

Modern-Day China, a Country of Questions Marks

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Abstract

This paper addresses the influence of China in the modern world and systemic effects for the future of the global economy has its presence and economic openness. The influence of China is growing in the world but by the other hand, is true that the Chinese integration in the international community grows, and also, the occidental ideas and of the rest of the world can influence in China or, at least in certain parts of China.

Key words: China, economy, forecast, exporting, price, future

1. Introduction

Few decades has already passed since the end of the cold war and China is no longer the country of the army who inspired respect and fair to the Occident. China has been opened to the rest of the world, millions of tourists have visited the country and China also has get out to the rest of the world. Most of the big companies of Spain and of the Occident have, in China, any branch and many of the Chinese's companies, also has, representation in Occident. China has entered in the United Nations and even it has joined to a several number of its conventions. Is not longer the country that supposed to be used as counterbalance for the Soviet Union, however, it is the country that shows the biggest question marks to Occident: ¿ Is the Chinese economy model exportable to the Occident? Is it a risk for the Occidental economy? The closing of lots of companies ¿has not any relation with the Chinese competitors? Is the Chinese economy practicing dumping? If we focus in the social and human aspects, China still presents so many question marks: The short salaries and long journey of the Chinese economy, does not suppose a social dumping facing to Occident? Not end up the Chinese labor model with our European social state? The labor rights of the Occidental employees, is it going to be, some day, heritage of the Chinese employee? Does will China end up imposing its vision about the labor rights? Do will continue unstoppable the process of delocalization of Occidental companies towards China? The high unemployment rate existing today in Spain, has not relation with the Chinese competitors? Is the current economic system in China, a new capitalism? Do not we are facing a new imperialism when we see the Chinese foreign policy that leads versus the African countries and versus the South Americans.

From the point of view of the environmental protection and the failure or partial failure of the Copenhagen Summit, induced mainly for the position of United States and China, we have to ask, until when the world will have raw material, if China continuous to increase its consume at the same rhythm than it is been doing for the last years? For how long the world is going to be able to hold on the levels of contamination produces mainly by China, knowing that China is the responsible of the 12% of the contamination by CO2?

Just thinking about this country, the most populated of the world, lots of doubts comes to our mind. I have not the pretension of giving a closed answer for all these question marks and for the many others that we could ask. I would settle have been the excuse for think about them. But we cannot ignore these issues, as if it

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Facing these eventual risks, China is using the methods that in the occidental world, unfortunately, it has not used: training and investment in high technology, it will be able to avoid the risk of the reheating of its own economy?

4. Conclusions

As we said, recently has been known that China has become in the first exporting country of the world in front of Germany. Will China become in an exporting country of its own ideas, also?

It is difficult that China can export rules or values to occident peacefully, but, due to the external Chinese politic versus the Third World, a politic based in direct investments creators of employs and in pragmatic market reforms, it is probably that China reaches to export both, to its own neighbor countries, Vietnam and Laos and to the South American countries and Africa, their rules and values, especially after the failure that the occidental values have had in this countries.

Opposed to this pragmatic politics of China there are the five centuries that most of these countries have behind them under the imperialism of the European Nations, them promises of helping, usually fall in the forgotten, nations that, nowadays, spend ten times more in armament than in help to the development.

Coldly evaluated, the help for the development by the Occidental countries to the Third World has been qualified as the biggest collective failure in the last times, due to it has not reached, not only its final goal -increase the town's life level for whom it is intended-, but also its minimum goal: achieved that its own population do not feel obligated to emigrate massively. This help has been little and interested. Instead helping to these countries, it looks that we are helping to ourselves. Actually the immigrants still coming to our coast without giving importance to the impediments they have and the risks they take on the journey. It is a failure of the Occidental countries, a failure, except some honest cases, of the most of the NGO's, most of them aligned to currents or to political parties.

China, instead, with its position always close to the developing countries and without an economic imperialism history, looks more attractive, and more when China does not give any condition, neither related with the democracy neither with the Human Rights. Facing the first rank Human rights, China gives preference to the second rank rights, to the social rights: education rights and subsistence rights and at this point agrees with the Third World countries.

Although, is true that the Human rights are valid for everyone, not in every country and not for every culture, it has the same meaning and the same importance. Hardly some towns could give importance to the freedom of expression, when they fight for its own survival, as happens in lots of developing countries. I do not think, it is about China imposing its own ideas to these countries but it is about using their natural resources and at the same time create their own influence area. The price that these countries are paying probably is expensive, but maybe they pay it gladly for get out of the poorness.

The influence of China is growing in the world but by the other hand, is true that the Chinese integration in the international community grows, and also, the occidental ideas and of the rest of the world can influence in China or, at least in certain parts of China.

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