



Council of the European Union  
General Secretariat

# THINK TANK REVIEW

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SPECIAL ISSUE

## Special issue on China

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## ISSUE 38 - SEPTEMBER 2016

### Istituto per gli Studi di Politica Internazionale

*China dream: still coming true?*

by Alessia Amighini

12 July 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (125 p.)

At a time when the economic transition in China is casting shadows on the weak world recovery, and the country is further increasing military spending at double-digit rates, it is key to assess how far President Xi has gone in fulfilling the "China Dream" of ascendance to cultural, economic and military power. This publication explores the viability of the China Dream and analyses its major challenges.

### Ulkopoliittinen instituutti (Finnish Institute of International Affairs)

*China's advance in Latin America: geostrategic implications for Europe, the US, and the region itself*

by Mikael Wigell

August 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (9 p.)

This paper analyses China's geoeconomics in Latin America, how it is changing the geopolitical environment in the region, and what the strategic implications are for Europe and the US.

### European Council on Foreign Relations

*A hundred think tanks bloom in China*

by Jérôme Doyon [@doyon\\_jerome](#), François Godement [@FGodement](#), Angela Stanzel [@angela\\_stanzel](#) and Abigaël Vasselier [@v\\_abigael](#)

25 August 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (12 p.)

This article examines China's "think tank Spring". It finds that President Xi Jinping's call for the construction of "think tanks with Chinese characteristics" has led to a proliferation of institutes and an expansion of their portfolio of activities, their international networks and their public profiles.

### European Political Strategy Centre

*Engaging China at a time of transition: capitalising on a new era of Chinese Global investment and Foreign Policy Initiatives*

15 July 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (9 p.)

China has become the world's third largest economy in terms of output – behind the EU and the US. It is now also the third largest global player in external trade. Yet, China is slowing down in its economic race, despite having made the greatest contribution to world output growth in 2015.



## Friends of Europe

*EU-China relations: new directions, new priorities*

by Shada Islam [@shada\\_islam](#)

July 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (166 p.)

This publication brings together the views of Friends of Europe's large network of scholars, policymakers and business representatives on the future of EU-China relations.

## Российский совет по международным делам (Russian International Affairs Council)

*Prospects for Russian-Chinese cooperation in Central Asia*

by A.A. Kazantsev, I.D. Zvyagelskaya, E.M. Kuzmina and S.G. Luzyanin

12 August 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (50 p.) and in [Russian](#) (54 p.)

The goal of this publication is to outline the possibilities of cooperation between Russia and China in Central Asia by analysing the interests of the two countries in relation to the interests of the Central Asian states themselves. It also discusses risks and security challenges which are on the rise in the region and may impede the implementation of economic development projects such as the Eurasian Economic Union and the Chinese Silk Road Economic Belt initiative.

## ISSUE 39 - OCTOBER 2016

### Barcelona Centre for International Affairs

*China fondea en el Mediterráneo: ¿un mar de oportunidades para Europa?*

by Christina Müller-Marcus

September 2016

Link to the article in [Spanish](#) (4 p.)

China is reaffirmed as a new strategic power prepared to take a more constructive role in the Mediterranean and in the world. The strategic vision of China seeks to complement trade ties with political dialogue, security and defence with its trading partners along the Mediterranean coast. Europe should observe the Chinese expansion into the Mediterranean ports with a strategic lens: the terminal port of Naples allows China to directly observe the main military base of NATO in the Mediterranean.

### Bruegel

*China's Belt and Road initiative: can Europe expect trade gains?*

by Alicia García-Herrero and Jianwei Xu

5 September 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (20 p.)

The Belt and Road initiative aims to ease bottlenecks for cross-border trade in Asia, Europe and Africa. This paper measures empirically whether the reduction in transportation costs will have a positive impact on trade flows for Belt and Road countries and for EU countries. The authors also explore the possibility that the Belt and Road may eventually go beyond its current objectives towards the creation of a free trade area.

*Granting market economy status to China in the EU: an economic impact assessment*

by Cecilia Bellora and Sébastien Jean

September 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (16 p.)

This paper assesses the possible economic impacts for the EU of granting market economy status (MES) to China in antidumping investigations. The issue is important: China ranks first among the countries targeted by European antidumping, and sanctions cover tariff lines worth 8.7% of EU imports from China, based on pre-investigation imports (0.5% for MES partners).

### European Council on Foreign Relations

*China and Brexit: what's in it for us?*

by François Godement [@FGodement](#) and Angela Stanzel [@angela\\_stanzel](#)

9 September 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (6 p.)

This paper looks at the first comments published in China in the wake of the Brexit shock. The authors suggest that most of the losses from Brexit will hit the EU or the UK, or both, while China will get most of the gains.

## **Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)**

*Reflexiones sobre los flujos comerciales entre España y China*

by Rafael Cascales [@rcsisniega](#)

6 September 2016

Link to the article in [Spanish](#) (20 p.)

This article discusses trade relations between Spain and China in the current economic climate. The purpose is to establish guidelines to be followed by Spanish SMEs in their export strategy towards China.

## **Istituto Affari Internazionali**

*China's relations with sub-Saharan Africa*

by Anna Katharina Stahl

8 September 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (29 p.)

This paper provides an overview of China's relations with Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). In addition to outlining China's general engagement in SSA, it gives particular attention to China's relations with SSA in the two policy areas of development and security. Moreover, it examines how China's leadership change in 2012 has affected the country's policy in SSA. On the basis of the most recent trends in China's development and security relations with SSA, the paper formulates a series of policy recommendations for the EU and the US on how to engage China in SSA.

## **Institut für Weltwirtschaft Kiel (Kiel Institute for the World Economy)**

*China's growth challenges*

by Wan-Hsin Liu and Rolf J. Langhammer

September 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (10 p.)

Given the weaker economic growth in China, the economy needs to adapt itself to "the New Normal". Focusing on three key growth challenges - domestic consumption, innovation and entrepreneurship, and foreign trade and investment, this paper aims at sketching potential policy measures required to deal with them. Reforms and policy measures need to have a clear long-term orientation to support adequate structural changes. Such orientation requires consistency, credibility, and transparency in order to avoid confusing signals to market participants.

## **CEPII - Centre d'études prospectives et d'informations internationales**

*China's 13th Five-Year Plan. In pursuit of a "Moderately Prosperous Society"*

by Michel Aglietta and Guo Bai

September 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (16 p.)

In order to understand the Five-Year Plan (2016-2020), adopted in March 2016 by the People's National Assembly of China, this paper focuses on six of its paramount objectives: shift from capital accumulation-led growth to innovation-led growth; integrated urban-rural development; green development; inclusive development; finance and State-owned Enterprise-(SOE) reform; opening up to the world. The paper analyses the objectives identified and their content and it highlights their interdependencies to underline the comprehensive "new normal" strategy.

## ISSUE 40 - NOVEMBER 2016

### Brookings Institution

*China's global rise - Can the EU and US pursue a coordinated strategy?*

by Philippe Le Corre [@PhLeCorre](#) and Jonathan Pollack

31 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (36 p.)

In this paper, the authors explore how Europe and the US might move toward more complementary conceptions of their respective relationships with China. Though there are areas of commonality between Europe and the US, their separate identities and interests also reveal significant differences, if not outright divergence. EU-wide and country-specific engagement with China have accelerated dramatically over the past decade, underscoring the challenge of coordinating EU and US policy approaches.

### Bruegel

*Financial regulation: the G20's missing Chinese dream*

by Nicolas Véron [@nicolas\\_veron](#)

26 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (10 p.)

The current fairly peripheral role of China in the global financial regulatory system is increasingly problematic. The system needs a guiding vision in which China becomes much more central – a 'Chinese dream.' This paper outlines three clusters of initiatives to achieve a global financial regulatory system in which China holds a major position.

*What consequences would a post-Brexit China-UK trade deal have for the EU?*

by Alicia García-Herrero [@Aligarciaherrer](#) and Jianwei Xu

7 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (11 p.)

A China-UK free trade agreement has been extensively discussed since the UK's vote for Brexit. Many supporters of Brexit argue that the UK's regained flexibility to strike trade deals with other partners, and in particular with China given its economic size, will be a key advantage. This analysis indicates that a China-UK free trade agreement will be neither as easy nor as clearly advantageous as portrayed by Brexit supporters.

### Ośrodek Studiów Wschodnich (Centre for Eastern Studies)

*'Silk globalisation' - China's vision of international order*

by Marcin Kaczmarski [@M\\_Kaczmarski](#)

10 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (28 p.) and in [Polish](#) (28 p.)

This publication attempts to reconstruct the vision of international order as currently being worked out by the Chinese elites and President Xi Jinping. This text is based on the following: analyses of speeches by China's representatives and documents adopted by the Chinese leadership; a study of semi-official discourse, i.e. articles and speeches by Chinese researchers and experts representing research centres associated with China's leadership; and interviews with analysts and researchers conducted during the author's stay in Taiwan as part of his Taiwan Fellowship.

## **Pew Research Center**

*Chinese public sees more powerful role in world, names US as top threat - Domestic challenges persist: corruption, consumer safety, pollution*

by Richard Wike [@RichardWike](#) and Bruce Stokes [@bruceestokes](#)

5 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (29 p.)

As China's economy has grown, so too has its role in world affairs. An increasingly assertive China has challenged the geopolitical balance of power in Asia and extended its economic reach in Africa, Latin America, Europe and elsewhere. The Chinese people recognise their country's growing prominence: 75% say China is playing a more important role in world affairs than it did 10 years ago. Only 10% of the Chinese believe that they are a less powerful player in the global arena.

## **Carnegie Endowment for International Peace**

*Creating a stable Asia - An agenda for a US-China balance of power*

by Michael Swaine [@Dalzell60](#), Wenyan Deng and Aube Rey Lescure

October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (222 p.)

The Western Pacific is experiencing a fundamental and potentially destabilising military and economic power transition driven primarily by China's economic and military rise and a corresponding relative decline in American power. Efforts by the US or China to secure future predominance will prove futile and dangerous, given a host of security, economic, and diplomatic factors. Instead, creating a stable de facto balance of power is necessary and feasible for both countries. This shift could take the form of a more durable balance that would necessitate major regional changes that would be difficult to achieve, or a more feasible but less stable balance involving more modest adjustments.

## ISSUE 41 - DECEMBER 2016

### Brookings Institution

*Are the US and China ready, willing, and able to achieve their Paris Agreement goals?*

by Philip A. Wallach

1 November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (15 p.)

According to the author, the success of the Paris Agreement depends upon its signatory nations actually delivering on their commitments over time. Therefore, in order to assess the likely success of the Paris Agreement, one must ask whether countries are willing and able - both politically and technically - to deliver on the commitments they have stated they are ready to pursue. In this paper, the author investigates the readiness, willingness, and ability of both the US and China to achieve their self-identified goals. And he concludes, leaders must squarely confront the ways in which domestic politics could limit their ability to meet their Paris Agreement goals.

### Norsk Utenrikspolitisk Institutt (The Norwegian Institute of International Affairs)

*Emissions trading and climate diplomacy between Europe and China*

by Olivia Gippner [@oliviagipp](#)

12 November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (4 p.)

The Paris COP21 Summit has been hailed as a major breakthrough by Europeans and Chinese alike. Drawing on two sets of interviews carried out in Beijing in 2012 and 2016, this publication looks at the dynamics of climate policy adoption in China.

### Dahrendorf Forum

*Are Europe's wind and solar industries still attractive for Chinese companies?*

by Olivia Gippner [@oliviagipp](#) and Wiebke Rabe

17 November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (4 p.)

Chinese foreign direct investment (FDI) in Europe has been rising exponentially since 2007. This brief reflects on the present state of Chinese FDI in the European solar and wind sectors, and concludes with some recommendations for European, and especially German, stakeholders.

### Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment / Centre for Climate Change Economics and Policy / Bruegel

*Climate policy in China, the European Union and the United States: main drivers and prospects for the future*

by Alina Averchenkova [@averchenkova](#), Samuela Bassi, Keith J. Benes, Fergus Green [@fergusgreen](#), Augustin Lagarde [@AugustinLagarde](#), Isabella Neuweg and Georg Zachmann [@GeorgZachmann](#)

November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (36 p.)

China, the EU and the US are responsible for the majority of global emissions of greenhouse gases, and produce about half of global GDP. Hence, their climate policies not only determine the success of global efforts to curb future emissions of greenhouse gases, but also affect policy developments in other countries. The aim of this report is to assist policy-makers, climate change

negotiators and analysts to understand the domestic constraints and opportunities facing each jurisdiction, and to identify areas of common interest or concern between the three jurisdictions.

### **Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (German Institute for Economic Research)**

*Pricing carbon consumption: a review of an emerging trend*

by Clayton Munnings [@ClaytonMunnings](#), William Acworth, Oliver Sartor, Yong-Gun Kim and Karsten Neuhoff

November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (36 p.)

Nearly every carbon price regulates the production of carbon emissions, typically at midstream points of compliance, such as a power plant. Over the last six years, however, policymakers in Australia, California, China, Japan, and Korea implemented carbon prices that regulate the consumption of carbon emissions, where points of compliance are farther downstream, such as distributors or final consumers. This article aims to describe the design of these prices on carbon consumption, understand and explain the motivations of policymakers who have implemented them, and identify insights for policymakers considering whether to price carbon consumption.

### **Friends of Europe**

*Europe, China and Africa. New thinking for a secure century*

by Shada Islam [@shada\\_islam](#) (ed.)

9 November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (114 p.)

Africa's peace and security situation has long been important to the continent's more traditional European partners, but has increasingly become of interest to China. Despite stark differences on African security issues, means of intervention and cooperation frameworks, both Europe and China are in agreement on the point that peace and security are preconditions for the continent's development.

### **Carnegie Europe**

*China's belt and road: destination Europe*

by Bruno Maçães [@MacaesBruno](#)

9 November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.)

In two separate speeches in fall 2013, Chinese President Xi Jinping put forward a bold new development strategy encompassing more than 60 countries across Asia, Europe, and East Africa and totalling investments estimated to be in the trillions of dollars.

### **Nederlands Instituut voor Internationale Betrekkingen - Clingendael (Netherlands Institute of International Relations)**

*EU trade diplomacy and the cold peace in cross-Strait relations*

by Maaïke Okano-Heijmans

November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (7 p.)

Today's uncertainty in cross-Strait relations is not without consequence for third parties that maintain ties with both China and Taiwan. To what extent does (and should) the situation also impact on EU's trade diplomacy with both sides? This brief argues that under today's circumstances, the cold peace in cross-Strait relations is reason to tread carefully - and to stay on course.

## Institut français des relations internationales

*China's military deployments in the Gulf of Aden: anti-piracy and beyond*

by Jérôme Henry

November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (34 p.)

The reason for the deployment of a People's Liberation Army Plan (PLAN) "anti-piracy task force" in the Gulf of Aden (GoA), a key area for the Chinese economy, was obvious in 2008. However, as the pirate activity has faded away since 2012, the objectives of the PLAN in GoA became unclear. This article seeks to understand those objectives and how the anti-piracy missions have evolved from protecting Chinese shipping interests in GoA to a strategic forward deployment, contributing to the rise of Chinese sea-power in the Indian Ocean.

## Center for a New American Security

*Power and order in the South China sea - A strategic framework for U.S. policy*

by Patrick M. Cronin [@PMCroninCNAS](#)

10 November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (18 p.)

This paper puts forth a general framework for understanding the multidimensional interests at stake in the South China Sea, and how a more balanced approach among those interests offers the best way for the US to engage and help shape this dynamic, yet delicate region.

## Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)

*Trump y el baile de alianzas en el Sudeste Asiático*

by Mario Esteban [@wizma9](#)

17 November 2016

Link to the article in [Spanish](#) (7 p.)

In recent years the US and China have significantly increased their efforts to position themselves in Southeast Asia, which has led the countries in the region to follow different strategies. According to the author, if Donald Trump finally pursues a protectionist and isolationist policy, the US runs the risk of losing influence in Southeast Asia in favour of China.

## Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

*Feminism in China: an analysis of advocates, debates, and strategies*

by Shen Yifei

November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (30 p.)

During the last few decades, feminism in China has been influenced and shaped by Marxist thinking on women, the concept of gender, and Western feminist theories, along with the proponents of these three perspectives. Most recently, a younger generation of feminists has appeared on the scene. This paper is meant to give an overview of feminist actors, debates and strategies in contemporary China, while at the same time depicting the historic roots of feminism in the country.



## ISSUE 42 - JANUARY 2017

### Bertelsmann Stiftung

*Challenge and opportunity: Chinese direct investment in Germany*

by Cora Jungbluth

December 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (48 p.)

Germany is an attractive destination for FDI from China and ranks third among all host countries in the EU. Access to the German and thus European market, qualified workers, and the quality guarantee "Made in Germany" are important reasons for Chinese businesses to invest in Germany. Germany is also in the focus of the *Going Global Strategy* launched by the Chinese government in 2000. In light of these facts, the study outlines the challenges to and opportunities for Chinese FDI from a business and economic perspective.

### Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment / Centre for Climate Change Economics and Policy / Bruegel

*Climate policy in China, the European Union and the United States: main drivers and prospects for the future*

by Alina Averchenkova [@averchenkova](#), Samuela Bassi, Keith J. Benes, Fergus Green [@fergusgreen](#), Augustin Lagarde [@AugustinLagarde](#), Isabella Neuweg and Georg Zachmann [@GeorgZachmann](#)

November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (36 p.)

China, the EU and the US are responsible for the majority of global emissions of greenhouse gases, and produce about half of global GDP. Hence, their climate policies not only determine the success of global efforts to curb future emissions of greenhouse gases, but also affect policy developments in other countries. The aim of this report is to assist policy-makers, climate change negotiators and analysts to understand the domestic constraints and opportunities facing each jurisdiction, and to identify areas of common interest or concern between the three jurisdictions.

### Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies

*Sustainable energy in the G20 - Prospects for a global energy transition*

by Sybille Roehrkasten, Sonja Thielges and Rainer Quitzow (eds.)

12 December 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (112 p.)

The study analyses the energy sector developments of 14 G20 members (Argentina, Brazil, China, EU, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey and the US). Short case studies trace major trends and policy initiatives in the countries and identify both potential conflicts of interest and existing common ground within the G20. Each study offers an assessment of potential impulses originating from the respective case, and how these might help foster international cooperation for advancing a global energy transition.

## **Latvijas Ārpolitikas institūts (Latvian Institute of International Affairs)**

*Afterthoughts: Riga 2016 international forum of China and Central and Eastern European Countries*

by Māris Andžāns (ed.)

December 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (64 p.)

This publication provides a review of the think tanks International Forum of China and Central and Eastern European Countries held in Riga, Latvia on 4 November 2016. It also includes articles from the participants of the Forum expressing assessment and recommendations regarding the China and Central and Eastern European Countries cooperation format, also known as the "16+1" format, and beyond.

## **College of Europe**

*China as an investment power in Europe*

by Olivia Gippner

December 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (5 p.)

Chinese Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Europe has overtaken European FDI in China, in part due to the Chinese 'Going out' strategy. In view of this trend, the broader public and foreign policy circles in big EU member states, such as Germany and the UK, fear a loss of their countries' competitive advantage and technological know-how.

## **Dansk Institut for Internationale Studier (Danish Institute of International Studies)**

*China's overseas investment in critical infrastructure - Nuclear Power and Telecommunications*

by Yang Jiang, Adam Moe Fejerskov and Aki Tonami

16 December 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (29 p.)

China's interest in other countries' infrastructure has become a sensitive issue for governments and media, in particular in Western countries. Chinese companies are aggressively seeking entrance into the European market, and European countries may find Chinese companies to be the only serious bidders for expensive, low-profit and long-term infrastructure projects. Many countries have procedures for reviewing intentions of foreign investment in their critical infrastructure, defined as infrastructure that is closely related to issues of sovereignty and national security.

## **European Think-Tank Network on China**

*Europe and China's new silk roads*

by Frans-Paul van der Putten, John Seaman [@johnfseaman](#), Mikko Huotari, Alice Ekman [@alice\\_ekman](#) and Miguel Otero-Iglesias [@miotei](#) (eds.)

December 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (78 p.)

The purpose of this report is to provide a comparative perspective of China's 'One Belt, One Road' initiative (OBOR), as seen from the various EU member states.

## **Nederlands Instituut voor Internationale Betrekkingen - Clingendael (Netherlands Institute of International Relations)**

*The geopolitical relevance of Piraeus and China's new silk road for Southeast Europe and Turkey*

by Frans-Paul van der Putten (ed.), Francesco Saverio Montesano, Johan van de Ven [@Johanv91](#) and Peter van Ham [@petervanham](#)

December 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (53 p.)

The term 'One Belt, One Road' (OBOR) refers to China's initiative to create a 'New Silk Road' that consists of a set of trade routes and agreements for economic cooperation. Its purpose is greater economic integration of Asia, Europe and Africa. This report analyses the relevance of China's OBOR initiative for China's relations with Greece, Turkey, Cyprus and the Balkan countries.

## **Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)**

*El derecho de veto en el Consejo de Seguridad de Naciones Unidas: ¿obstáculo insalvable para la Responsabilidad de Proteger?*

by Emilio Menéndez del Valle [@EMV\\_Masai](#)

27 December 2016

Link to the article in [Spanish](#) (29 p.)

In recent times, the frequent use of the veto in the United Nations Security Council mainly by Russia, but also China, to prevent action in the cases of mass atrocities committed in Syria and elsewhere has led to outrage and frustration among the supporters of the "Responsibility to Protect" doctrine.

## **Peterson Institute for International Economics**

*Should the United States recognize China as a market economy?*

by Chad P. Bown [@ChadBown](#)

December 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (12 p.)

China's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2001 came after lengthy negotiations. More than 160 WTO member countries granted non-discriminatory tariff treatment to China's exporters. This brief examines whether granting China market economy status reduces the US government's access to special trade policies to address imports from China in a way that might result in a sudden surge in imports from China.

## **CEPII - Centre d'études prospectives et d'informations internationales**

*Les transformations de la finance chinoise*

by Michel Aglietta

December 2016

Link to the article in [French](#) (4 p.)

Since 2014, the Chinese authorities have taken stock of the financial imbalances and undertaken to reduce them. Overcapacities in production have deteriorated the quality of credit, but in order to cope with this, the government has introduced a three-year approach to the removal of doubtful debts from bank balance sheets. The development of bond markets is one of the pillars of the ongoing transformation of Chinese finance towards the two main objectives of reform: to become a leader in the transition to green economy and to propose a model of international integration through the financing of infrastructure.

## ISSUE 43 - FEBRUARY 2017

### Istituto Affari Internazionali

*Northeast Asia's evolving security order: power politics, trust building and the role of the EU*

by Elena Atanassova-Cornelis

16 January 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (12 p.)

This paper examines the dynamics of competition and cooperation in Northeast Asia, and how they shape the evolving security order. It also pays close attention to what these current trends mean for the interests and role of the EU in this region. The paper argues that strategic uncertainties and geopolitical tensions underpin the power-based competitive approaches to the security order in Northeast Asia. At the same time, the growing economic interdependence and common concerns in the area of non-traditional security continue to drive trilateral cooperation between South Korea, Japan and China. From this perspective, the EU's know-how of confidence and institution building can stimulate the, still nascent, community-building efforts in Northeast Asia.

*China's foreign policy in Northeast Asia: implications for the Korean peninsula*

by Silvia Menegazzi

12 January 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (12 p.)

China's relationship with the Korean Peninsula is key for Northeast Asia. Chinese President Xi Jinping took office in 2012. Since then, the strategy pursued by the new administration has been driven by the intent to strengthen political and economic ties with South Korea while maintaining a "wait and see" approach vis-à-vis North Korea's nuclear programme. Yet, growing tensions are imminent. Whereas in the past, leaders in Beijing have been keen to maintain a low-profile strategy towards the Korean Peninsula, China's interests are driven today by the need to guarantee security stability in Northeast Asia and, in particular, to assure that Chinese economic and political interests in the region will not be threatened.

### Institut de relations internationales et stratégiques

*The fight against terrorism "made in China"*

by Alixia Nguyen

12 January 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (13 p.)

Condemned just like the West, to live with the growing threat of Islamic terrorism and radical Islam, we can ask ourselves how is the Middle Kingdom organizing the resistance? Is it still playing the card of the "lone ride" by only caring about the national level? Or is China ready to open itself out into the world and fight alongside it against international terrorism? Evolution is the key to preservation, and this is why China provides itself with the means necessary to fight against organised terror: experts specifically trained to counter-terrorism and a legislative framework adapted to the new issues posed by the radical Islam threat.

## Centre for European Policy Studies

*Migration versus mobility in EU external action towards Asia: a closer look at EU relations with China, India, the Philippines and Thailand*

by Marco Stefan

27 January 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (69 p.)

This paper provides a state-of-the-art analysis of the EU's internal and external migration policies towards central and east Asian countries. It finds that these countries do not constitute a major source of irregular migration to Europe, but they manifest distinctly different socio-economic development prospects and enjoy different international relations statuses vis-à-vis the EU.

## Deutsche Gesellschaft für Auswärtige Politik (German Council on Foreign Relations)

*Amerikas Schwäche im globalen Wettbewerb mit China*

by Josef Braml

23 January 2017

Link to the article in [German](#) (4 p.)

The fiercer competition between the world power of the USA and the emerging economic power of China will also affect Europe, and in particular its export-oriented leadership, Germany.

## Chatham House - The Royal Institute of International Affairs

These three papers explore the feasibility of using China's Belt and Road initiative as a means to expand the use of the renminbi, both in the real economies of Belt and Road host countries and in the London offshore financial market.

*The 'Belt and Road' initiative and the London market – The next steps in renminbi internationalization. Part 1: the view from Beijing*

by Liu Dongmin, Gao Haihong, Xu Qiyuan, Li Yuanfang and Song Shuang

January 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (29 p.)

*The 'Belt and Road' initiative and the London market – The next steps in renminbi internationalization. Part 2: the view from London*

by Paola Subacchi [@PaolaSubacchi](#) and Matthew Oxenford

January 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (33 p.)

*The 'Belt and Road' initiative and the London market – The next steps in renminbi internationalization. Part 3: framework for policy discussion*

by Liu Dongmin, Gao Haihong, Matthew Oxenford, Xu Qiyuan, Song Shuang, Paola Subacchi

[@PaolaSubacchi](#) and Li Yuanfang

January 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (14 p.)

## **Brookings Institution**

*Will engaging China promote good governance?*

by Jamie P. Horsley

January 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (17 p.)

This paper introduces some of China's less-reported governance reforms, particularly the development of government transparency and public participation in decision making under the rubric of open government.

## **Türkiye Ekonomi Politikaları Araştırma Vakfı (Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey)**

*China's G20 Year and the new paradigm: emphasis on global governance pointing the way to 2017 and beyond*

by Feride Inan

January 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (144 p.)

Germany has taken over the G20 presidency from 1st December 2016. This report is an overview of the broad G20 agenda emphasizing the Chinese presidency's contribution to this agenda. The report includes an analysis of G20 official documents, provides context to the G20 agenda and uses literature to shed light on ongoing debates in the international community. The report was written to better understand the G20 agenda under Chinese leadership and where the G20 stands in terms of its role in global economic governance with an aim to provide recommendations for the German G20 presidency and beyond.

## **Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (German Institute for International and Security Affairs)**

*China 4.0. Reaktionen in Partei und Gesellschaft auf die digitale Transformation*

by David Schulze and Nadine Godehardt

10 January 2017

Link to the article in [German](#) (8 p.)

The development of the Chinese internet has attracted a lot of foreign observers in 2016. Record sales in international trade, far-reaching hacker attacks, gigantic investment programs for start-ups, a controversial Internet law and the increase in the state's internet network were responsible for that. China 4.0 stands equally for control and creativity. How does that fit together? How does the Chinese public discuss the opportunities and risks of digital transformation? And what does the new Internet Security Act, which will enter into force in June 2017, mean? New framework conditions will be created, which in the long term can define cooperation with China on digitization issues.

*Chinas Kommunistische Partei vor Xi Jinpings zweiter Amtsperiode als Vorsitzender Im Spannungsfeld individueller Machtkonsolidierung und kollektiver Parteitraditionen*

by Paul Joscha Kohlenberg

11 January 2017

Link to the article in [German](#) (4 p.)

In the Autumn of 2017, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) will hold its nineteenth congress. In the official party documents the ethos of the party leader who is called "the core of the Central Committee" (CC) is emphasised. Xi Jinping, the Chinese President, chairman of the CCP, the Central Military Commission appears to be even more powerful than his predecessor. Some observers speculate about Xi's intention to move away from established party concepts such as

collective decision-making within party circles. Because the principle of collective leadership has ensured political stability since the end of the Mao era, it is important to take this scenario seriously. However, the resistance of the collective party processes should not be underestimated.

## **Asia Centre**

*Not stopping cold: China's emerging strategies in the Arctic*

by Marc Lanteigne

10 January 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (6 p.)

In comparison with that of the eight states which border the Arctic Ocean, and other countries such as those in Western and Central Europe which have experienced long histories of exploration in the north circumpolar region, China's Arctic policy remains very much a work in progress. Although President Xi Jinping has greatly expanded its Arctic policies there is yet to be an issue-specific governmental plan published which outlines China's emerging interests in the Arctic (and the Antarctic). Until recently, Chinese policymakers were also somewhat reluctant to publically describe the country's Arctic affairs except in very broad dimensions.

## **Center for Strategic and International Studies**

*U.S.-Sino relations in the Arctic: a roadmap for future cooperation*

by Heather A. Conley

January 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (42 p.)

The emergence of the Arctic as a region of political and economic opportunity adds a new dimension to US-China relations. Despite divergent priorities in the region, there are opportunities for greater cooperation. Both countries experience the physical challenges of climate change while investing in scientific research to gain a better understanding of a transforming Arctic. They both also seek cooperation through the Arctic Council and the International Maritime Organisation to promote governance in the region. For these reasons, among others, the US and China should create a more purposeful dialogue on a range of Arctic issues.

## ISSUE 44 - MARCH 2017

### European Institute for Asian Studies

*The EU-China energy cooperation - An institutional analysis*

by Chao Zhang  
22 February 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (33 p.)

As one of the components of the EU–China relations, the EU–China energy relationship has experienced an evolution of institutionalisation for over two decades. Now, an EU–China energy cooperation institutional framework has been constructed. These institutions have been playing a significant role in helping EU–China energy cooperation by promoting bilateral dialogues and fostering cooperation projects. However, they still face some flaws. This paper discusses the EU–China energy relationship from an institutionalist point of view. Its purpose is to outline the institutional framework of the EU–China energy relationship, find out its flaws and give corresponding recommendations.

### Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik

*A new climate trilateralism? Opportunities for cooperation between the EU, China and African countries on addressing climate change*

by Moritz Weigel and Alexander Demissie  
February 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (37 p.)

The EU, having shown considerable leadership in forging the Paris Agreement, also expressed its intent to work trilaterally with China and African countries to support the treaty's implementation. The new EU strategy on China proposes to turn "what is often perceived as EU-China competition in Africa into "greater cooperation" and to pursue "joint approaches" to "speed up the implementation of the Paris Agreement wherever possible, including the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions".

### European Institute for Security Studies

*China's road: into Eastern Europe*

by Michal Makocki  
15 February 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (4 p.)

The EU and its eastern partners have found themselves among the focal points of China's ambitious economic project, the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), which aims to revive economic, cultural and political exchanges along the ancient Silk Road. Given their geographical location at the crossroads of Eurasian routes, eastern Europe and the Caucasus are expecting to benefit from substantial infrastructure investments and new commercial opportunities. For the EU, China's endeavour to establish new economic corridors in the region covered by the block's Eastern Partnership (EaP) policy, poses both opportunities and challenges.



## **Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung / Stockholm International Peace Research Institute**

*The Silk Road Economic Belt - Considering security implications and EU–China cooperation prospects*

by Richard Ghiasy and Jiayi Zhou

23 February 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (76 p.)

The Belt, a programme for security in the context of China's own evolving security interests and aspirations includes two selected regions that are integral to the Belt's vision and road map: Central and South Asia. However, there are certain questions on the compatibility of the Belt with the EU's foreign and security interests, such as the domains in which the EU could possibly engage in cooperation with China and regional actors within the context of the Belt.

## **Institut de relations internationales et stratégiques**

*Belgrade-Pékin : quand la Chine se positionne au cœur de l'Europe*

by Barthélémy Courmont and Arta Seiti

23 February 2017

Link to the article in [French](#) (18 p.)

Often perceived as the revival of the Silk Road, the One Belt One Road (OBOR) initiative introduced in 2013 by Xi Jinping knocks near Europe. This paper shows how, through massive investments, this project also reaches the heart of the old continent.

## **Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (German Institute for International and Security Affairs)**

*Große Statussorgen um kleine Inseln: Militärische Symbolpolitik im Süd- und Ostchinesischen Meer*

by Christian Becker

February 2017

Link to the article in [German](#) (31 p.)

The territorial conflicts in the South and East China Sea have become problems of international politics. Japan and the US are now demanding solidarity from their Western partners in their dealings with the People's Republic of China. Beijing, on the other hand, increasingly uses its weight to prevent unfavourable positioning, for example, of the EU countries. All parties involved in the conflicts operate military symbolic politics with considerable escalation potential.

## **Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments**

*Reinforcing the front line - U.S. defense strategy and the rise of China*

by Evan Braden Montgomery

February 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (58 p.)

Amongst the closest US allies, the Asia-Pacific Region is also home to the first new great power of the twenty-first century: the People's Republic of China. Managing China's rise will not be easy. In recent years, Beijing has been modernising its military forces, raising the risk of escalation, especially with respect to territorial disputes throughout its near seas. The paper outlines the key elements of a US defence strategy for the region - one that is based on the enduring grand strategy of global leadership and engagement, but also recognises the new challenges posed by China's growing military power.

## ISSUE 45 - APRIL 2017

### Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)

*La lengua y la cultura en la relación de España y China*

by Ángel Badillo [@angelbadillo](#)

2 March 2017

Link to the article in [Spanish](#) (41 p.)

The last decade is the most intense in terms of bilateral relations between Spain and China. This study addresses the following questions: In what circumstances is this strengthening of the cultural relationship between the two countries taking place? What are its key and its immediate challenges?

### Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (German Development Institute)

*A new climate trilateralism? Opportunities for cooperation between the EU, China and African countries on addressing climate change?*

by Moritz Weigel and Alexander Demissie

7 March 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (37 p.)

Trilateral cooperation between the EU, China and African countries should be guided by Africa's priorities. Fifty-three African countries have communicated their national plans on addressing climate change under the Paris Agreement through the submission of so-called (Intended) Nationally Determined Contributions ((I)NDCs). Based on an analysis of INDCs and a review of existing partnerships and recent pan-African developments, this paper proposes for EU China-Africa trilateral cooperation to initially focus on renewable energy.

### Fundación Alternativas

*Alianzas y cooperaciones de seguridad y defensa en el siglo XXI*

by José Enrique de Ayala Marín (coord.)

March 2017

Link to the article in [Spanish](#) (125 p.)

It is likely that in the coming decades the unipolar world, existing at the beginning of the century, turn into another multipolar whose leaders will probably be US, China, India, and the EU if it got its military autonomy. Others as Russia or Brazil will only constitute autonomous poles in the measure in which they achieve grouping around them a number enough of allies and exercise as leaders in their respective regions. The evolution of the alliances and security partnerships, that now is only starting, will be a determining factor in the configuration and effectiveness of these regional structures.

### Istituto Affari Internazionali

*More than a trading power. Europe's political added value for security and trust building in Northeast Asia*

by Nicola Casarini

March 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (20 p.)

Northeast Asia is today one of the world's most dynamic economic areas, contributing almost half of global growth. The region has reached a level of economic interdependence similar, if not superior, to that of Europe. However, the worsening political climate in China, Japan and South

Korea continues to hinder deeper cooperation and the elimination of the root causes of conflict.. New capabilities have been added to the EU's foreign-policy toolbox in recent years, making it possible for Brussels to engage with Northeast Asian nations across the board. The EU thus has political "added value", which Northeast Asia's policymakers should seize upon in order to manage current tensions and avoid conflict.

## ISSUE 46 - MAY 2017

### Egmont – Royal Institute for International Relations

*EU-China co-operation in global governance: going beyond the conceptual gap*

by Balazs Ujvari [@balazs\\_iravju](#) (ed.)

5 April 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (32 p.)

This paper aims to identify ways of overcoming the deadlock that often characterises EU-China co-operation in multilateral institutions and processes due to their differing interpretations of global governance. The paper draws on the perspectives of four Chinese experts of EU-China relations, each of which focuses on a particular policy domain when reflecting on how to render the co-operation of the two sides more effective in multilateral fora.

### Deutsche Gesellschaft für Auswärtige Politik (German Council on Foreign Relations)

*China's inroads into Central, Eastern, and South Eastern Europe: implications for Germany and the EU*

by Jacopo Maria Pepe

1 April 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (11 p.)

China's increased engagement in Central, Eastern, and South Eastern Europe has aroused concerns in Europe that China is pursuing a divisive strategy. Its primary goal, however, is to use the region as a gateway to Western Europe's markets while including the EU in its own Eurasian integration project. China's deepening involvement in the region could nevertheless increase economic divisions within the EU as whole. As a trade triangle emerges involving China, Germany, and the Visegrad states, the "German-Central European manufacturing core" potentially stands to gain at the expense of the EU's Atlantic and southern European Member States.

## ISSUE 47 - JUNE 2017

### European Council on Foreign Relations

*Influence by default: Europe's impact on military security in East Asia*

by Mathieu Duchâtel [@mtdtl](#) and Mark Bromley

16 May 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (16 p.)

The EU arms embargo on China has not prevented the Chinese arms industry from making rapid progress: it is now a major export competitor. Europe is contributing to this progress through transfers of dual-use items and intangible technology transfers. A more coherent approach will ensure Europe's impact on Asia's military balance is not destabilising and that export control gaps are closed.

### Centre for European Policy Studies

*China-EU Leadership in globalisation: ambition and capacity*

by Weinian Hu and Jacques Pelkmans

18 May 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (25 p.)

This paper attempts to offer a first verification of whether China and the EU are ready to exercise leadership in global trade and investment, not only in words but also in deeds that would underpin credibility for the world trading and investor community. The paper analyses China's effective leadership capacity based on aspects of its energetic FTA strategy, investment protection agreements, the progress of its domestic market-oriented reform (required for economic openness) and its record in negotiating the WTO plurilaterals.

### Chatham House - The Royal Institute of International Affairs

*Brexit: implications for EU-China relations*

by Tim Summers [@tasumm](#)

11 May 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (18 p.)

For Beijing, the EU-China relationship will take priority over UK-China ties, with China's relative focus on Germany becoming even more significant.

### LSE IDEAS

*From Deng to Xi - Economic reform, the silk road, and the return of the middle kingdom*

by Yu Jie [@Yu JieC](#), Vince Cable, Jonathan Fenby [@JonathanFenby](#), Gideon Rachman [@gideonrachman](#), Michael Cox [@KemblaCox](#), Guy de Jonquières [@guydej1](#) and Geoffrey Yu

May 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (52 p.)

For many years now there has been an intense debate in the West about China, with wide ranging views being expressed about its economic system, its political order, and of course its foreign policy. Even its pop music and food culture have excited much interest. Whatever the field, there is a proliferation of opinions on the future of the 'Middle Kingdom'.

## European Parliament Think Tank

*Foreign direct investment screening: a debate in light of China-EU FDI flows*

by Gisela Grieger

17 May 2015

Link to the article in [English](#) (12 p.)

In 2016, the flow of Chinese foreign direct investment (FDI) into the EU hit record levels, in sharp contrast to the continued decline in EU FDI flows to China. Chinese FDI was mainly driven by market-seeking and strategic asset-seeking motives and focused on big EU economies, targeting cutting-edge technologies in particular. It also raises the question of whether the Member States' diverging approaches should be upgraded, better coordinated or even replaced by a new consistent FDI screening mechanism at EU level.

## ISSUE 48 - JULY 2017

European Union Institute for Security Studies / Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies

*Prevention better than cure: the EU's quiet diplomacy in Asia*

by Guy Banim and Eva Pejsova (eds.)

May 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (72 p.)

This report captures three main presentations made during the CSCAP EU 2016 Committee meeting. The first section situates the concept of preventive diplomacy within the EU's overall foreign and security agenda. It further outlines the efforts deployed by the EU in the Asian context, and more specifically within the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF). The second section provides an analysis of four regional cases in which the EU intervened: the Mindanao conflict, the Nepal civil war, the Korean Peninsula and the South China Sea dispute. The third and final section elaborates on the prospects and pitfalls of the EU's preventive diplomacy in the region.

### Bruegel

*How to handle state-owned enterprises in EU-China investment talks*

by Alicia García-Herrero and Jianwei Xu

June 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (15 p.)

Chinese state-owned enterprises (SOEs) are one of the main obstacles preventing China and the EU from agreeing a bilateral investment agreement (BIT). Given the benefits that both China and the EU could obtain from a BIT, the question of SOEs should be addressed in the most effective way. This paper examines the main differences between Chinese and European SOEs, in terms of their sectoral coverage and, their corporate governance. It argues that preferential market access for Chinese SOEs in China is the key to their competitive advantage globally, and is also the reason why global consumers might not necessarily benefit from Chinese SOEs in terms of welfare gain.

### European Centre for International Political Economy

*China's technology protectionism and its non-negotiable rationales*

by Martina F. Ferracane [@Martina\\_F](#) and Hosuk Lee-Makiyama [@leemakiyama](#)

June 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (23 p.)

China's restrictions on the internet and the ICT sector are tightening, with over 50 measures targeting this sector implemented in the last decade. This paper explores the policy framework applied to the digital sector in China. More often than not, China's digital mercantilism is interlinked with non-commercial objectives, such as public order, fiscal governance and national security, making them more difficult to reform or to negotiate.

## Atlantic Council

### *Chinese FDI in Latin America: new trends with global implications*

by Rolando Avendano, Angel Melguizo and Sean Miner

June 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (28 p.)

China's global influence is on the rise. In Latin America, Chinese firms are not only increasing their investment, but rapidly expanding to new areas of the economy. To explore the implications for all stakeholders in the region, the Atlantic Council, in partnership with the OECD, launched on June 26 a revealing study analyzing data not previously available to the public. New numbers show dramatic rises in FDI from China in Latin America-beyond oil and mining, China is today focusing on ICT, electricity, finance, and alternative energy.

## Institut français des relations internationales

### *Minsk-Pékin : quel partenariat stratégique*

by Anaïs Marin

26 June 2017

Link to the article in [French](#) (34 p.)

The relations between China and Belarus are characterised by a mismatch between the quality and depth of the political and the economic reality - more limited - of the bilateral cooperation.

### *The China-Pakistan economic corridor ('CPEC') and the new regional geopolitics*

by Zahid Hussain

June 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (30 p.)

The growing China-Pakistan axis reflects Asia's emerging geopolitics and realignment of forces. Pakistan's estrangement with the US and heightening tension with China has led Islamabad to increase its reliance on China. The burgeoning relation between the US and China is also a factor that is further consolidating the China-Pakistan axis. Meanwhile, the CPEC has raised hope of greater connectivity and economic cooperation among the regional countries. Once the projects are implemented, Pakistan's geostrategic location should make it a potential nexus for the Eurasian "Silk Road Economic Belt" and a Southeast Asian "Maritime Silk Road". The CPEC could then not only serve as a game changer for Pakistan, but also for the entire region.

## Center for Strategic and International Studies

### *Safety on the new silk road: assessing Kazakhstan's highways*

by Jonathan E. Hillman [@HillmanJE](#)

June 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (30 p.)

For developing economies like Kazakhstan, Asia's infrastructure push offers opportunities to improve road safety. In Kazakhstan, road crashes are estimated to cost \$9 billion annually, or nearly 4 % of GDP. Kazakhstan is also a keystone for regional infrastructure investment programs. To help set priorities within these initiatives, this study analyses road quality and crash data covering approximately 13 000 kilometres of highways. A series of maps identifies priority areas for improvement. Building on this analysis and a review of international best practices, cost-effective infrastructure measures are recommended for improving connectivity and road safety.



## **Peterson Institute for International Economics**

### *US-China Cooperation in a changing global economy*

by Adam S. Posen and Jiming Ha (ed.)

June 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (156 p.)

The Trump administration's emphasis on "America First" would significantly affect US-China trade and investment, which in turn would affect both countries' economic performance and global roles. The bilateral exchange rate as a rebalancing mechanism would thus remain a focus of China-US negotiations if not conflict. In this briefing, scholars from the China Finance 40 Forum and the PIIE identify ongoing areas of common economic interest for Chinese and American governments, practical ways that the two governments might work together on economic issues, and what is at risk if the Trump administration attacks the rules-based international economic system.

## **La Vie des Idées**

### *LGBT, chinois.e.s et connecté.e.s*

by Tao Hong et Lucas Monteil

20 June 2017

Link to the article in [French](#) (11 p.)

Initiated in the 1990s, the LGBT Chinese movement continues to progress, despite the hostility of the new leadership towards non-governmental organisations. This relative success is partly due to the innovative use of the Internet by the actors of the movement.

## ISSUE 49 - SEPTEMBER 2017

### European Union Institute for Security Studies

*Chinese futures: horizon 2025*

by Eva Pejsova [@E Pejsova](#) (ed.)

July 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (106 p.)

This report seeks to decipher what kind of global actor we can expect China to be, given its growing international profile and ambitions. What do current trends indicate regarding the direction of its future foreign and security policy in Asia and beyond? And how can Europe engage with its Chinese partner while securing its own position and interests?

### Bruegel

*The challenge of China's rise as a science and technology powerhouse*

by Reinhilde Veugelers [@R\\_Veugelers](#)

July 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (15 p.)

China is building up its global competitiveness in knowledge-intensive sectors and its ambition to be a global leader in science and innovation by 2050 seems within reach. Currently China is outperforming the EU in terms of expenditure on research and development as a share of its GDP, and already produces about the same number of scientific publications, however its growth model for science still involves sending out its increasingly better locally-trained scholars to the best institutes in the world and reaping the benefits when they return in the later stages of their careers, after they have fully developed their capabilities and built their networks.

### Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (German Development Institute)

*Should China join the GPEDC? The prospects for China and the global partnership for effective development co-operation*

by Xiaoyun Li

July 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (18 p.)

The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC) is the 21st-century epitome of partnership in a polycentric world regarding international development cooperation. This paper studies the debate on the role of the GPEDC and reviews the Development Assistance Committee (DAC)-based development cooperation (in which the GPEDC is embedded) from a non-DAC member perspective. It argues that the GPEDC is considered just another form of the DAC's transformation. That is why emerging powers are sceptical: they are not a part of it; and hence reluctant to join it, or are even inclined to reject it.

### German Marshall Fund of the United States

*Central Asia, Russia, and China: U.S. policy at Eurasia's core*

by Michał Romanowski

25 July 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (12 p.)

Central Asia offers economic and political opportunities with its natural resources and geographic position. Russia, China, and the US all look at the region in their national self-interest. Moscow strives for security leverage over the region. Beijing's focus is trade and energy. Washington under

Trump is rethinking its policy; US strategists do not have a clear approach to the region. The author argues it is crucial Washington maintains a long-term commitment in the region so it does not cede this arena to Russia and China.

### **Pew Research Center**

*Globally, more name U.S. than China as world's leading economic power but balance shifts in eyes of some key U.S. trading partners and allies*

by Richard Wike [@RichardWike](#), Jacob Poushter [@japoushter](#), Laura Silver [@lauraruthsilver](#) and Caldwell Bishop

13 July 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (33 p.)

The past decade has witnessed significant changes in the global economy as many nations around the world have struggled with the Great Recession and its aftereffects. While the US and other relatively wealthy western nations have slowly bounced back from the crisis, economic growth rates have been low compared with those of China, India and other emerging economies. Still, the prevailing view among publics around the world is that the US is the top global economic power.

## ISSUE 50 - OCTOBER 2017

### Institut de relations internationales et stratégiques

*Pourquoi la France doit regarder vers la Mer de Chine*

by Axelle Letouré

September 2017

Link to the article in [French](#) (9 p.)

Over the past decade, the China Sea has been the scene of numerous incidents as the result of tensions between China and Western powers such as Australia and U. The area is indeed the subject of many claims of sovereignty. Besides China and Taiwan, also Viet Nam, Japan, Malaysia, Brunei and The Philippines respectively have their own claims on the region.

*L'Indonésie: un état pivot?*

by Étienne Halbeher

September 2017

Link to the article in [French](#) (11 p.)

Indonesia is attracting growing media and academic attention. Following the financial crisis of South-East Asia in 1997, the democratisation of political life and economic growth (during the 2000s) have reinforced the image of Indonesia in its path to power. The foundations of this power is being questioned by many academics by drawing comparisons between India and China. This text explores Indonesia's developmental history and questions the concept of power looking towards the nation's future.

### Utrikespolitiska Institutet (Swedish Institute of International Affairs)

*Sweden's approach to China's belt and road initiative: still a glass half-empty*

by Mikael Weissmann [@mikaelweissmann](#) and Elin Rappe [@elinrappe](#)

26 September 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (15 p.)

This paper outlines how China has approached the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) with Sweden, how Sweden has responded and the perceptions of major Swedish stakeholders. It finds that Swedish officials are often highly cautious, while members of the business community are cautiously optimistic. It concludes that Sweden's approach has been too reactive and too passive. It argues that both the government and the business community need to engage more actively with the BRI in order to maximize its possible benefits.

### Bruegel / Chatham House - The Royal Institute of International Affairs / China Center for International Economic Exchanges / The Chinese University of Hong Kong

*EU-China economic relations to 2025: building a common future*

by Alicia García-Herrero [@Aligarciaherrer](#), K.C. Kwok, Liu Xiangdong, Tim Summers [@tasumm](#) and Zhang Yansheng

September 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (81 p.)

The EU and China, as the world's second and third largest economies, share a responsibility in upholding the rules-based global free trade system and other forms of multilateral cooperation, especially on combating climate change. This report sets out the main conclusions of a research project between European and Chinese think tanks, which addresses the prospects for the EU-China economic relationship.

## Ośrodek Studiów Wschodnich (Centre for Eastern Studies)

*Beijing's mistaken offer: the '16+1' and China's policy towards the European Union*

by Jakub Jakóbowski [@J\\_Jakobowski](#) and Marcin Kaczmarski [@M\\_Kaczmarski](#)

15 September 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (7 p.) and in [Polish](#) (7 p.)

Cooperation between China and Central and Eastern Europe, which since 2012 has been developed within the '16+1' format, has become the object of heated discussions in the European press and within think tanks. The financing model proposed by China, based on loans and favouritism towards Chinese companies, has proved to be unsuitable to local conditions. Therefore, the much-discussed infrastructure cooperation has not even started. This text explores the EU-11's reluctance to use Chinese loans based on legal/political reasoning and financial/developmental reasoning.

## Instytut Sobieskiego (Sobieski Institute)

*Chinese method of currency internationalization*

by Tomasz Grzegorz Grosse

8 September 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (25 p.)

The author analyses the issue of monetary power with regard to the categories of autonomy and influence. The internationalisation of the currency is an important aspect of monetary power, because it creates many potential benefits for a given country (or for a group of countries linked by a monetary union). The analysis explores how China's autonomy in relations with external actors is growing.

## Atlantic Council

*Escaping China's shadow - Finding America's competitive edge in Africa*

by Aubrey Hruby [@AubreyHruby](#)

7 September 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (16 p.)

China's major financial commitments to Africa, coupled with its double digit returns, have discouraged American companies from breaking into African markets. Amid growing concerns regarding China's expanding economic influence on the continent, a reassessment of America's business edge and overall competitiveness is due to be addressed.

*India's strategic choices: China and the balance of power in Asia*

by Rajesh Rajagopalan [@RRajagopalanJNU](#)

14 September 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (50 p.)

China's rise poses a strategic challenge to India on multiple fronts, in particular, how to secure itself and promote its national interests in an unbalanced strategic environment. Indian decision makers face at least six choices for how to deal with the strategic environment in Asia: nonalignment, hedging, internal balancing, regional balancing, alignment with China, and closer alignment with the US. This analysis frames these choices as broad strategic approaches - that is to say, the mix of military, diplomatic, and economic tools used to promote national objectives.

*The changing role of democracy in Asian geopolitics*

by Maiko Ichihara

14 September 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.)

Security issues like North Korea's latest nuclear test dominate policy conversations about Asia, shifting the region's changing geopolitical landscape once more to the forefront of the international agenda. Feeding into such challenges is the structural question of what strategic impact China's rise will have. Significantly, amid Asia's high-profile security concerns, the role of democracy in the region's geopolitics seems to be gaining resonance.

**United States Institute of Peace**

*China's soft power in Africa or real corporate accountability?*

by Virginia Harper Ho

September 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (4 p.)

China is the fourth largest foreign investor in Africa - more than three thousand Chinese firms operate there. An important but often overlooked aspect of this investment is the emergence of Beijing's evolving corporate social responsibility policies. This text chiefly explores how the corporate social responsibilities are applied with particular focus towards their presence in Africa.

*China's evolving North Korea strategy*

by Oriana Skylar Mastro [@osmastro](#)

September 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (4 p.)

Chinese interests in a Korea contingency have expanded beyond concerns about a refugee spill-over to include national security and potential limits on China's quest for regional power. These issues, combined with concerns about nuclear security, drive Beijing's military strategy. The author addresses Chinese leaders' burgeoning concerns and explores the potential military interventions in a Korea contingency.

## ISSUE 51 - NOVEMBER 2017

### Ulkopoliittinen instituutti (Finnish Institute of International Affairs)

*Fluid dynamics: global great powers in the 21st century*

by Mark N. Katz

24 October 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (19 p.)

The great power dynamics of the 21st century is often envisioned as an emerging multipolar world in which US power is declining and that of others is rising. Yet while US power may indeed be in decline, this does not necessarily mean that the power and influence of others is on the rise. The study examines the strengths and weaknesses of what are currently the actual or potential global great powers: the US, China, India, Russia, and the EU. Each of these has impressive abilities, but also significant limitations. None appears to have the capacity to be "primus inter pares". Thus, something of a multipolar world order is indeed emerging. It is argued here that there are several possible great power configurations.

### Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses

*How North Korea was armed*

by Prabha Rao

26 October 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (10 p.)

China and to a lesser extent Pakistan have helped North Korea with its nuclear and missile development programmes. In return, Pakistan has gained considerably on account of the nuclear and missile cooperation with North Korea, with serious security implications for India. While an uneasy equilibrium currently exists in East Asia, the burgeoning US-China rivalry will ensure that the current standoff in the Korean peninsula will not be resolved anytime soon. Kim Jong-Un will continue to exploit the current situation in the region to consolidate his regime's political power.

### Polski Instytut Spraw Międzynarodowych (Polish Institute of International Affairs)

*Xi transforms the PLA: how the military is being adapted to China's changing global position*

by Marcin Przychodniak [@Molos123](#)

31 October 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (7 p.)

Reform of the Chinese armed forces gained new momentum under Xi Jinping in 2015. The main argument behind the strategy of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) is the active defence of China's global interests to strengthen its competitiveness with the US. A short-term goal is to make the PLA operationally capable of projecting China's power abroad constantly. The PLA should also be capable of defending China's territory and overseas interests by performing combat operations abroad. This means a possible change to the non-intervention clause that has until now been a crucial element of China's foreign policy.

## European Council on Foreign Relations

*Grand designs: does China have a 'grand strategy'?*

by Angela Stanzel [@angela\\_stanzel](#), Nadège Rolland [@RollandNadege](#), Jabin Jacob [@jabinjacobt](#) and Melanie Hart

18 October 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (12 p.)

The paper analyses if China's leaders have a strategy for the long-term direction of their country. Chinese thinkers have been discussing this very question, even speaking about the parameters of an all-encompassing "grand strategy". The Chinese government has yet to disclose any document that comprehensively expounds the country's strategic goals and the ways to achieve them.

## Center for Economic and Policy Research

*The scorecard on development, 1960–2016: China and the global economic rebound*

by David Rosnick [@ViscidKonrad](#), Mark Weisbrot [@MarkWeisbrot](#) and Jacob Wilson

October 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (33 p.)

The report looks at the rate of progress of economic, health, and social indicators, including per capita GDP, mortality, life expectancy, and education for all countries with available data. It examines the twenty-first century rebound for the majority of low- and middle-income countries after an unusual long-term decline in the rate of progress on most of these indicators in the last two decades of the twentieth century. It discusses the role of China in the twenty-first-century rebound, and the possible role of major policy changes that took place in many low- and middle-income countries, as well as other policy and institutional influences.

## Institut pro evropskou politiku EUROPEUM (EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy)

*The good, the bad and the ugly: Chinese influence in the Western Balkans*

by Alexandr Lagazzi [@LagazziA](#) and Michal Vít [@ceeidentity](#)

27 October 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (9 p.)

The paper suggests that the impact of Chinese influence on the Western Balkans is paradoxical: Beijing seems to benefit from EU-led convergence towards political stability in order to increase its opportunities to implement its economic agenda, whilst Chinese eager pockets result in a divergence from EU criteria and an undermining of EU membership prospects for the recipients.

## OCP Policy Center

*Chine - Maroc - Afrique: un partenariat agroalimentaire novateur*

by Fathallah Oualalou

10 October 2017

Link to the article in [French](#) (36 p.)

The paper proposes the establishment of a partnership between China and Morocco, focusing on the agro-food industry in Africa. On this continent the demand for food will increase in a very significant way during the 21st century, particularly due to its demographic growth and the acceleration of its urbanization. Africa must succeed in its agricultural revolution to combat the hunger, manage the industrialization of its economy and master its urbanization. Given the demographic balance, the future of Africa's agro-food industry is a matter of global interest.



## Overseas Development Institute

*Chinese light manufacturing and outward investment into Africa and Asia*

by Stephen Gelb [@sgelb1](#) and Linda Calabrese [@lindacalab](#)

October 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (19 p.)

Manufacturing in China employs over 100 million people in total, of whom about 25 million are in export-oriented light manufacturing sectors where firms participate in global value chains. As light manufacturing operations relocate in response to rising wages in China, there is an opportunity for developing countries in Africa and Asia to secure some of these 25 million jobs. Even a very small share of these would represent significant employment gains in such countries.

## Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

*U.S.-China tensions: interplay between economics and politics*

by Yukon Huang

27 October 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (23 p.)

The tensions between the US and China as regards trade and foreign investment factors stem in part from basic misunderstandings. These negative perceptions are nurtured by insecurities in the mindsets of both nations and reflect the mistrust between their respective civilian and military leaders. Contrasting political systems and cultural norms of society have always made it difficult for these two nations to work together. But ironically, with President Trump's election and President Xi's consolidation of authority, the potential for conflict is now greater, not because of these differences but because of commonalities in their personal aspirations.

## ISSUE 52 - DECEMBER 2017

### Elinkeinoelämän tutkimuslaitos (Research Institute of the Finnish Economy)

*Leijona ja lohikäärme - Suomen ja Kiinan taloussuhteet*

by Ville Kaitila [@VilleKaitila](#) and Markku Kotilainen

26 November 2017

Link to the article in [Finnish](#) (166 p.)

The study presents an up-to-date report on China's economy and its international role, focusing on the economic relations between Finland and China. China's economy today is so large and integrated with the rest of the world that changes in its growth, demand structure and international division of labour have a major impact on global economic development. For this reason, at the beginning of the report an analysis of China's future trends and related risks is presented. Economic relations between Finland and China are assessed at the levels of the aggregate economy, industries and key enterprises.

### Egmont – Royal Institute for International Relations

*An uphill struggle? Towards coordinated EU engagement with China's Belt and Road Initiative*

by Astrid Pepermans, Leia Wang and Stephan Klose

21 November 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (7 p.)

China's 19th Party Congress unexpectedly amended the party's constitution with a pledge to "pursue the Belt and Road Initiative". This further elevates the status of president Xi's heavily promoted foreign policy, which aims at creating trade and investment opportunities through the development of Eurasia's continental and maritime infrastructure. As the implications of this policy are increasingly felt across Europe, following years of growing Chinese investments, so are the challenges it presents to Europe's unity, prosperity and security. In light of these challenges a constructive engagement with China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) constitutes an immense task for the EU, whose position has been weakened by growing dissent among Member States over the Union's policy towards China.

### OCP Policy Center

*Overlapping globalizations*

by Otaviano Canuto

27 November 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (7 p.)

Current technological developments in manufacturing are likely to lead to a partial reversal of the wave of fragmentation and global value chains that was at the core of the rise of North-South trade from 1990 onwards. At the same time, China – the main hub of the global-growth-cum-structural-change of that period - may attempt to extend the previous wave through its "One Belt, One Road" initiative.

## **Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (German Institute for International and Security Affairs)**

### *Movement on the Silk Road*

by Sebastian Schiek

November 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (33 p.)

One important element of the China's Silk Road initiative is the plan to transport export goods by high-speed train to Western Europe. In view of this objective, Beijing believes that major changes are needed along the borders of Central Asia, explicitly calling for reforms from its partner countries, including Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, meaning greater economic openness, regional cooperation and modern border crossings. For Germany and the EU, it might be worth discussing with China on how synergies could be used to positively influence the reforms drawing on the knowledge and experience gained from its long-term project on border reforms in Central Asia.

## **Atlantic Council**

### *Northeast Asian futures*

by Robert A. Manning [@Rmanning4](#)

29 November 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (11 p.)

The North Korean nuclear problem is part of a larger Korea question. It holds the potential to reshape geopolitics in East Asia toward either a more cooperative future or a confrontational one. The risks of nuclear war and proliferation, chaos in North Korea, and how the eventual reunification of the Korean Peninsula occurs are likely to have a transformative impact on US-Chinese relations, US alliances with the Republic of Korea (ROK) and Japan, and the strategic equation in the region and beyond. In this brief, the author provides strategic recommendations for the region to reduce risks and lay a foundation for greater economic and political integration.

## **Institute for National Security Studies**

### *China at the dawn of a new era? The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party*

by Doron Ella, Galia Lavi and Assaf Orion

15 November 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (4 p.)

The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party, China's most important political forum, met in Beijing in October. The message from the Congress was that of a "new era" in China's relations with the world. China's increased openness to foreign investment and business activity, if it indeed materializes, will affect the economic horizon of China's relations with Israel; this is likewise true for the moves to strengthen the Party's rule. This report submits that a more active Chinese role in the international arena could gradually expand China's involvement in issues that concern Israel, and thus Israel's leaders must pay more attention to this rising power's intentions and aspirations.

## **Institut français des relations internationales / OCP Policy Center**

### *Les Etats-Unis face à la Chine, de Henry Kissinger à Donald Trump*

by Laurence Nardon [@LaurenceNardon](#)

23 November 2017

Link to the article in [French](#) (36 p.)

American debate on China was already old when Nixon sought diplomatic reconciliation following Kissinger's realist school. The full effect came between the collapse of the USSR and September 11 - as China rose as an economic and military power. Obama tried a "pivot" containment, while Trump uses a Jacksonian-Hamiltonian rhetoric. This paper reflects on the various theories. Can

China replace a declining US? Are ambitions regional or global? Will China seek political or commercial power? Can communist states, violating human rights, democratize - and can trade help? Should the US take part? Can we avoid an armed clash between the US and China? How?

## ISSUE 53 - JANUARY 2018

### European Union Institute for Security Studies

*Defence industries in Russia and China: players and strategies*

by Richard A. Bitzinger and Nicu Popescu [@nicupopescu](#)

6 December 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (93 p.)

The report turns the spotlight on two major players in the global defence industry: Russia and China. It examines how both countries have in recent years narrowed the industrial and technological gap with the European armaments sector and are now openly challenging the West's traditional superiority in this domain. The loss of this military-technological edge could severely undermine the West's ability to counter direct Russian or Chinese military threats, while also entailing greater competition for European defence industries, thus reshaping the global arms trade – with repercussions for security relationships around the world.

### Utrikespolitiska Institutet (Swedish Institute of International Affairs) / Institut français des relations internationales / Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute) / Mercator Institute for China Studies

*Chinese investment in Europe: a country-level approach*

by John Seaman [@johnfseaman](#), Mikko Huotari and Miguel Otero-Iglesias [@miotei](#) (eds.)

19 December 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (172 p.)

This report brings together original analysis from 19 European countries to better understand certain trends and their consequences for policy making and Europe-China relations, including at the bilateral, sub-regional and EU levels. It seeks to do so using a country-level approach. Through these case studies, including an introductory explanation and analysis of EU-wide data, the report aims to identify and contextualize the motives for Chinese investment in Europe and the vehicles used. However, the originality of the report also lies in the analysis of national-level debates on China, Chinese investment, and openness to foreign investment more generally.

### European Council on Foreign Relations

*China at the gates: a new power audit of EU-China relations*

by François Godement [@fgodement](#) and Abigaël Vasselier [@v\\_abigael](#)

1 December 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (128 p.)

The authors examine current China-EU relations. They provide insight to different approaches and strategies of China towards the EU, its investments and interest in Central and Eastern Europe. They also refer to initiative of investment screening and new trade defence instruments proposed by European Commission. The paper provides recommendations for the priorities in EU-China relations: completing the construction of an EU-wide system of investment screening, replacing dispersion with common strategies, preventing new investment rules from affecting other aspects of relations and leveraging Europe's like-minded partners in Asia.

### *China's "New Era" with Xi Jinping characteristics*

by Angela Stanzel [@angela\\_stanzel](#), Heike Holbig, Jean Christopher Mittelstaedt [@jc\\_mittelstadt](#), Yevgen Sautin [@ysautin](#) and Jérôme Doyon [@doyon\\_jerome](#)  
15 December 2017  
Link to the article in [English](#) (16 p.)

This publication focuses on the Chinese "new era", tied to Xi Jinping, and examines how much his increased ideological control is changing China. The authors analyse how Xi has sought to strengthen the CCP's legitimacy by tightening ideological control and reviving Maoist and Marxist principles within China. They analyse the "Xi Jinping Thought" and its wider ideological meaning as well as the domestic and international implications deriving from it, they put the "new era" into perspective what this concept means for China's ideological course and examine the implications of the congress for China's foreign policy orientation.

### **Centre for International Governance Innovation**

#### *China Inc. in the WTO dock: tales from a system under fire*

by Paul Blustein [@PaulBlustein](#)  
20 December 2017  
Link to the article in [English](#) (28 p.)

This paper examines two WTO cases involving China in detail — one is a Chinese loss, the other a Chinese victory. The purpose is to show how the system works, and highlight its strengths and weaknesses, especially with regard to China. The second case is a landmark, and is especially troubling because Beijing won on a crucial point — where does China's truly private sector end and the party-state begin? This case also illuminates another worrisome problem facing the WTO, namely US actions that threaten to undermine the trade body's dispute settlement system.

### **Instituto Español de Estudios Estratégicos**

#### *El XIX Congreso del Partido Comunista chino y la visita de Trump a Pekín relanzan la figura internacional de Xi Jinping*

by Alba Ambrós Coso [@aambros](#)  
4 December 2017  
Link to the article in [Spanish](#) (17 p.)

This paper focuses on China's 19th National Congress of the Communist Party in Beijing, which has gained greater importance on this occasion. The author examines the position and strength of the Party's General Secretary and President of China, Xi Jinping ahead of his second five-year term. He highlights that this question was clarified with the appointments of politicians related to Xi in the governing bodies of the party and its goal to turn China into a global power in 2050. The authors also notes that the visit of Donald Trump to Beijing a week after the Congress sets the tone of how future relations between both countries can be.

### **Council on Foreign Relations**

#### *Writing new rules for the US-China investment relationship*

by Jennifer M. Harris [@jennifermharris](#)  
8 December 2017  
Link to the article in [English](#) (19 p.)

This paper analyses the US-China investment relationship and its main problems. The first one highlighted by the author is that the US current investment framework was built for an era when foreign investment was the domain of developed countries, which were themselves largely open to foreign investment. As a result, it does not address many of the challenges specific to the current influx of Chinese investment. The second is the recent surge in Chinese investment in the US

which magnifies the disparity between market access in the US and China. The author addresses questions about whether the US needs to tighten its stance on Chinese in-bound investment

### **Institut de relations internationales et stratégiques**

*U.S.-China counter-terrorism co-operation and its perspective on human rights*

by Yuni Park

20 December 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (28 p.)

The author of this paper examines the US-China cooperation in fighting terrorism. The author states that while the US has been an active leader in fighting terrorism, China had believed that it could avoid transnational extremism simply by staying out of security affairs of other nations. However, with its rapidly expanding economy and new global agenda, China has recently realized that it is becoming a target for terrorists not because it did something wrong but simply because of its growing international presence. The author also formulates suggestions for the US on how to shape future US-China cooperation in fighting terrorism.

### **Case - Centrum Analiz Społeczno-Ekonomicznych (Center for Social and Economic Research) / European Parliament**

*Serbia's cooperation with China, the European Union, Russia and the United States of America*

by Christopher A. Hartwell [@insteconomist](#) and Katarzyna W. Sidło

November 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (58 p.)

The study examines Serbia's foreign policies towards the EU, the US, Russia, and China, in particular examining the influence of each power with regard to foreign aid, trade, investment and security. The analysis shows that each partner of Serbia has their own specific interest and comparative advantage in the country, with the EU focusing primarily on rule of law, aid, and increasing investment, the US on security, Russia on energy and foreign policy support, and China on infrastructure and markets. The scale of cooperation is divergent, however, and the EU accession process has pushed the EU to primus inter pares for the Serbian government.

## ISSUE 54 - FEBRUARY 2018

### Council on Foreign Relations

#### *Developing U.S.-ROK-ASEAN cooperation*

by Binh Thai Lai

January 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (16 p.)

To solidify itself as a regional security bloc capable of addressing crises, ASEAN should develop greater security cooperation with outside nations, including the US, Australia, China, India, Japan, Russia, and South Korea. Presently, cooperation among nations within and outside the region is not strong enough to address the fundamental causes of territorial disputes or major financial or economic crises that endanger the region's development. In particular, South Korea stands out as an ideal non-ASEAN Asian power that has the potential to work with both the US and ASEAN to foster greater regional cooperation in Southeast Asia.

#### *Geostrategic and military drivers and implications of the Belt and Road Initiative*

by Ely Ratner [@elyratner](#)

25 January 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.)

The author assesses the geostrategic drivers and implications of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). He recommends situating the US response to BRI within a comprehensive and competitive China policy that reasserts US leadership in economic, military, political, and information domains. To this end, the US should address security concerns that result from BRI by preventing Chinese control of the South China Sea, re-joining the Trans-Pacific Partnership, shifting overseas security burdens to China, enhancing US broadcasting and information operations, and building capacity in recipient countries to manage and evaluate potential BRI projects.

### Observer Research Foundation

#### *The Belt and Road Initiative aka: one belt one road scheme*

by Manoj Joshi

January 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (56 p.)

This paper seeks to provide a descriptive account of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) by outlining Chinese economic and political activities in the broad region and seeking to connect the threads to create a narrative of what the BRI is all about and what it means for the region and the world.

#### *China's terror dilemma in CPEC: a Xinjiang strategy?*

by Dhananjay Sahai

January 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (16 p.)

This brief aims to examine one of China's possible responses to the various extremist and terrorist activities that plague the internal security of Pakistan, given the necessity of securing its US\$62-billion investment in the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). Pakistan is failing to control this problem. The response of China could possibly be inspired by its strategy in Xinjiang, where it has successfully managed to keep the insurgency under control with a mix of hard military power and wide-ranging measures aimed at clamping down on the religious rights of Muslims. This brief explores how a strategy inspired from Xinjiang will operate in Pakistan and the resistance it is likely to meet.



### *The 19th Congress of the Communist Party of China and its aftermath*

by Kartik Bommakanti

January 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (12 p.)

The recently concluded 19th Party Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) brought the world's attention to the future direction of the CPC. As the proceedings of the Party Congress revealed, sustaining the legitimacy of the CPC's hold on power is an overriding concern for the country's political leaders. The Party Congress addressed the corruption plaguing the CPC and the Chinese state writ large, which has deep, long-term consequences for the Party's capacity to rule. On the other hand, it also displayed the dynamism of the CPC in the form of its resilience, adaptability and discipline.

### *China in Latin America: a rising power's forays into US backyard*

by Ketan Mehta

January 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (38 p.)

China, a late entrant in Latin America, has now emerged as the region's major economic partner. Bilateral trade between the two stands today at more than USD 200 billion. By augmenting investments and trade in Latin America, Beijing has managed to project itself as an alternative to the US, which had previously enjoyed overarching influence in the region. The US' inability to lead Latin America into a path of sustainable economic development as promised in the 'Washington consensus' of the 1990s further fuelled China's rise. This paper examines China's engagement in Latin America and proposes that Beijing's use of 'soft power' undermines US influence in the region.

### **Institut de relations internationales et stratégiques**

#### *What role for China in the international climate regime*

by Jean-Paul Maréchal

25 January 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (24 p.)

What role can and will China play in the "new" international climate regime, the regime that emerged after the adoption of the Paris Agreement in December 2015? It is impossible to address this question without going back to the "building blocks" of the regime that emerged at the beginning of the 90s. This paper thus discusses the evolution from the "old" climate regime - composed of two treaties: The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC - 1992) and the Kyoto Protocol (1997) - to the "new" one, where these two texts are complemented by the Paris Agreement (2015).

### **Center for Strategic and International Studies**

#### *Meeting the China challenge. Responding to China's managed economy*

by James Andrew Lewis (ed.)

January 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (64 p.)

The U.S.-China relationship is one that neither country can escape. Both benefit from it in important ways. The question for quite some time, though, has been whether China's economy, international presence, and participation in global institutions would come to look more like our own, or whether it would seek to challenge the order the US has built and led over the past 70 years.

## Overseas Development Institute

*Exploring the links between Chinese foreign policy and humanitarian action. Multiple interests, processes and actors*

by Miwa Hirono

January 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (43 p.)

The paper outlines key elements of Chinese foreign policy and its sources; the evolution of China's humanitarian assistance; current funding volumes and flows; and decision-making and implementation structures. China's engagement in humanitarian aid derives from a very complex array of national interests and processes, paths and actors in foreign policy-making. China's emergence as a global player often brings with it accusations that its humanitarian action will be used as a disguise, or a means, to expand its power. As the paper demonstrates, such accusations are overly simplistic.

## Peterson Institute for International Economics

*China needs better credit data to help consumers*

by Martin Chorzempa

January 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (9 p.)

Formidable barriers stand between the modern financial system and the hundreds of millions of Chinese citizens still using costly informal credit. For many, the financial data that could be used to give them a credit score that would lead to a fairly priced loan exist; they are just not being used. This analysis finds that the most formidable barriers cutting these data off from their potential use for greater financial inclusion are the legal and political restrictions on data sharing and use, economic and competitive concerns from data holders, and the technical difficulty of integrating disparate systems.

## Deutsche Institut für Entwicklungspolitik

*Monitoring and evaluation in South-South cooperation. The Case of CPEC in Pakistan*

by Murad Ali

January 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (42 p.)

Pakistan is one of the key countries in China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) where the latter is implementing a multibillion-dollar, multiyear investment plan known as the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). A collection of projects aimed at developing energy, industry and communication infrastructure, costing over USD 46 billion, CPEC is expected to contribute significantly to socio-economic development and poverty reduction in Pakistan. The main research question is to what extent China adheres to its avowed principles of international development cooperation comprising features such as mutual respect, non-conditionality, equality, building local capacity and addressing actual needs of partner countries.