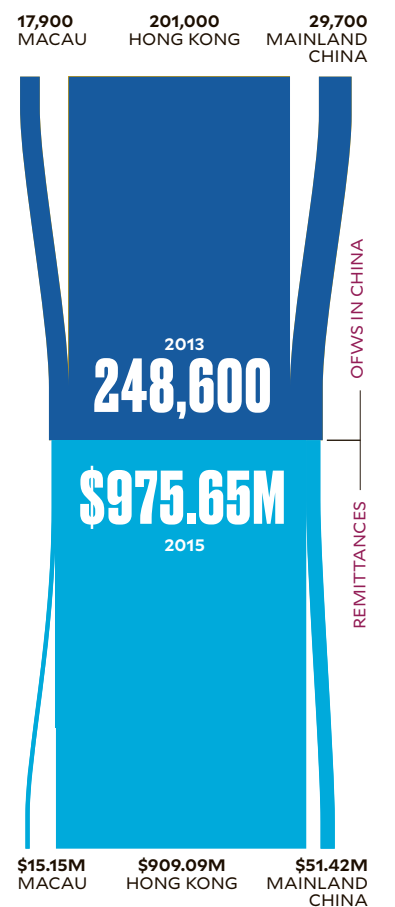
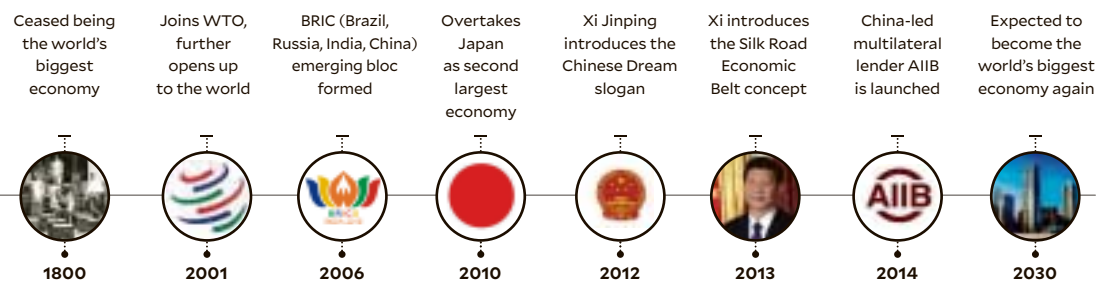


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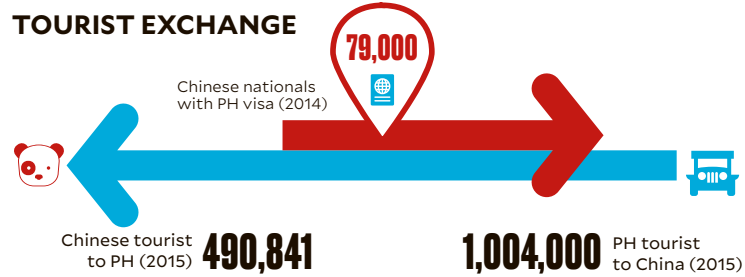
Editor
Manuel L. Quezon III

CHINA'S 21ST CENTURY VISION

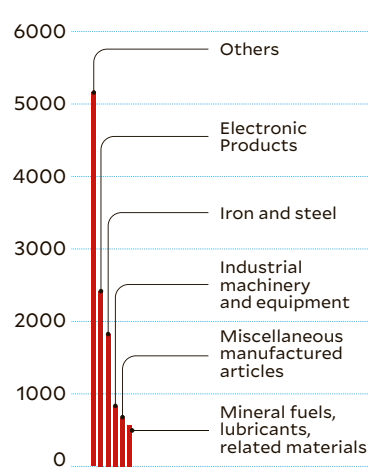
Napoleon Bonaparte famously remarked, "China is a sleeping giant. Let her sleep, for when she wakes she will move the world." He said this at the start of the Industrial Revolution, when some economic estimates suggest that China had only recently ceased to be the largest economy in the world, a place it occupied from 1100 to 1800 AD. The 21st Century sees the People's Republic of China poised to regain that global distinction, armed with an all-encompassing economic, strategic and military vision to restore it to what it views as its historically rightful place as the "Middle Kingdom," the hub of the global economy and a superpower in its own right. As the Philippines seeks to pursue its national interest vis-à-vis China, it is useful to take a look at key concepts and developments in Chinese policy toward the region and the world.



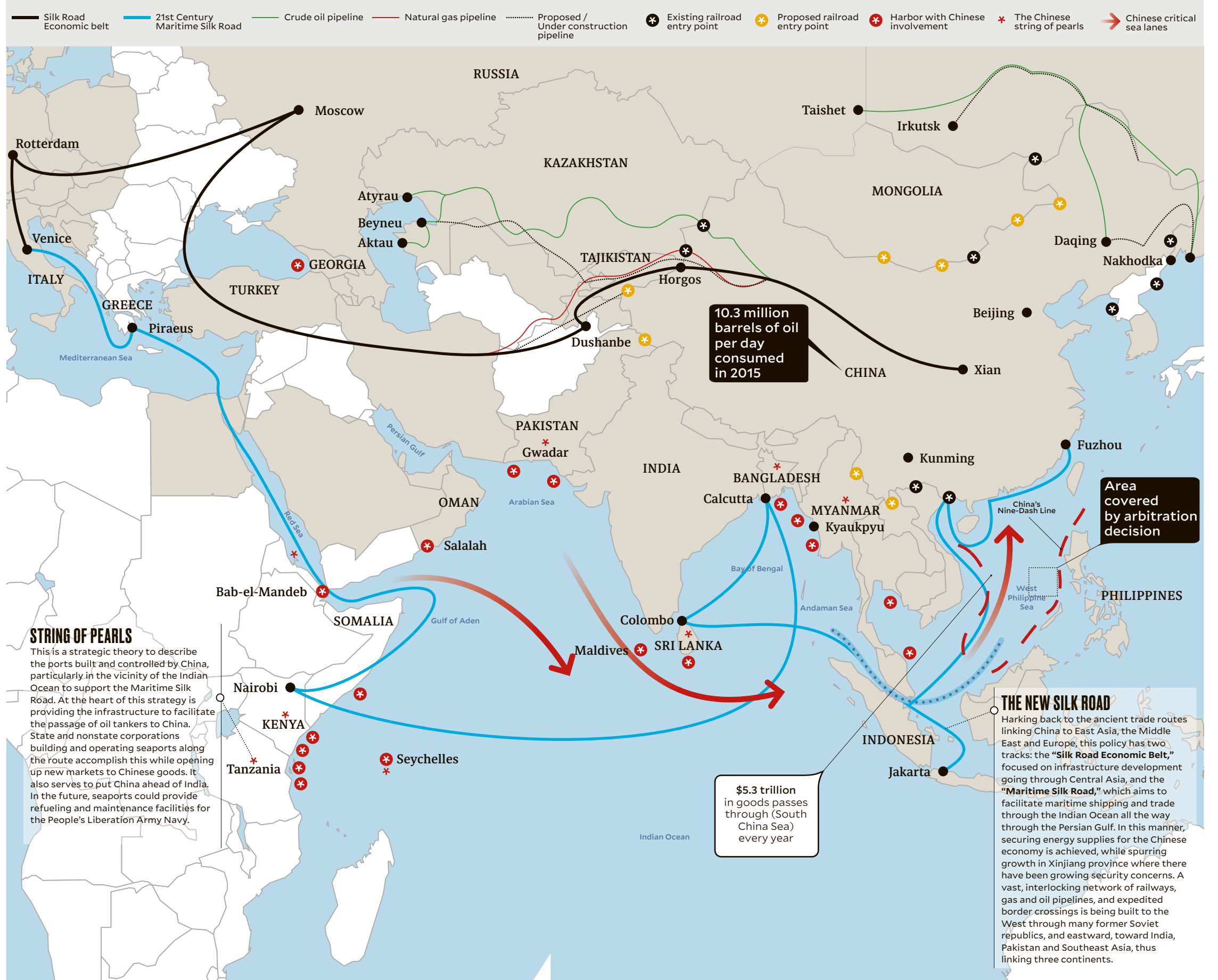
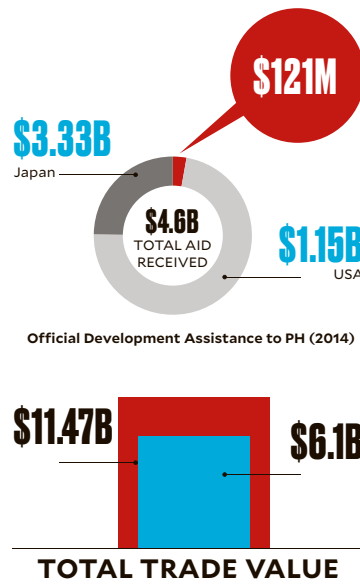
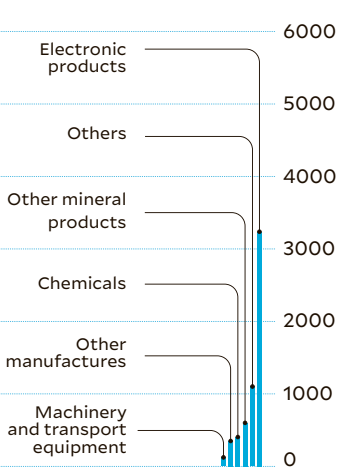
TOURIST EXCHANGE



PH IMPORTS FROM CHINA



PH EXPORTS TO CHINA



THE CHINA DREAM

This is the vision put forward by President Xi Jinping in order to accomplish the "great rejuvenation of the Chinese Nation," echoing aspirations dating as far back as Sun Yat-Sen's Revive China Society of 1894. For all of this to happen, economic reform and social harmony are required. To fulfill their personal dreams, every individual is expected to accept "the common national goals" of the Chinese Communist Party to achieve the "Two 100s": in economic terms, becoming "a moderately prosperous society" by 2020 (the centennial of the Chinese Communist Party) and a fully developed nation by 2049 (the centennial of the People's Republic of China). Four pillars will make this possible.

THE FOUR PILLARS

- 1 STRONG CHINA**
Economy, politics, diplomacy, science and military
- 2 CIVILIZED CHINA**
Justice and fairness, a rich culture and high morals
- 3 HARMONIOUS CHINA**
Between social classes
- 4 BEAUTIFUL CHINA**
Healthy environment and low pollution

THE AIIB

The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank is described by the Brookings Institution as part of China's hedging strategy, reducing its dependence on existing global institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF). It allows China to continue to collaborate "Group of 7-oriented" (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the UK, and the

USA) institutions such as the World Bank (WB). However, since these nations and the WB are more cautious, the AIIB allows G-20 countries (the 20 major economies to which China belongs) access to funding, particularly for infrastructure, while fostering economic ties among nations and regions that participate in the AIIB. With \$100 billion in capital from China, the AIIB will provide an

alternative to the WB-IMF both for development and in times of crisis, and promote the use of Chinese currency. On Dec. 30, 2015, the Philippines announced it would join the AIIB as the 57th founding member. In September of this year, the Department of Finance announced it was providing the budget for the paid-in capital for the country, a requirement for joining.