

Five Things to Know About China

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Guest Lecture for Dr. Xiaohua Yu, December 1, 2022



Dyson
Cornell
SC Johnson College of Business

A Quick Introduction: Dr. Wendong Zhang

- Grew up in a rural county in Shandong Province, China
- Attended college in Shanghai and Hong Kong
- Ph.D. in Ag Econ from Ohio State in 2015
- Worked at Iowa State for 7 years, leading the Iowa Land Value Survey
- Moved to Cornell University Dyson School of Applied Economics & Mgmt in July 2022 (50% extension appointment)
- Research and extension interests:

land value/ownership <https://www.card.iastate.edu/farmland>

ISU China Ag Center <https://www.card.iastate.edu/china>

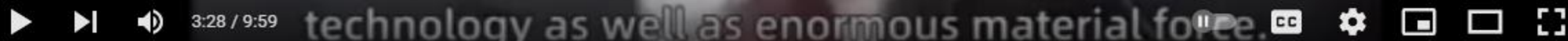
Cornell Institute for China Economic Research (CICER)

<http://china.dyson.cornell.edu/>

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中国拥有广大的市场和发展需求，美国拥有先进的科学技术和巨大的物质力量，
China holds a huge market and great demand for development
and the United States holds advanced science and
technology as well as enormous material force.



3:28 / 9:59

【2022解密版】长者江泽民-《全英文哈佛大学演讲》全文首次披露！极其罕见！ ENGLISH VERSION JIANG ZEMIN IN HARVARD! 【中英字幕】

Biden, Xi Open Talks on Friendly Note, With Tough Topics Ahead

Chinese leader says he wants nations to 'coexist in peace'; Biden says their responsibility is to avoid conflict

“China and the United States should respect each other, coexist peacefully, and cooperate for a win-win situation. I would like to work with Mr. President to form a consensus and take positive actions to lead the positive development of China-US relations. This is the need for the benefit of the people of the two countries and the expectation of the international community.”

President Xi Jinping, November 15, 2021



POLITICO POLITICOPRO

China suspends climate talks with US

Move comes after Beijing announced sanctions on top US Democrat Nancy Pelosi.

The CHIPS Act Has Strings Attached: Can't Invest or Produce Advanced Chips in China

U.S. semiconductor companies can't spend capital on developing advanced factories or producing chips in China for the U.S. market.

人民日报

RENMIN RIBAO

2017年10月18日

刚刚 习近平等领导人会见出席党的 十八大代表、特邀代表和列席人员并发表重要讲话



习近平同志主持会议并作重要讲话



习近平同志主持会议并作重要讲话 党的十九届一中全会产生中央领导机构



习近平



习近平应约同美国总统特朗普通电话

两国领导人就中美元两党十九大胜利召开、中美关系正常化等议题深入交换意见

【新华社北京10月17日电】国家主席习近平17日应约同美国总统特朗普通电话，两国领导人就中美元两党十九大胜利召开、中美关系正常化等议题深入交换意见。习近平表示，中国共产党第十九次全国代表大会胜利召开，标志着中国开启了全面建设社会主义现代化国家新征程。中美关系正常化符合两国人民根本利益，中方愿同美方一道努力，推动中美关系不断向前发展。

人民日报

RENMIN RIBAO

2017年10月18日

习近平等领导人亲切会见出席党的 二十大代表、特邀代表和列席人员



习近平



习近平同志主持会议并作重要讲话 党的二十届一中全会产生中央领导机构

习近平同志主持会议并作重要讲话

习近平任中共中央总书记中央军委主席 党的十八届一中全会产生中央领导机构

习近平同志主持会议并作重要讲话

人民日報頭版看中共集權玄機

明報



2017年十九屆一中全會



2007年十七屆一中全會



1969年九屆一中全會

<https://www.sinchew.com.my/20171027/%E4%BB%8E%E4%B9%9D%E5%A4%A7%E5%88%B0%E5%8D%81%E4%B9%9D%E5%A4%A7%E2%B7E4%BA%BA%E6%B0%91%E6%97%A5%E6%8A%A5%E5%A4%B4%E7%89%88%E7%9C%8B%E6%9D%83%E5%8A%9B%E7%8E%84%E6%9C%BA/>

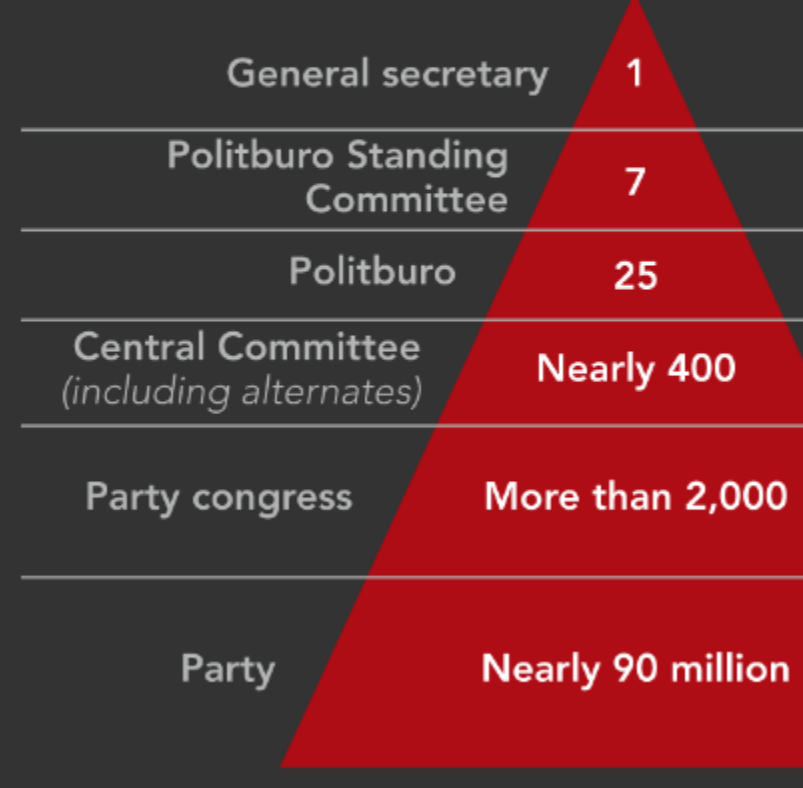
The powerful 'China Seven': The pinnacle of an 89 million-member party

The Chinese Communist Party is the world's largest political party; it had more than 89.4 million members at the end of 2016. The membership is larger than the population of Germany.

A key organ within the party is the Central Committee, which has more than 200 members. Under them are some 170 alternate members. Important decisions are made during Politburo meetings as well as at Politburo Standing Committee meetings convened by the general secretary.

Currently, the Politburo Standing Committee, the party's supreme leadership circle, has seven members. These seven are also among the 25 Politburo members. Politburo members hold power equivalent to vice premier.

The party's overlapping tiers





Politburo Standing Committee members

 2	 3	 4	 5	 6	 7
Li Keqiang (63)	Li Zhanshu (68)	Wang Yang (64)	Wang Huning (63)	Zhao Leji (62)	Han Zheng (64)
Hu faction	Xi faction	Hu faction	No faction	Xi faction	No faction

General secretary

 1
Xi Jinping (65)
Xi faction

Politburo members

								
Ding Xuexiang (56)	Wang Chen (68)	Liu He (67)	Xu Qiliang (69)	Sun Chunlan (68)	Li Xi (62)	Li Qiang (59)	Li Hongzhong (62)	Yang Jiechi (68)
Xi faction	Xi faction	Xi faction	Xi faction	Hu faction	Xi faction	Xi faction	No faction	No faction

								
Yang Xiaodu (65)	Zhang Youxia (68)	Chen Xi (65)	Chen Quanguo (63)	Chen Min'er (58)	Hu Chunhua (55)	Guo Shengkun (64)	Huang Kunming (62)	Cai Qi (63)
Xi faction	Xi faction	Xi faction	Hu faction	Xi faction	Hu faction	Jiang faction	Xi faction	Xi faction

19th CPC Leadership
60% has experience as provincial chiefs

- Cheng Li
Brookings Institution

中共二十屆中央領導機構成員簡歷

習近平



男，漢族，1953年6月生，安徽壽縣人，1969年1月參加工作，1974年上學進中國共產黨，1982年加入中國共產黨，1985年獲南京政治學院政治學系國際法學專業，法學碩士學位。

現任中國共產黨中央委員會總書記、中共中央軍事委員會主席、中華人民共和國主席、中華人民共和國中央軍事委員會主席。

馬興瑞



男，漢族，1959年10月生，山東濰縣人，1980年1月參加工作，1988年7月加入中國共產黨，2002年11月加入中國共產黨，2007年獲北京大學政府管理學院公共管理碩士學位。

現任中央政治局委員、國務院副總理、國務院副秘書長、國務院發展研究中心主任。

王毅



男，漢族，1952年11月生，北京豐台人，1969年1月參加工作，1981年7月加入中國共產黨，2002年11月加入中國共產黨，2007年獲北京大學政府管理學院公共管理碩士學位。

現任中央政治局委員、國務院委員、國務院副秘書長、外交部部長。

尹力



男，漢族，1962年3月生，山東濰縣人，1981年3月參加工作，1983年8月加入中國共產黨，2002年11月加入中國共產黨，2007年獲北京大學政府管理學院公共管理碩士學位。

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石泰峰



男，漢族，1956年9月生，山西臨猗人，1978年1月參加工作，1982年11月加入中國共產黨，2002年11月加入中國共產黨，2007年獲北京大學政府管理學院公共管理碩士學位。

現任中央政治局委員、中央書記處書記、十三屆全國人大教育科學文化衛生委員會副主任委員、中國社會科學院院員、黨校書記。

劉國中



男，漢族，1962年7月生，雲南江川人，1982年1月參加工作，1986年11月加入中國共產黨，2002年11月加入中國共產黨，2007年獲北京大學政府管理學院公共管理碩士學位。

現任中央政治局委員、陝西省委書記、黨人大學黨委副主任。

李干傑



男，漢族，1964年11月生，湖南寶慶人，1986年1月參加工作，1986年11月加入中國共產黨，2002年11月加入中國共產黨，2007年獲北京大學政府管理學院公共管理碩士學位。

現任中央政治局委員、中央書記處書記、山東省委書記、黨人大學黨委主任。

李書磊



男，漢族，1964年11月生，江蘇無錫人，1984年12月參加工作，1986年11月加入中國共產黨，2002年11月加入中國共產黨，2007年獲北京大學政府管理學院公共管理碩士學位。

現任中央政治局委員、中央書記處書記、中央宣傳部分管日常工作副部長。

李鴻忠



男，漢族，1962年8月生，山東濰縣人，1979年12月參加工作，1979年12月加入中國共產黨，2002年11月加入中國共產黨，2007年獲北京大學政府管理學院公共管理碩士學位。

現任中央政治局委員、天津市委書記。

何衛東



男，漢族，1957年8月生，江蘇阜寧人，1975年12月參加工作，1978年11月加入中國共產黨，2002年11月加入中國共產黨，2007年獲北京大學政府管理學院公共管理碩士學位。

現任中央政治局委員、中共中央軍事委員會副委員長、國防軍工總動員。

李強



男，漢族，1953年7月生，浙江紹興人，1976年3月參加工作，1982年4月加入中國共產黨，2002年11月加入中國共產黨，2007年獲北京大學政府管理學院公共管理碩士學位。

現任中央政治局委員、上海市委書記。

趙樂際



男，漢族，1957年3月生，陝西西鄉人，1974年8月參加工作，1975年7月加入中國共產黨，2002年11月加入中國共產黨，2007年獲北京大學政府管理學院公共管理碩士學位。

現任中央政治局委員。

王滬寧



男，漢族，1954年10月生，山東濰縣人，1977年1月參加工作，1984年4月加入中國共產黨，2002年11月加入中國共產黨，2007年獲北京大學政府管理學院公共管理碩士學位。

現任中央政治局委員、中央全面深化改革委員會辦公室主任。

何立峰



男，漢族，1955年2月生，廣東潮陽人，1973年1月參加工作，1981年6月加入中國共產黨，2002年11月加入中國共產黨，2007年獲北京大學政府管理學院公共管理碩士學位。

現任中央政治局委員、十三屆全國總動員總長、黨校委員、黨校副校長、黨校副校長。

張又俠



男，漢族，1946年1月生，河南義馬人，1969年11月參加工作，1980年7月加入中國共產黨，2002年11月加入中國共產黨，2007年獲北京大學政府管理學院公共管理碩士學位。

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張國清



男，漢族，1964年3月生，河南鎮江人，1986年3月參加工作，1986年7月加入中國共產黨，2002年11月加入中國共產黨，2007年獲北京大學政府管理學院公共管理碩士學位。

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蔡奇



男，漢族，1955年12月生，福建尤溪人，1973年3月參加工作，1975年8月加入中國共產黨，2002年11月加入中國共產黨，2007年獲北京大學政府管理學院公共管理碩士學位。

現任中央政治局委員、中央書記處書記、北京市委書記、北京2022年冬奧會和冬殘奧會組織委員會黨委書記。

丁薛祥



男，漢族，1962年8月生，江蘇無錫人，1981年8月參加工作，1984年10月加入中國共產黨，2002年11月加入中國共產黨，2007年獲北京大學政府管理學院公共管理碩士學位。

現任中央政治局委員、中央辦公廳主任、中央和國務院機關工作委員會書記。

李希



男，漢族，1956年10月生，甘肅通渭人，1975年7月參加工作，1982年3月加入中國共產黨，2002年11月加入中國共產黨，2007年獲北京大學政府管理學院公共管理碩士學位。

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陳文清



男，漢族，1961年1月生，四川仁壽人，1984年1月參加工作，1984年11月加入中國共產黨，2002年11月加入中國共產黨，2007年獲北京大學政府管理學院公共管理碩士學位。

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陳吉寧



男，漢族，1964年11月生，吉林梨樹人，1986年4月參加工作，1986年4月加入中國共產黨，2002年11月加入中國共產黨，2007年獲北京大學政府管理學院公共管理碩士學位。

現任中央政治局委員、北京市委書記、市長，北京2022年冬奧會和冬殘奧會組織委員會執行主席、黨校副書記。

陳敏爾



男，漢族，1962年3月生，浙江寧波人，1981年8月參加工作，1982年7月加入中國共產黨，2002年11月加入中國共產黨，2007年獲北京大學政府管理學院公共管理碩士學位。

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袁家軍



男，漢族，1962年9月生，吉林通榆人，1981年12月參加工作，1982年11月加入中國共產黨，2002年11月加入中國共產黨，2007年獲北京大學政府管理學院公共管理碩士學位。

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黃坤明



男，漢族，1956年11月生，福建連江人，1976年12月參加工作，1978年11月加入中國共產黨，2002年11月加入中國共產黨，2007年獲北京大學政府管理學院公共管理碩士學位。

現任中央政治局委員、中央宣傳部部長。

劉金國



男，漢族，1955年4月生，河北真定人，1976年12月參加工作，1978年8月加入中國共產黨，2002年11月加入中國共產黨，2007年獲北京大學政府管理學院公共管理碩士學位。

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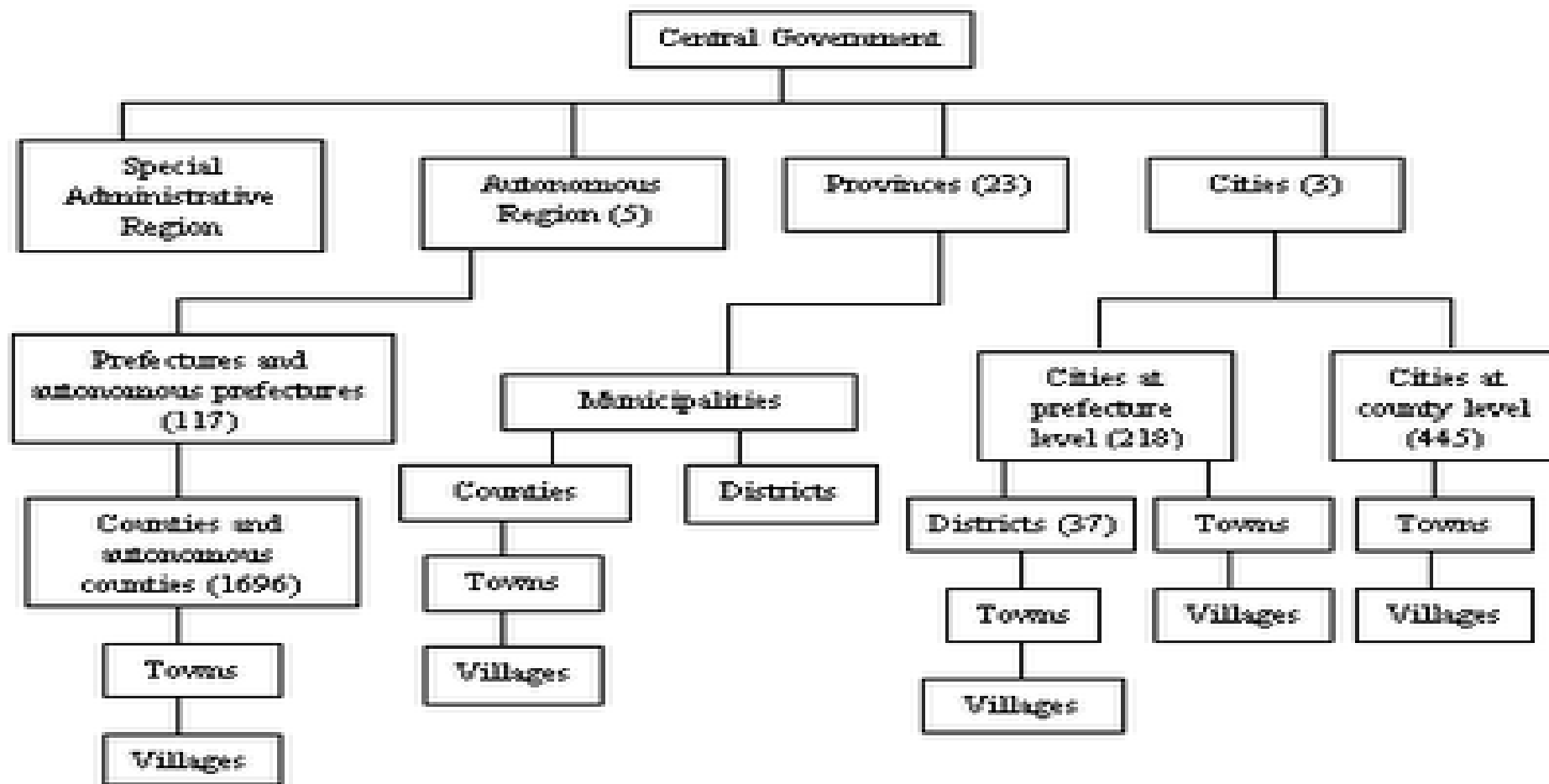
王小洪



男，漢族，1957年7月生，福建龍巖人，1974年7月參加工作，1982年12月加入中國共產黨，2002年11月加入中國共產黨，2007年獲北京大學政府管理學院公共管理碩士學位。

現任中央書記處書記、公安部部長、黨校副書記、中央紀律檢查委員會副書記、總警長。

2. History Matters for China, Not Just Ideology



China's Governance Hierarchy

2000 yrs of imperial history

- huge legacies on governance structure

the only exception: emperor replaced by central government

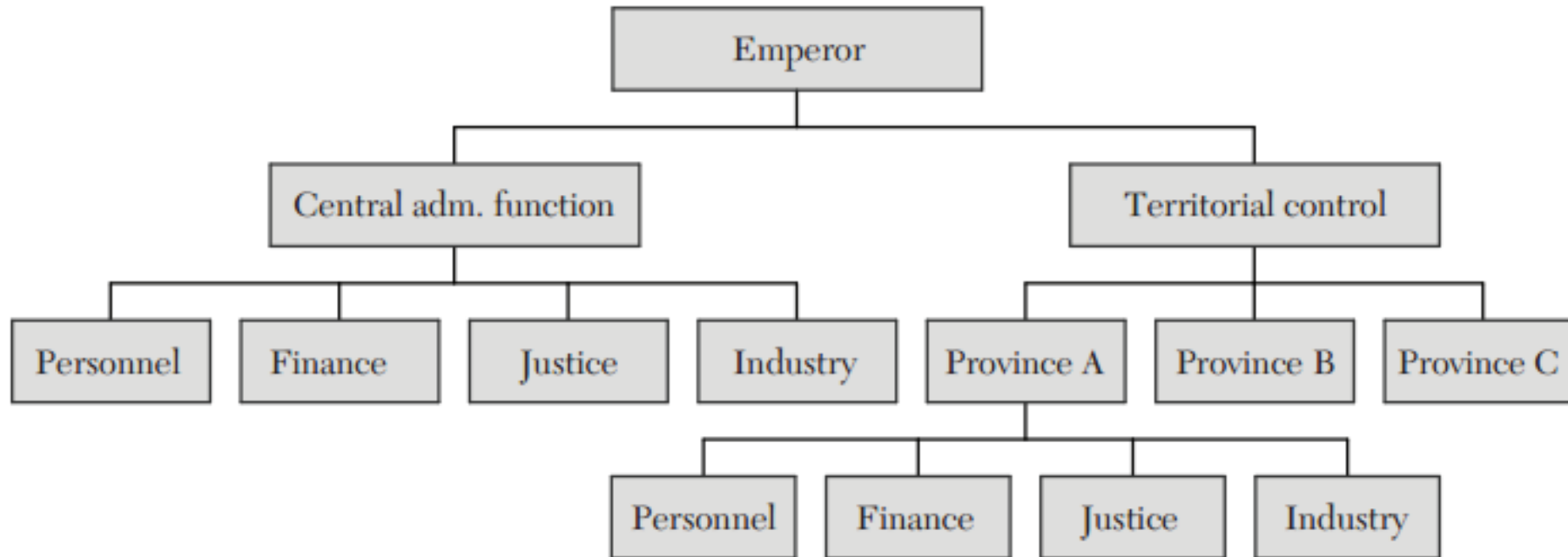


Figure 3. Stylized Governance Structure of Imperial China

New additions: VA, ICE (following US governance structure)

China's Regional Decentralized Authoritarian (RDA) Regime

CHINA'S POLITICAL-ECONOMIC
INSTITUTIONS AND DEVELOPMENT
Chenggang Xu

the **CATO**
JOURNAL

CHARACTERISTICS OF CHINA'S RDA REGIME COMPARED WITH OTHER REGIMES

	China's RDA regime	Soviet system	Federal State
Composition of national decision-making body	Central, regional and ministerial officials	Central and ministerial officials	Federal legislature representing regional constituencies
Decision-making process	Central-regional bargaining; consensus building; local experiments as a strategy	Top-down; SOE-Ministry bargaining	Voting in legislation; federal-state bargaining
Subnational officials' incentives	Promotion: absolute and relative performance; accountable to superiors; personnel control	Promotion: absolute performance; accountable to superiors; personnel control	To be elected; independent from the federal government; accountable to local constituencies
Regional competition	Tournament-like competition; competition affects governor's promotion	Not important	Fiscal (Tiebout) competition; competition affects governor's re-election
Regional experiment	Local experiments as part of central decision-making; experimental results may become national policy	Not important	States are "laboratories" for policy; voluntary adoption of experiments by states

THE EFFECT OF ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE ON THE TURNOVER OF PROVINCIAL LEADERS
(Ordered probit regressions)

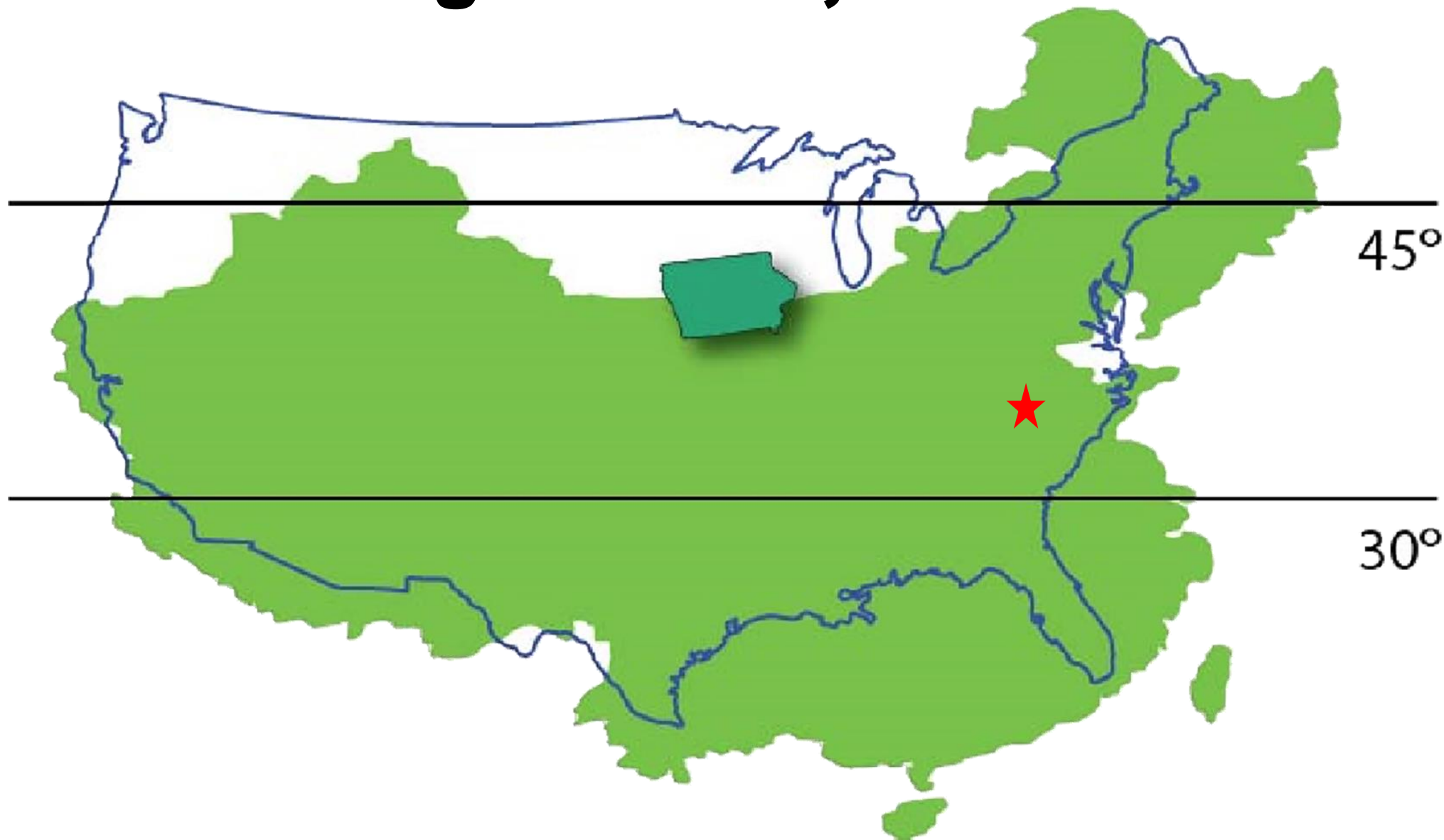
	Dependent variable: turnover (0 = termination, 1 = same level, 2 = promotion)					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Provincial annual GDP growth rate	1.615** (2.05)	1.581* (1.87)				
Provincial average GDP growth rate			4.727*** (4.34)	4.540*** (3.90)		
Provincial average per capita GDP growth rate (A)					3.001** (2.10)	
Provincial average per capita GDP growth rate of the immediate (B) predecessor (B)					-3.584** (2.36)	
(A)-(B)						3.309*** (3.41)
Age		-0.026* (-1.91)		-0.023* (-1.68)	-0.071*** (6.81)	-0.070*** (6.77)
Age 65		-0.974*** (-5.27)		-0.976*** (-5.25)	-0.303** (2.07)	-0.303** (2.07)
Education		0.154 (0.96)		0.187 (1.17)	0.183 (1.48)	0.184 (1.50)
Central connection		0.384*** (2.79)		0.404*** (2.89)	0.082 (0.74)	0.085 (0.77)

Who get promoted as Governor?

The system is not very effective when dealing with multiple objectives

- 1) Economic growth vs. environmental protection
- 2) Zero-COVID vs. economic growth
- 3) Loyalty to central government vs local experimentation

3. Commodity Agriculture is Comparative Advantage for U.S., not China



Ag is comparative advantage for US, not for China

Figure 1. Number of farmers in Chinese provinces compared to Iowa

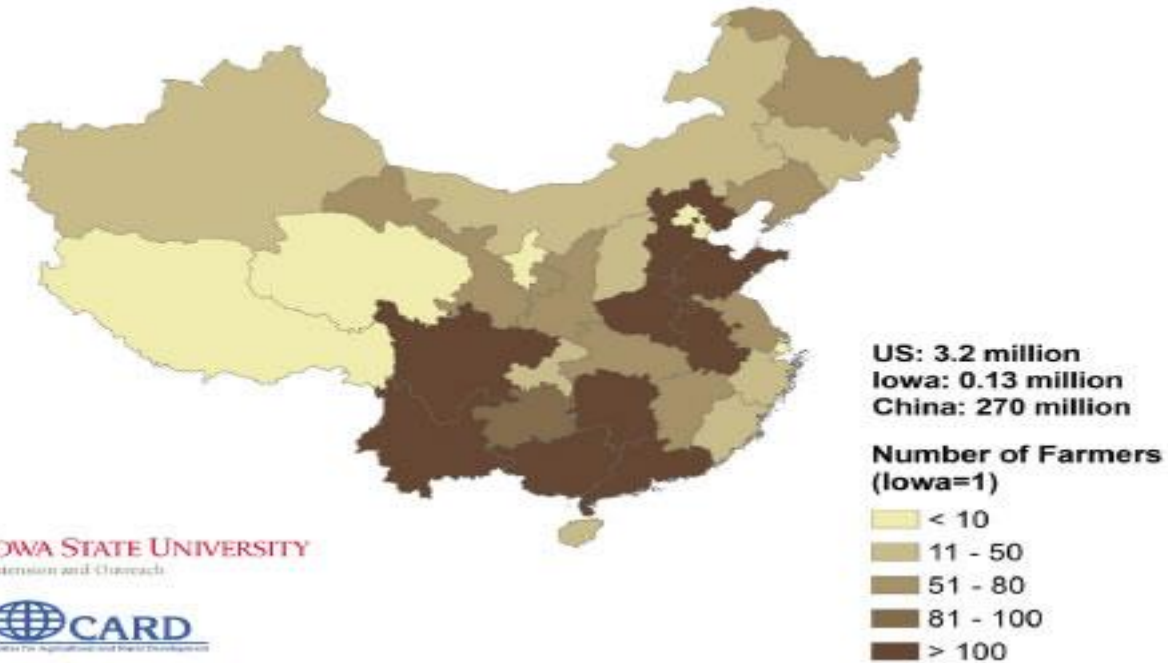
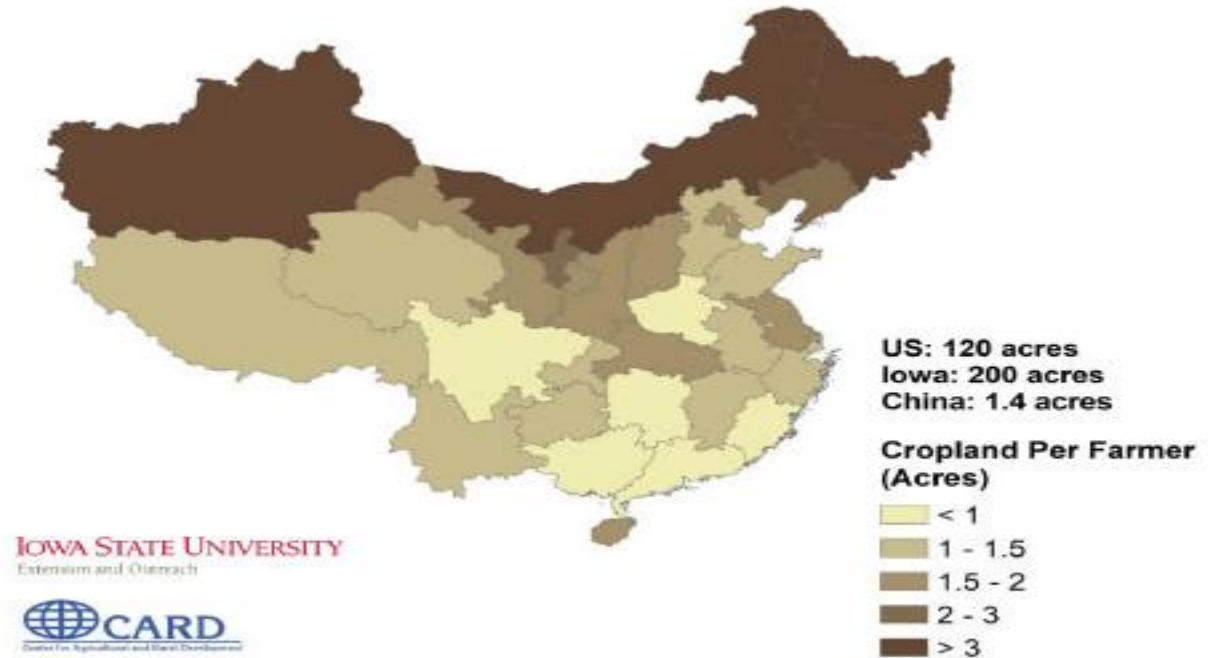
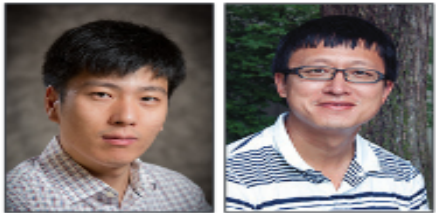


Figure 2. Crop land per farmer in China in acres



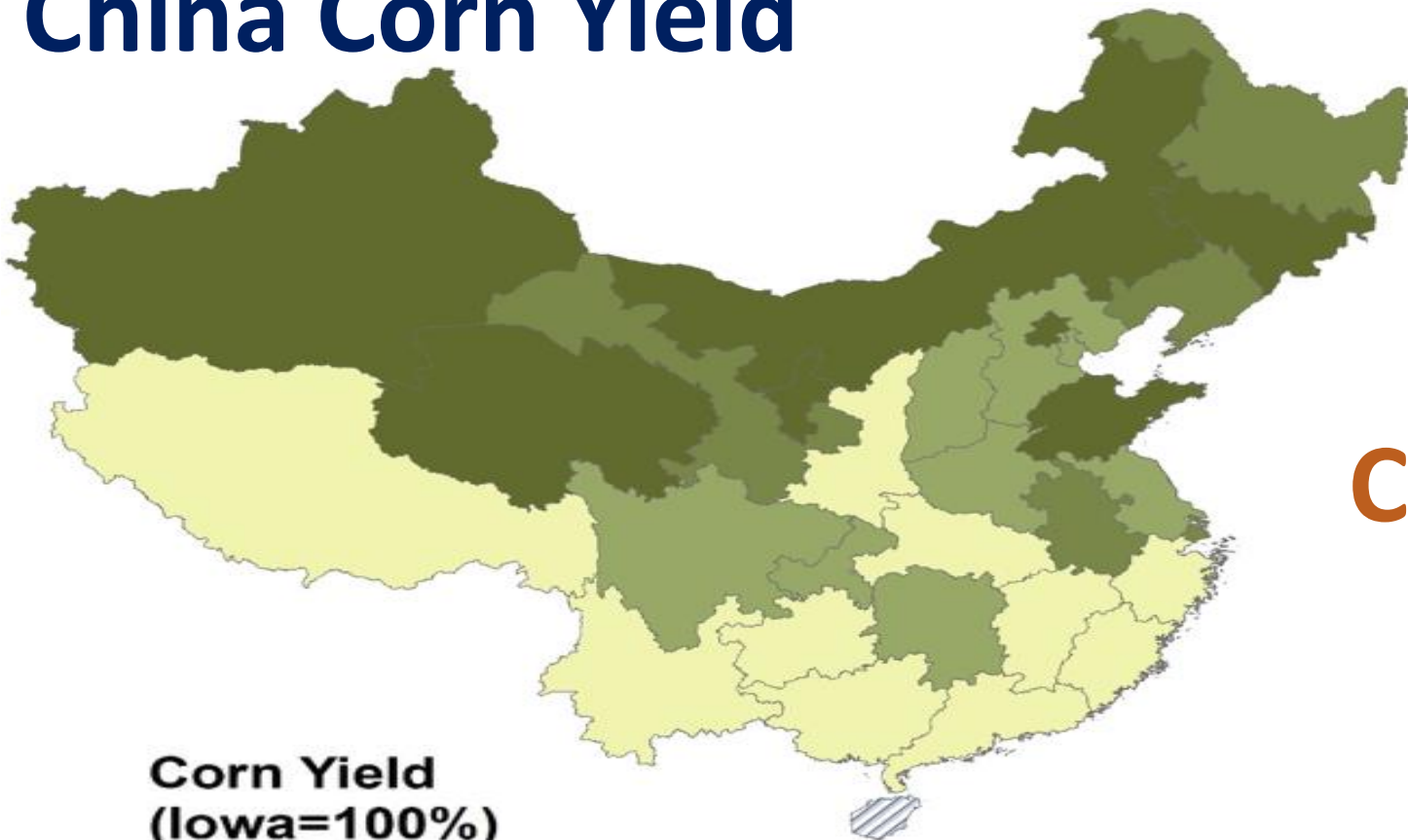
Because crop land per farmer is so small in China, using Iowa as the unit here would create too many decimal points. We use acres instead.



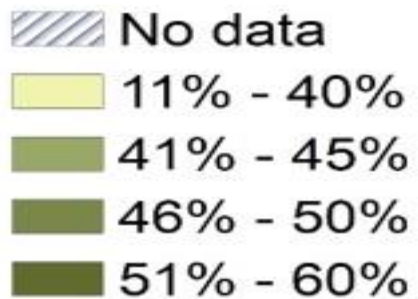
Navigating the Chinese agricultural economy through the lens of Iowa

By Wendong Zhang, extension economist, 515-294-2536, wdzhang@iastate.edu; Minghao Li, postdoctoral researcher, Center for Agricultural and Rural Development, Iowa State University

China Corn Yield



Corn Yield (Iowa=100%)



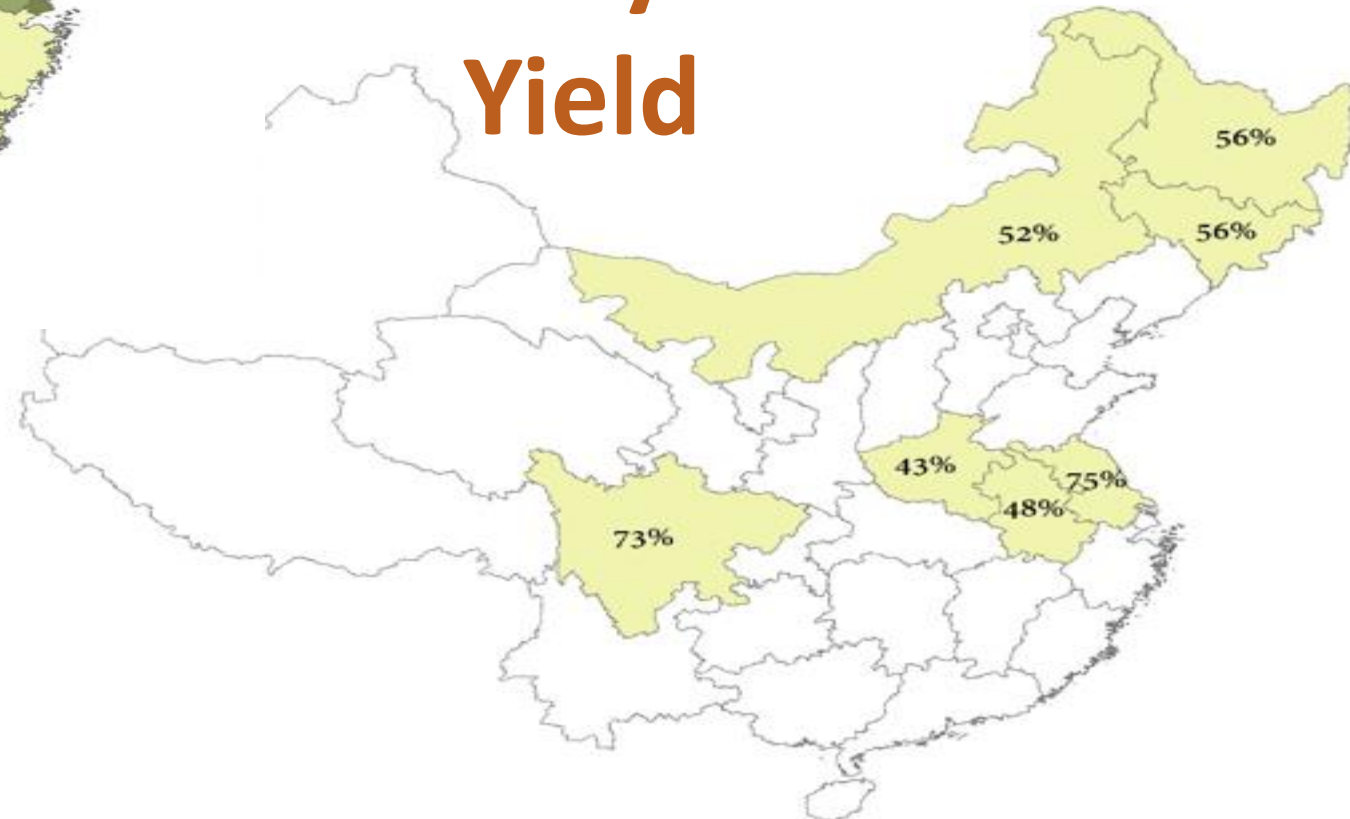
2015 Soybean Yield

US: 48 Bu/acre

Iowa: 56 Bu/acre

China: 26 Bu/acre

China Soybean Yield



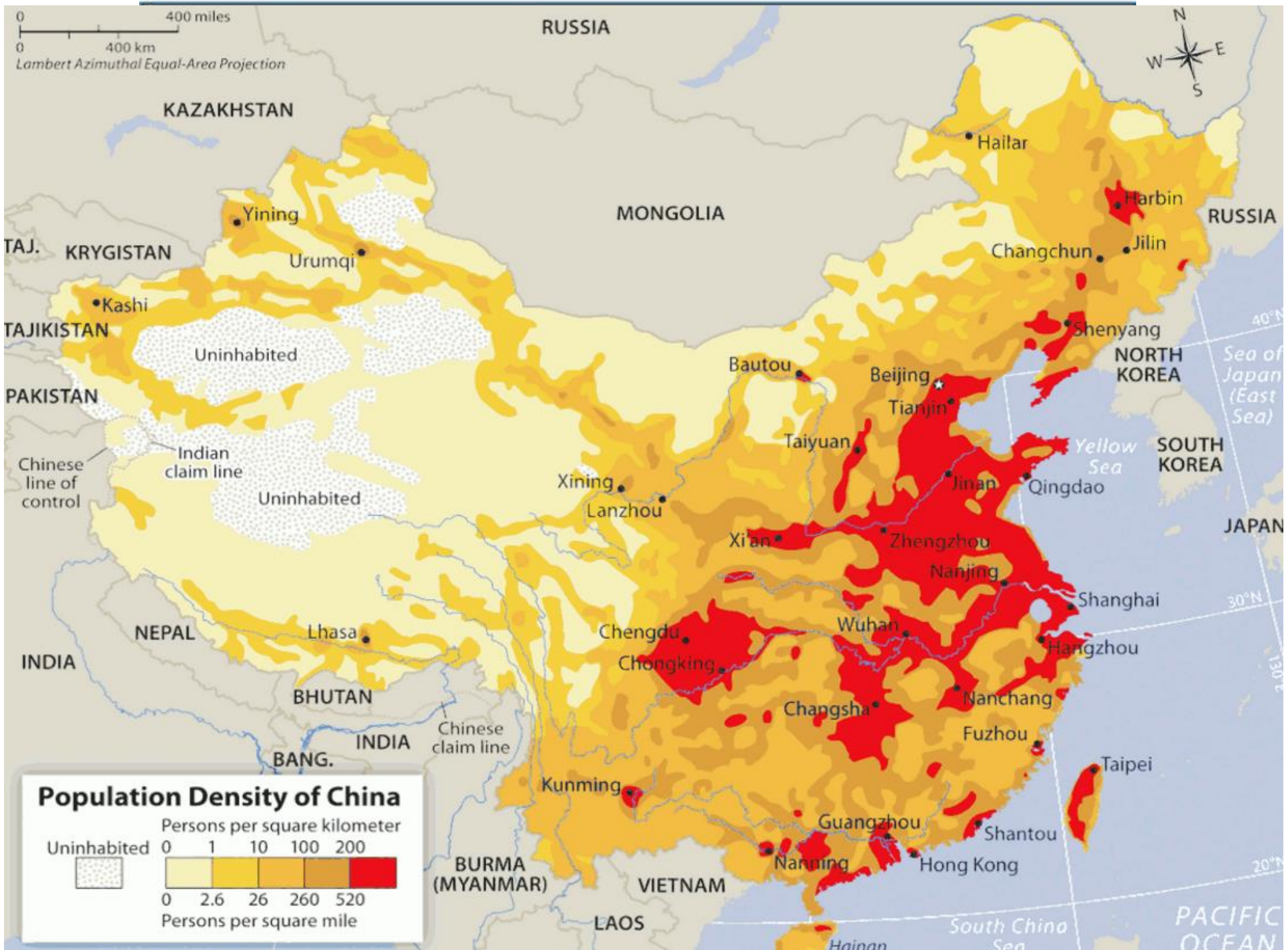
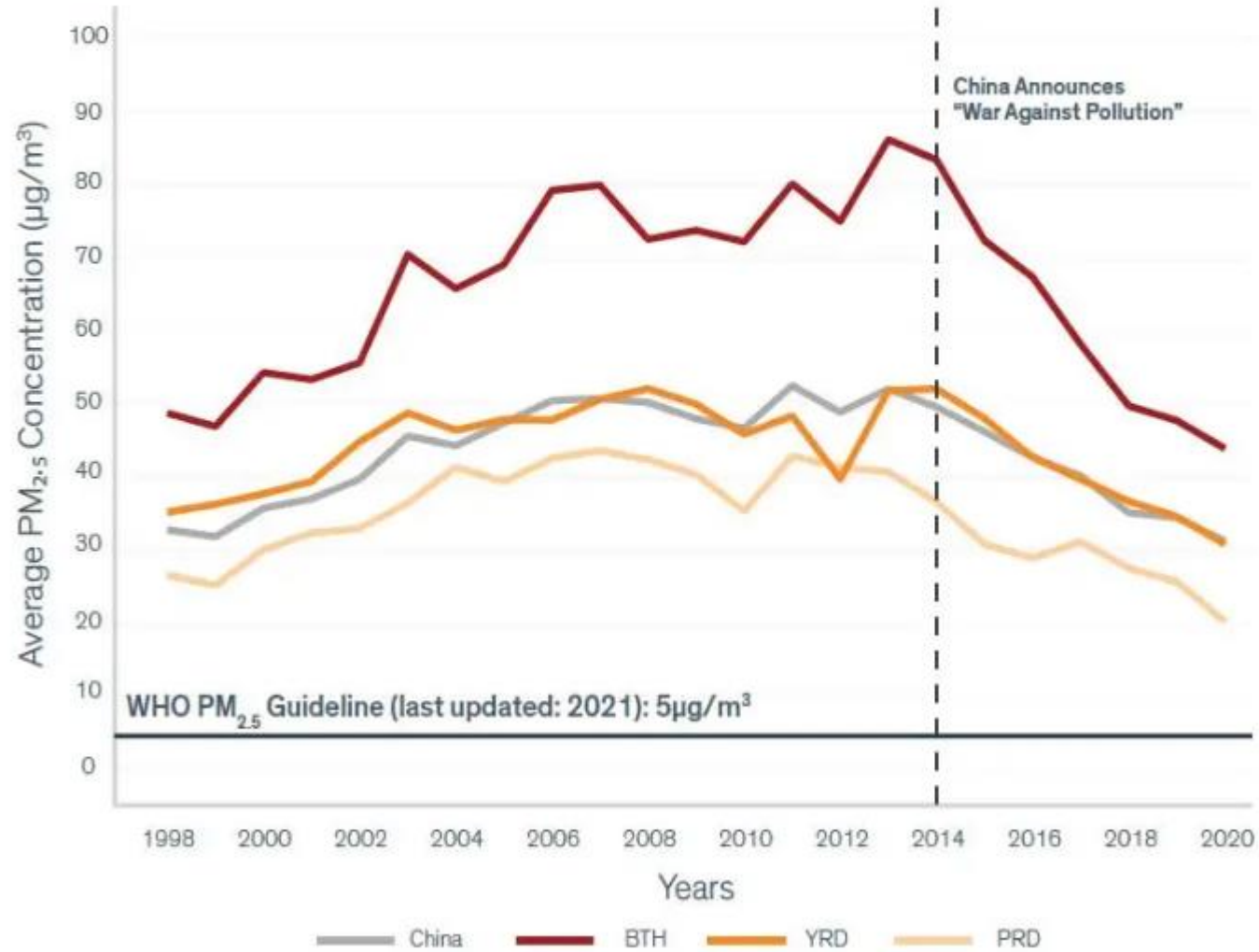


Figure 3 · PM_{2.5} Concentrations in Major Regions in Mainland China Over Time (1998 to 2020)

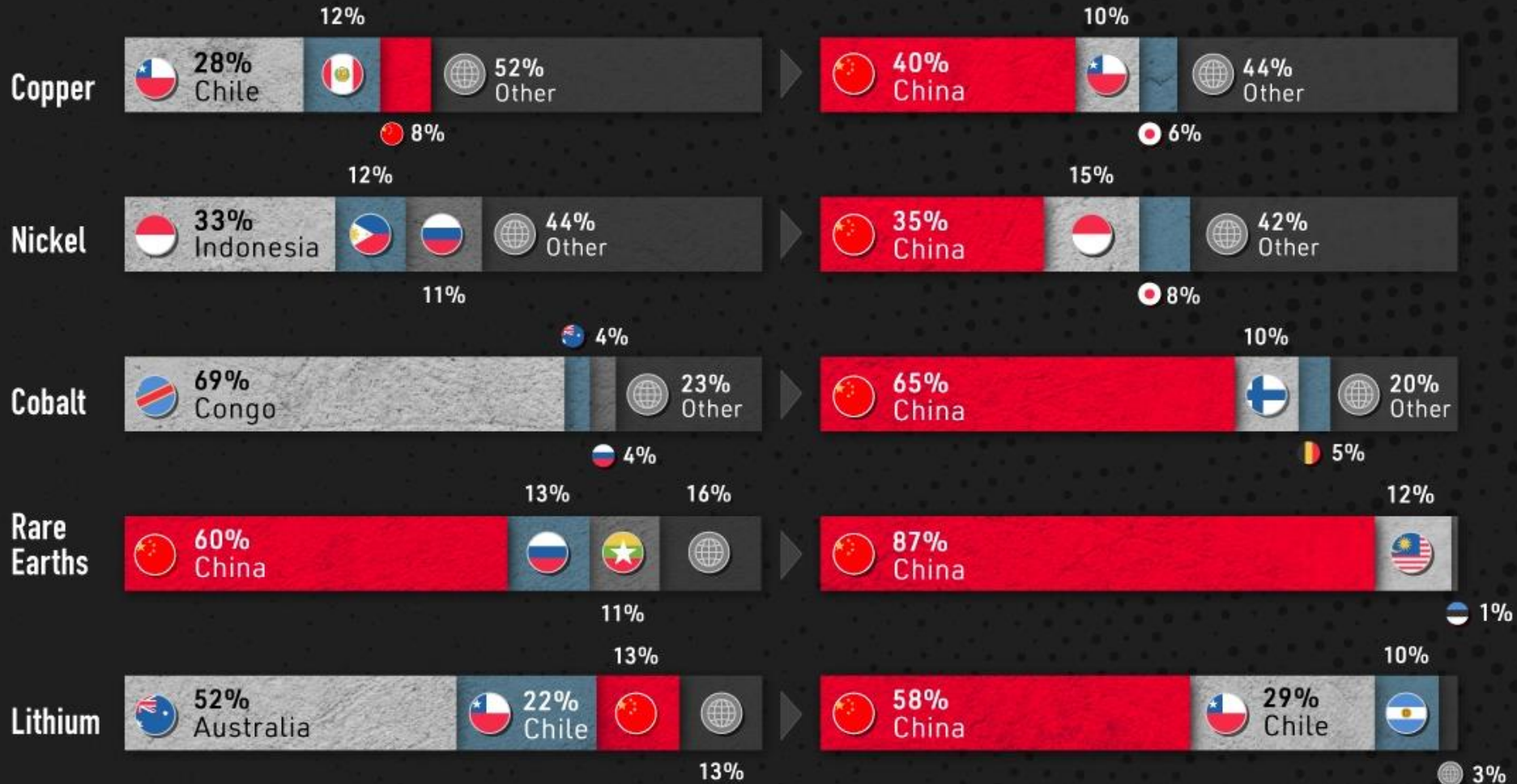




Visualizing China's Dominance in Clean Energy Metals

Where Clean Energy Metals are Produced

Where Clean Energy Metals are Processed



World demand for lithium is forecast to more than double between 2020 and 2023 as global electric vehicle uptake rises.

The Biden administration has targeted rare earths among domestic supply chain priorities.

Of the 255,000 Congolese mining for cobalt, 40,000 are children.

Source: International Energy Agency



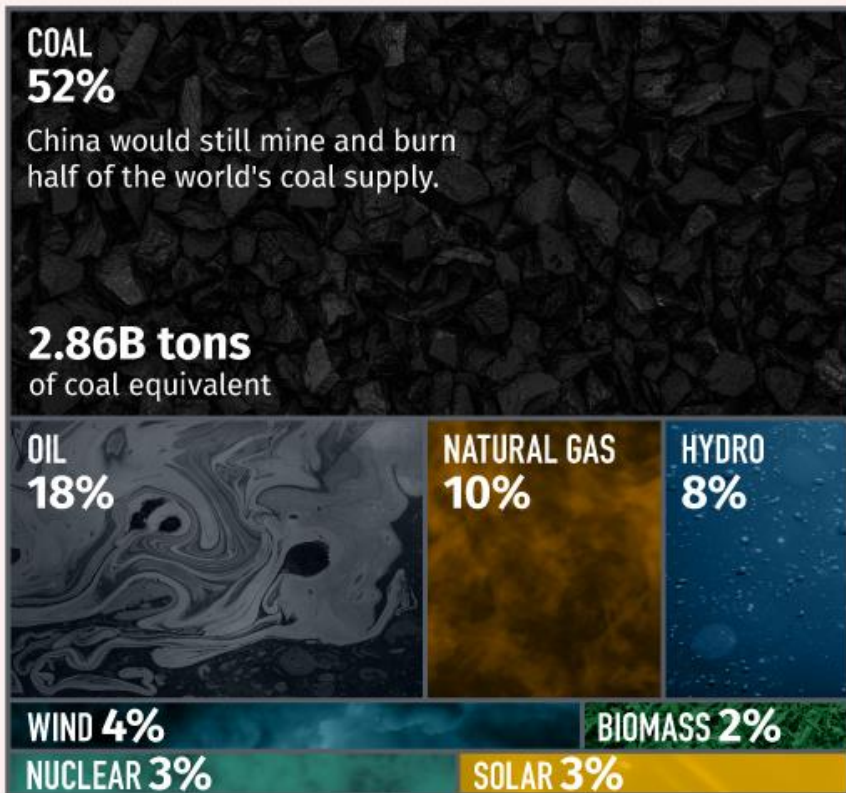
CHINA HAS AN AMBITIOUS PLAN TO COMPLETELY CHANGE ITS ENERGY MIX AND REDUCE ITS CARBON EMISSIONS.

This graphic uses data from Tsinghua University's Institute of Energy, Environment, and Economy, which details how the world's largest consumer of energy expects to achieve carbon neutrality by 2060.

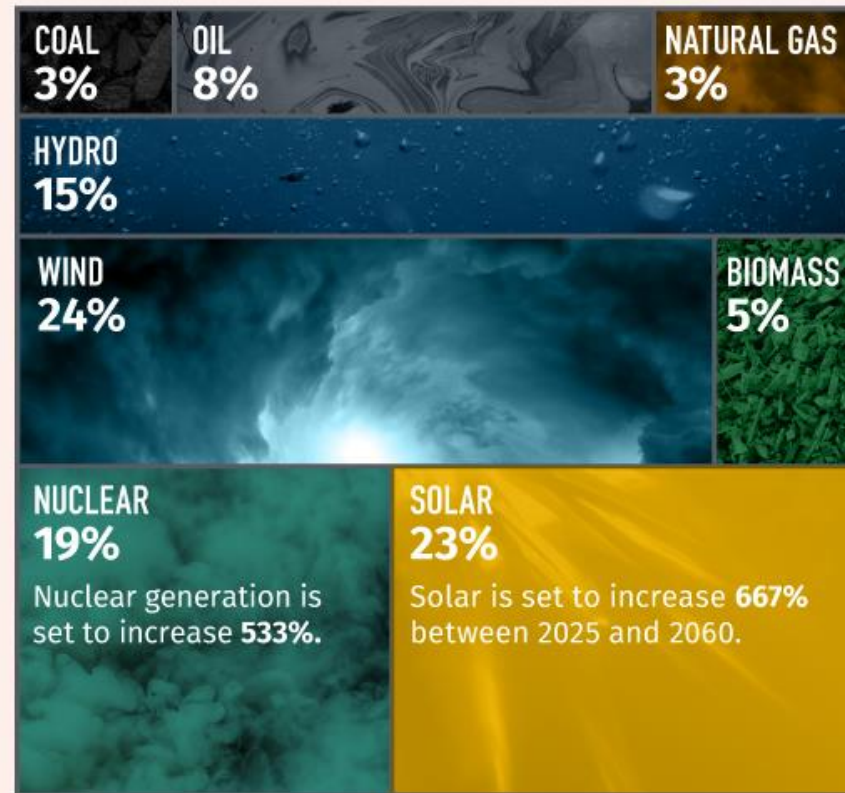


CHINA'S EVOLVING ENERGY MIX

2025



2060



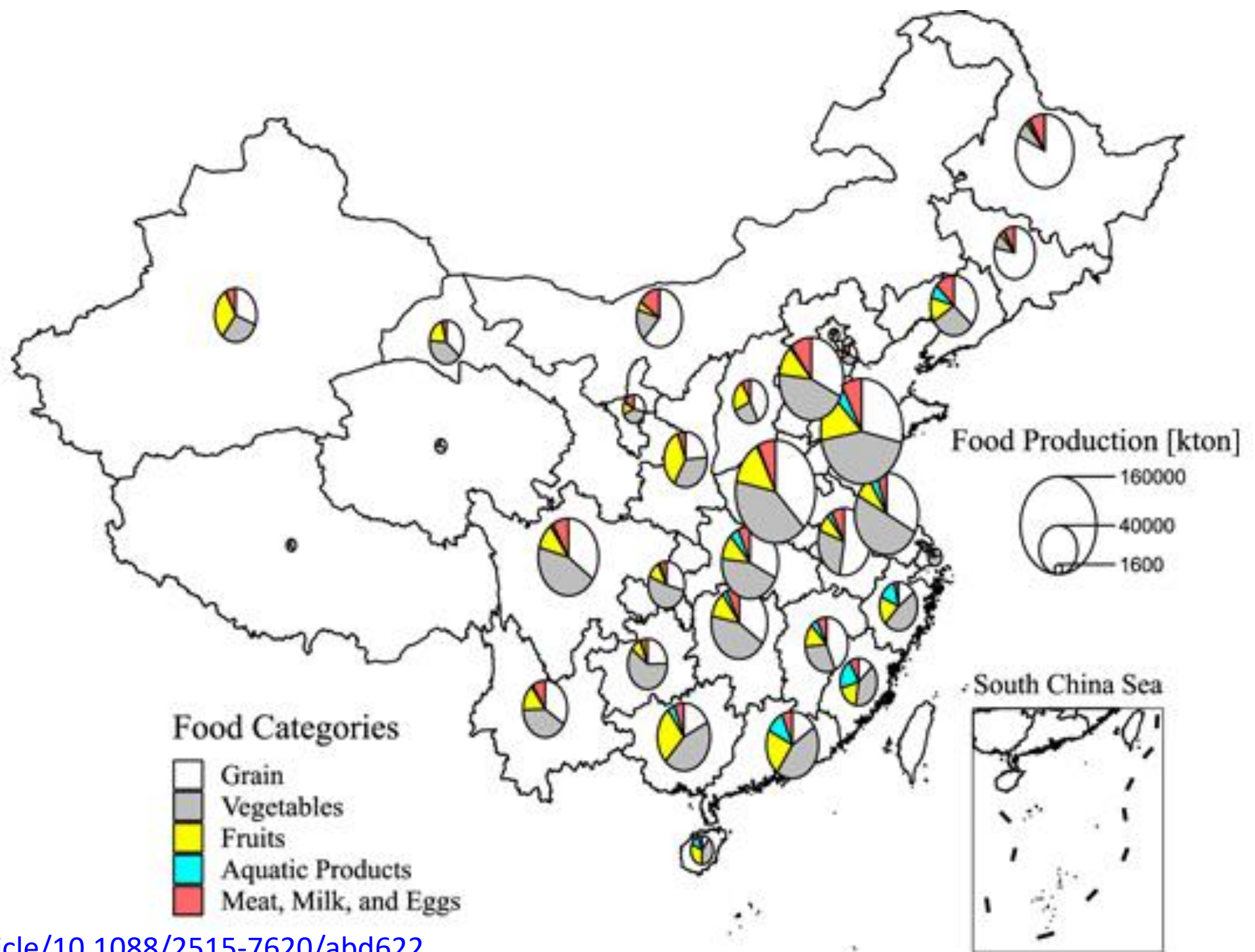
Place matters!

- Beijing's blue sky is in part tied to relocation of dirtier industries to nearby provinces



Food Production in China, 2018

Drastic shift in environmental regulations of livestock industry



China makes progress rebuilding hog herd

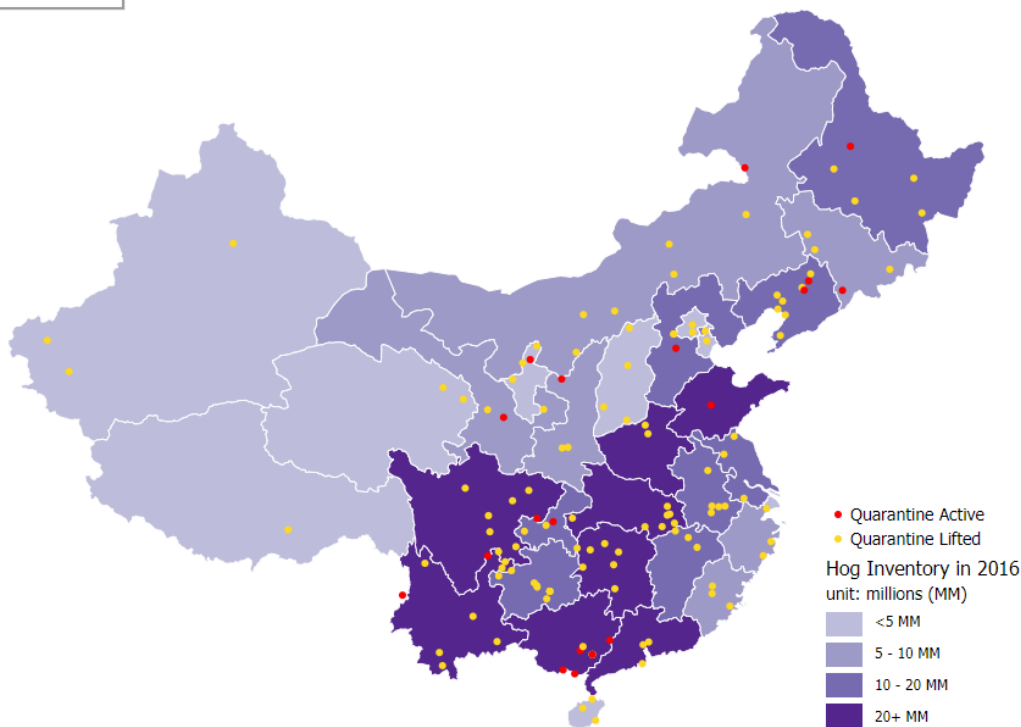
By [Sean Pratt](#)

Published: August 6, 2020
Markets



African Swine Fever Cases in China (Mainland)

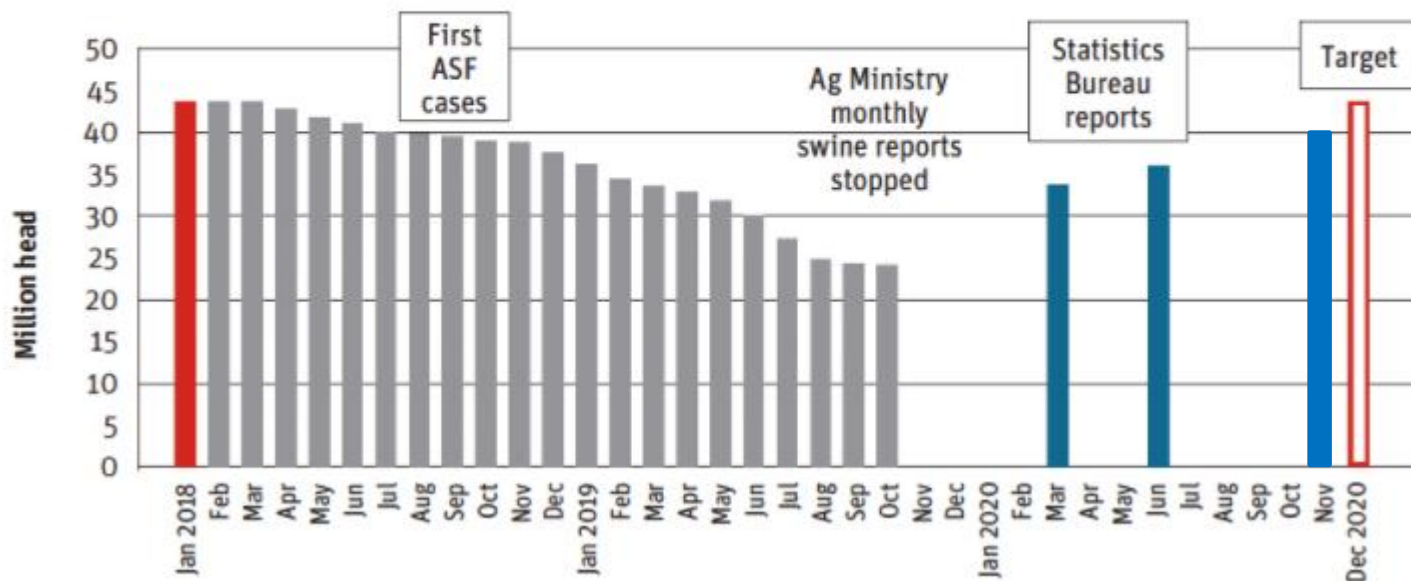
Show All Cases Animation On off Map Base Data:



HOG RECOVERY

China is rapidly rebuilding its sow herd, according to Chinese government statistics. China's Statistics Bureau estimates inventory at 36.3 million at the end of June 2020. The goal is to be at pre-African swine fever levels of 43.9 million head by the end of 2020.

China sow inventory numbers, 2018-2020



Source: Dim Sums | WP graphic

Large Hog Companies Gain from China's Ongoing African Swine Fever

Chen-Ti Chen, Tao Xiong, and Wendong Zhang

Changes in my hometown?

Greenhouse – plastic film - Shandong Province

A promotional video for Shenxian Vegetables. The video features a man in a suit, identified as the county leader of Shandong Licheng, Shenxian County, Gao Zhiguo. He is surrounded by women who are holding mobile phones, suggesting a focus on mobile commerce. The video includes a logo for 'Shenxian Vegetables' (莘县蔬菜) and the slogan 'Shenxian Vegetables, Healthy Ecology' (莘县蔬菜·健康生态). The video also mentions a 'Shandong Licheng (Shenxian County) Horticultural Expo Cloud' and a 'Shenxian Agricultural Products Regional Brand Launch Conference'. The video is promoting a 'Welfare for Babies' (给宝宝们送福利) campaign, with a phone number 1618861693 and a QR code for more information. The video also mentions 'Spring 816 Buy Buy Buy' (新粉! 春天816 买买买).

莘县蔬菜
SHENXIAN VEGETABLES
| 中国蔬菜第一县 |

莘县蔬菜·健康生态

山东聊城(莘县) 蔬菜博览会云
莘县农产品区域品牌发布会

山东聊城莘县县长
高志国

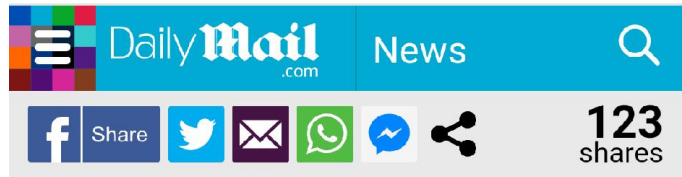
给宝宝们送福利

新粉! 春天816 买买买

In China, 500+ million consumers shop on mobile phones, even before the coronavirus

4. All actions by China have global consequences!

Foreign ownership of US farmland



Florida Gov. Ron DeSantis calls out the Chinese Communist Party for buying giant chunks of farmland and property in his state, saying it's a 'huge problem'

By Stephen M. Lepore For Dailymail.Com
15:57 EDT 23 Jul 2022 , updated 21:12 EDT 23 Jul 2022



Why A Secretive Chinese Billionaire Bought 140,000 Acres Of Land In Texas

John Hyatt Forbes Staff

I write about wealth, billionaires and their companies.

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Aug 9, 2021, 07:10am EDT



The inside story of Sun Guangxin's plan for a wind farm in the Lone Star state and how it incurred the wrath of U.S. lawmakers and environmentalists, becoming a flashpoint in U.S.-China relations.



AUGUST 02, 2022

COTTON, TUBERVILLE INTRODUCE BILL TO PROHIBIT THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY FROM PURCHASING AMERICAN LAND

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: [James Arnold](#) or [Mary Collins Atkinson](#) (202) 224-2353

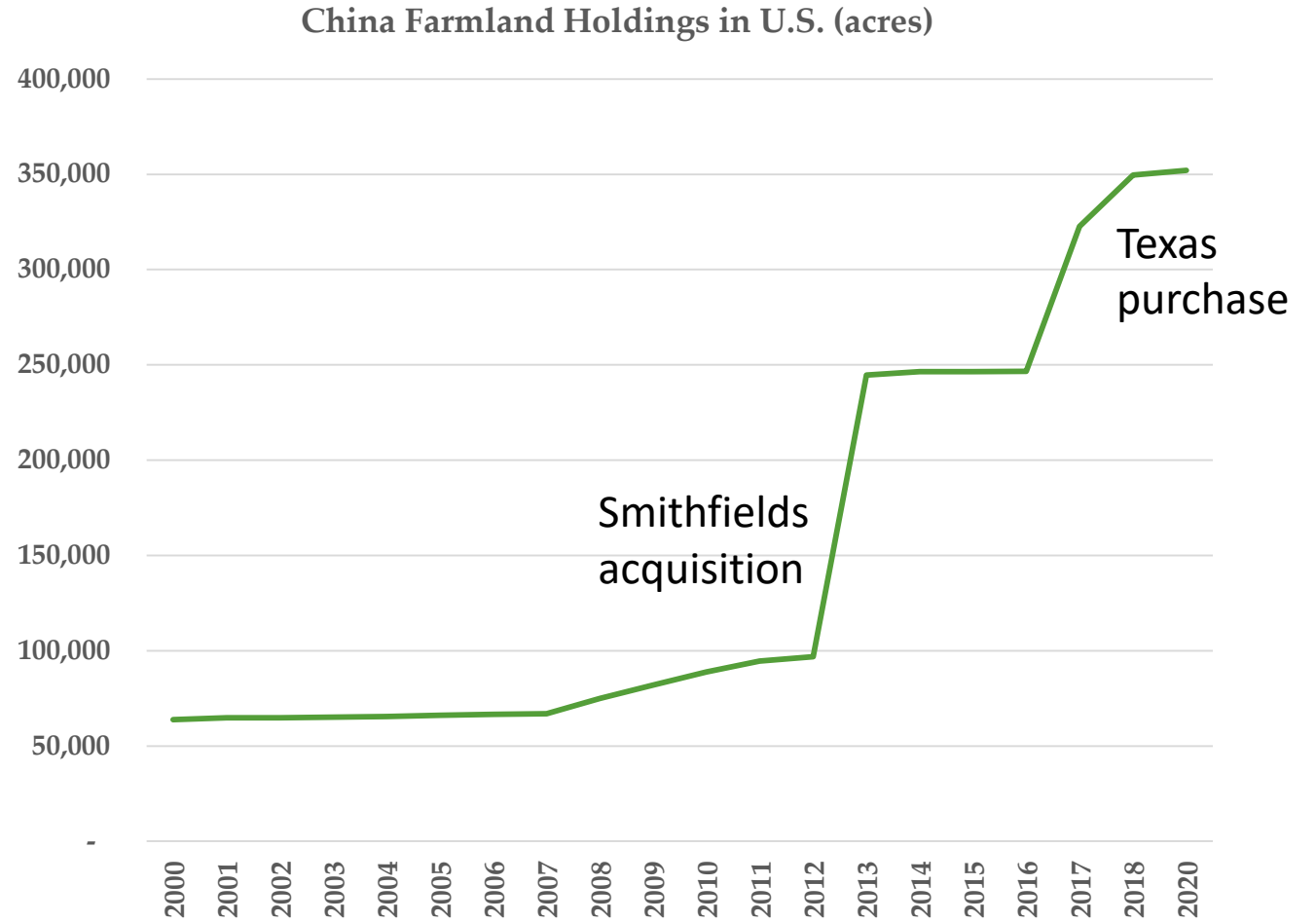
August 2, 2022

AFIDA Cropland holdings

Country	Holdings (acres)
Canada	3,860,595
Italy	1,672,283
Portugal	794,067
Germany	603,871
United Kingdom	601,886

AFIDA total land holdings

Country	Holdings (acres)
Canada	12,361,087
Netherlands	4,944,700
Italy	2,702,871
United Kingdom	2,329,952
Germany	2,063,406



USTR Receives Requests for Continuation of China 301 Tariffs

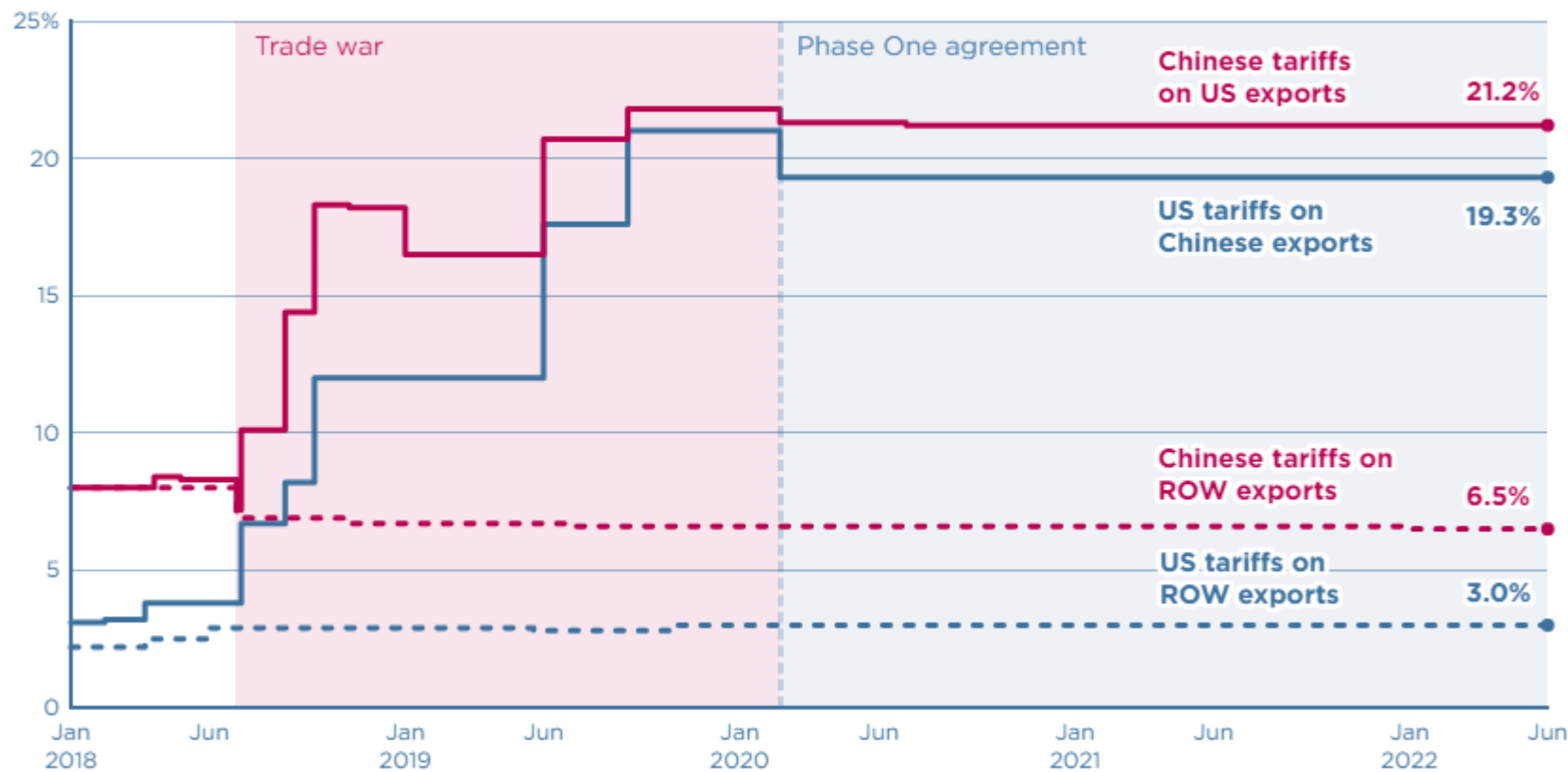


OFFICE *of the* UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 02, 2022

US-China trade war tariffs: An up-to-date chart

a. US-China tariff rates toward each other and rest of world (ROW)



Chad P. Bown (PIIE)
April 22, 2022

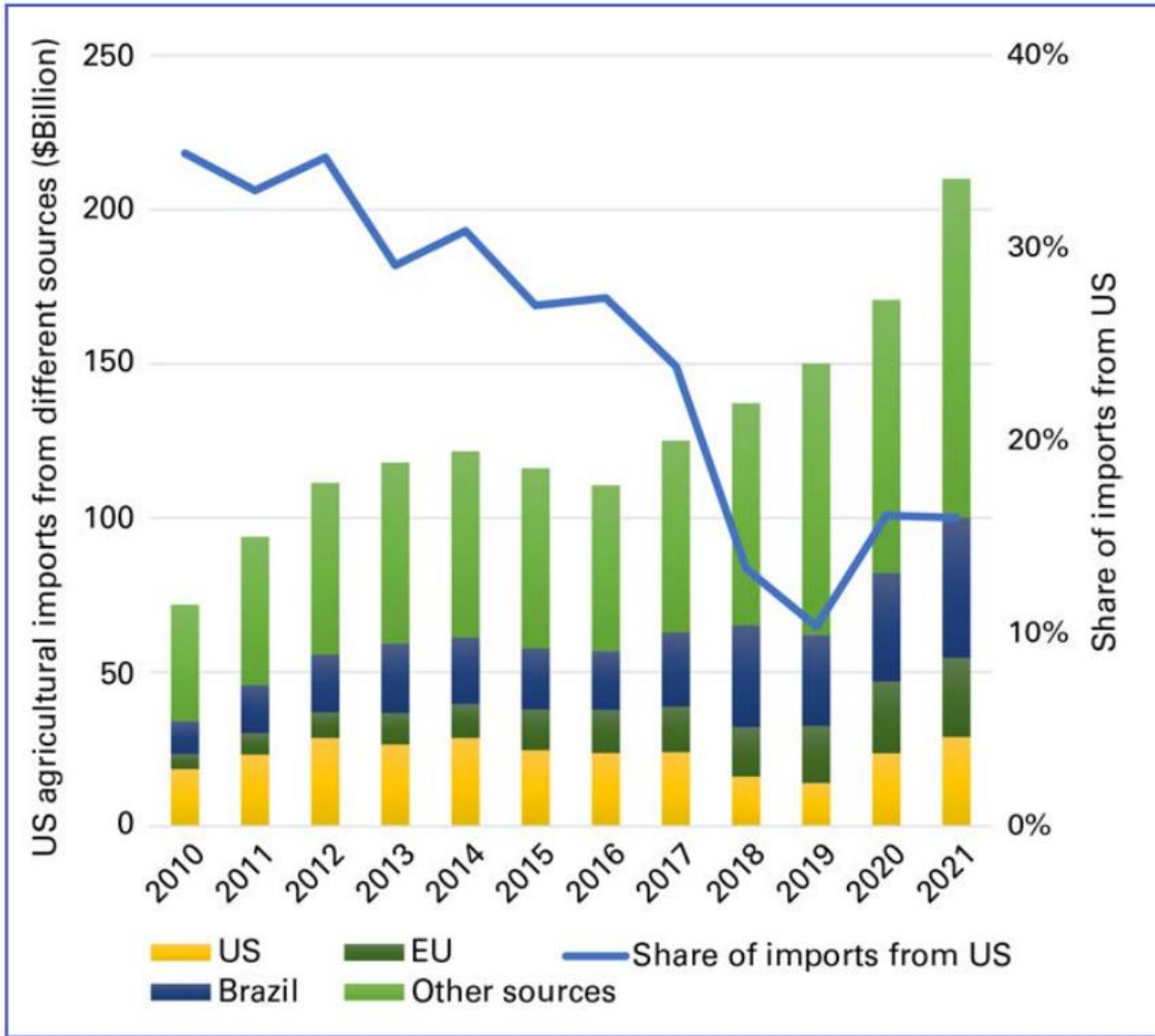


Figure 3. China's agricultural imports from the United States, EU, Brazil, and other sources.

Source: China's General Administration of Customs (2022).

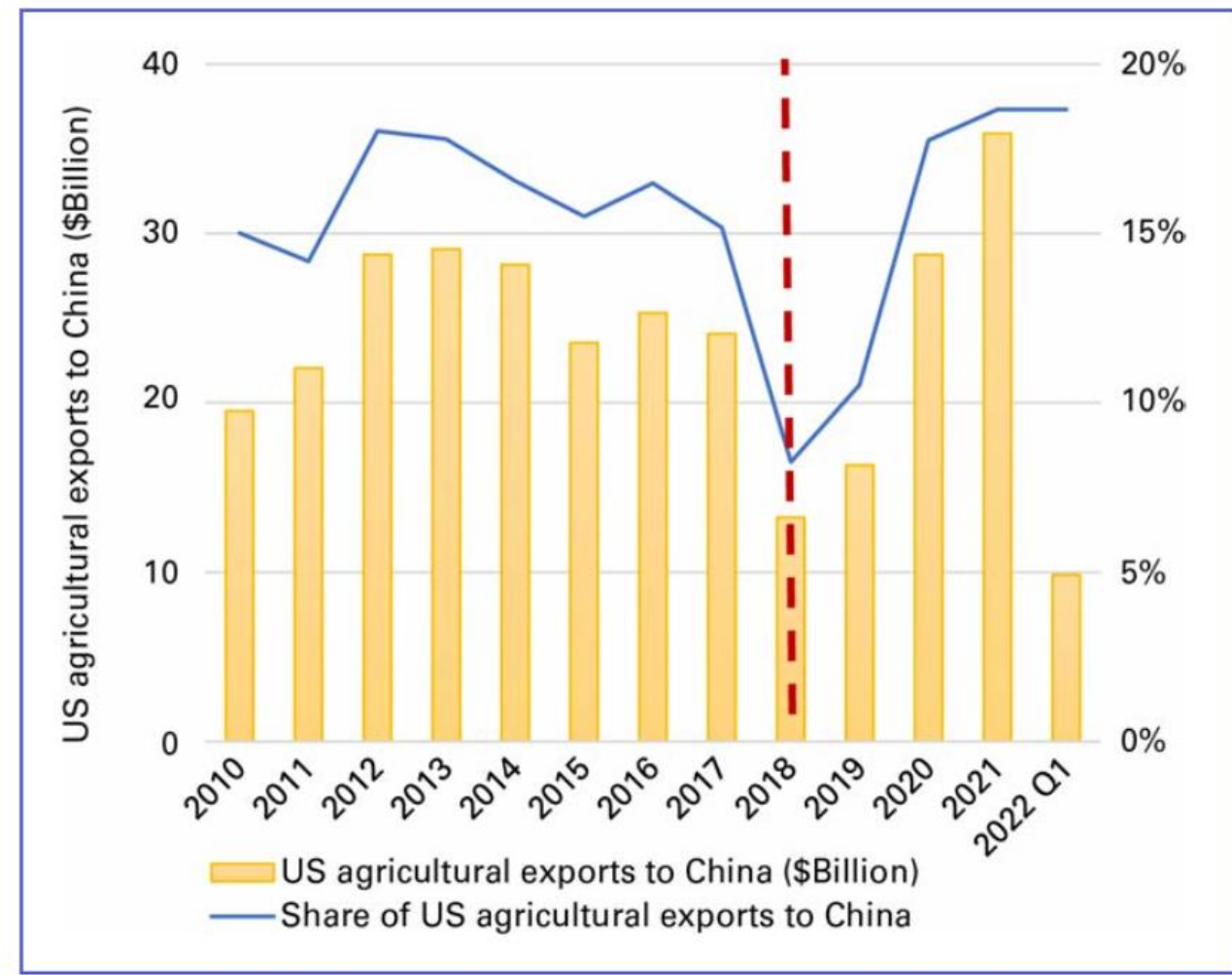


Figure 2. US agricultural exports to China.

Source: USDA GATS (2022). Data in 2022 is for the first quarter.

China's Diversification away from U.S. began well before 2018, and got accelerated from the trade war

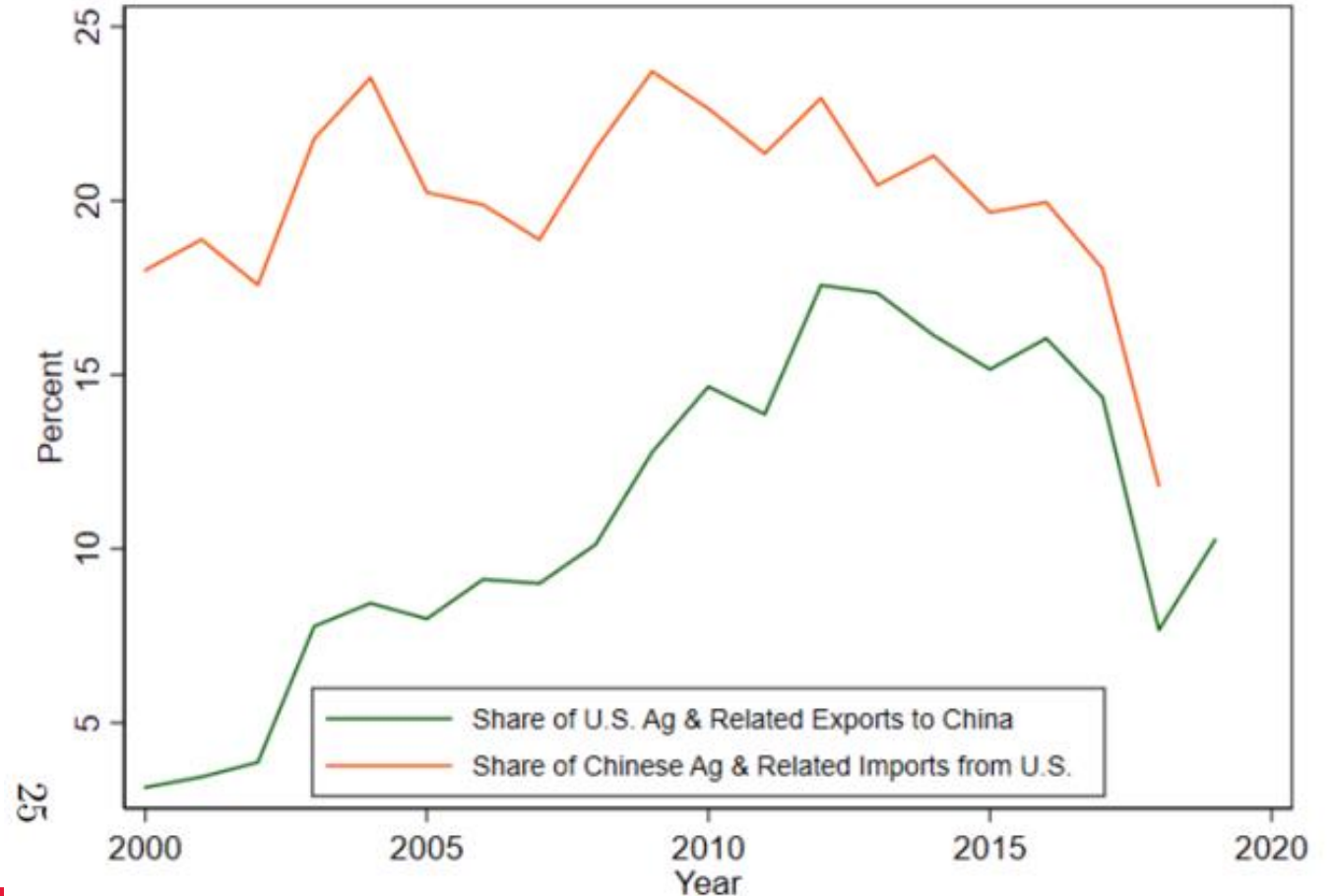


COMMODITIES NEWS

JULY 26, 2020 / 1:55 AM / UPDATED 3 MONTHS AGO

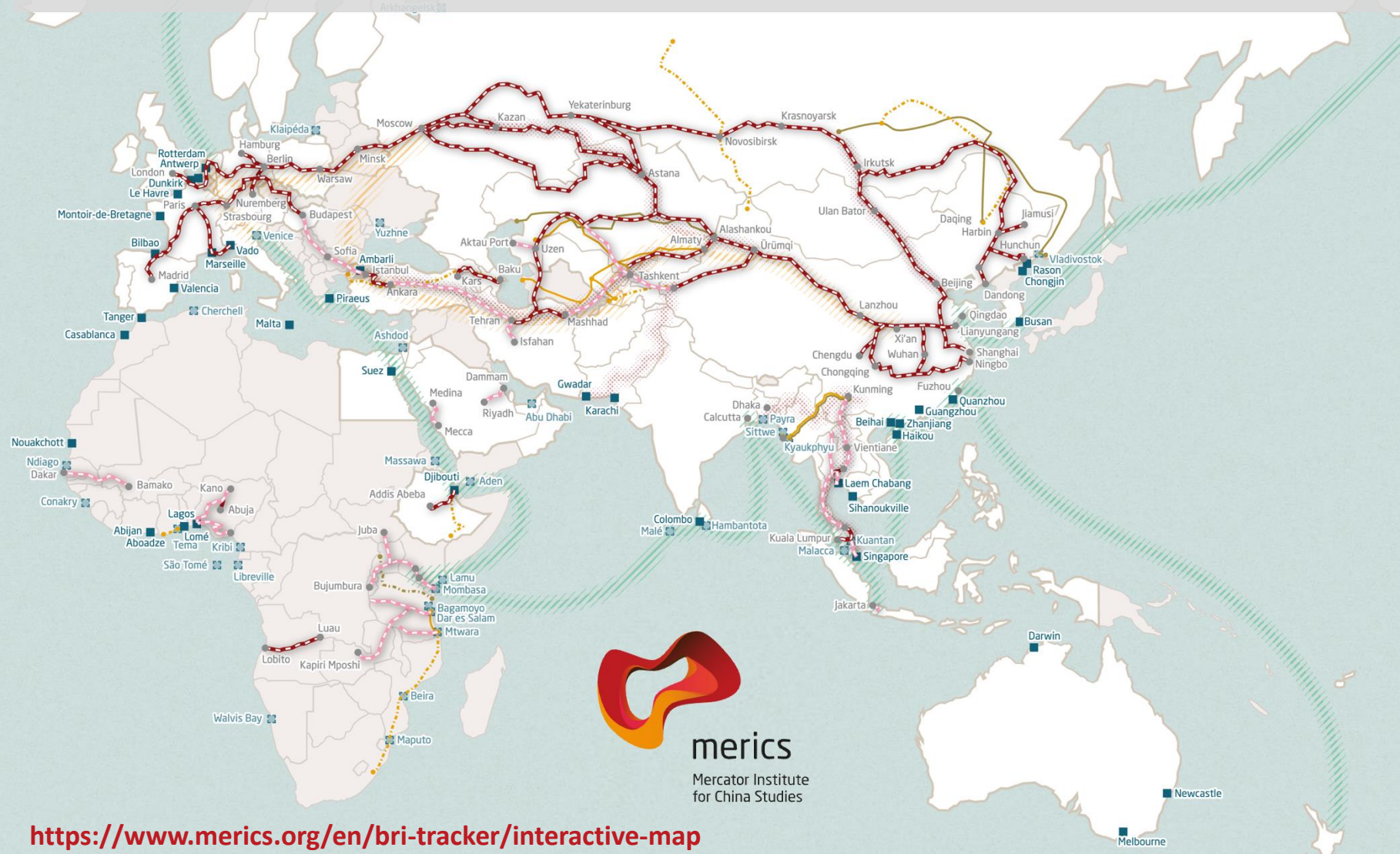
China's soybean imports from Brazil rise to record in June





















By Reuters Staff



(a) Significance of U.S.-China agricultural trade

What remains unchanged after COVID-19: Chinese continued overseas investment & diversification through BRI



		Existing	Planned
	Railroads		
	Oil pipelines		
	Gas pipelines		
	Ports		
	Silk Road Economic Belt		
	Maritime Silk Road		
	Economic Corridor		
	AIIB member states		

BELT AND ROAD

China-Laos high-speed railway set to roll through COVID cloud

Southeast Asian country's rising infections reduce pomp of Friday's launch



The China-Laos bullet train will compress what is normally a two-day road trek through rugged mountain terrain into a brisk three hours or so. © CCTV/Reuters

MARWAAN MACAN-MARKAR, Asia regional correspondent
November 30, 2021 18:11 JST

Belt and Road Initiative Still Going

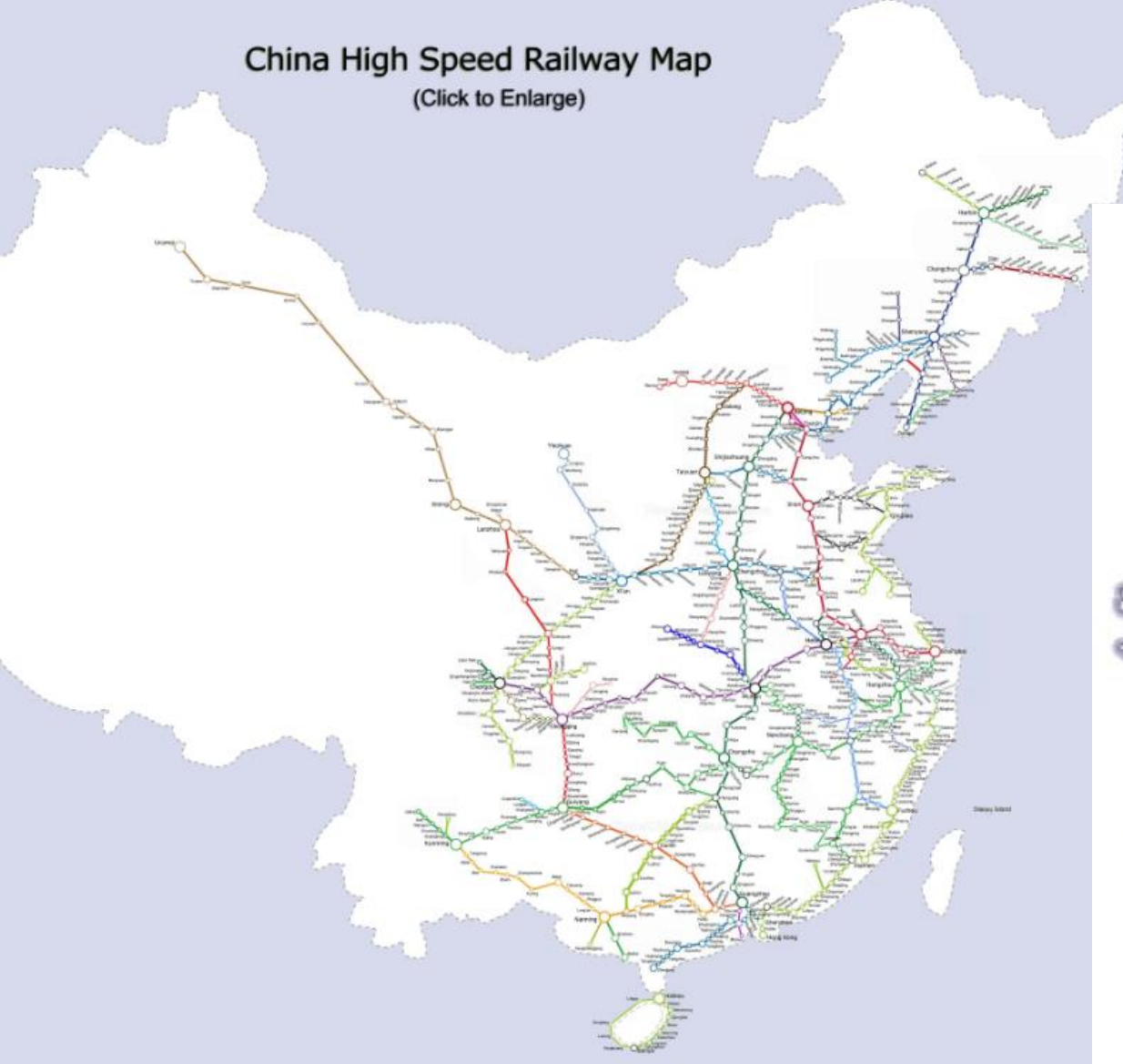
the \$6 billion project in the land-locked country.



The track from Vientiane to Boten, a northern frontier town along the Laos-China border, will compress what is normally a two-day road trek through rugged mountain terrain into a brisk three hours or so. The Lane Xang, as the bullet train has been named after an ancient Laotian kingdom, will travel through 75 tunnels and across 167 bridges at a speed of up to 160 kph.

China High Speed Railway Map

(Click to Enlarge)



High Speed Rail

<https://www.travelchinaguide.com/images/map/train/high-speed-railway.jpg>

China is a Country of Rapid Change

“四横四纵” 国家冷链物流骨干通道网络布局示意图

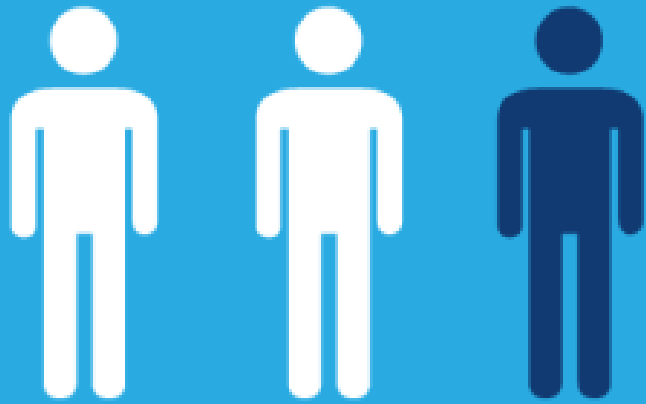
Cold Chains



5. Do Not Underestimate the Resilience of Chinese Economy

88 percent of the next billion entrants into the middle class will be in Asia

By 2030, Asia could represent 2/3 of the global middle class population.



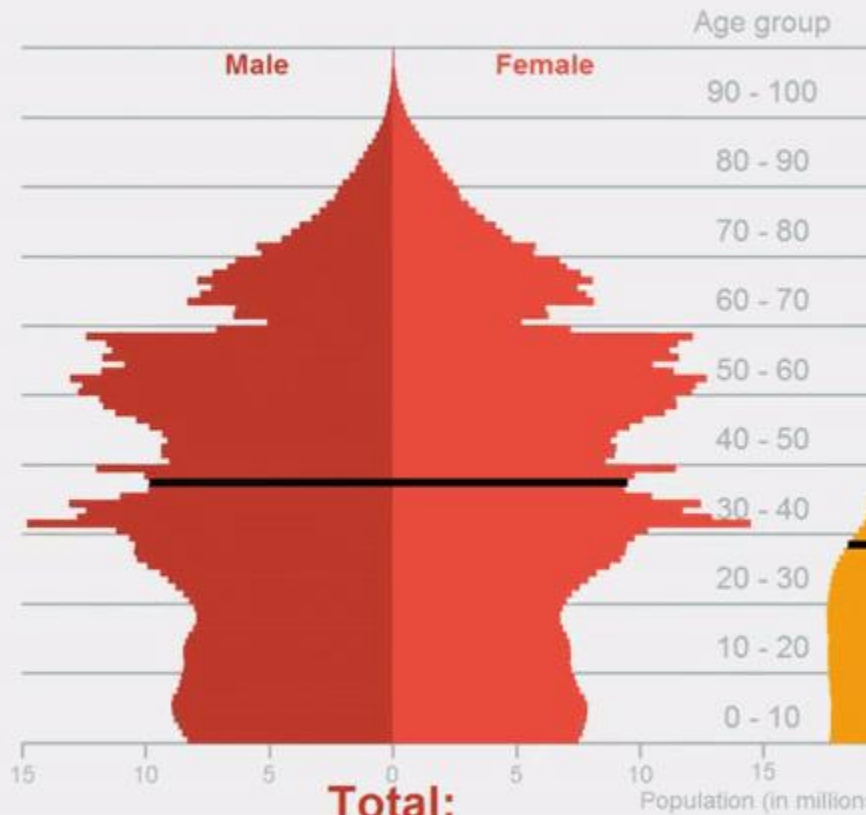
BROOKINGS



Chinese Population is Aging, but Income Growth is More Important

Population projection
2021

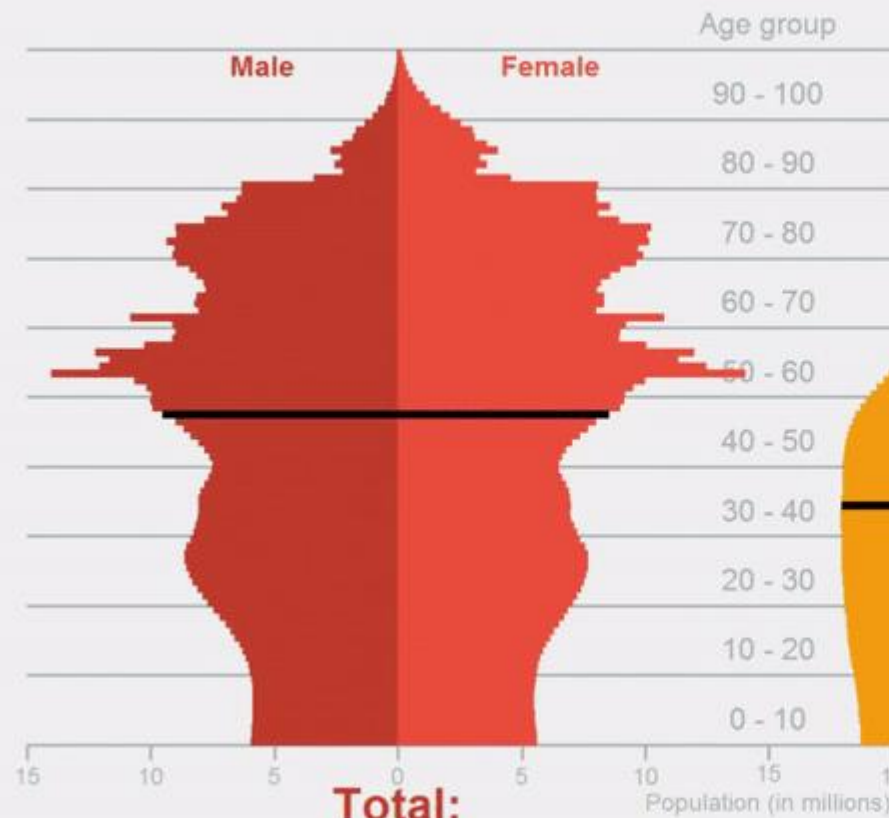
China



■ Median age

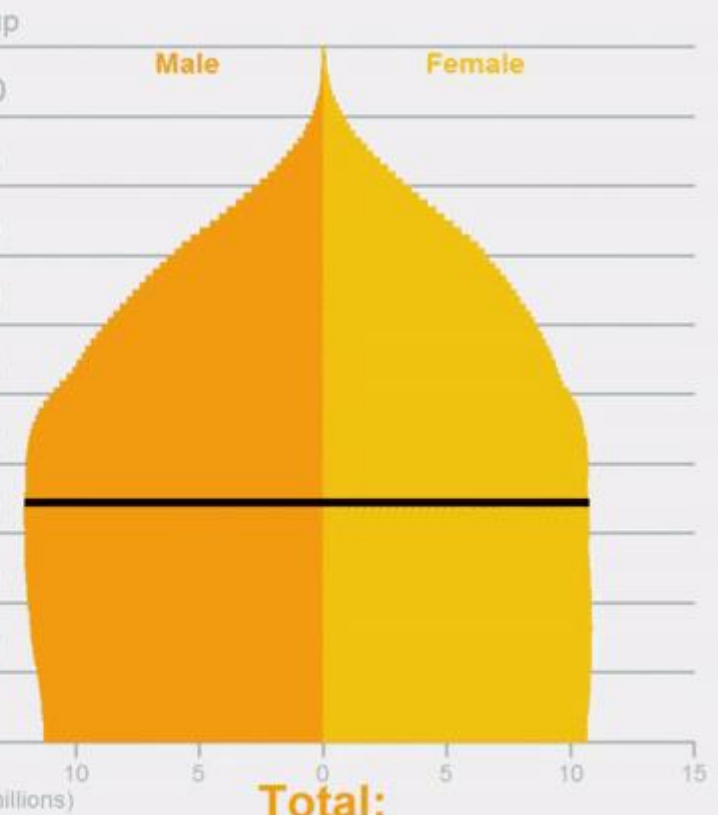
Population projection
2043

China



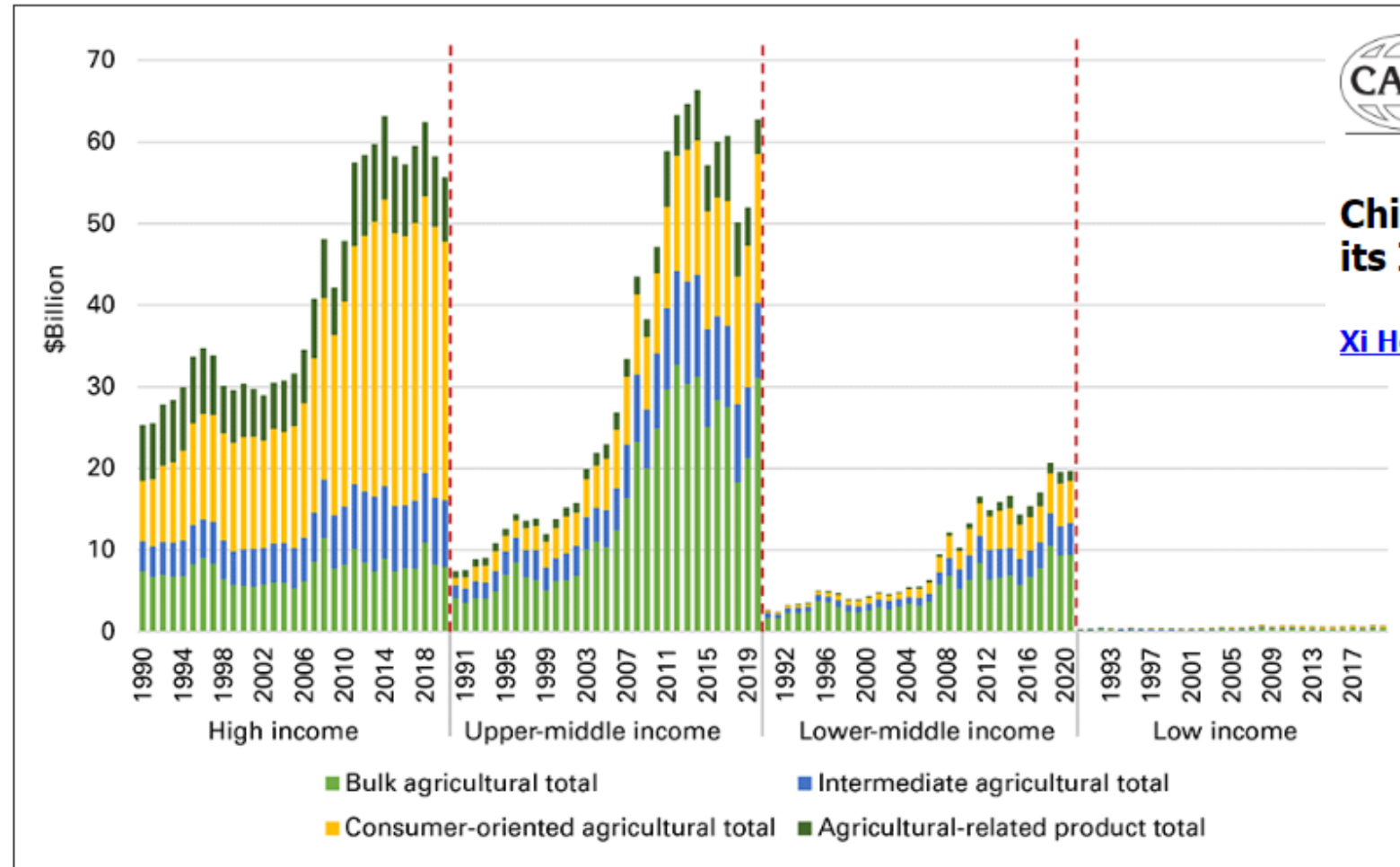
■ Median age

India



Data source: US Census Bureau IDB
Visualization by @aronstrandberg

States. Figure 2 illustrates US exports of four agricultural categories—bulk (e.g., corn, soybeans, wheat), intermediate (e.g., soybean meal and soybean oil), consumer-oriented (e.g., pork and beef products), and agriculture-related products (e.g., seafood and forestry products)—to high-income, upper-middle-income, lower-middle-income, and low-income countries from 1990 to 2020.



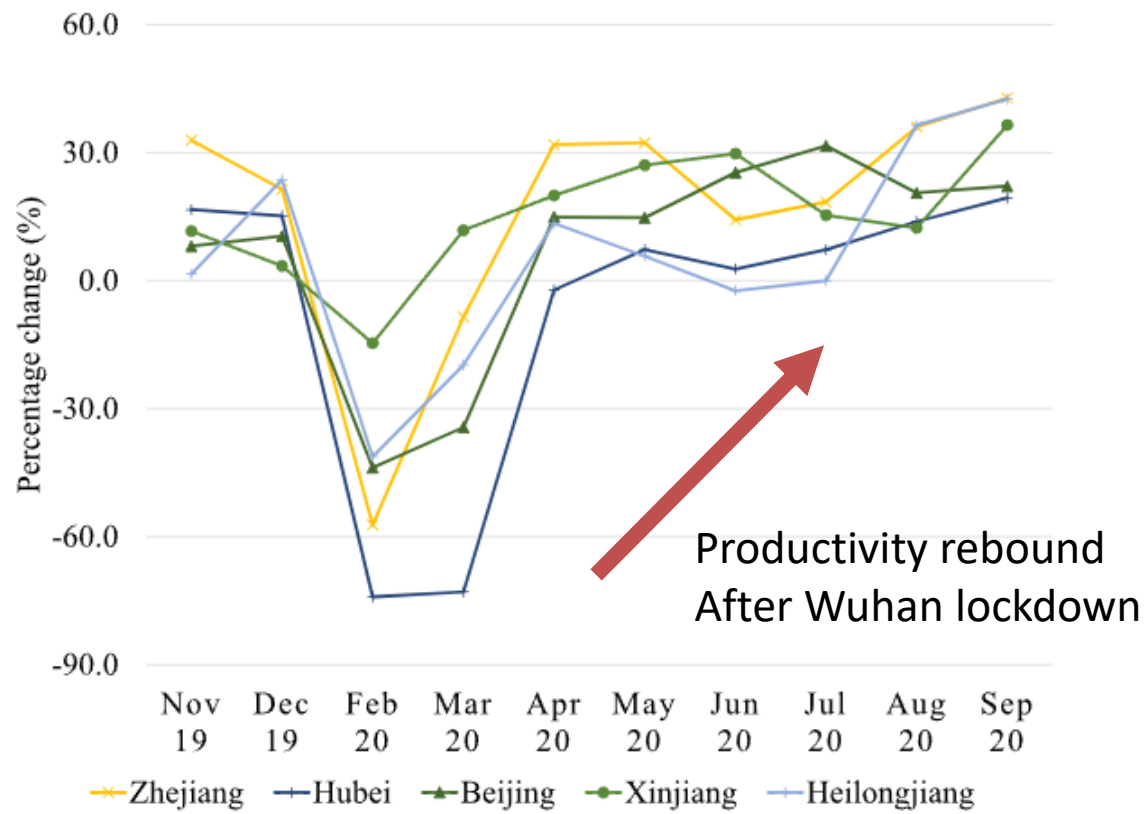
China's Changing Population Structure and its Implications for US Agricultural Exports

Xi He and Wendong Zhang

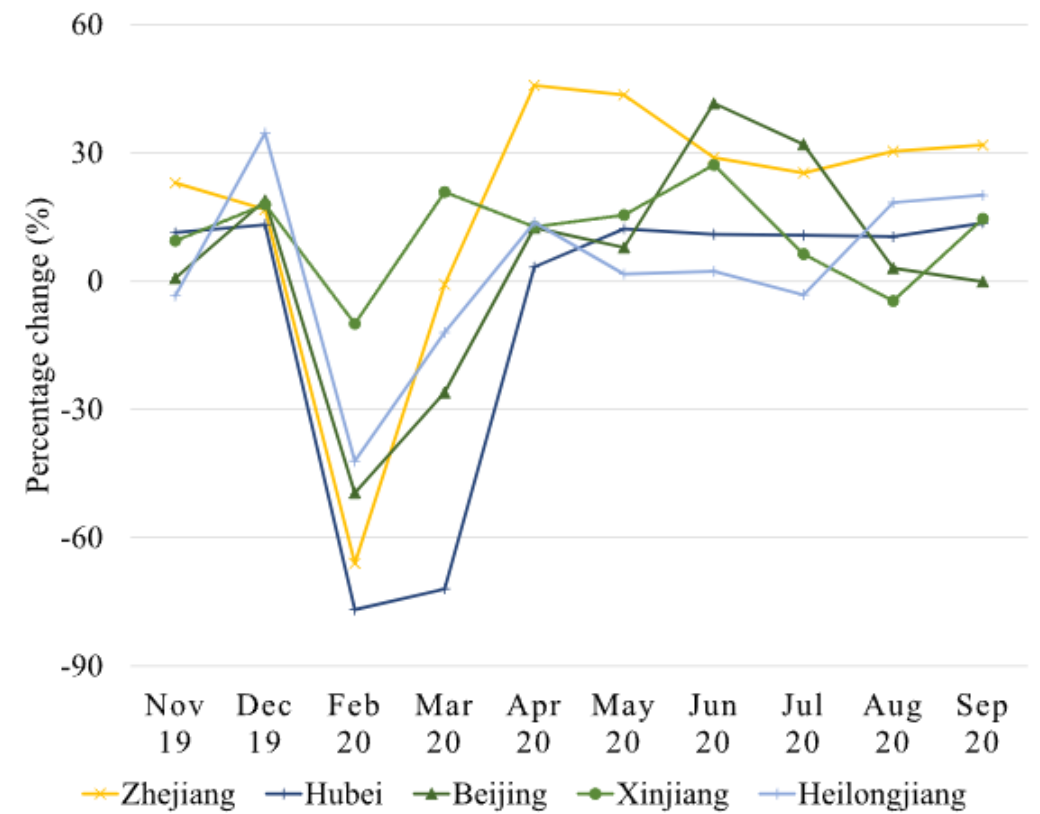
https://www.card.iastate.edu/ag_policy_review/article/?a=122

Figure 2. US exports of agricultural commodities to countries with different income levels.

Note: Based on data from USDA GATS (2021). We use World Bank's classification to classify countries into different income groups and use USDA's definition of agricultural products and classification of agricultural product categories.



(a) Without trade shocks



(b) With trade shocks

Fig. 2 Labor productivity shock estimates in five typical provinces with and without trade shocks (%)

Chinese economy is still resilient

Published: 26 July 2022

A general equilibrium assessment of COVID-19's labor productivity impacts on china's regional economies

Xi He, Edward J. Balistreri, Gyu Hyun Kim & Wendong Zhang

Journal of Productivity Analysis (2022) | [Cite this article](#)

Chinese agriculture is increasingly market-oriented

To feed its 1.4 billion, China bets big on genome editing of crops

By [Jon Cohen](#) | Jul. 29, 2019, 8:00 AM

China's CRISPR push in animals promises better meat, novel therapies, and pig organs for people

By [Jon Cohen](#) | Jul. 31, 2019, 8:00 AM

Science



CHINADAILY 中国日报网
CHINADAILY.COM.CN

中文

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Chilean cherries a hit with festive shoppers

By [Ouyang Shijia](#) | China Daily | Updated: 2019-02-12 09:45

China Takes Its Pigs to the Futures Market

New hog futures may smooth out some of the wild swings in Chinese markets

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

中国日报 中文网
CHINADAILY.COM.CN

News of the day > News of the day

Mo

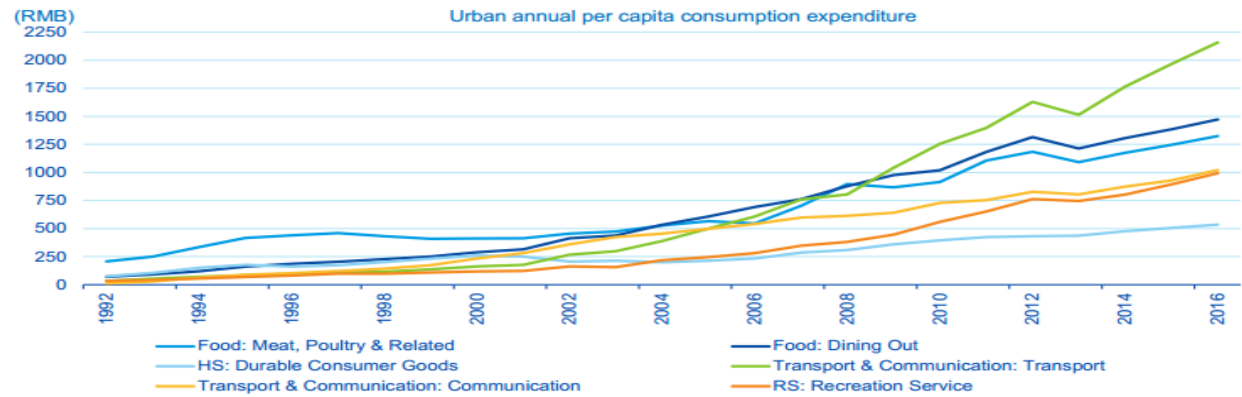
81.5 billion yuan (\$12.7 B) China's agricultural insurance premiums are the largest in the world in 2020

source:CCTV News 2021-06-30 07:14

share

Chinese consumers, producers, and gov't increasingly like U.S.

Urban Chinese prefer to travel, stay connected, buy protein rich food, durable goods & recreation

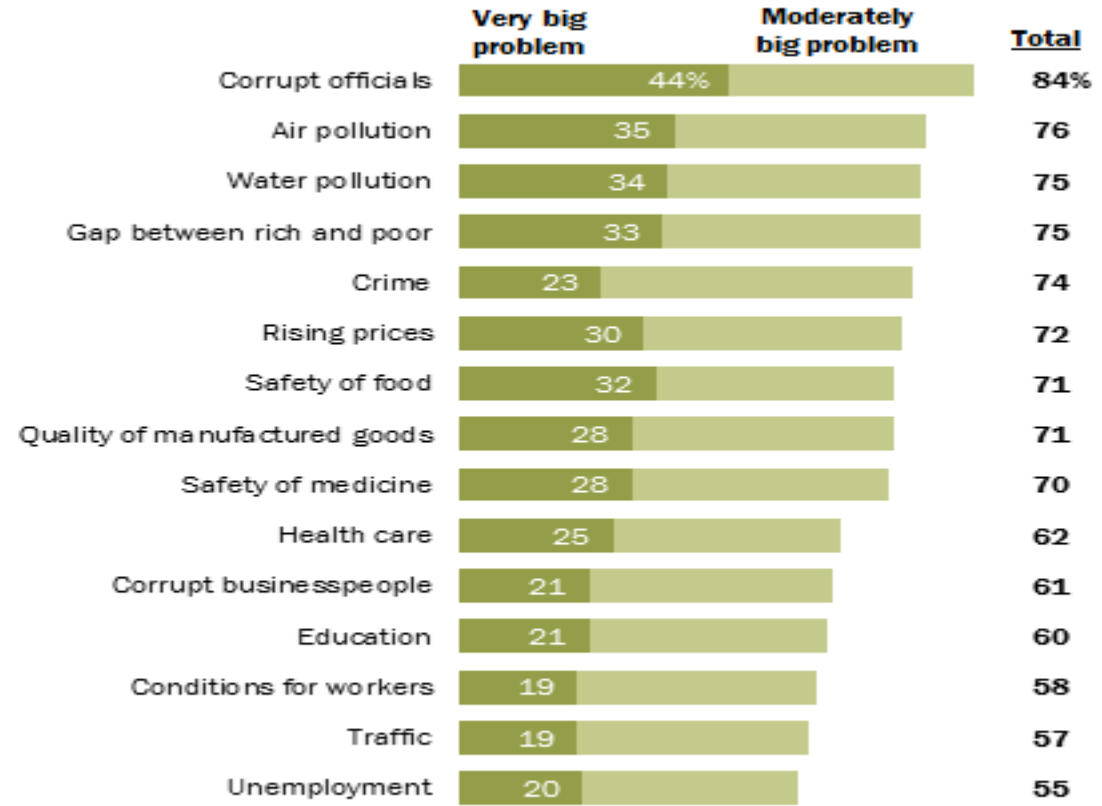


Corruption, Pollution, Inequality Are Top Concerns in China

Many Worry about Threats to Traditions and Culture

Corrupt Officials, Pollution Are Top Concerns

How big of a problem is/are ...

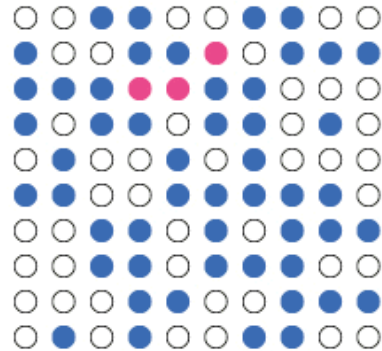
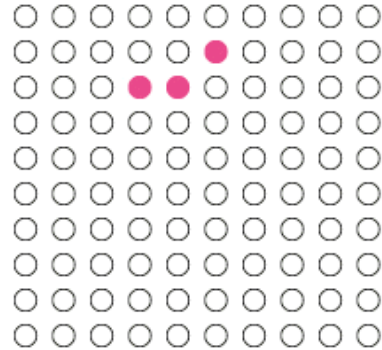


Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q60a, bCHI, d-f, h-q. PEW RESEARCH CENTER

THE DECADE OF DISRUPTION

Many of the companies on the Fortune Global 100 list weren't there a decade ago

2008



WHAT CHANGED. AND WHAT DIDN'T

THE RISE OF CHINA

A decade ago, there were only three Chinese companies in the top 100. Now, there are 21, with many more showing strong growth trends.

CHINESE COMPANY

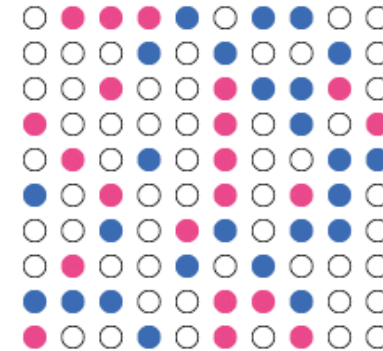
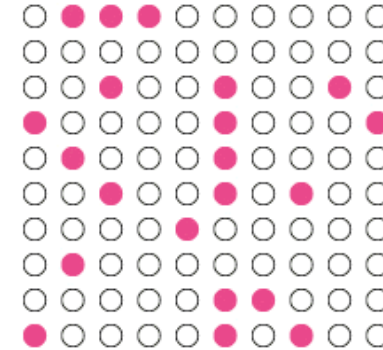
DISPLACING EUROPE

The rapid growth of Chinese companies has carved into Europe's share of the top 100.

CHINESE COMPANY

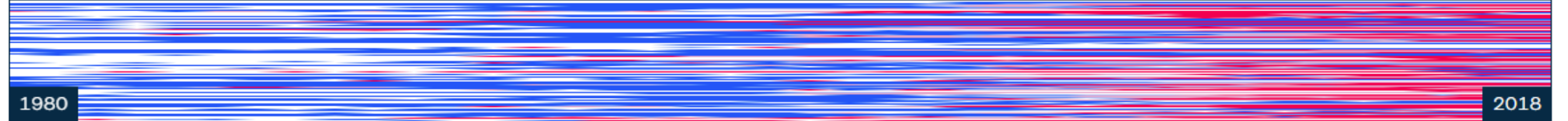
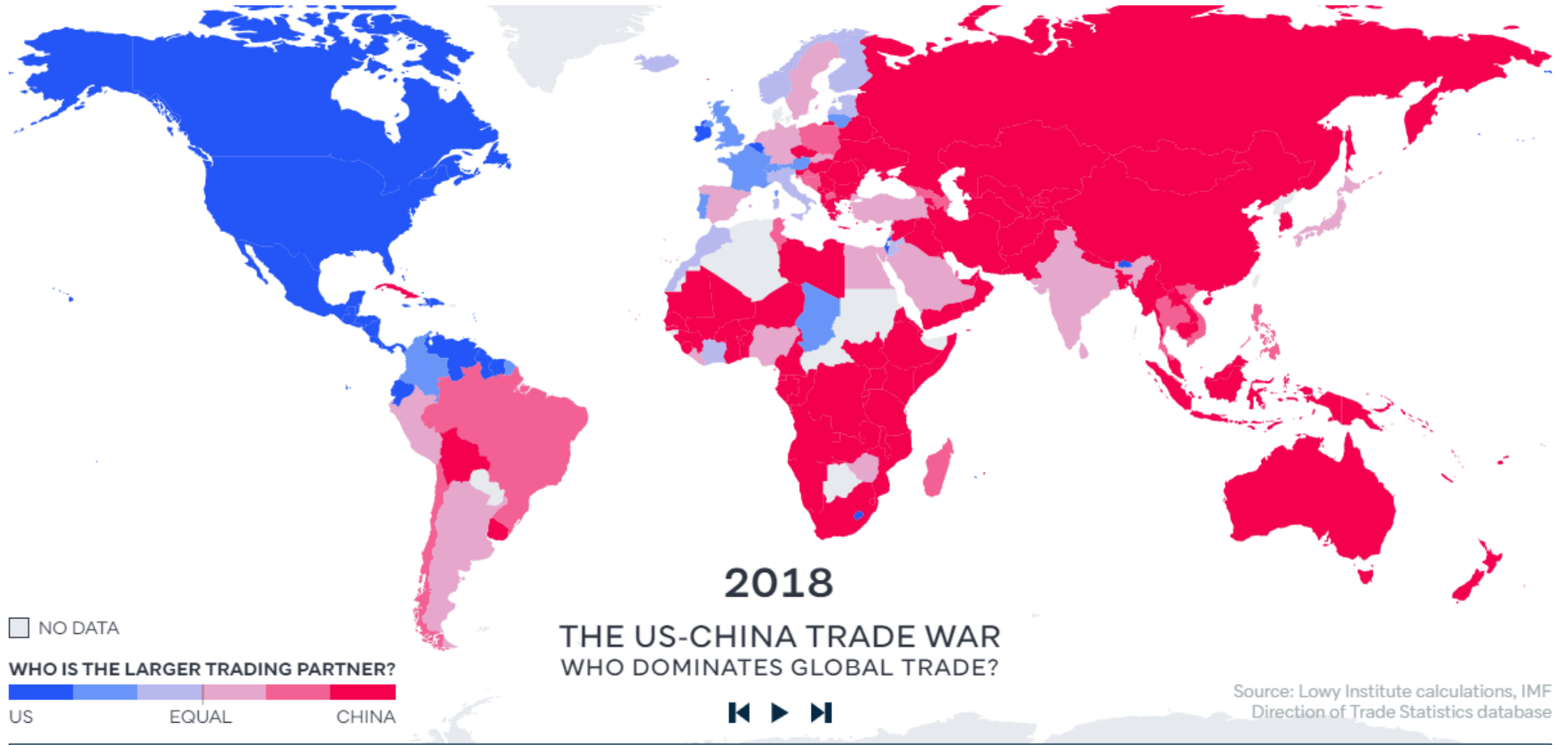
EUROPEAN COMPANY

2018

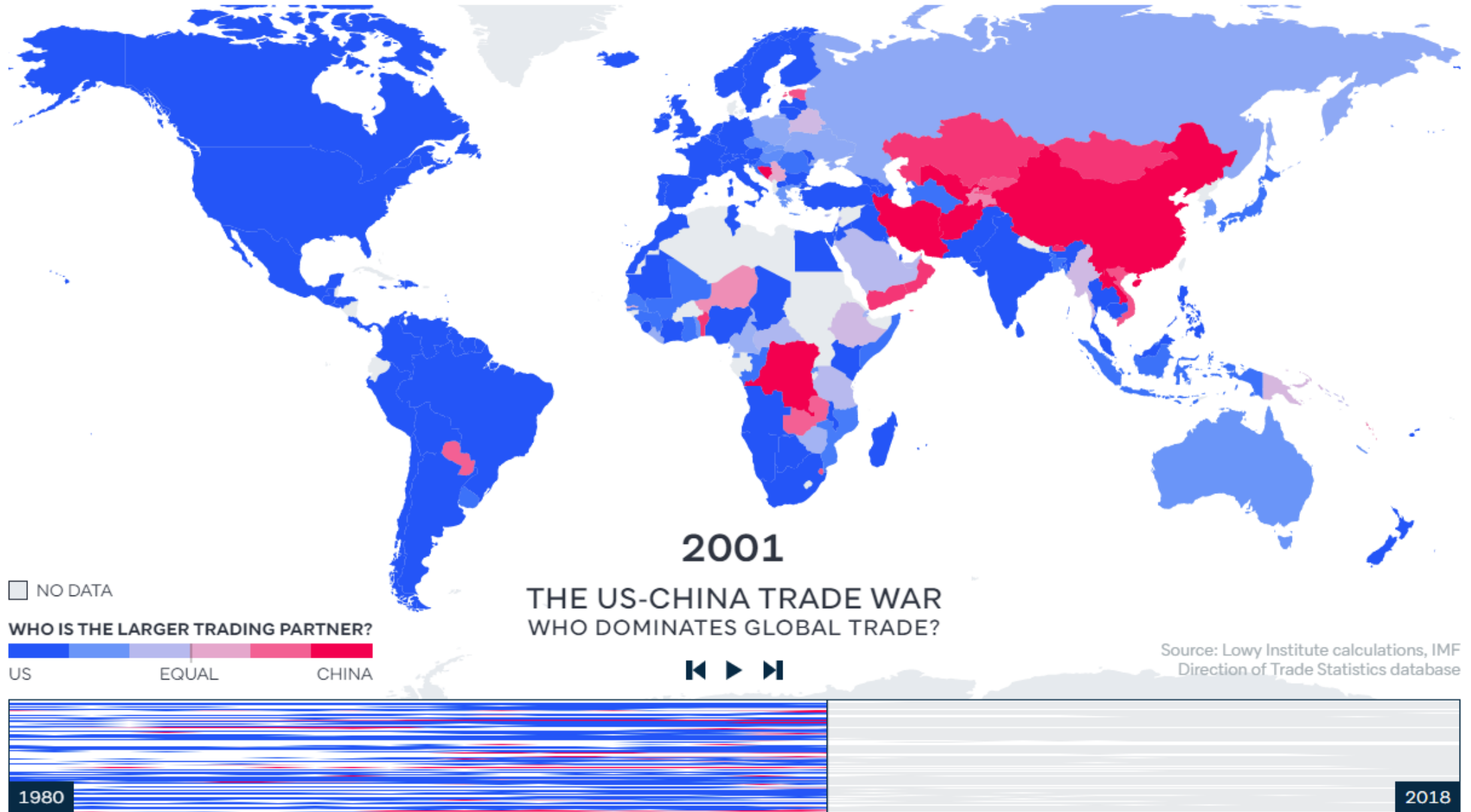


<https://www.visualcapitalist.com/how-the-worlds-biggest-companies-have-changed-in-just-10-years/>

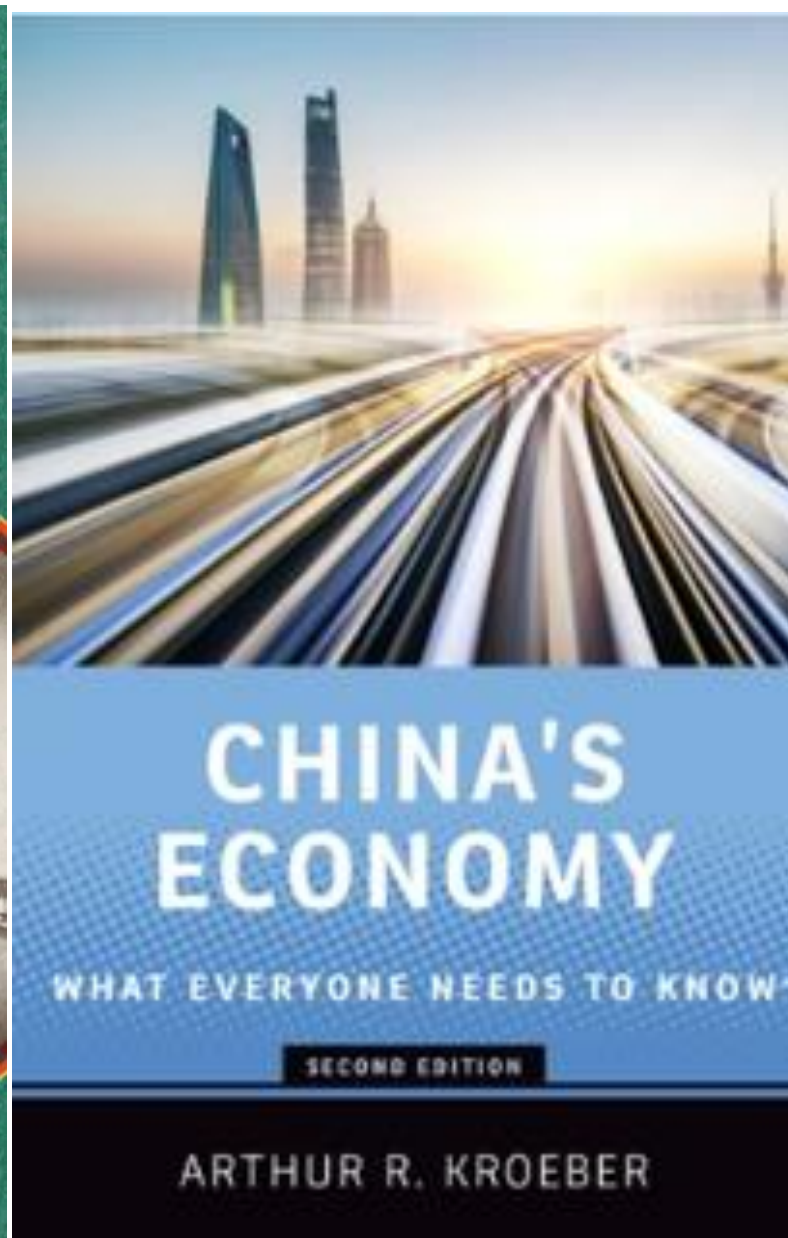
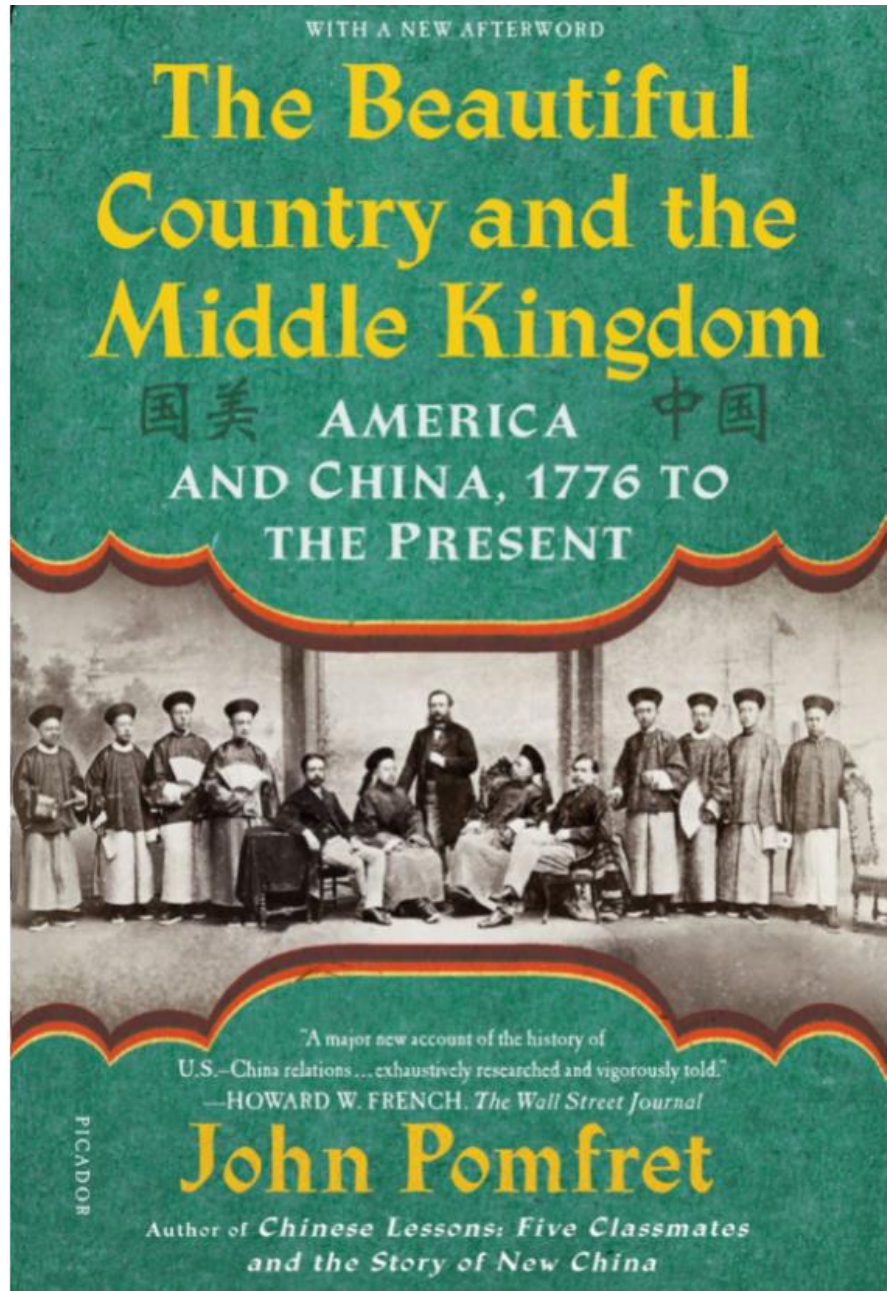
China's Significance in Global Trade



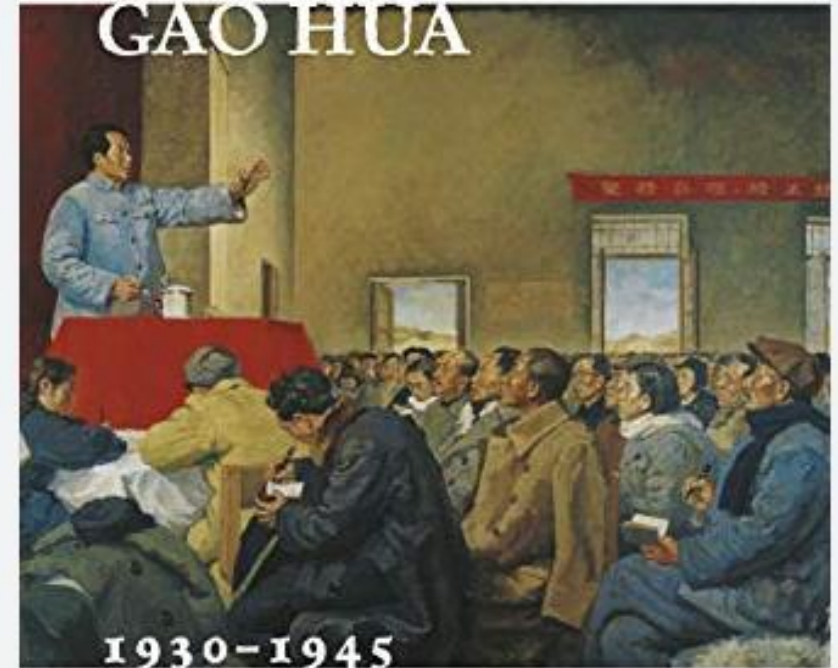
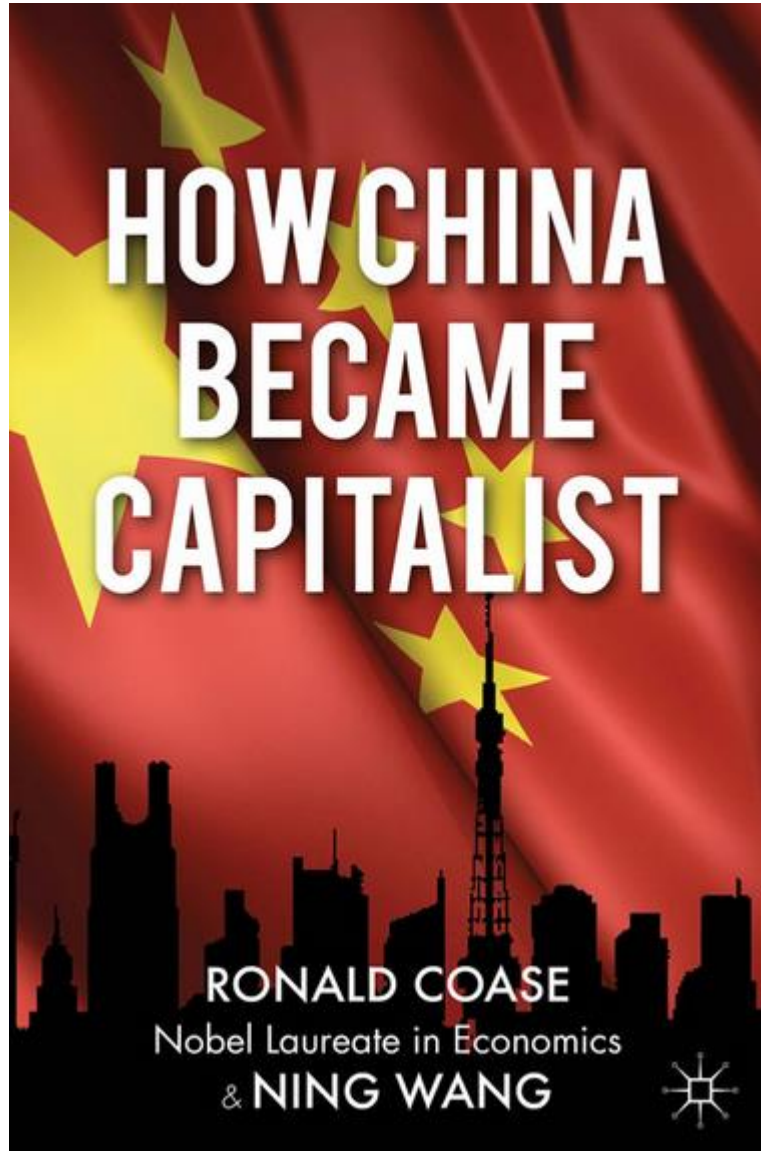
China's Significance in Global Trade



Learn more about contemporary Chinese economy



Learn more about China!



HOW THE RED SUN ROSE

The Origins and Development of the Yan'an Rectification Movement

TRANSLATED BY | Stacy Mosher and Guo Jian

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

Thank you!

Wendong Zhang
wendongz@cornell.edu

<https://wendongzhang.weebly.com/>

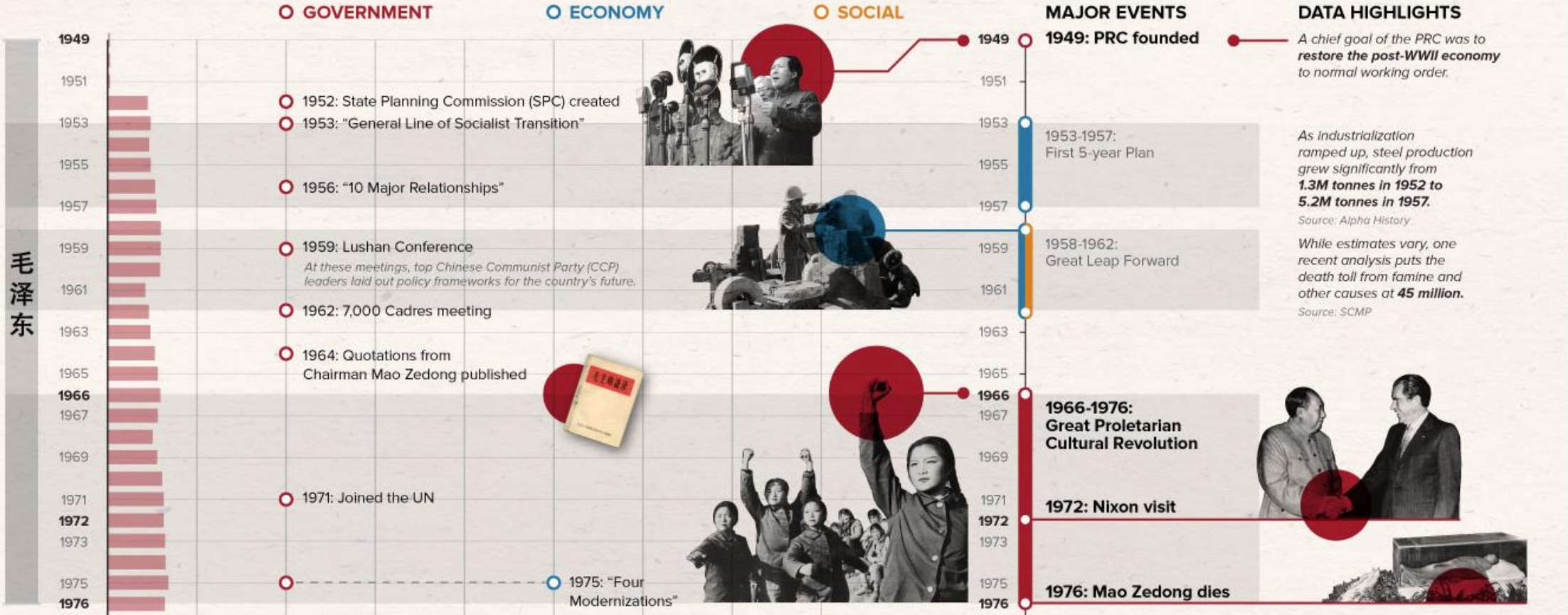


Dyson
Cornell
SC Johnson College of Business

70 YEARS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

October 1, 1949 marked the founding of the Peoples' Republic of China (PRC). Below is an abridged list of events and policies that influenced the country's transformation to a global superpower.

LEADERSHIP ERA



70 YEARS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

October 1, 1949 marked the founding of the Peoples' Republic of China (PRC). Below is an abridged list of events and policies that influenced the country's transformation to a global superpower.



70

YEARS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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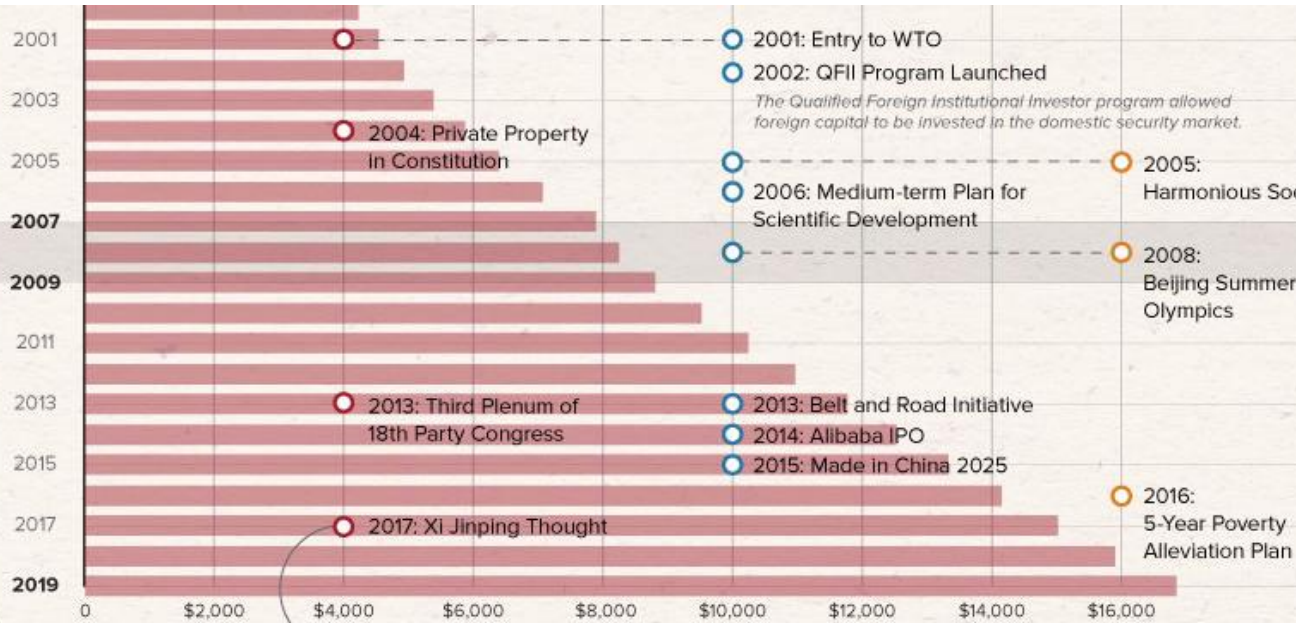
Hu Jintao

胡锦涛



Xi Jinping

习近平



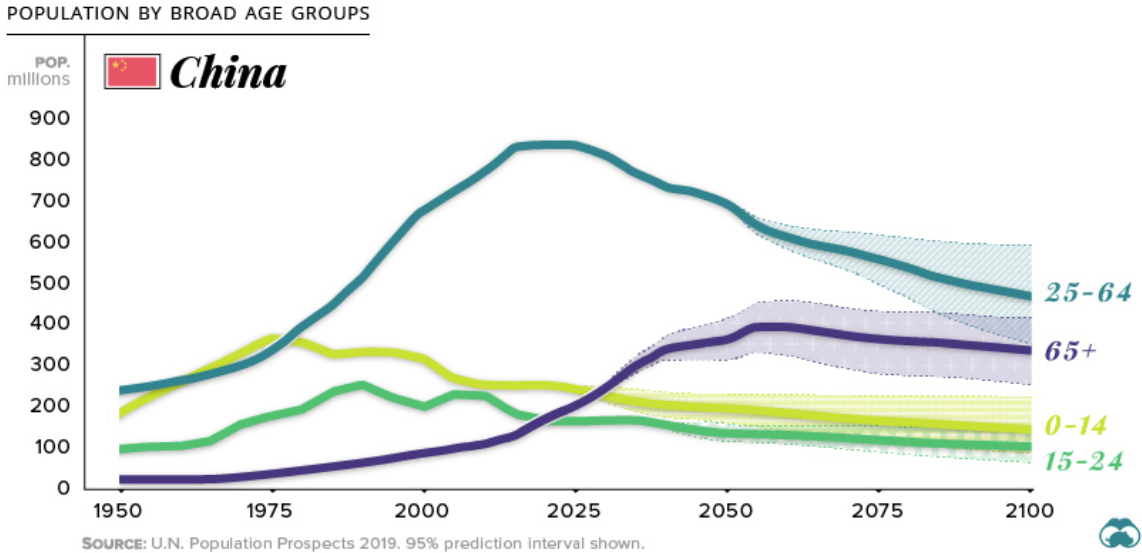
A 14-point political theory around "socialism with Chinese characteristics for the new era"

GDP, PPP (2011 Constant International \$B)
Source: Bert Hofman (2019), CNBC, World Bank



China: Aftermath of the One-Child Policy

China's one-child policy was implemented in 1979 — and although it became no longer effective starting in 2016, there's no doubt that the long-term demographic impacts of this drastic measure will be felt for generations:



The first thing you'll notice in the above chart is that China's main working age population cohort (25-64 years) has essentially already peaked in size.

A New Demographic Era Ahead

Going forward, China's population may cease to be a strength that contributes to rapid economic growth.

In the wake of the infamous one child policy, the country could soon be dealing with the demographic time bomb of a rapidly aging population.

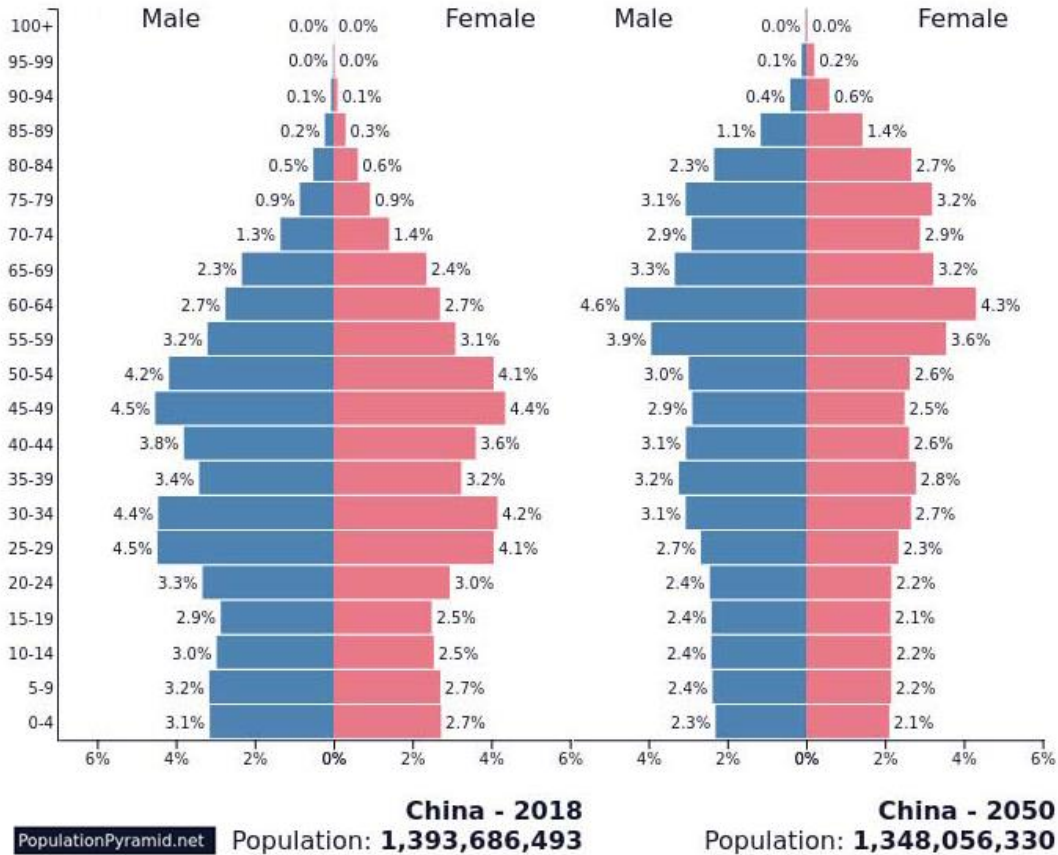


Table I. Comparisons of Chinese, Japanese, and U.S. GDP and Per Capita GDP in Nominal U.S. Dollars and a Purchasing Power Parity Basis: 2018

	China	United States
Nominal GDP (\$ billions)	13,407	20,494
GDP in PPP (\$ billions)	25,270	20,494
Nominal Per Capita GDP (\$)	9,608	62,606
Per Capita GDP in PPP (\$)	18,110	62,606

Source: IMF, World Economic Forum.

The Decline and Rise of China's Economy

According to a study by economist Angus Maddison, China was the world's largest economy in 1820, accounting for an estimated 32.9% of global GDP. However, foreign and civil wars, internal strife, weak and ineffective governments, natural disasters (some of which were man-made), and distortive economic policies caused China's share of global GDP on a PPP basis to shrink significantly. By 1952, China's share of global GDP had fallen to 5.2%, and by 1978, it slid to 4.9%. The adoption of economic reforms by China in the late 1970s led to a surge in China's economic growth and helped restore China as a major global economic power.

Source: The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, *Chinese Economic Performance in the Long Run, 960-2030*, by Angus Maddison, 2007.



Visualizing How the Demographics of China and India are Diverging



HOME

MARKETS

TECHNOLOGY

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ENERGY

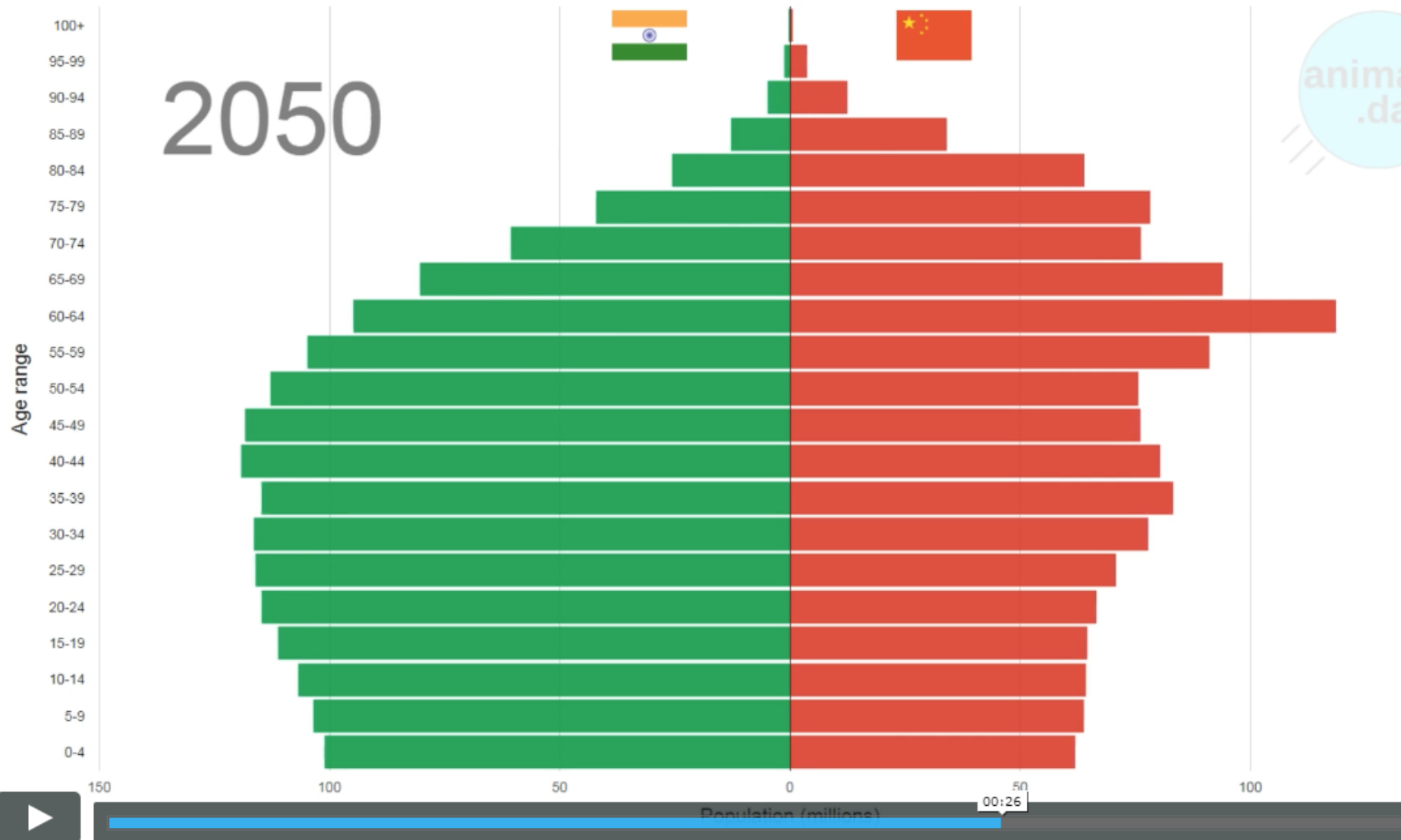
MINING

GREEN

POLITICS

FEATURED COMPANIES

CHANNELS



China's Hukou System⁹¹

First introduced in 1951, the Chinese Hukou (household registration) system is a categorization of its citizens based on both their place of residence and eligibility for certain socioeconomic benefits. Hukou is issued through a registration process administered by local authorities and solidified into inheritable social identities.⁹² The classification of the system is composed by two related parts: socioeconomic eligibility (agriculture/nonagriculture); and residential location (living in urban/rural areas). The Chinese government imposed the system with the purpose of regulating population distribution, especially in regard to cities. Since economic reforms were begun in 1979, hundreds of millions of people have been allowed to leave their home towns to work in urban areas, such as Shanghai. The number of rural laborers working in China's cities was 274 million in 2014, over one-third (36%) of the total workforce.⁹³ Although such workers are allowed to reside in the cities where they work, they are generally denied access to social entitlements, such as pensions, medical insurance, and basic education for children. This forces such workers to save a very high level of their income to pay for these services. Due to China's desire to increase the urbanization of its population, combat demographic disparities, and boost domestic consumption, the Chinese government is currently considering implementing new reforms to the Hukou system.

Several short TED Talks

https://www.ted.com/talks/nanfu_wang_what_it_was_like_to_grow_up_under_china_s_one_child_policy

https://www.ted.com/talks/eric_x_li_a_tale_of_two_political_systems

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