of the 13 happen to be Asian economies, or the so-called "Asian Tigers"
- Most Latin American economies have not escaped the trap

The middle-income trap

Income per person relative to the United States, log of %





\$8000



China's "Two 100 Years" Goals:

- Moderately prosperous country by 2020
- High-income country by 2049
- Implies 6.5% average growth through 2020

Reforming Its Way Out:

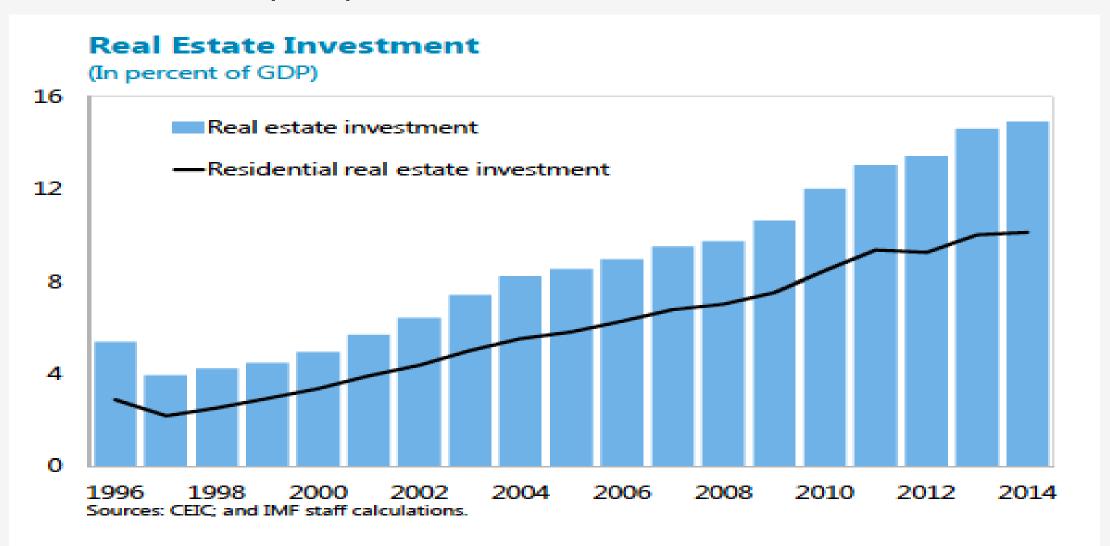
Financial capital

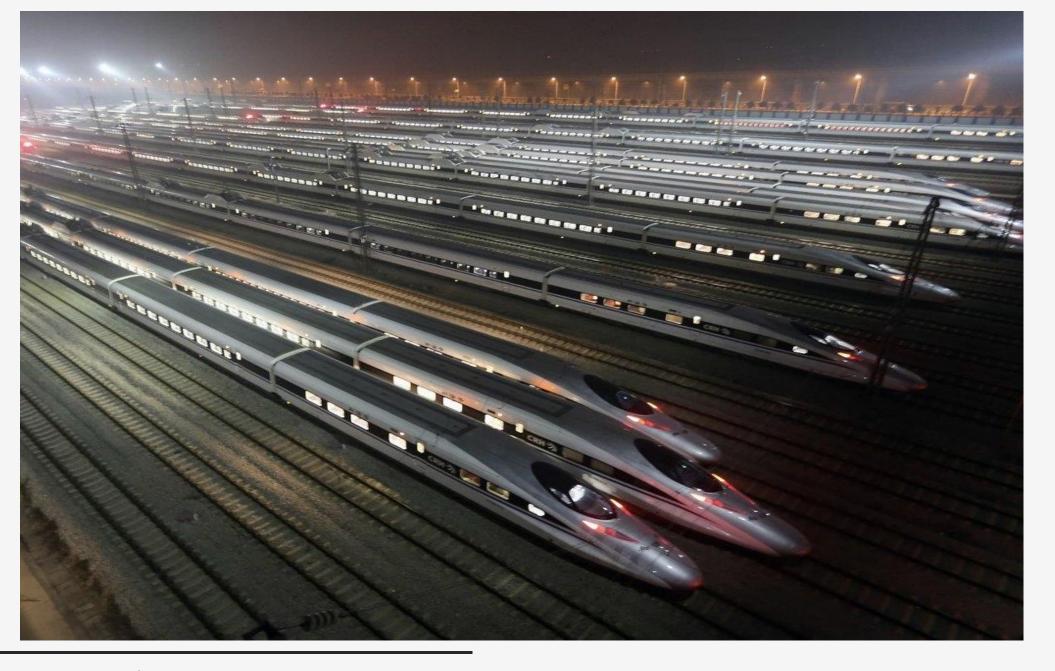
Human capital

Social capital



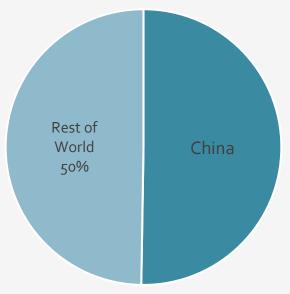
Property investment is about 1/6 of GDP



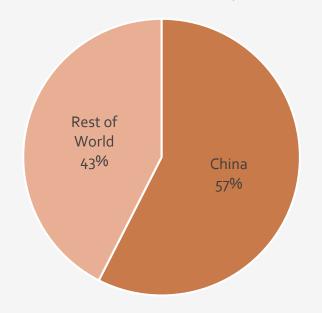


Source: New York Times

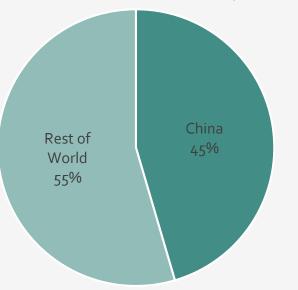
Steel Production, 2014



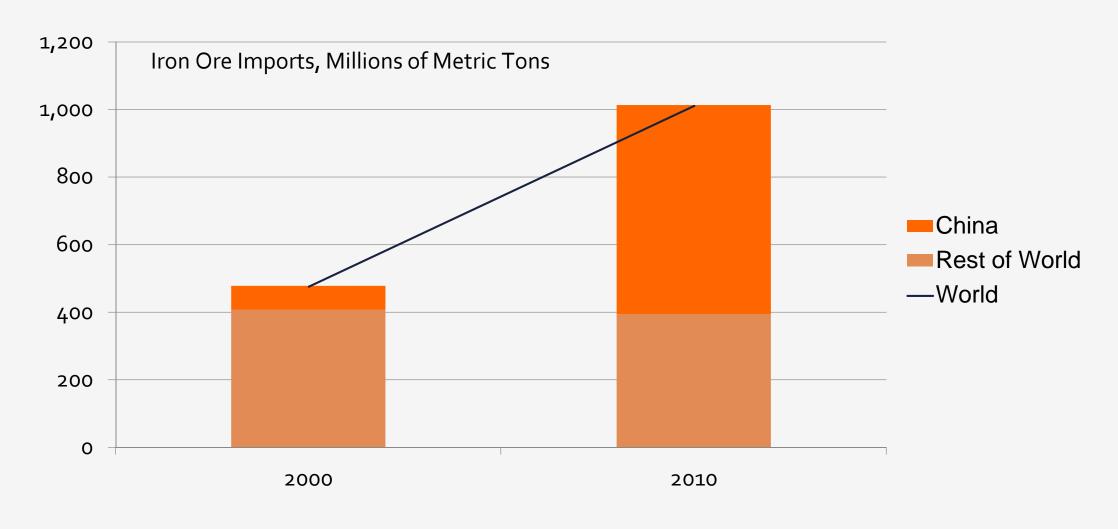
Cement Production, 2013

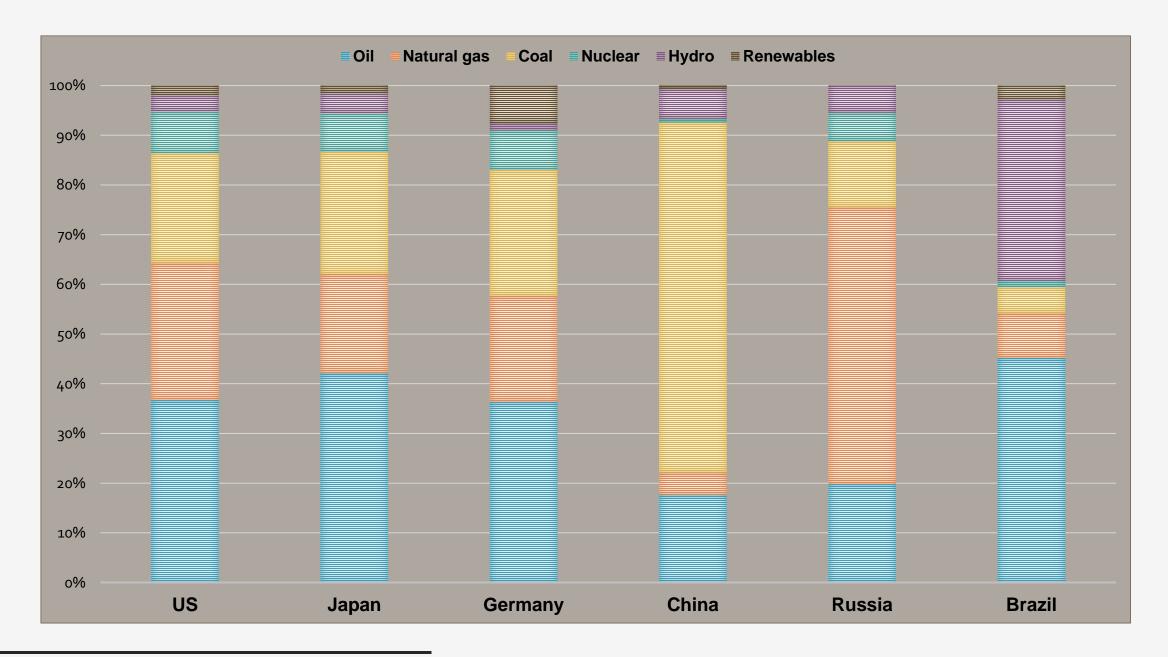


Aluminum Production, 2013



A resource-intensive growth model, despite resource scarcity





What Does Hebei Have in Common with The EU?



- They produced the same amount of steel in 2012 (~164 million tons)
- Hebei produced 50 mn tons more than Japan, 1.8x US production, 2.1x India, 2.3x Russia, 3.9x Germany
- "China #1, Hebei #2, Tangshan #3"

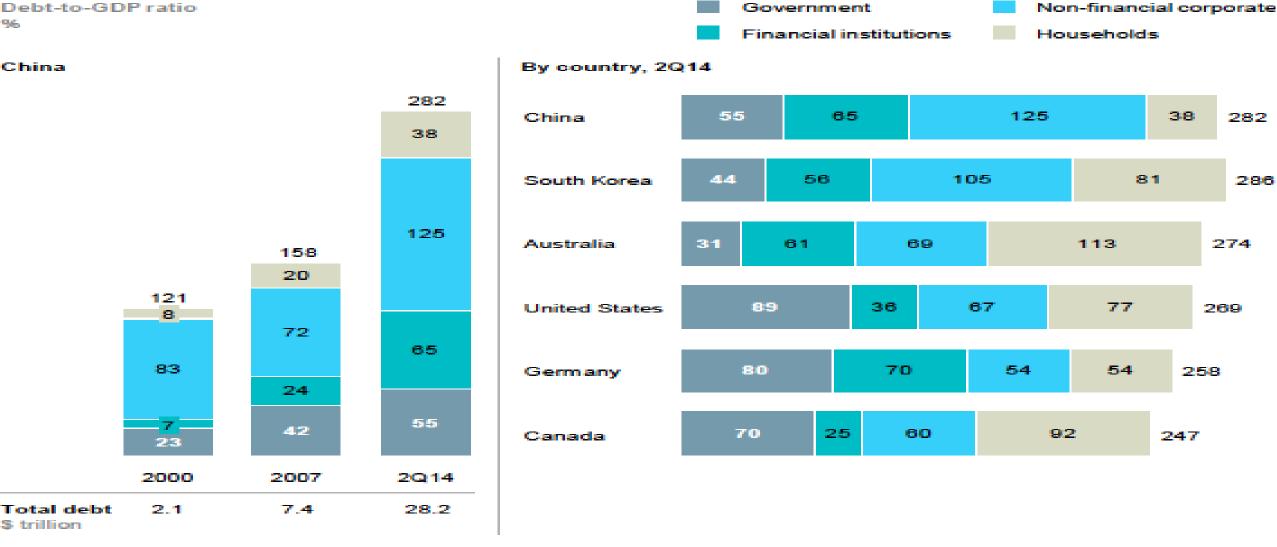
Source: Zhai Ruiming, Netease Finance



"Crazy Bad"



China's debt reached 282 percent of GDP in 2014, higher than debt levels in some advanced economies



NOTE: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

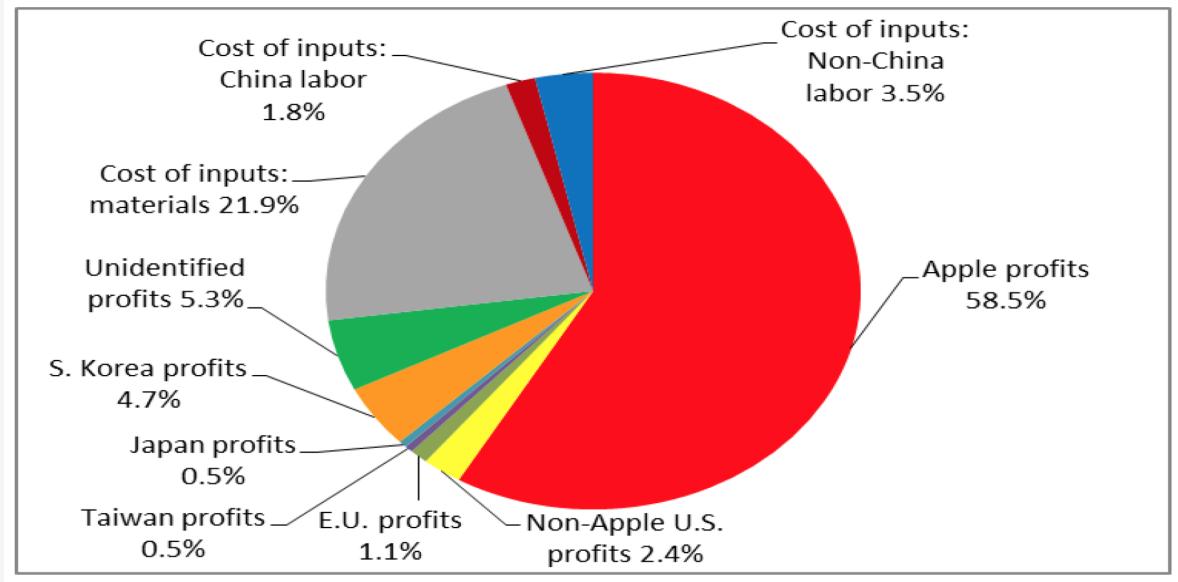
SOURCE: MGI Country Debt database; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

From Coal to Pork

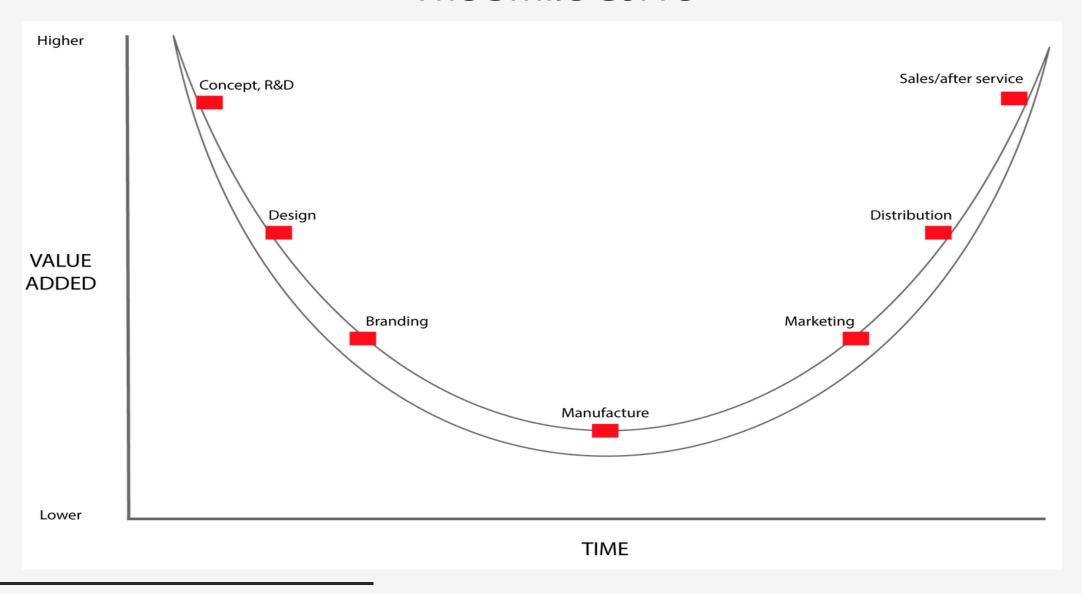


Sources: FAO, USDA, Reuters

Figure 1. Distribution of value for iPhone, 2010

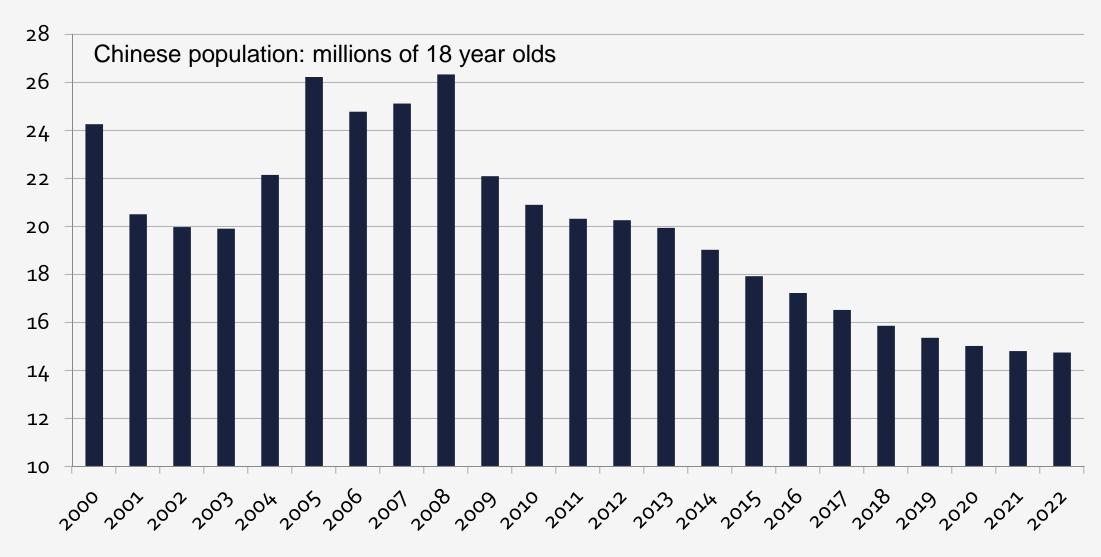


The Smile Curve



Note: IT value chain concept first proposed by Taiwan's ACER founder Stan Shih

Labor has gone from surplus to scarcity



Social Capital 2008

Institutions are the humanly devised constraints that structure political, economic and social interaction. They consist of both informal constraints (sanctions, taboos, customs, traditions, and codes of conduct), and formal rules (constitutions, laws, property rights) Together with the standard constraints of economics they define the choice set and therefore determine transaction and production costs and hence the profitability and feasibility of engaging in economic activity...Institutions provide the incentive structure of an economy; as that structure evolves, it shapes the direction of economic change Pidowards growth, stagnation, or decline.

Low: 0

0 25 50 100 km

Douglas North

The Thucydides Trap:

Rising Power vs. Established Power

Historical record...

...not so good

Ruling Power Rising Power Period Result First half of 16th century Hapsburgs War France Ottoman Empire 16th-17th centuries Hapsburgs War 17th century Hapsburgs War Sweden 17th century **Dutch Republic** England War 米 Late 17th-early 18th centuries **Great Britain** War France **United Kingdom** Late 18th-early 19th centuries France War United Kingdom, Mid-19th century Russia War France 19th century War France Germany Late 19th-early 20th centuries Russia, China War Japan **United Kingdom** Early 20th century **United States** No war Early 20th century Russia, U.K., France Germany War Soviet Union, U.K. ℹ Mid-20th century War Germany France **United States** Mid-20th century Japan War **Soviet Union** 1970s-1980s Japan No war 1940s-1980s **United States** Soviet Union No war United Kingdom, 1990s-present No war Germany France

Source: Harvard Belfer Center: "Thucydides Trap Project"

Three Decades of US-China Trade (\$ millions)

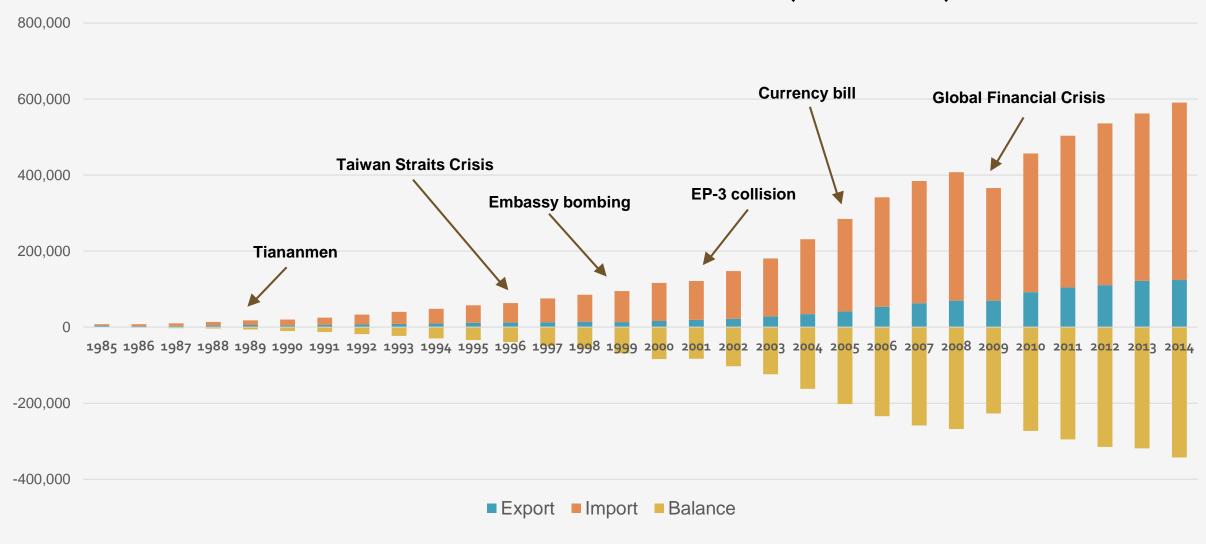


Figure 1: Manufacturing Share of U.S. Nonfarm Employment, 1939 - 2015

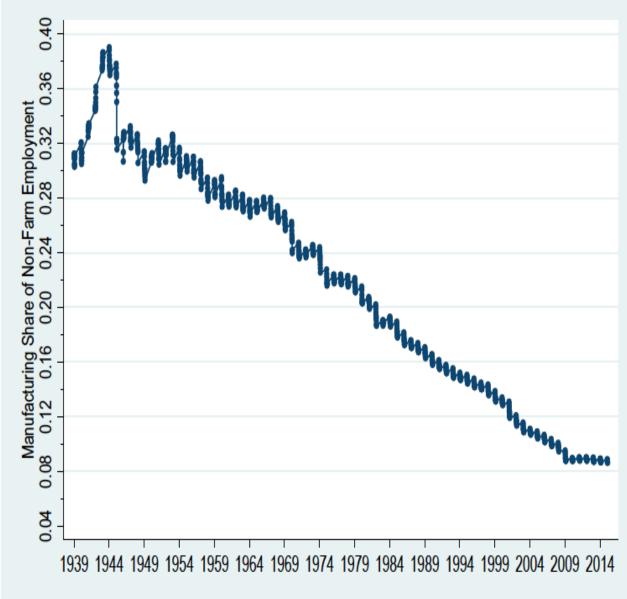
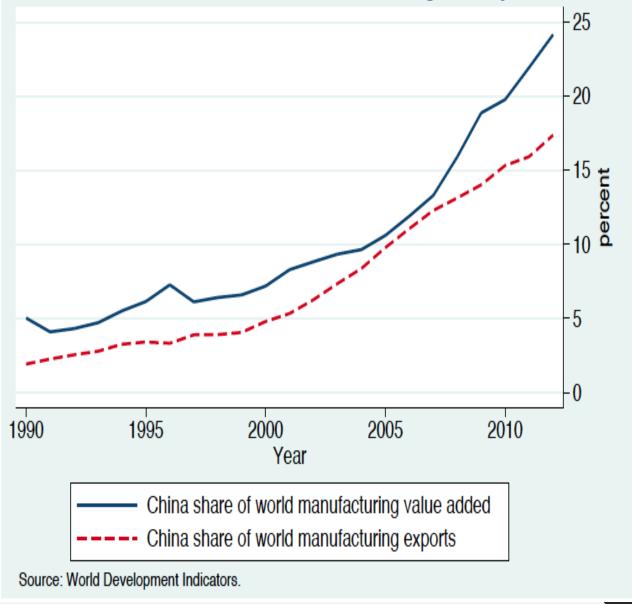


Figure 2: China's Share of World Manufacturing Activity, 1990 - 2012



Source: Autor, Dorn, and Hanson, 2016.