UCI Global Connect

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But what about 20\textsuperscript{th} Century China?

- A lot has happened in China over the past 30 years or so...
The Economy - GDP

- Gross Domestic Product
  - “Total value of all goods/services produced within a country in a given year”
- China’s GDP has grown a lot in the past few decades

Growth of GDP (1990-2011)
The Economy – per capita GDP

• Per capita GDP
  • “Total GDP divided equally among each person” (hypothetical measurement)
• China’s 2013 per capita GDP = $6,100
  • Almost 100 countries with higher pcGDP
• China’s 2000 per capital GDP < $100
  • China’s growth has brought many people out of poverty
Infrastructure Advances

• Infrastructure
  • “the basic physical and organizational structures needed for the operation of a society, economy, or enterprise”

• Important and varied measurement of development
Infrastructure (Airports)

- Second largest airport in the world
- Number of Airports
  - In 2007 – 147
  - In 2011 – 180
  - By 2015 – 230 (planned)
- Mostly domestic travel, but outgoing foreign travel is increasing with income
Infrastructure (Railways)

- World’s largest periodic human migration
  - Chinese New Year
- Transporting freight
  - Manufactures and coal
Pollution in Context

• Intense economic growth is clearly linked with heavy pollution
  • Industrial Revolution (1760-1840), Japan in 1960s, now China
• Current levels are expected for China’s size, density, and GDP

Industrial Revolution, England

21st century China
Dangers of Pollution

• China’s pollution poses *many* serious risks
  • Environment, food safety, respiratory, premature death, birth defects
Environmental Concerns

• Chinese citizens want economic development but not the dangerous pollution
  • There have been tens of thousands of anti-pollution protests in China

• Global organizations have also pressured China to find solutions
  • Impact of pollution goes beyond China’s border
Pollution Solution?

• “War on Pollution” announced in March 2014
  • 70 new environmental laws passed
  • Central government to judge local governments on economic progress and environmental protection
  • Heavy fines and jail time for worst polluting companies

• China is world leader in “green technology”
  • Twice the investment of United States
Civil Liberties

• Civil Liberties
  • “the freedom of a citizen to exercise customary rights, like freedom of speech or assembly, without unwarranted or arbitrary interference by the government”
  • Not the same as “human rights” or “civil rights”

• Some of the problem areas in China
  • Internet censorship
  • Freedom of assembly
  • Hong Kong
“The Great Firewall of China”

• China has twice as many internet users as United States
• Content on the internet is tightly managed by government
  • Politically sensitive searches are blocked
  • Chat rooms, social media are monitored
• Forbidding Western search engines makes sites like Baidu more competitive economically...
  • ...and much easier to censor
Freedom of Assembly

• Can citizens gather to discuss and promote their own ideas? Can citizens protest freely?
• Number of protests in China growing every year (~500/day)
  • Environment
  • Labor strikes
  • Anti-Japanese
  • Governmental corruption
  • Wealth Inequality
  • Pro-democracy (least tolerated)
China and Hong Kong

- Hong Kong is a special region of China
  - +7 million people
- Hong Kongers generally support democracy, but don’t agree on how to get there
  - Very complex situation
- Last year, students your age camped on the highway for months to protest
- Their demands:
  - Right to vote
  - Less inequality
  - Gov’t accountability
Military Spending

• China’s total military spending growing fast, but still less than U.S.’s
  • China spends 2% of GDP, U.S. spends 4.5% of GDP
Comparison - Equipment

• Land & Sea
  • Tanks – 9,000
  • Armored Vehicles – 5,000
  • Aircraft – 5,000
  • Aircraft Carriers – 1
  • Destroyers – 24
  • Submarines – 69

• Land & Sea
  • Tanks – 8,000
  • Armored Vehicles – 26,000
  • Aircraft – 16,500
  • Aircraft Carriers – 10
  • Destroyers – 62
  • Submarines – 72
China’s Advantages?
Comparison - People

• Manpower
  • Total people - 1.3 billion
  • Fit for service - 618 million
  • New adults - 20 million
  • Active frontline - 2.3 million
  • Active reserves - 2.3 million

• Manpower
  • Total people - 317 million
  • Fit for service - 120 million
  • New adults - 4.2 million
  • Active frontline - 1.4 million
  • Active reserves - 850 thousand
Comparison - Assets

• Petroleum
  • Production – 4 million barrels
  • Consumption – 9.5 million barrels
  • Reserves – 25.5 billion barrels

• Financials
  • Defense Budget – $126 billion
  • Debt - $730 billion
  • Gold Reserves – 1,000 metric tons
  • Foreign Reserves - $3.3 trillion

• Petroleum
  • Production – 8.5 million barrels
  • Consumption – 95 million barrels 😞
  • Reserves – 20.6 billion barrels

• Financials
  • Defense Budget – $612.5 billion
  • Debt - $16 trillion 😞
  • Gold Reserves - 8,000 metric tons
  • Foreign Reserves - $150 billion
China’s Neighborhood

• Hegemony
  • “political, economic, or military dominance of one country over other countries”

• China is seeking regional hegemony
  • Cause for concern among neighbor countries and other hegemons

• Major disputes currently in South China Sea
Virtual Expansion

• Cyber Warfare
  • “Politically motivated hacking used to conduct sabotage and espionage”

• Examples
  • Stealing information from companies, governments, individuals, etc.
  • Sabotaging computer systems and/or satellites
  • Denial-of-service attacks
  • Damaging electrical power grids
21st Century China - Vocabulary

- Gross Domestic Product
- Per capita GDP
- Infrastructure
- “War on Pollution”
- Civil liberties
- “The Great Firewall”
- Hegemony
- Cyber Warfare