the coming collapse of china

The Coming Collapse of China: Understanding the Potential Downfall of a Global Power

the coming collapse of china is a topic that has sparked intense debate among economists, political analysts, and international observers. As the world's second-largest economy and a dominant geopolitical force, China's trajectory has far-reaching implications. Yet, beneath the surface of rapid growth and global influence, there are underlying challenges that could precipitate a significant crisis or even a collapse. Exploring these factors helps us grasp the complexities involved in China's future and the potential ripple effects on the global stage.

Economic Strains and Debt Overhang

One of the most critical aspects fueling discussions about the coming collapse of China is its economic structure, particularly the mounting debt burden. Over the past few decades, China's growth has been driven by massive state-led investments, credit expansion, and export-oriented manufacturing. However, this growth model has led to a staggering increase in debt, especially among local governments and state-owned enterprises.

The Debt Bubble and Financial Risks

China's total debt, when measured as a percentage of GDP, has surged beyond 300%, raising alarms about financial stability. This debt bubble is precarious because much of it is tied up in unproductive investments, such as "ghost cities" and inefficient infrastructure projects. The risk is that a chain reaction of defaults could spark a banking crisis, undermining investor confidence both domestically and internationally.

Furthermore, the shadow banking system in China operates with limited transparency, making it difficult to assess the full extent of financial risks. If unchecked, this could lead to a sharp credit crunch, a collapse of property markets, and a severe economic downturn.

Slowing Growth and Demographic Challenges

Economic growth in China has slowed substantially in recent years, moving away from double-digit expansion to more moderate rates. This deceleration is partly due to the maturing of its economy but also linked to demographic shifts. China's working-age population is shrinking because of decades of the one-child policy and changing social dynamics, leading to a labor shortage and increased dependency ratios.

This demographic crunch threatens to reduce the country's productivity growth and increase social welfare costs, putting further strain on government resources. A shrinking labor force, combined with rising wages, undermines China's competitive advantage as the world’s factory, pushing manufacturers to relocate to countries with cheaper labor costs.

Political Instability and Governance Issues

The coming collapse of China is not only an economic question but also a political one. The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) maintains tight control over the country, relying on a mix of authoritarian governance, propaganda, and surveillance. However, cracks in this system are becoming more visible.

The Challenge of Maintaining Social Stability

China faces growing social unrest fueled by income inequality, regional disparities, and increasing public dissatisfaction with corruption and lack of political freedoms. The CCP’s legitimacy rests heavily on its ability to deliver economic prosperity and stability. Should economic conditions worsen significantly, public trust in the government may erode, leading to protests, local uprisings, or other forms of resistance.

Moreover, censorship and strict control over information channels may prove insufficient in the digital age, where news and dissent can spread rapidly through social media and encrypted communications.

Internal Power Struggles and Leadership Risks

Within the CCP, factionalism and power struggles could destabilize governance. President Xi Jinping’s consolidation of power has been unprecedented, but it also raises questions about succession and policy continuity. Should internal conflicts escalate or if leadership fails to address pressing economic and social problems effectively, the risk of political fragmentation or paralysis increases.

Geopolitical Tensions and External Pressures

No discussion about the coming collapse of China would be complete without considering the external environment. China’s rise has led to heightened tensions with several global powers, particularly the United States, which views China as a strategic rival.

Trade Wars and Supply Chain Disruptions

The trade conflicts between the U.S. and China, characterized by tariffs and restrictions on technology transfers, have exposed vulnerabilities in China’s export-driven economy. These disputes have encouraged multinational corporations to diversify supply chains away from China, eroding its economic dominance in manufacturing.

Additionally, global shifts toward decoupling and reshoring threaten China’s central role in international trade networks. If these trends intensify, China could face significant economic headwinds that exacerbate domestic challenges.

Military Posturing and Regional Conflicts

China’s assertiveness in regions like the South China Sea, Taiwan, and along its borders with India creates ongoing risks of military confrontation. Heightened military tensions could disrupt trade routes, provoke sanctions, and drain resources from economic development to defense spending.

Furthermore, international alliances and partnerships aimed at counterbalancing China’s influence may isolate Beijing diplomatically and economically, adding pressure on its regime.

Environmental and Public Health Concerns

Beyond economic and political factors, environmental degradation and public health challenges also contribute to the narrative surrounding the coming collapse of China.

Pollution and Resource Depletion

China’s rapid industrialization has come at a significant environmental cost. Air, water, and soil pollution remain severe problems, impacting public health and agricultural productivity. Efforts to transition toward sustainable development face obstacles due to entrenched interests and the scale of existing industrial infrastructure.

Resource depletion, especially of water in northern China and energy resources, threatens to constrain economic activity. Environmental crises could trigger social unrest and increase government spending on mitigation efforts, diverting funds from other critical areas.

Public Health System Vulnerabilities

The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted both the strengths and weaknesses of China’s public health system. While initial containment was swift, the long-term impact on the economy and public trust was profound. Future health crises, especially in the context of aging populations and urban density, could strain medical infrastructure and disrupt social order.

Is the Coming Collapse of China Inevitable?

While there are many signs pointing toward potential instability, it is essential to recognize that China also possesses significant resilience and adaptability. The government has demonstrated an ability to implement large-scale reforms, invest in technology and innovation, and maintain social control mechanisms.

However, the intersection of economic vulnerabilities, political pressures, demographic shifts, and external challenges creates a complex scenario. The coming collapse of China, if it occurs, may not be a sudden event but rather a prolonged period of stagnation, fragmentation, and transformation. Understanding these dynamics is crucial for policymakers, businesses, and global citizens who are watching one of the most consequential stories of the 21st century unfold.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the main factors contributing to the predicted economic collapse of China?

The predicted economic collapse of China is attributed to factors such as high debt levels, real estate market instability, demographic challenges including an aging population, overreliance on export-driven growth, and geopolitical tensions impacting trade.

How might China's demographic changes influence its economic stability?

China's aging population and declining birth rates reduce the workforce size, leading to labor shortages, increased pension burdens, and lower consumer demand, all of which can hinder economic growth and contribute to instability.

What role does China's real estate market play in concerns about its economic collapse?

China's real estate market has experienced significant overheating with high debt among property developers. The collapse of major firms and falling property values threaten financial institutions and investor confidence, potentially triggering a broader economic crisis.

How could geopolitical tensions accelerate the potential collapse of China’s economy?

Rising geopolitical tensions, particularly with the US and its allies, have led to trade restrictions, technology bans, and supply chain disruptions that undermine China's export-driven growth model, limit access to advanced technologies, and increase economic vulnerabilities.

What impact would a collapse in China’s economy have on the global economy?

A collapse in China's economy would have widespread repercussions including disrupted global supply chains, decreased demand for commodities, financial market volatility, and slowed global economic growth given China’s significant role in international trade and investment.

Are there any signs that China is taking measures to prevent an economic collapse?

Yes, China is implementing measures such as monetary policy adjustments, efforts to stabilize the real estate sector, promoting domestic consumption, investing in technology and innovation, and managing debt levels to mitigate risks and sustain economic growth.

Additional Resources

The Coming Collapse of China: An Analytical Review of Economic, Political, and Social Challenges

the coming collapse of china has become a subject of intense debate among economists, political analysts, and international observers. Once hailed as the global growth engine and a model of rapid development, China now faces a complex web of challenges that threaten its long-term stability. From mounting economic pressures and demographic shifts to geopolitical tensions and internal governance dilemmas, the narrative of China’s unstoppable rise is increasingly met with skepticism. This article delves into the multifaceted dimensions contributing to the discourse around the potential decline or collapse of China, examining the indicators, risks, and implications of such a scenario.

Economic Strains and Structural Weaknesses

China’s economic miracle, driven by decades of export-led growth and heavy industrialization, has shown signs of fatigue. While the country still boasts the world’s second-largest economy, its growth rates have slowed considerably from the double-digit expansions seen in previous decades. The coming collapse of China’s economic model is often linked to several critical issues:

Debt Accumulation and Financial Risks

China’s total debt-to-GDP ratio has surged, surpassing 300% in recent years, fueled by aggressive borrowing at corporate, local government, and household levels. This debt binge has created vulnerabilities in the financial system, with shadow banking and non-performing loans rising. The risk of a credit crisis could trigger a cascade of defaults, undermining investor confidence and potentially destabilizing the broader economy.

Real Estate Bubble and Market Corrections

The real estate sector represents roughly 30% of China’s GDP and has been a key driver of growth. However, overbuilding, speculative investments, and declining demand in some regions have led to price corrections and liquidity issues for major developers like Evergrande. A collapse in the property market could have far-reaching consequences, affecting banks, local governments, and consumer wealth, amplifying economic contraction.

Demographic Challenges and Labor Market Shifts

China’s workforce is shrinking due to its aging population and the aftermath of the one-child policy. The declining labor force increases the dependency ratio, placing pressure on social welfare systems and reducing the country’s competitive advantage in cheap manufacturing labor. This demographic transition complicates efforts to sustain growth through traditional industrial channels.

Political and Social Dynamics

Beyond economics, the political landscape in China may also influence the trajectory of its stability. The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) maintains a tight grip on power, but internal and external pressures are mounting.

Authoritarian Governance and Social Control

The CCP’s emphasis on centralized control and surveillance aims to suppress dissent and maintain order. However, this model can stifle innovation, limit transparency, and create systemic inefficiencies. Rising inequality, corruption, and human rights concerns contribute to social discontent, which, if unaddressed, could crystallize into broader instability.

Ethnic and Regional Tensions

Regions such as Xinjiang and Tibet, as well as Hong Kong, have witnessed unrest and crackdowns, exposing rifts within the national fabric. Managing these tensions requires balancing repression and reform, a complex challenge that affects China’s international reputation and internal cohesion.

Geopolitical Pressures and International Relations

China’s global ambitions have brought it into competition and conflict with other major powers, notably the United States.

Trade Wars and Supply Chain Realignments

The US-China trade war and related tariffs have disrupted supply chains and increased costs for businesses. Many multinational corporations are diversifying manufacturing away from China to reduce geopolitical risks. This trend undermines China’s export-oriented growth model and forces the country to seek new avenues for economic expansion.

Military Expansion and Regional Rivalries

China’s assertiveness in the South China Sea, Taiwan Strait, and border disputes with India raises the risk of military confrontation. Heightened tensions divert resources from domestic development and create uncertainties that can erode investor confidence.

Technological Ambitions and Innovation Challenges

China aims to become a global leader in advanced technologies, including artificial intelligence, 5G, and semiconductors. However, the coming collapse of China’s technological aspirations could arise from several bottlenecks:

- **Dependence on Foreign Technology:** Despite progress, China still relies heavily on imports for critical components such as semiconductors, which exposes vulnerabilities amid export controls.
- **Talent Drain and Research Limitations:** Restrictions on academic freedom and political interference may hinder innovation and discourage top global talent.
- **Intellectual Property Issues:** Ongoing disputes over IP rights complicate collaboration with international partners and affect technology transfers.

Environmental and Public Health Pressures

China’s rapid industrialization has come at a significant environmental cost. Pollution, water scarcity, and climate change impacts challenge the sustainability of its development model.

The COVID-19 pandemic also revealed weaknesses in public health infrastructure and crisis management, with implications for social trust and economic resilience.

Assessing the Probability of Collapse

The term “collapse” often evokes images of sudden and complete disintegration; however, China’s potential decline is more likely to be a protracted process marked by cycles of reform, crisis, and adaptation. Historical parallels with other great powers suggest that economic stagnation, political rigidity, and external pressures can erode dominance over time without an abrupt fall.

Several factors mitigate against an immediate collapse:

- China’s vast domestic market offers a buffer against external shocks.
- The CCP’s capacity for mobilizing resources and enforcing policies remains strong.
- Ongoing investments in infrastructure and technology provide pathways for transformation.

Conversely, failure to address systemic risks and adapt governance models could accelerate decline.

Implications for the Global Order

The potential weakening or collapse of China would have profound consequences worldwide. As a major trading partner, creditor, and geopolitical actor, China’s instability could disrupt markets, supply chains, and international alliances. Countries dependent on Chinese demand and investment would face economic challenges, while global power dynamics might shift significantly.

The coming collapse of China, whether gradual or sudden, underscores the interconnectedness of economic health, political stability, and international relations in shaping the future of the 21st century. Observers and policymakers must carefully monitor these developments to navigate the uncertainties ahead.

The Coming Collapse Of China

the coming collapse of china: The Coming Collapse of China Gordon G. Chang, 2001-07-31 China is hot. The world sees a glorious future for this sleeping giant, three times larger than the United States, predicting it will blossom into the world's biggest economy by 2010. According to Chang, however, a Chinese-American lawyer and China specialist, the People's Republic is a paper dragon. Peer beneath the veneer of modernization since Mao's death, and the symptoms of decay are everywhere: Deflation grips the economy, state-owned enterprises are failing, banks are hopelessly insolvent, foreign investment continues to decline, and Communist party corruption eats away at the fabric of society. Beijing's cautious reforms have left the country stuck midway between communism and capitalism, Chang writes. With its impending World Trade Organization membership, for the first time China will be forced to open itself to foreign competition, which will shake the country to its foundations. Economic failure will be followed by government collapse. Covering subjects from party politics to the Falun Gong to the government's insupportable position on Taiwan, Chang presents a thorough and very chilling overview of China's present and not-so-distant future.

the coming collapse of china: *Coming Collapse of China (kindle)* Gordon G. CHANG, 2010-05-25

the coming collapse of china: *The Dictator's Dilemma* Bruce Dickson, 2016-05-16 Many observers predicted the collapse of the Chinese Communist Party following the Tiananmen Square crackdown in 1989, and again following the serial collapse of communist regimes behind the Iron Curtain. Their prediction, however, never proved true. Despite minor setbacks, China has experienced explosive economic growth and relative political stability ever since 1989. In The Dictator's Dilemma, eminent China scholar Bruce Dickson provides a comprehensive explanation for regime's continued survival and prosperity. Dickson contends that the popular media narrative of the party's impending implosion ignores some basic facts. The regime's policies may generate resentment and protest, but the CCP still enjoys a surprisingly high level of popular support. Nor is the party is not cut off from the people it governs. It consults with a wide range of specialists, stakeholders, and members of the general public in a selective yet extensive manner. Further, it tolerates and even encourages a growing and diverse civil society, even while restricting access to it. Today, the majority of Chinese people see the regime as increasingly democratic even though it does not allow political competition and its leaders are not accountable to the electorate. In short, while the Chinese people may prefer change, they prefer that it occurs within the existing political framework. In reaching this conclusion, Dickson draws upon original public opinion surveys, interviews, and published materials to explain why there is so much popular support for the regime. This basic stability is a familiar story to China specialists, but not to those whose knowledge of contemporary China is limited to the popular media. The Dictator's Dilemma, an engaging synthesis of how the CCP rules and its future prospects, will enlighten both audiences, and will be essential for anyone interested in understanding China's increasing importance in world politics.

the coming collapse of china: China's Rise and Its Global Implications Shaoguang Wang, 2021-09-22 This book is the culmination of a lifetime of research into Chinese development, situated in a global historical context. The author explores the irreplaceable role of state capacity, state-owned-enterprises and five-year plan in China's transformation from an agricultural state to an industrial state and then to the world's economic powerhouse, as well as the remarkable achievements of social policy to reduce the rural-urban gap and regional gap. This book will be of interest to China scholars, development economists, political activists, and general readers who would like to know more about China's growth miracle.

the coming collapse of china: *Contemporary China Review （2024 Autumn/Winter Issue）* Editors of Contemporary China Review, 2025-01-13 If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind? But this year's winter will probably be long-lasting cold, and it is unknown when spring will come. 2024 can be said to have experienced another extraordinary year, or it can be said to have experienced a year of stormy waves! Because this year's US election can be said to have been like a lever that has moved the entire world. It can be noted that not only Americans but also many Chinese people are looking forward to Trump being called the return of the king. Trump has achieved a true second entry - his second term road to the White House will undoubtedly bring great changes to the world. The question is, where will the world change? Is it tragedy, comedy or farce, as I said when Trump took office in his first term in 2017? Or is it Make America Great Again, as he said? When the Republicans and their supporters celebrate together, including those extreme right-wingers in the United States and of course, white supremacists, are extremely exclusive of minority groups such as LGPTQ and will inevitably be highly exclusive of ethnic minorities, an independent Chinese scholar far away in Europe said online that China is still the same, while the United States is the 'little' under its fur coat. The ’marks on the aristocracy's buttocks' are becoming more and more prominent. To use Aaron's sentence, 'I hate the Communist Party as much as the Nazis.' Now, it should be said the other way around: I hate America first, white people first, and Christianity first, as much as I hate one-party dictatorship. I hate Trump, Putin, and Netanyahu as much as Xi Jinping! Every word is powerful! The world has reached such a divided state, or it should be said that it has reached such a state of division. Has the ancient Greek philosopher Herodotus' words come true: If God wants to destroy someone, he must first make him crazy! What changes will happen in 2025? Let's wait and see!

the coming collapse of china: China’s Logistics Paul Clifford, Christopher Logan, 2024-12-13 Exploring an underreported subject with global ramifications, this book sheds much-needed light on the rapid development of China’s logistics industry over the past several decades and puts it into historical context. Though still lagging behind global logistics leaders overall, China has invested heavily in logistics infrastructure and technology to become a vital link in global supply chains, and is forging ahead in e-commerce logistics. This timely book analyzes the key policies, infrastructure projects, technologies, and companies that have transformed China's domestic logistics capabilities and enabled it to become deeply intertwined with the worldwide supply chain. As the world enters a new era of geopolitics and confronts the possibility of US-China decoupling, it is more critical than ever to understand China's logistics system to navigate uncertain times—and with their decades of experience, these authors are the very best guides. Business leaders, policy makers, and logistics and supply chain professionals will benefit from this comprehensive and readable book’s insights into how and why China’s logistics system developed as it has, what that means for businesses and nations connected to China, and where we go from here.

the coming collapse of china: Rise of China Hsin-Huang Michael Hsiao, Cheng-Yi Lin, 2009-01-21 Despite the growing internal social unrest and disparity of economic development, the People’s Republic of China is the third largest world economy and the second largest defense spender. Showing no clear signs of slowing down, China’s rise is seen as both an opportunity and a challenge by the major world powers. This book examines every aspect of Beijing's strategies, ranging from political, economic and social challenges, to the Taiwan and Hong Kong issues, to the implications of these strategies in terms of China's place within the Asia Pacific, and indeed within the world system. Written by a stellar line-up of international contributors the book will appeal to students and scholars of Chinese politics, foreign policy, political economy and social policy, and China-watchers alike.

the coming collapse of china: Handbook of Protest and Resistance in China Teresa Wright, 2019 Featuring contributions from top scholars and emerging stars in the field, the Handbook of Protest and Resistance in China captures the complexity of protest and dissent in contemporary China, while simultaneously exploring a number of unifying themes. Examining how, when, and why individuals and groups have engaged in contentious acts, and how the targets of their complaints have responded, the volume sheds light on the stability of China’s existing political system, and its likely future trajectory.

the coming collapse of china: The Chinese Communist Party in Action Lance L.P. Gore, Zheng Yongnian, 2019-08-08 Much is written about China and the role of the Chinese Communist Party, but without exploring in detail the nature of the party and how it operates. This book provides an in-depth assessment of the current state of the Chinese Communist Party. It outlines the huge size of the party – 88 million members with 4.3 million organizations at the grassroots level. It sets out how the party has developed over time, how the party is organized and how its ideology is formed and transmitted. It discusses how the party acts in the different areas of China’s economy, society and government, at local, regional and national levels. It explores the party’s role in the formation of policy, including foreign policy, and assesses the impact of different factions and of the current anti-corruption campaign. Overall, the book demonstrates how embedded the Communist Party is in all aspects of Chinese economy, society and politics, and how its position continues to be consolidated.

the coming collapse of china: Illicit Industries and China’s Shadow Economy Victor Teo, Sungwon Yoon, 2018-11-16 This book considers a wide range of illicit industries in China, exploring what drives such activities, why consumers tolerate them to differing degrees, how attempts to regulate them are implemented and how such regulation is resisted. Industries considered include human smuggling, human organs trade, illicit pharmaceuticals, smuggling of animal parts, illegal logging and trade of woods, food safety and shadow banking. Throughout, the book describes how the shadow economy works, analyses the degree to which illicit activities are regarded as criminal and highlights the importance of the shadow economy for certain regions of China and certain sections of Chinese society. In doing so, it reveals the challenges of human security posed by these industries not only for China, but also for the global community, and considers a robust governance mechanism at both national and global levels to address these challenges. Overall, the book provides a very rich picture of a key aspect of China’s contemporary economy which is difficult to research.

the coming collapse of china: Demystifying China’s Economy Development Fang Cai, 2015-06-02 This book explains why China’s opening-up policy can boost the rapid growth of its economy. Based on concrete facts and economic logic, it offers a brief introduction to the history of China’s successful development, which has unprecedentedly helped improve people’s lives and community welfare over the past 30 years. In light of the newly emerging problems, the author assesses the different stages of China’s economic development and new challenges, illustrating how the country’s sustainable growth could be achieved through further reforms so as to complete the transition from a middle-income to high-income country. He moves on to discuss the lessons learned from China’s experiences and summarizes their significance for other developing countries, while also clarifying popular misconceptions such as the “China Menace” and “Theory of China’s Collapse.” Taking the logic of economic development as a basis and employing economic norm analysis methods, the book describes China’s economic miracle in plain but vivid language and attempts to enrich the economic development theory through China’s experience.

the coming collapse of china: Illiberal China Daniel F. Vukovich, 2018-07-13 This book analyzes the 'intellectual political culture' of post-Tiananmen China in comparison to and in conflict with liberalism inside and outside the P.R.C. How do mainland politics and discourses challenge ‘our’ own, chiefly liberal and anti-‘statist’ political frameworks? To what extent is China paradoxically intertwined with a liberal economism? How can one understand its general refusal of liberalism, as well as its frequent, direct responses to electoral democracy, universalism, Western media, and other normative forces? Vukovich argues that the Party-state poses a challenge to our understandings of politics, globalization, and even progress. To be illiberal is not necessarily to be reactionary and vulgar but, more interestingly, to be anti-liberal and to seek alternatives to a degraded liberalism. In this way Chinese politics illuminate the global conjuncture, and may have lessons in otherwise bleak times.

the coming collapse of china: The People's Republic of China at 60 William C. Kirby, 2020-10-26 In 2009 the Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies convened a major conference to discuss the health and longevity of China’s ruling system and to consider a fundamental question: After three decades of internal strife and turmoil, followed by an era of reform, entrepreneurialism, and internationalization, is the PRC here for the dynastic long haul? Bringing together scholars and students of China from around the world, the gathering witnessed an energetic exchange of views on four interrelated themes: polities, social transformations, wealth and well-being, and culture, belief, and practice. Edited and expanded from the original conference papers, the wide-ranging essays in this bilingual volume remain true to the conference's aim: to promote open discussion of the past, present, and future of the People's Republic of China.

the coming collapse of china: *Critical Issues in Contemporary China* Czeslaw Tubilewicz, 2024-09-11 The third edition of Critical Issues in Contemporary China offers an in-depth and up-to-date analysis of Xi Jinping's strategies to address critical domestic and international challenges facing China in a 'new era'. This book joins the current debates about Xi Jinping's 'new era', reflecting upon the continuity and change in the CCP's domestic and foreign policies under Xi's leadership and Xi's capacity to realize the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation. The international team of contributors evaluate such pressing issues as: Xi's re-centralization of power and securitization of domestic politics the Chinese economic model state-civil society relations Xi's gender policy and return to the traditional family values Beijing's responses to unrest in Xinjiang and Hong Kong Xi's evolving unification strategies towards Taiwan the Belt and Road Initiative, and the deterioration of US-China relations. Providing readers with rich empirical assessment of Xi's responses to the political, economic, social and international challenges facing contemporary China, the third edition of Critical Issues will be an essential resource for students of Chinese politics, economy, society and foreign relations.

the coming collapse of china: *The Hundred-Year Marathon* Michael Pillsbury, 2015-02-03 One of the U.S. government's leading China experts reveals the hidden strategy fueling that country's rise – and how Americans have been seduced into helping China overtake us as the world's leading superpower. For more than forty years, the United States has played an indispensable role helping the Chinese government build a booming economy, develop its scientific and military capabilities, and take its place on the world stage, in the belief that China's rise will bring us cooperation, diplomacy, and free trade. But what if the China Dream is to replace us, just as America replaced the British Empire, without firing a shot? Based on interviews with Chinese defectors and newly declassified, previously undisclosed national security documents, The Hundred-Year Marathon reveals China's secret strategy to supplant the United States as the world's dominant power, and to do so by 2049, the one-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic. Michael Pillsbury, a fluent Mandarin speaker who has served in senior national security positions in the U.S. government since the days of Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger, draws on his decades of contact with the hawks in China's military and intelligence agencies and translates their documents, speeches, and books to show how the teachings of traditional Chinese statecraft underpin their actions. He offers an inside look at how the Chinese really view America and its leaders – as barbarians who will be the architects of their own demise. Pillsbury also explains how the U.S. government has helped – sometimes unwittingly and sometimes deliberately – to make this China Dream come true, and he calls for the United States to implement a new, more competitive strategy toward China as it really is, and not as we might wish it to be. The Hundred-Year Marathon is a wake-up call as we face the greatest national security challenge of the twenty-first century.

the coming collapse of china: Charting China's Future Jae Ho Chung, 2006-08-24 China has become an undisputed global phenomenon, yet twenty-five years ago, its remarkable accomplishments were largely unforeseen. In an ambitious effort to predict China's coming decades, this book explores not only the economic development that has been a key indicator of its success but the often veiled political, social, and international determinants that will be crucial. Leading scholars draw on their years of experience and on-the-ground understanding of current trends to make informed estimates of China's path, positing that its future may well hold neither threat nor collapse. All of the contributors provide a set of scenarios and order them in terms of likelihood, including the seven factors they have identified as central to charting China's future: the Communist Party, local electoral reforms and rule of law, the federalist possibility, social unrest, foreign policy orientations, Sino-American relations, and the Taiwan conundrum. This book is a must-read for anyone who wants to understand China as it rises in power on the world stage. Contributions by: Jean-Pierre Cabestan, Jae Ho Chung, Bruce J. Dickson, Peter Hays Gries, Tao-chiu Lam, Yawei Liu, Gilbert Rozman, and Shiping Tang

the coming collapse of china: *The Rise of China and International Security* Kevin J. Cooney, Yoichiro Sato, 2008-08-29 This comprehensive volume fills a gap in the existing literature by focusing on the responses of other East Asian states to China's rise, exploring its implications for the region and beyond.

the coming collapse of china: Economic Lessons from China's Forty Years of Reform and Opening-up David Daokui Li, 2021-03-26 This book first shows that the past 40 years of China's economic reform and opening up represents the greatest magnitude of economic growth in history. Based on field trips, extensive and intensive interviews and literature surveys, this book argues that there are five general lessons for a rapid growing economy from China's economic reform and opening up, all in the area of the relationship between the government and the economy. First, the local governments need to be incentivized to help rapid entry and development of enterprises. Second, local governments need to be incentivized to help rapid land conversion from agricultural to non-agricultural. Third, financial deepening is vital; that is, inducing households to hold more and more financial assets in local currency. Financial deepening is essential to convert savings into investments. This requires financial stability, which is crucial. Fourth, the learning through opening up is the key to endogenous economic growth. The fundamental benefit of opening up is learning rather than enjoying comparative advantage. The fifth and final lesson from China is that the central government must proactively manage the macroeconomy. The rationale is that enterprises compete with each other in games of industrial organization. In order to resolve this problem, proactive measures including market-oriented means, administrative orders and reform measures should be implemented. Overall, the main lesson from China's past 40 years of reform and opening up is that proper incentives and behavior of the government, local and central, are important for economic growth. China has been conducting reforms in this regard and as a result, the government more or less has been playing the role of a helping hand regarding economic growth, although China's economic system is far from perfect and many reforms are still needed.

the coming collapse of china: *Chinese Politics and Foreign Policy under Xi Jinping* Arthur S. Ding, Jagannath P. Panda, 2020-11-23 This book focuses on China's future under Xi Jinping's authoritarian leadership by examining various facets of the political, economic, social and foreign policy trajectories of contemporary China. It assesses Xi Jinping's power dynamic as the 'core' leader of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and analyses the impact of Xi's signature domestic policies which demonstrate his political authority within the domestic sphere. Moreover, the book presents Xi's pro-active, assertive and action-oriented outlook as a foundation for China's diplomacy in the 'new era'. Bringing together an international set of experts in the field who explore critical facets of China under Xi Jinping that deeply influence the regional as well as the global order, the book investigates the impact of Chinese initiatives such as the grand Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and the BRICS New Development Bank (NDB). Importantly, the book illustrates US-China relations and outlines how this relationship will intensify in the post-COVID-19 era, which is poised to be one of the biggest challenges and turning points of the 'Asian Century'. Offering a timely insight into China's future and the trajectory of Xi Jinping's consolidation of power, this book will be of interest to academics in the fields of China Studies, Asian and International Politics and International Relations.

the coming collapse of china: The Chinese Strategic Mind Hong Liu, 2015-12-18 This book addresses the fundamental issue: does the Chinese strategic mind have its own idiosyncrasies which differ considerably from those of the Western mind? It expounds and unravels the particular characteristics of the Chinese strategic mind: what they are, how they are evolved and what strategic implications they have. This book adopts a holistic approach to an analysis of Chinese strategic thinking, drawing upon the fields of literature (including the sources of both the Chinese and English languages), military studies, political science, history, sociology, psychology, philosophy, linguistics and business strategy. It combines a detailed consideration of these disciplines with a series of case studies to elucidate the formation, nature and crucial managerial implications of the idiosyncratic Chinese strategic mind.

Related to the coming collapse of china

have someone come or coming? - English Language Learners Stack 4 In the following, should "come" or "coming" be used? If only "come" is correct, why? The first sentence comes from a news story relating to the oldest dog in the world. We've

future time - "Will come" or "Will be coming" - English Language I will be coming tomorrow. The act of "coming" here is taking a long time from the speaker/writer's point of view. One example where this would apply is if by "coming" the

Is coming or comes - English Language Learners Stack Exchange Do native speakers use present continuous when talking about timetables? Can I use "is coming" in my sentence? That film comes/is coming to the local cinema

adjectives - When should I use next, upcoming and coming? I'd like to know when should I use "next", "upcoming" and "coming"? The Associated Press (AP) earlier on Monday reported the doses would be shared in coming

grammar - When to use "was coming" or "would come"? - English In that sense, when you think about dropping someone off on your way home, you would use "coming" and "going" based on whether the two of your are travelling to or from a

Coming vs. Going - English Language Learners Stack Exchange Coming vs. Going Ask Question Asked 5 years, 1 month ago Modified 5 years, 1 month ago

word usage - Why "coming up"? Why not simply "coming"? The word "coming" can also be used in several other senses, not all of which would have a parallel or related form using "coming up" "I'm coming up" could also be used

present tense - Do you come? Are you coming? - English Language What are the differences between these questions: Do you come? Are you coming? Which is the more correct usage? If I first say "It's late. I'm going home now," which is the correct form of

Comes, will come, coming, be coming - English Language Learners He will come tomorrow. He is coming tomorrow. He comes tomorrow. He will be coming tomorrow. Which one is correct ?

Can 'where's this coming from' mean 'why do you say this'? If someone say something to you, and you wonder why they say that out of the blue, is it natural to ask 'where's this coming from'? For example, Alan and Betty's relationship

have someone come or coming? - English Language Learners Stack 4 In the following, should "come" or "coming" be used? If only "come" is correct, why? The first sentence comes from a news story relating to the oldest dog in the world. We've

future time - "Will come" or "Will be coming" - English Language I will be coming tomorrow. The act of "coming" here is taking a long time from the speaker/writer's point of view. One example where this would apply is if by "coming" the

Is coming or comes - English Language Learners Stack Exchange Do native speakers use present continuous when talking about timetables? Can I use "is coming" in my sentence? That film comes/is coming to the local cinema

adjectives - When should I use next, upcoming and coming? I'd like to know when should I use "next", "upcoming" and "coming"? The Associated Press (AP) earlier on Monday reported the doses would be shared in coming

grammar - When to use "was coming" or "would come"? - English In that sense, when you think about dropping someone off on your way home, you would use "coming" and "going" based on whether the two of your are travelling to or from a

Coming vs. Going - English Language Learners Stack Exchange Coming vs. Going Ask Question Asked 5 years, 1 month ago Modified 5 years, 1 month ago

word usage - Why "coming up"? Why not simply "coming"? The word "coming" can also be used in several other senses, not all of which would have a parallel or related form using "coming up" "I'm coming up" could also be used
present tense - Do you come? Are you coming? - English Language What are the differences between these questions: Do you come? Are you coming? Which is the more correct usage? If I first say "It's late. I'm going home now," which is the correct form of
Comes, will come, coming, be coming - English Language Learners He will come tomorrow. He is coming tomorrow. He comes tomorrow. He will be coming tomorrow. Which one is correct ?
Can 'where's this coming from' mean 'why do you say this'? If someone say something to you, and you wonder why they say that out of the blue, is it natural to ask 'where's this coming from'? For example, Alan and Betty's relationship
have someone come or coming? - English Language Learners Stack 4 In the following, should "come" or "coming" be used? If only "come" is correct, why? The first sentence comes from a news story relating to the oldest dog in the world. We've
future time - "Will come" or "Will be coming" - English Language I will be coming tomorrow. The act of "coming" here is taking a long time from the speaker/writer's point of view. One example where this would apply is if by "coming" the
Is coming or comes - English Language Learners Stack Exchange Do native speakers use present continuous when talking about timetables? Can I use "is coming" in my sentence? That film comes/is coming to the local cinema
adjectives - When should I use next, upcoming and coming? I'd like to know when should I use "next", "upcoming" and "coming"? The Associated Press (AP) earlier on Monday reported the doses would be shared in coming
grammar - When to use "was coming" or "would come"? - English In that sense, when you think about dropping someone off on your way home, you would use "coming" and "going" based on whether the two of your are travelling to or from a
Coming vs. Going - English Language Learners Stack Exchange Coming vs. Going Ask Question Asked 5 years, 1 month ago Modified 5 years, 1 month ago
word usage - Why "coming up"? Why not simply "coming"? The word "coming" can also be used in several other senses, not all of which would have a parallel or related form using "coming up" "I'm coming up" could also be used
present tense - Do you come? Are you coming? - English Language What are the differences between these questions: Do you come? Are you coming? Which is the more correct usage? If I first say "It's late. I'm going home now," which is the correct form of
Comes, will come, coming, be coming - English Language Learners He will come tomorrow. He is coming tomorrow. He comes tomorrow. He will be coming tomorrow. Which one is correct ?
Can 'where's this coming from' mean 'why do you say this'? If someone say something to you, and you wonder why they say that out of the blue, is it natural to ask 'where's this coming from'? For example, Alan and Betty's relationship
have someone come or coming? - English Language Learners 4 In the following, should "come" or "coming" be used? If only "come" is correct, why? The first sentence comes from a news story relating to the oldest dog in the world. We've
future time - "Will come" or "Will be coming" - English Language I will be coming tomorrow. The act of "coming" here is taking a long time from the speaker/writer's point of view. One example where this would apply is if by "coming" the
Is coming or comes - English Language Learners Stack Exchange Do native speakers use present continuous when talking about timetables? Can I use "is coming" in my sentence? That film comes/is coming to the local cinema next
adjectives - When should I use next, upcoming and coming? I'd like to know when should I use "next", "upcoming" and "coming"? The Associated Press (AP) earlier on Monday reported the doses would be shared in coming

grammar - When to use "was coming" or "would come"? - English In that sense, when you think about dropping someone off on your way home, you would use "coming" and "going" based on whether the two of your are travelling to or from a
Coming vs. Going - English Language Learners Stack Exchange Coming vs. Going Ask Question Asked 5 years, 1 month ago Modified 5 years, 1 month ago
word usage - Why "coming up"? Why not simply "coming"? The word "coming" can also be used in several other senses, not all of which would have a parallel or related form using "coming up" "I'm coming up" could also be used
present tense - Do you come? Are you coming? - English What are the differences between these questions: Do you come? Are you coming? Which is the more correct usage? If I first say "It's late. I'm going home now," which is the correct form of
Comes, will come, coming, be coming - English Language Learners He will come tomorrow. He is coming tomorrow. He comes tomorrow. He will be coming tomorrow. Which one is correct ?
Can 'where's this coming from' mean 'why do you say this'? If someone say something to you, and you wonder why they say that out of the blue, is it natural to ask 'where's this coming from'? For example, Alan and Betty's relationship

Related to the coming collapse of china

Evaluating China's Era of Communist Rule (The Atlantic16y) Celebrate Chinese People, Not Politics Isabel Hilton argued in the Guardian that China's rise is an accomplishment of the Chinese people despite its political leadership. "The message is one of
Evaluating China's Era of Communist Rule (The Atlantic16y) Celebrate Chinese People, Not Politics Isabel Hilton argued in the Guardian that China's rise is an accomplishment of the Chinese people despite its political leadership. "The message is one of

Related Articles

- science worksheets for 5th graders
- imlovinlit com answer key
- fire red safari zone guide

Back to Home