

CHINA

UPDATE AND RESOURCES JUNE 2018

Dr. Susan Bliss



The infographic features the Chinese flag on the left and a list of facts on the right. The facts include: President: Xi Jinping; Premier: Li Keqiang; Capital city: Beijing; Languages: Standard Chinese or Mandarin (official); Putonghua, based on the Beijing dialect; Yue (Cantonese), Wu (Shanghaiese), Minbei (Fuzhou), Minnan (Hokkien-Taiwanese), Xiang, Gan, Hakka dialects, minority languages (see Ethnic groups entry) note; Zhuang is official in Guangxi Zhuang, Yue is official in Guangdong, Mongolian is official in Nei Mongol, Uighur is official in Xinjiang Uygur, Kyrgyz is official in Xinjiang Uygur, and Tibetan is official in Xizang (Tibet); Population: 1,378,665,000 (2016); Area: 9,388,211 (2016); GDP per capita: 8,123 (2016); GDP, billion current US\$: 11,199.1 (2016); GINI index: 42.16 (2012); Ease of Doing Business rank: 78 (2016).

China	
President: Xi Jinping	Population: 1,378,665,000 (2016)
Premier: Li Keqiang	Area: 9,388,211 (2016)
Capital city: Beijing	GDP per capita: 8,123 (2016)
Languages: Standard Chinese or Mandarin (official); Putonghua, based on the Beijing dialect; Yue (Cantonese), Wu (Shanghaiese), Minbei (Fuzhou), Minnan (Hokkien-Taiwanese), Xiang, Gan, Hakka dialects, minority languages (see Ethnic groups entry) note; Zhuang is official in Guangxi Zhuang, Yue is official in Guangdong, Mongolian is official in Nei Mongol, Uighur is official in Xinjiang Uygur, Kyrgyz is official in Xinjiang Uygur, and Tibetan is official in Xizang (Tibet)	GDP, billion current US\$: 11,199.1 (2016)
	GINI index: 42.16 (2012)
	Ease of Doing Business rank: 78 (2016)

Source: <https://knoema.com/search?query=CHINA&pageIndex=&scope=&term=&correct=&source=Header>



The Economist: <https://www.economist.com/news/essays/21609649-china-becomes-again-worlds-largest-economy-it-wants-respect-it-enjoyed-centuries-past-it-does-not>

Subjects: Across key learning areas: Focus-Economics











General Capabilities: ICT, Numeracy, Literacy, Work And Enterprise

ACTIVITIES: LITERACY

Read the article in The Economist and explain the following quotes:

- *As China becomes, again, the world's largest economy, it wants the respect it enjoyed in centuries past. How will it achieve it?*
- *China is a great power that involves trampling on a few flowers.*
- *The danger is that China will seek greater power in the world as a substitute for fundamental changes at home.*
- *Sweep the snow from in front of your own house, don't worry about frost on your neighbour's roof.*

SUMMARY: ECONOMY OF CHINA

GDP	\$14.092 trillion (nominal; 2018 est.) \$25.238 trillion (PPP; 2018 est.)
GDP rank	2nd (nominal) 1st (PPP)
GDP growth	6.9% (2017)
GDP per capita	\$10,087 (nominal; 2018 est.) \$18,066 (PPP; 2018 est.)
GDP per capita rank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 71st (nominal) 78th (PPP)
GDP by sector	Agriculture: 8.6%, industry: 39.8%, services: 51.6% (2016)
Population below poverty line	11.1% live less than \$3.10/day (2013; World Bank)
Gini coefficient	40.0 (2018 est.)
Human Development Index	▲0.738 (2015) high
Labour force	803.6 million (1st; 2017)
Labour force by occupation	Agriculture: 29.5%, industry: 29.9%, services: 40.6% (2014)
Unemployment	3.97% (Q1 2017)
Main industries	Mining, ore processing, iron, steel, aluminium, and other metals, coal, machine building, armaments, textiles, apparel, petroleum, cement, chemicals, fertilizer, food processing, transportation equipment, automobiles, railcars, locomotives, ships, aircraft, telecommunications equipment, space launch vehicles, satellites, consumer products (including footwear, toys, electronics)
Ease-of-doing-business rank	78th (2017)
Exports	US\$2.26 trillion (2017)
Export goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural products 3.2% Fuels and mining products 2.4% Manufacturers 94.3% Others 0.1%
Main export partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  United States 18.3%  European Union 16.1%  Hong Kong 13.8%  Japan 6.1%  South Korea 4.5% Others 41.2%
Imports	US\$1.84 trillion (2017)
Import goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural products 9.5% Fuels and mining products 21.3% Manufacturers 64.4% Others 4.8% [
Main import partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  European Union 13.1%  South Korea 10%  Japan 9.2%  Taiwan 8.8%  United States 8.5% Others 50.4%

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_China

Background https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China#/media/File:Terracotta_pmorgan.jpg

CHINA: KNOEMA PUBLIC DATA LIBRARY VISUAL LITERACY ACROSS KEY LEARNING AREAS

Knoema public data library features more than 2.4B time series from thousands of sources at <https://knoema.com/>. Students can obtain information and data for reports, research or assignments in seconds for all Asian countries.

Information and data is presented as **tables** and **interactive graphs and maps**, over time to illustrate **changes**. Additionally, **comparisons** can be made with other Asian countries as well as Australia, USA, Europe, Africa and South America.

CHINA

<https://knoema.com/atlas/China>.

This website is linked to a diversity of topics across key learning areas

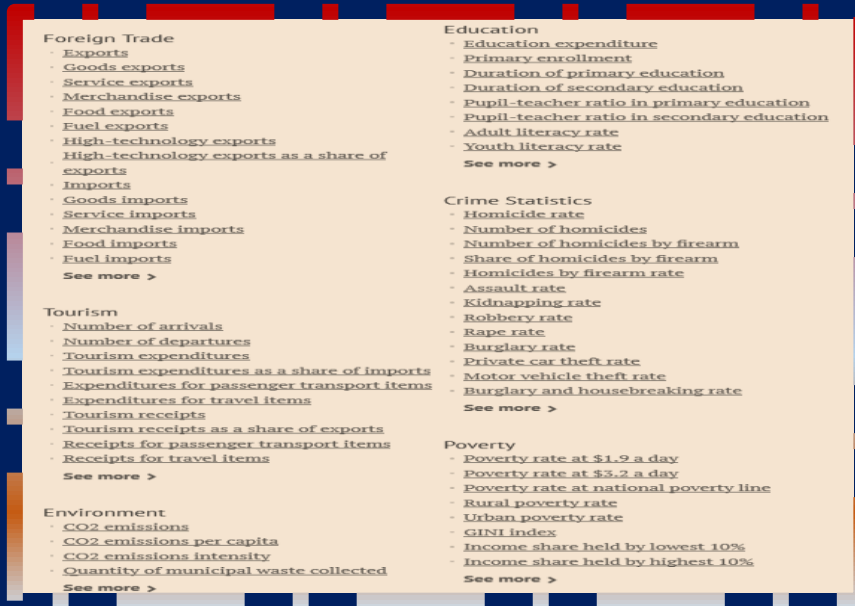


ACTIVITIES: ICT AND NUMERACY

<https://knoema.com/atlas/China/Share-of-the-Internet-users>.

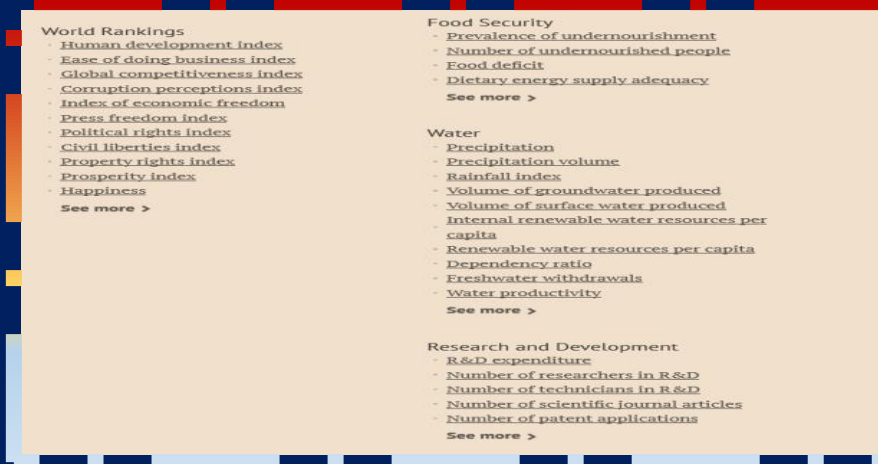
1. In 2016, the percentage share of internet users for China was 53.2 %. Refer to the line graph and table and indicate China's share in 2005.
2. List the latest percentages in China:
 - share of households with the internet
 - number of mobile subscriptionsCompare these percentages with India and Australia.
Explain the reasons for the changes over time in China.
3. Download the world map showing the percentage share of internet users in 2000 and 2016. Account for the changes.

CHINA: KNOEMA PUBLIC DATA LIBRARY-VISUAL LITERACY



ACTIVITIES: ECONOMICS-TRADE

- Discuss briefly China's foreign trade-exports and imports of goods and services. Download one graph to illustrate your answer.
- Download a map illustrating percentage fuel imports as a share of merchandise imports in 1962 and 2016. Compare China with Australia and Japan.



ACTIVITIES: ECONOMICS, GEOGRAPHY-WORLD RANKINGS

- Where does China rank in the Human Development Index, Global Competitive Index, Press Freedom Index and Political Rights Index? Explain China's changes over time.
- Download a map showing the Prosperity Index in 2017. Compare China with Japan, Indonesia and India.

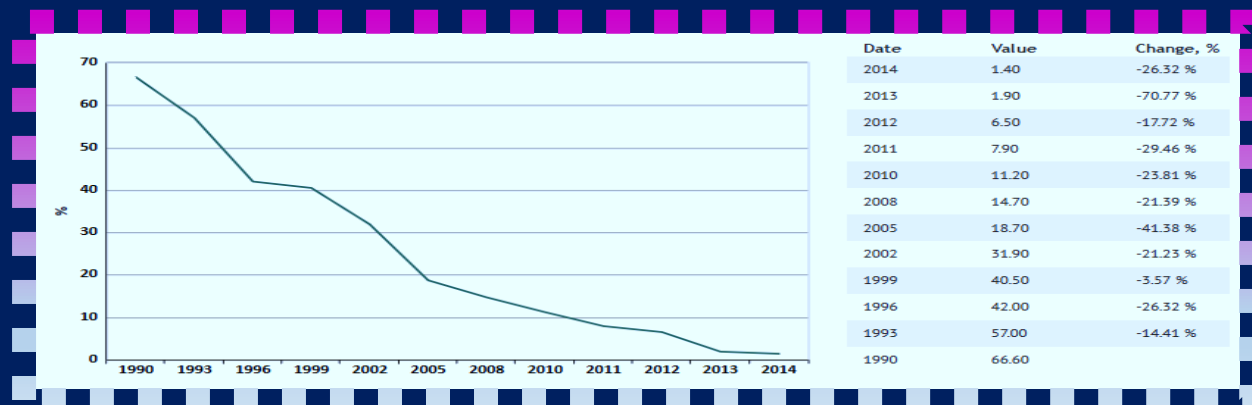
SCIENCE, GEOGRAPHY-FOOD SECURITY, ENVIRONMENT, WATER

- Describe the changes to the percentage of undernourished Chinese people from 2004 to 2015. Account for the decline in the number of undernourished people.
- Refer to map and compare the number of undernourished people in China with India and Australia in 2016.
- In groups research Water, Environment or Tourism in China. Compare with one other Asian country and Australia. Present research including visual literacy and numeracy.

INTERACTIVE GRAPHS/MAPS COMPARE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

<https://knoema.com/atlas/China/Poverty-rate-at-dollar19-a-day>

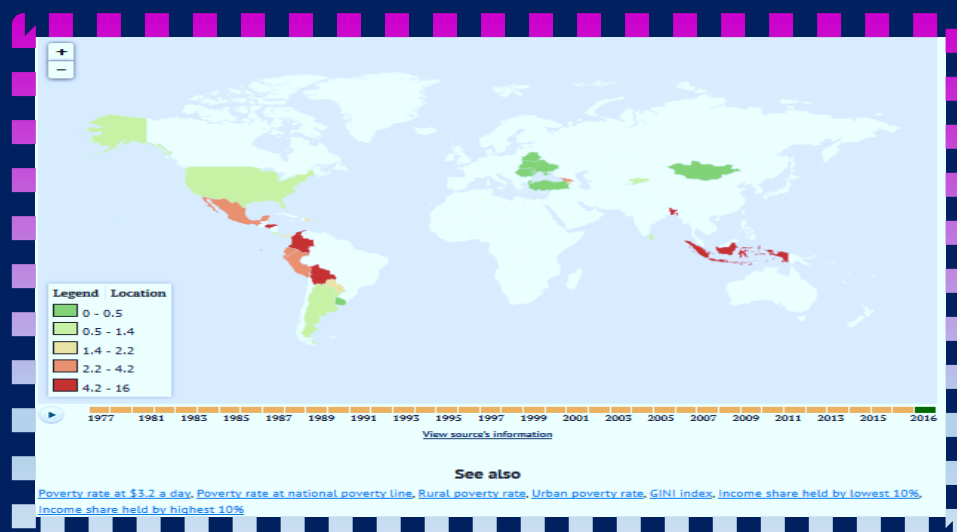
POVERTY HEADCOUNT 1990-2014: TABLE AND INTERACTIVE GRAPHS
In China poverty declined from 66.60% in 1990 to 1.40% in 2014 (see table and graph).



World rank 1990-2016 <https://knoema.com/atlas/ranks/Poverty-rate-at-dollar19-a-day?baseRegion=CN>

Using interactive graphs: poverty headcount in China 1.40% (2014), compared with Australia 0.30% (2010), and USA 0.90% (2016).

POVERTY HEADCOUNT 1977-2016: INTERACTIVE MAPS



ACTIVITIES: ECONOMICS AND GEOGRAPHY

- Using **interactive graphs** compare the latest statistics on poverty in China with India, Indonesia and Japan.
- Using the **interactive map** describe the changes to poverty since 1977 in China and two other Asian countries.
- In pairs describe the decline in poverty in China.
- Compare urban and rural poverty in China.
- List one Asian country where poverty is of concern in 2016. Suggest strategies to reduce poverty.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

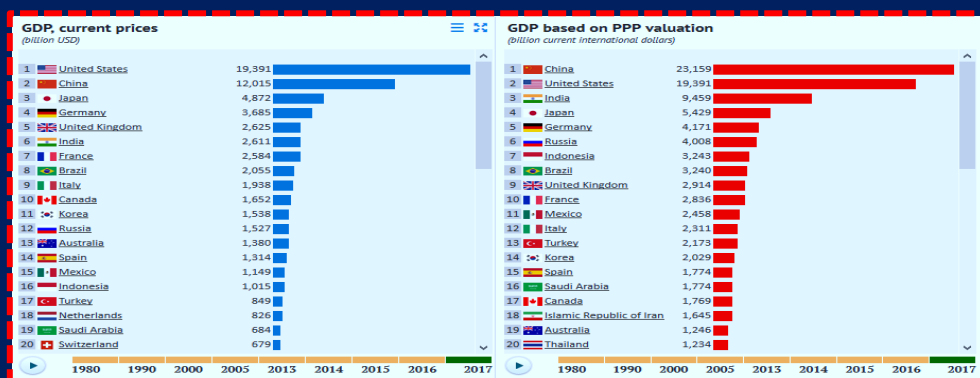
China is the world's second largest economy by **nominal GDP** and the world's largest economy by **purchasing power parity** (PPP) according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

Purchasing power parity is a measure that adjusts countries' GDPs for differences in prices. This means that because your money stretches further in China than it would in the US, China's GDP is adjusted upwards.

Until 2015, China was also the world's fastest-growing major economy, with **growth rates** averaging 10% over 30 years. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_China

GDP: INTERACTIVE GRAPHS-NUMERACY

<https://knoema.com/infographics/fsvntfc/the-world-s-largest-economy-china-or-the-united-states>



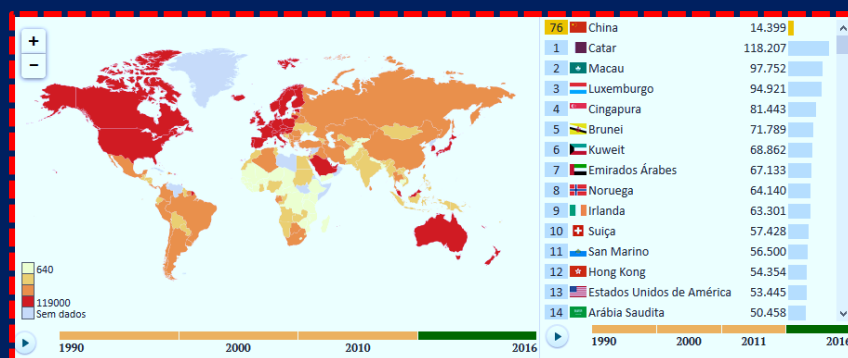
ACTIVITIES: ECONOMICS

- Is China or USA the world's largest economy using current prices or PPP valuation? Why do these statistics vary?
- Using interactive bar graphs compare statistics and rank order for China, Japan and South Korea in 1980 with 2017.

GDP PER CAPITA, PPP: INTERACTIVE MAP-VISUAL LITERACY

<https://knoema.com/szcgnc/gdp-and-alternative-measures-of-socio-economic-development>

In 2016 China was 76th and USA 13th



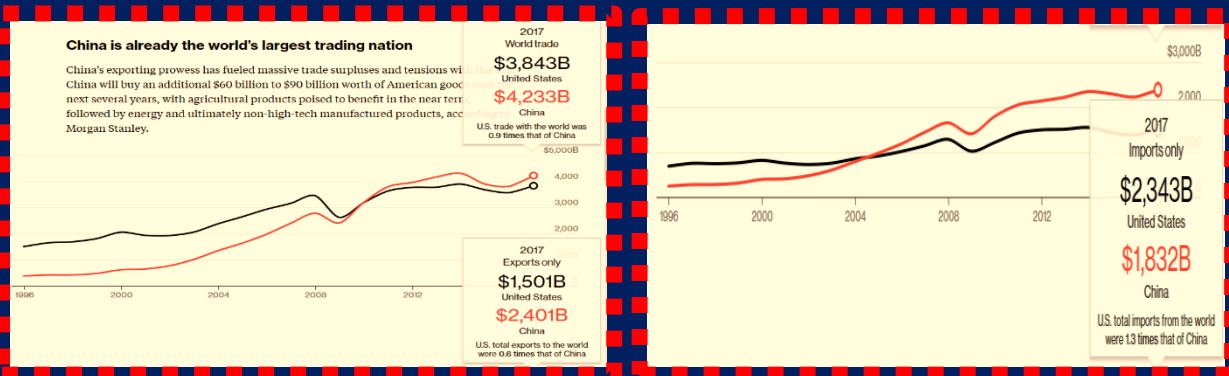
ACTIVITY: ECONOMICS, GEOGRAPHY

- Select an Asian country on the map to review alternative measures growth such as GDP or GDP per capita such as the socio-economic development for that country, such as access to education and health services.

CHINA VERSUS USA: TRADE AND TRADE WAR

INTERACTIVE GRAPHS: TRADE. COMPARE CHINA, USA AND WORLD

<https://www.bloomberg.com/graphics/2016-us-vs-china-economy/>



TRADE WAR

China and USA are on the verge of a trade war. By agreeing to increase purchases of US goods in a bid to shrink its surplus with America, China's President Xi Jinping has avoided a growth-sapping trade spat. Meantime, China's pledges to open up long-fettered industries such as finance and to reduce barriers for autos and other sectors to lure closer engagement with corporate America, and deepening the "Chimerica" union.



<https://internetofbusiness.com/will-5g-be-the-big-casualty-of-china-us-trade-war/>

ACTIVITIES: ICT AND ECONOMICS

19. Read the following articles and present a summary as a TV report

<https://www.theguardian.com/business/live/2018/jul/16/chinese-economy-slows-trade-war-imf-world-economy-business-live>

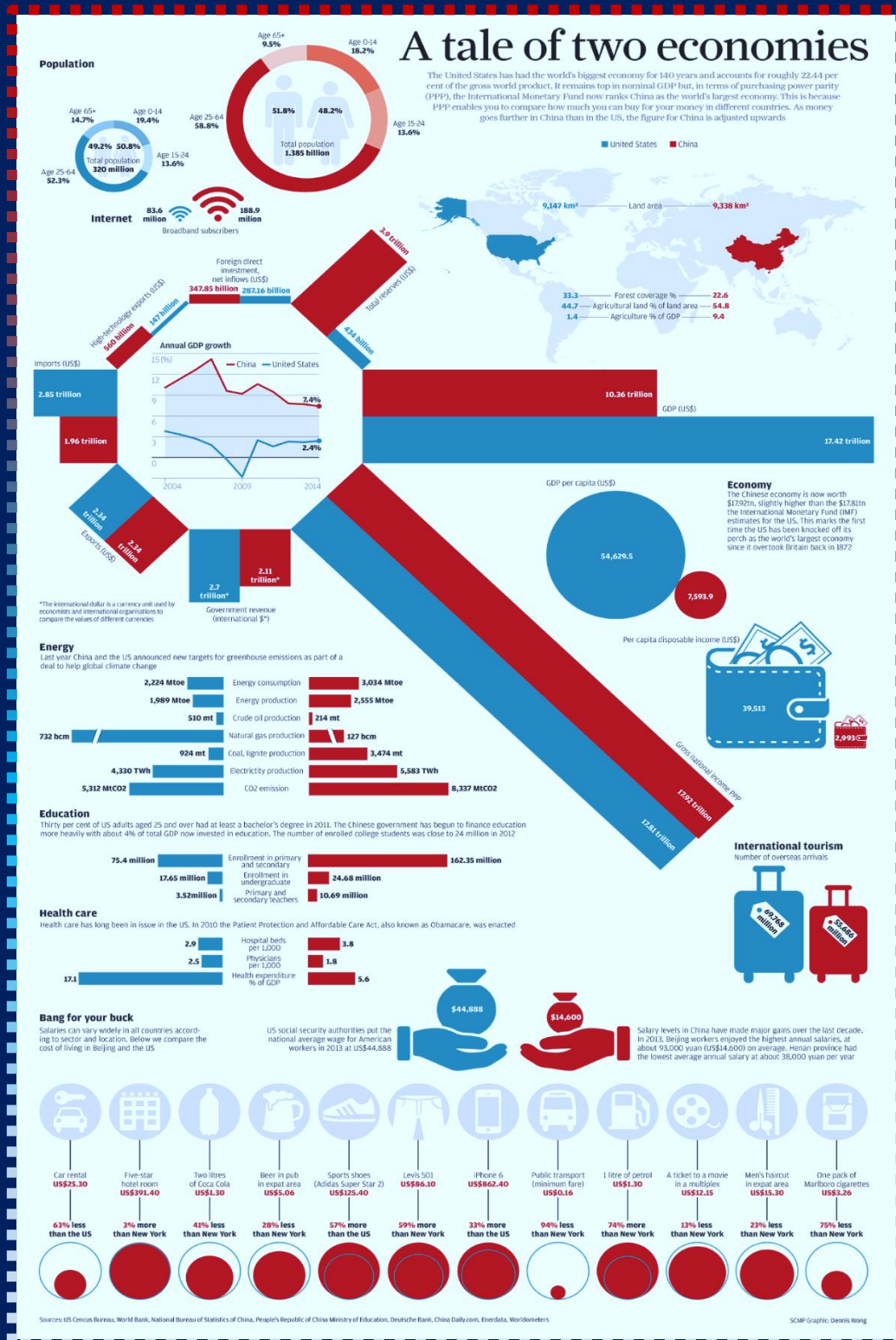
<https://internetofbusiness.com/us-hits-button-on-china-trade-war-tech-sector-at-risk/>

- What is the trade war between China and US?
- Why is the Chinese tech sector at risk from a trade war?
- What are the IMF warnings on trade wars?
- Why did China challenge US tariffs at the World Trade Organisation (WTO)?
- Explain the current impacts of the threatened trade wars on the Chinese economy- growth, industrial production and robot demand slowed down but retail picked up
- Why does Beijing warn of 'increased uncertainties'?

WORLD'S TOP ECONOMIES: CHINA VERSUS USA-INFOGRAPHIC

<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/12/the-world-s-top-economy-the-us-vs-china-in-five-charts/>

For more than a century, the United States has been the world's biggest economy, accounting for over 24% of the world's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2016, according to figures from the World Bank. But change is afoot, as this infographic from the Visual Capitalist shows.



<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/12/the-world-s-top-economy-the-us-vs-china-in-five-charts/>

CHINA VERUS USA: TALE OF TWO ECONOMIES

ACTIVITIES: LITERACY

20. Refer to the previous infographic and complete the table below.

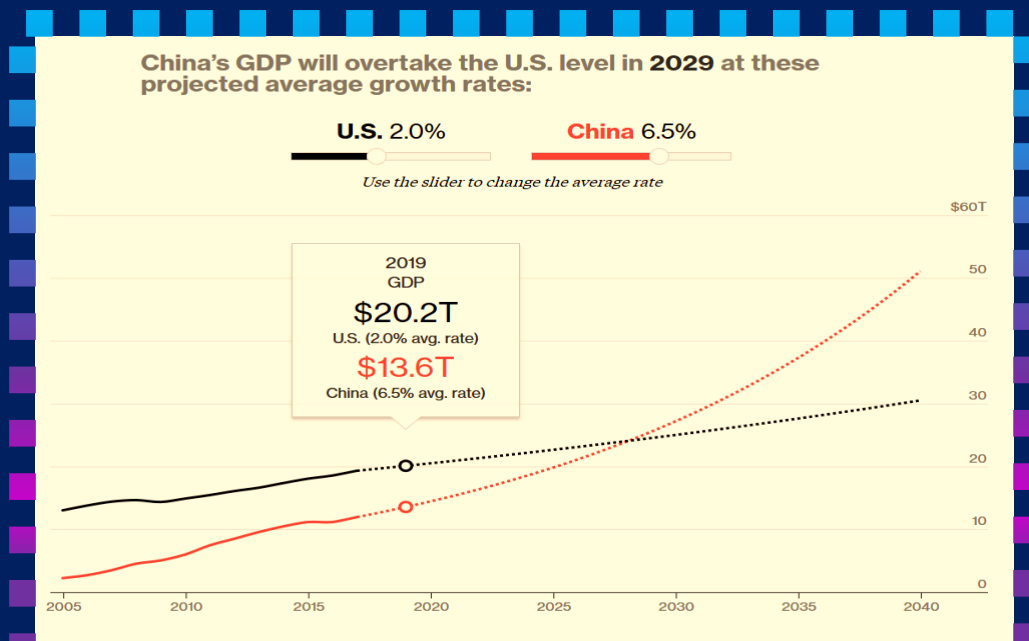
	CHINA	USA
Latitude and longitude		
Land area		
Agriculture as % of GDP		
Population		
Age 65+		
Exports		
Imports		
High technology exports		
Foreign direct investment		
GDP		
GDP per capita		
Disposable income per capita		
Overseas arrivals		
Energy consumption		
CO2 emissions		
Enrolment in undergraduate education		
Hospital beds		
Health expenditure % of GDP		
Average wage		
Five star hotel room		
Two litres of Coca Cola		
Sports shoes		
iPhone		

HOW FAST IS CHINA'S ECONOMY CATCHING UP TO USA?

China is well on its way to becoming the world's leading economy, and is already there in PPP terms. However, in order to surpass the US's highly diversified, tertiary economy, there's more to do: China still needs to make the all-important transition from a resource-intensive manufacturing hub to a modern, consumer-driven economy. And it won't be too long before China's economy surpasses the US's by other measures, too. The Centre for Economics and Business Research predicts it will happen in 2029.

<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/12/the-world-s-top-economy-the-us-vs-china-in-five-charts/>

GDP BETWEEN THE WORLD'S TWO ECONOMIC GIANTS:



<https://www.bloomberg.com/graphics/2016-us-vs-china-economy/>

China's growth

China's population of 1.4 billion is around four times higher than that of the US at 320 million. Despite the recent slowdown, China's economy is still growing at almost three times the rate of the US – around 7% over the last couple of years, compared to less than 2.5%. The two nations are on an even keel when it comes to exports. However, the US has a trade deficit – it imports more than it exports – while China imports significantly less than it exports, resulting in a trade surplus.

Closing the gap

But there is still a lot of catching up to do: China lags in terms of foreign direct investment flowing into the country. Its high-tech exports amount to nearly four times less than those of the US.

Closing this gap may just be a matter of time though, not least because China is committed to education, with around 4% of total GDP now being invested in training its people. China's education system is the largest in the world. It has more university students than the EU and the US combined, and there is growing demand for higher education among its young people.

<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/12/the-world-s-top-economy-the-us-vs-china-in-five-charts/>

GROWING CHINA

CHINA'S ONE BELT, ONE ROAD: WILL IT RESHAPE GLOBAL TRADE?

China has the largest number of neighbour's (14) sharing its 22,000 km land borders namely: North Korea, Russia, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam.

As China's influence rises, its neighbour's uncertainty has evolved. Some countries worry that China's harbors a desire for regional power with recent maritime and territorial clashes. However, China and its neighbours have called for regional collaboration that aims to develop a common spirit and shared interests.

China has created activities to upgrade regional connections such as the One Belt and Road Initiative.

The ambitious trillion-dollar project involves creating a 6000km sea route connecting China to South East Asia, Oceania and North Africa (the "Road"), as well as through building railway and road infrastructure to connect China with Central and West Asia, the Middle East and Europe (the "Belt")

<https://pamirtimes.net/2017/03/14/chinas-constructive-approach-to-regional-development/>

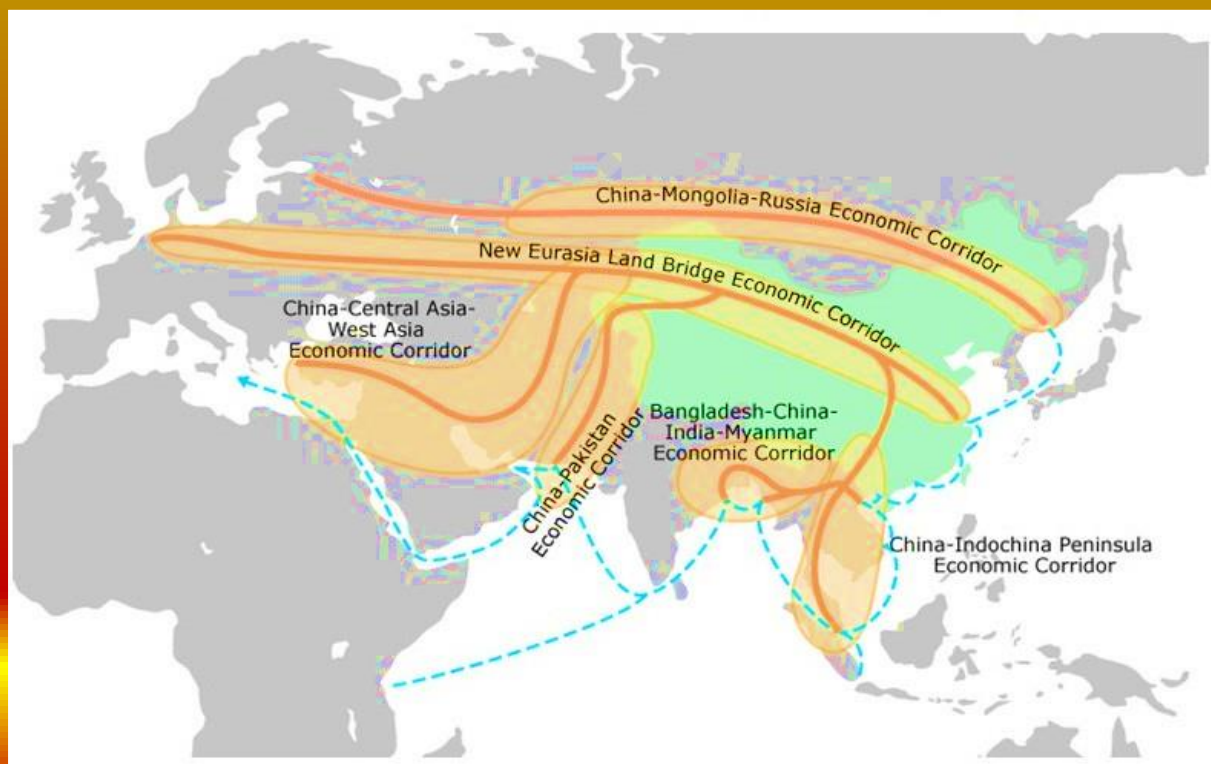
The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), is a modern day version of the **Silk Road** network of trade routes between East and West circa 207 BCE. The BRI will span more than 68 countries and including an estimated trillion dollars of investment in transportation networks, energy production, and telecommunications infrastructure. Given the diverse composition of countries, the effects of new **debt-financed** infrastructure investment will vary. Participating countries range from rich Qatar to poor Afghanistan, high population India to small Timor-Leste, debt-dependent Lebanon to debt-free Brunei, growing Ethiopia to stagnating Yemen, and export-oriented Singapore to mostly import-oriented Bhutan.

The majority of the investment will be financed by **Chinese debt**. China offers cheap infrastructure loans to many countries unable to pay back the debt. Then as part of China's 'debt-trap strategy' it grabs ports, facilities or territory of the debt laden country

<https://knoema.com/infographics/yxtivnf/one-belt-one-road-an-investment-perspective-for-participating-economies>

CHINA'S CONSTRUCTIVE APPROACH TO REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

<https://pamirtimes.net/2017/03/14/chinas-constructive-approach-to-regional-development/>



<https://pamirtimes.net/2017/03/14/chinas-constructive-approach-to-regional-development/>

GROWING CHINA MOST ATTRACTIVE MARKET



• OPPORTUNITIES

- China's enormous market size and related market growth potential are key factors in its attractiveness.
- While market growth is gradually cooling, the Chinese economy is still among the top 10 fastest growing economies worldwide. Over the last five years, China's real GDP grew at an average annual rate of 7.2%

• WEAKNESSES AND OBSTACLES

- Limited internet access along with low market intensity and receptivity as well as living standards remain persistent challenges for China.
- Restrictions on economic freedom frequently reach headlines as well based on constraints on the flow of investment capital and the financial sector's dependence on and susceptibility to government control and interference, according to the Heritage Foundation.
- Only 53% of the population in China has Internet access. In addition, international Internet bandwidth is among the lowest in the world, trailing behind countries such as Liberia, Iran, Namibia, and India.
- China's market receptivity—e.g. openness—approximated by its foreign trade as a share of GDP is among the lowest in the world.
- Living standards in the country are also still low despite rapid economic growth, with a per capita income lower than Russia and Argentina.

<https://medium.com/knoema/the-most-attractive-markets-understanding-chinas-market-potential-b5da75a61040>

CHINA'S REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China_Western_Development

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_China

- The East Coast
(with existing development programmes)
- "Rise of Central China"
- "Revitalise Northeast China"
- "China Western Development"



These strategies are aimed at poorer regions in China to prevent widening inequalities:

- **Rise of Central China Plan.** It covers six provinces: Shanxi, Henan, Anhui, Hubei, Hunan, and Jiangxi.
- **Revitalize Northeast China,** to rejuvenate the industrial bases in Northeast China. It covers the three provinces of Heilongjiang, Jilin, and Liaoning, as well as the five eastern prefectures of Inner Mongolia.
- **China Western Development,** designed to increase the economic situation of the western provinces through capital investment and development of natural resources.

Key national projects

- "West-to-East Electricity Transmission"
- "West-to-East Gas Transmission"
- "South-North Water Transfer Project"

CHINA LEADING 'NEW RETAIL' REVOLUTION

<https://www.scmp.com/comment/insight-opinion/article/2125831/how-china-leading-new-retail-revolution>

Chinese firms like Alibaba, Tencent and JD.com are experimenting with tech-driven 'new retail' in the 'online to offline' (O2O) world. While the past two years may have been brutal for brick-and-mortar stores worldwide, China's online and offline retailers have witnessed a "new retail" revolution, driving stronger national consumption.



*With **e-commerce** booming, businesses have been adopting an "online to offline" (O2O) model, using online channels to attract offline traffic. In the past few years, this phenomenon has evolved into the notion of "new retail".*

***New retail** represents a trend of online merging seamlessly with offline, resulting from the prevalence of digital technology, like mobile payment, wireless internet, sensors and artificial intelligence (AI).*

In China, logistics firm Cainiao is incorporating hi-tech-enabled hardware and software to improve efficiency. It deploys drones to monitor the security of the venue. Within the warehouse, several robots called "Geek+" work with staff to sort packages. It uses computer vision to identify, monitor and arrange different orders. Consumers will not only receive their packages faster, but also with fewer errors and get fresher goods.

*In America, Amazon is at the forefront of the new retail revolution. However, China's speed and intensity have gone into orbit. Driven by the huge market and abundant venture capital, **start-ups** in China are actively participating in this revolution.*

*Products have their own bar code, which can be scanned by consumers when they choose their shopping and then check out on the Xingbianli app. There is also a mini-library and a café within the convenience store, aimed at making consumers linger. Assisted by **machine learning** (AI) and **big data**, consumers will receive more personalised solutions, not just in retail, but in every facet of their life.*

<https://www.scmp.com/comment/insight-opinion/article/2125831/how-china-leading-new-retail-revolution>

ICT: Double clicking on the Chinese consumer

<https://www.mckinsey.com/featured-insights/china/double-clicking-on-the-chinese-consumer>

ACTIVITIES

NUMERACY

21. Name the following countries:

<https://knoema.com/>.

- Largest producer of CO₂
- Largest consumption of energy
- Asian country with largest % of world's population living in poverty
- Largest exports as % of world total
- Greatest number of active military personnel
- Most money spent on their military

The Guardian reported that while China's rise has been powered by "cheap, dirty" coal, it has been gradually reducing its dependence on fossil fuels. *According to a 2016 UN Report*, the China is now the biggest investor in **renewable energy** globally, spending more than the US and Europe combined.

LITERACY-HISTORY, INTERNATIONAL STUDIES, ECONOMICS

22. Read the following articles and comment on the following statements:

- The Economist: <http://www.economist.com/news/essays/21609649-china-becomes-again-worlds-largest-economy-it-wants-respect-it-enjoyed-centuries-past-it-does-not>
 - Investopedia: <http://www.investopedia.com/articles/forex/091115/chinas-economy-transition-sustainable-growth.asp>
 - IMF direct: <https://blog-imfdirect.imf.org/2015/10/05/managing-chinas-economic-transition/>
- Over 200 years, through much pain and suffering, China has transformed the very core of its identity, changing itself from an inward- and backward-looking power to an outward- and forward-looking one.
 - Since 1978, China has shown both flexibility and unyielding resolve in its continued pursuit of wealth and power. Now those goals are within reach and China stands on the verge of greatness.
 - The danger is that China will seek greater power in the world as a substitute for fundamental changes at home.



Image: <https://dailyreckoning.com/85440-2/>

ACTIVITIES

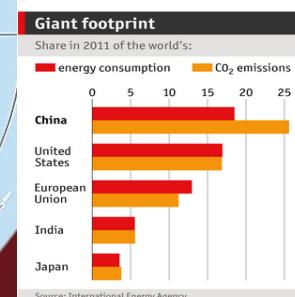
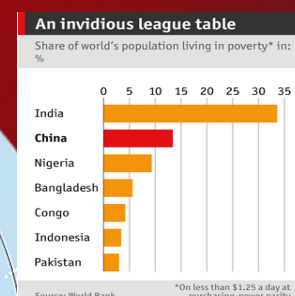
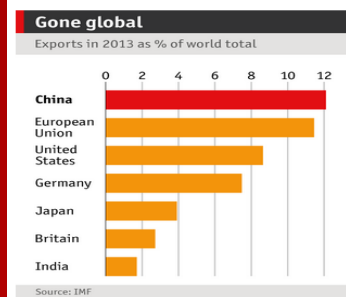
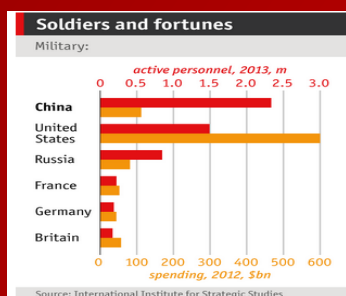
23. Discuss the message in the following photograph



<https://www.vanityfair.com/news/2015/01/china-worlds-largest-economy>

24. What is the latitude and longitude of Beijing?

25. List one positive and one negative statistic that indicates China is ahead of USA.



Adapted from <https://www.economist.com/news/essays/21609649-china-becomes-again-worlds-largest-economy-it-wants-respect-it-enjoyed-centuries-past-it-does-not>

ACTIVITIES

CHINA-END OF ONE-CHILD POLICY: NUMERACY AND LITERACY

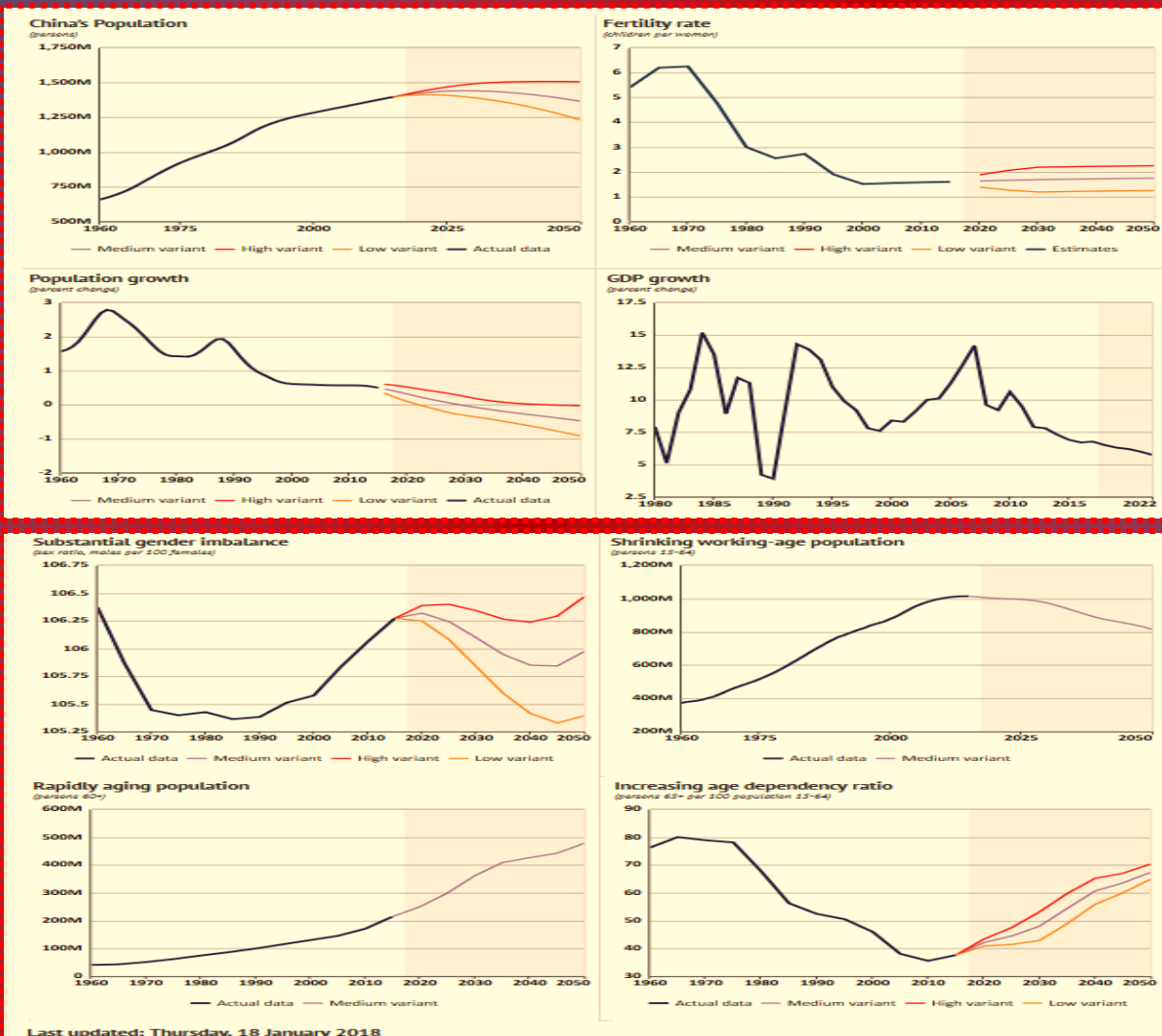
<https://knoema.com/mbvpyce/china-announcing-the-end-to-the-one-child-policy>

Now, after more than three decades, the Chinese government is ending its controversial one-child policy. Originally implemented in 1980 to curb its rapid population growth, China's one-child policy has witnessed a fertility rate decline from 2.7 births per woman in 1981 to 1.6 births in 2015. Those who backed the one-child policy claimed it led to 300 million fewer births and lifted 200-400 million people out of poverty.

Yet, the one-child policy has taken a toll, with more than 336 million abortions and 222 million sterilizations having since taken place. Gender imbalance in China, with 115.9 boys born to every 100 girls in 2014, has led to increases in sex-trafficking and prostitution. The Chinese population is aging drastically, with an estimate of one in every three Chinese being over 60 years of age by 2050 and a dwindling working class to support them. The country is also facing labor shortages and slowing economic growth.

Despite the move by the government to lift the policy, experts warn that it will take decades before the demographic crisis is relieved. In the meantime, social and health care needs for the nation's elderly continue to grow.

Today's viz shows the impact the policy has had on China's population and economy in the past and for years to come.



26. What was the One-Child Policy?
27. Why was the policy introduced in China?
28. What were the impacts of the policy on the fertility rate, working age population and gender imbalance from 1960-2018. Provide statistics.
29. List the positive and negative impacts of the policy on the population in a two column table.
30. Explain why the government changed the policy.

China becomes, again, the world's largest economy. It is building airstrips on disputed islands in the South China Sea, moving oil rigs into disputed waters and redefining its airspace without any clear programme for turning such assertion into the acknowledged status it sees as due. This troubles its neighbours, and it troubles America. Put together China's desire to re-establish itself (without being fully clear about what that might entail) and America's determination not to let that desire disrupt its interests and those of its allies (without being clear about how to respond) and you have the sort of ill-defined rivalry that can be very dangerous indeed. Shi Yinhong, of Renmin University in Beijing, one of China's most eminent foreign-policy commentators, says that, five years ago, he was sure that China could rise peacefully, as it says it wants to. Now, he says, he is not so sure.

<https://www.economist.com/news/essays/21609649-china-becomes-again-worlds-largest-economy-it-wants-respect-it-enjoyed-centuries-past-it-does-not>

VIDEOS

- US versus China <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/12/the-world-s-top-economy-the-us-vs-china-in-five-charts/>
- US versus China economy growth <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uEY1FJ1kpIo>

ICT

- Here's How Fast China's Economy is Catching Up to the U.S. <https://www.bloomberg.com/graphics/2016-us-vs-china-economy/>
- Update conference: China's Forty Years of Reform and Development: 1978-2018 <http://www.anu.edu.au/events/2018-china-update-conference>
- China's Belt-and-Road Billions come with a cost <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2018-05-02/costly-lessons-for-leaders-eyeing-china-s-belt-and-road-billions>
- China Economic Update - May 2018 <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/china/publication/china-economic-update-may-2018>
- China Update Series is Australia's publication for in-depth discussion and analysis of the Chinese economy. The book features contributions from the world's leading academics, policymakers and government representatives who discuss the latest research on the Chinese economy. <https://press.anu.edu.au/publications/series/china-update-series>
- GDP by country/statistics from World Bank and IMF 1980-2022. <http://comstat.comesa.int/tbocwag/gdp-by-country-statistics-from-imf-1980-2022> ; <http://comstat.comesa.int/tbocwag/gdp-by-country-statistics-from-imf-1980-2022?country=China>; <https://knoema.com/tbocwag/gdp-by-country-statistics-from-imf-1980-2022?country=China>
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