

DOWNLOAD PDF WHITE PAPER ON THE BUSINESS ENVIROMENT IN CHINA 2018

Chapter 1 : China accuses US of "bullying"™ on trade but calls for cooperation | South China Morning

The page White Paper, an annual research paper released by the American Chamber of Commerce in South China (AmCham South China), summarizes China's impressive accomplishments since 'opening up' and examines the key influences on the Chinese business environment, such as national policy initiatives and the global economic crisis.

The vast majority of respondents have expressed concern about rising costs since the question was first asked in Only in as the global recession was at its height and wage pressures eased did that number dip below 80 percent Fig. Concerns about materials and land costs also increased this year; concerns in all other areas decreased Fig. Challenge 2 Competition with Chinese Companies in China As has been the case in past USCBC surveys, most companies report that they have a variety of competitors in China, including Chinese state-owned enterprises 75 percent , Chinese non-state-owned and private companies 86 percent , and US and other foreign companies 89 percent Fig. In short, the discriminatory treatment problem is not just an SOE problem. It is a problem of Chinese companies versus foreign and foreign-invested companies. Over the past three years, survey respondents have consistently named preferential government financing and preferential licensing and approvals as the areas in which they are seeing Chinese companies' "state-owned and private" receive benefits their companies cannot. In addition to preferential access to government contracts, also consistently cited by survey respondents, this year companies indicated that their Chinese competitors received tax benefits that they cannot Fig. Addressing concerns about an unlevel competitive playing field provides a good example of the vital importance of solutions that focus on the right problems. Focusing simply on state ownership misses the similar benefits that many non-SOE companies also receive. The most frequent problems came in getting approval for products to be sold in the market, expanding operations, and securing approvals of foreign investments more generally Fig. These problems are occurring not only at the central government level, but also at the provincial and municipal levels. Challenge 3 [tie] Human Resources Demand for qualified workers continues to outstrip availability, resulting in significant competition among companies' "Chinese and foreign" for employees. One way in which companies have usually sought to retain employees is by increasing wages and salaries. Survey data shows that companies appear to be adjusting their human resource strategies, however. In , almost 30 percent of companies reported that they had increased wages between 10 to 15 percent in the past year. This year, only 18 percent of companies reported wage increases of 10 to 15 percent. Respondents indicated the fastest increases in wages are for middle management and highly skilled technical workers, consistent with reporting in the survey Fig. Despite these still significant year-on-year wage increases, most companies report that they plan to expand head count for their China operations in and that hiring more staff is the top vehicle through which the company plans to expand their resource commitment in China. Only 8 percent of companies predict that they will reduce their number of employees in China next year Fig. Challenge 5 IPR Enforcement While the protection of intellectual property rights IPR has shown modest improvements in recent years, the vast majority of companies' "98 percent" still say IPR enforcement is a concern for them. More companies reported they have brought court cases in China, with increasingly successful outcomes: While there is no single fix to these problems, at a minimum China should adopt a tougher deterrent to IP theft, that is, the international standard of allowing criminal penalties not just civil in cases of IP theft on a commercial scale.

DOWNLOAD PDF WHITE PAPER ON THE BUSINESS ENVIROMENT IN CHINA 2018

Chapter 2 : Full text: China's Military Strategy[1]- www.nxgvision.com

The white paper is being seen as an acceptance of the environmental challenges that China faces in Tibet. While development versus environmental conservation has been a burning debate across the world, China's development projects in Tibet, too, have been faulted for causing harm to nature.

It has jurisdiction over 22 provinces, five autonomous regions, four municipalities, as well as two special administrative regions Hong Kong and Macau. Mandarin Chinese is its official language, one of the most spoken languages in the world. The PRC has the largest population in the world , which is estimated to reach over 1. To avoid significant demographic challenges, the one-child policy was relaxed in early to allow all Chinese families to have two children. When compared to most developed nations, economic emphasis on the industrial sector is rather strong in China. Its high productivity, low labor costs and relatively good infrastructure have made it a global leader in manufacturing. It has established itself as the primary trade partner of many countries worldwide. However, the PRC intends to reduce heavy reliance on merchandise exports and focus on domestic consumption of its manufactured goods facing the lack of demands on the global market. Faced with rising labor costs and unstable domestic financial environment, many Chinese firms began to seek new opportunities overseas. During the period from to , Chinese companies invested a total of China is one of the largest producers and consumers of agricultural goods in the world. However, it lacks arable land despite being one of the largest countries in the world. As China continues to industrialize, vast swaths of agricultural land are being converted into industrial land. In , China was the largest producer of CO2 emissions in the world , with share of The vast country contains large reserves of many energy and mineral resources , although many of these reserves are found in areas away from the industrial centers of the country. The PRC has been placed under scrutiny due to its high levels of development and its heavy impact on the environment. It is a huge challenge for PRC government to balance its economic development and environment maintenance under 21st conditions of dwindling resources, greater social inequality, and climate uncertainty. This text provides general information. Statista assumes no liability for the information given being complete or correct. Due to varying update cycles, statistics can display more up-to-date data than referenced in the text.

Chapter 3 : China - Statistics & Facts | Statista

The White Paper on China's New Economy gives an all-round present and analysis on china's new economy, with the quantitative analysis methodology, and show the findings on detailed analysis.

China and the Arctic III. Deepening the exploration and understanding of the Arctic 2. Protecting the eco-environment of the Arctic and addressing climate change 3. Participating Actively in Arctic governance and international cooperation 5. Promoting peace and stability in the Arctic Conclusion Conclusion Foreword

Global warming in recent years has accelerated the melting of ice and snow in the Arctic region. As economic globalization and regional integration further develops and deepens, the Arctic is gaining global significance for its rising strategic, economic values and those relating to scientific research, environmental protection, sea passages, and natural resources. The Arctic situation now goes beyond its original inter-Arctic States or regional nature, having a vital bearing on the interests of States outside the region and the interests of the international community as a whole, as well as on the survival, the development, and the shared future for mankind. It is an issue with global implications and international impacts. A champion for the development of a community with a shared future for mankind, China is an active participant, builder and contributor in Arctic affairs who has spared no efforts to contribute its wisdom to the development of the Arctic region. The Chinese government hereby issues this white paper, to expound its basic positions on Arctic affairs, to elaborate on its policy goals, basic principles and major policies and positions regarding its engagement in Arctic affairs, to guide relevant Chinese government departments and institutions in Arctic-related activities and cooperation, to encourage relevant parties to get better involved in Arctic governance, and to work with the international community to safeguard and promote peace and stability in, and the sustainable development of, the Arctic. It commonly refers to the area of land and sea north of the Arctic Circle approximately 66 degrees 34 minutes N , totaling about 21 million square kilometers. In the context of international law, the Arctic includes the northernmost landmasses of Europe, Asia and North America adjacent to the Arctic Ocean and the relevant islands, and a combination of sea areas within national jurisdiction, high seas, and the Area in the Arctic Ocean. There is no single comprehensive treaty for all Arctic affairs. The continental and insular land territories in the Arctic cover an area of about 8 million square kilometers, with sovereignty over them belonging to Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden and the United States, respectively. The Arctic Ocean covers an area of more than 12 million square kilometers, in which coastal States and other States share maritime rights and interests in accordance with international law. These coastal States have within their jurisdiction internal waters, territorial seas, contiguous zones, exclusive economic zones, and continental shelves in the Arctic Ocean. Certain areas of the Arctic Ocean form part of the high seas and the Area. States from outside the Arctic region do not have territorial sovereignty in the Arctic, but they do have rights in respect of scientific research, navigation, overflight, fishing, laying of submarine cables and pipelines in the high seas and other relevant sea areas in the Arctic Ocean, and rights to resource exploration and exploitation in the Area, pursuant to treaties such as UNCLOS and general international law. In addition, Contracting Parties to the Spitsbergen Treaty enjoy the liberty of access and entry to certain areas of the Arctic, the right under conditions of equality and, in accordance with law, to the exercise and practice of scientific research, production and commercial activities such as hunting, fishing, and mining in these areas. The Arctic boasts a unique natural environment and rich resources, with most of its sea area covered under thick ice for most of the year. The Arctic natural environment is now undergoing rapid changes. Over the past three decades, temperature has been rising continuously in the Arctic, resulting in diminishing sea ice in summer. Scientists predict that by the middle of this century or even earlier, there may be no ice in the Arctic Ocean for part of the year. On the one hand, melting ice in the Arctic has led to changes in the natural environment, or possibly can result in accelerated global warming, rising sea levels, increased extreme weather events, damaged biodiversity, and other global problems. On the other, with the ice melted, conditions

for the development of the Arctic may be gradually changed, offering opportunities for the commercial use of sea routes and development of resources in the region. Commercial activities in the region will have considerable impact on global shipping, international trade and energy supply, bring about major social and economic changes, and exert important influence on the way of work and life of Arctic residents including the indigenous peoples. They may also pose a potential threat to the ecological environment of the Arctic. The international community faces the same threat and shares the same future in addressing global issues concerning the Arctic. China and the Arctic China is an important stakeholder in Arctic affairs. China is also closely involved in the trans-regional and global issues in the Arctic, especially in such areas as climate change, environment, scientific research, utilization of shipping routes, resource exploration and exploitation, security, and global governance. These issues are vital to the existence and development of all countries and humanity, and directly affect the interests of non-Arctic States including China. China enjoys the freedom or rights of scientific research, navigation, overflight, fishing, laying of submarine cables and pipelines, and resource exploration and exploitation in the high seas, the Area and other relevant sea areas, and certain special areas in the Arctic Ocean, as stipulated in treaties such as the UNCLOS and the Spitsbergen Treaty, and general international law. As a permanent member of the UN Security Council, China shoulders the important mission of jointly promoting peace and security in the Arctic. The utilization of sea routes and exploration and development of the resources in the Arctic may have a huge impact on the energy strategy and economic development of China, which is a major trading nation and energy consumer in the world. China has shared interests with Arctic States and a shared future with the rest of the world in the Arctic. China has long been involved in Arctic affairs. In 1982, China joined the Spitsbergen Treaty and started to participate in addressing the Arctic affairs. Since then, China has exerted more efforts in the exploration of the Arctic, expanding the scope of activities, gaining more experience and deepening cooperation with other participants. Since 1980, China has organized a number of scientific expeditions in the Arctic, with its research vessel Xue Long Snow Dragon as the platform. By the end of 2013, China has carried out eight scientific expeditions in the Arctic Ocean, and conducted research for 14 years with the Yellow River Station as the base. Using its research vessel and stations as platforms, China has gradually established a multi-discipline observation system covering the sea, ice and snow, atmosphere, biological, and geological system of the Arctic. In 2013, China became an accredited observer to the Arctic Council. In recent years, Chinese companies have begun to explore the commercial opportunities associated with Arctic shipping routes. As an important member of the international community, China has played a constructive role in the formulation of Arctic-related international rules and the development of its governance system. To understand the Arctic, China will improve the capacity and capability in scientific research on the Arctic, pursue a deeper understanding and knowledge of the Arctic science, and explore the natural laws behind its changes and development, so as to create favorable conditions for mankind to better protect, develop, and govern the Arctic. To protect the Arctic, China will actively respond to climate change in the Arctic, protect its unique natural environment and ecological system, promote its own climatic, environmental and ecological resilience, and respect its diverse social culture and the historical traditions of the indigenous peoples. To develop the Arctic, China will improve the capacity and capability in using applied Arctic technology, strengthen technological innovation, environmental protection, resource utilization, and development of shipping routes in the Arctic, and contribute to the economic and social development of the Arctic, improve the living conditions of the local people and strive for common development. To participate in the governance of the Arctic, China will participate in regulating and managing the affairs and activities relating to the Arctic on the basis of rules and mechanisms. Internationally, China is committed to the existing framework of international law including the UN Charter, UNCLOS, treaties on climate change and the environment, and relevant rules of the International Maritime Organization, and to addressing various traditional and non-traditional security threats through global, regional, multilateral and bilateral mechanisms, and to building and maintaining a just, reasonable and well-organized Arctic governance system. Domestically, China will regulate and manage Arctic-related affairs and activities within

its jurisdiction in accordance with the law, steadily enhance its ability to understand, protect and develop the Arctic, and actively participate in international cooperation in Arctic affairs. Through all the above efforts to understand, protect, develop and participate in the governance of the Arctic, China will work with all other countries to build a community with a shared future for mankind in the Arctic region. While pursuing its own interests, China will pay due regard to the interests of other countries and the broader international community, bear in mind the importance of the protection and development of the Arctic, and of keeping in proper balance its current and long-term interests, so as to promote the sustainable development of the Arctic. Respect should be reciprocal. They should respect the sovereignty, sovereign rights, and jurisdiction enjoyed by the Arctic States in this region, respect the tradition and culture of the indigenous peoples, as well as respect the rights and freedom of non-Arctic States to carry out activities in this region in accordance with the law, and respect the overall interests of the international community in the Arctic. It means establishing a relationship of multi-level, omni-dimensional and wide-ranging cooperation in this area. Through global, regional, multilateral and bilateral channels, all stakeholders – including States from both inside and outside the Arctic, intergovernmental organizations, and nonstate entities – are encouraged to take part in cooperation on climate change, scientific research, environmental protection, shipping route development, resource utilization and cultural activities. It means all stakeholders in this area should pursue mutual benefit and common progress in all fields of activities. Such cooperation should ensure that the benefits are shared by both Arctic and non-Arctic States as well as by nonstate entities, and should accommodate the interests of local residents including the indigenous peoples. It should also help to promote coordinated development of activities in all fields to ensure the harmony between natural conservation and social development. This means promoting the sustainable development of the Arctic by ensuring the sustainability of environmental protection, resource utilization and human activities in the area. It means realizing harmonious coexistence between man and nature, better coordination between ecological protection, economic growth and social progress, better balance between utilization, management and protection, and intergenerational equity. Deepening the exploration and understanding of the Arctic The Arctic holds great value for scientific research. To explore and understand the Arctic serves as the priority and focus for China in its Arctic activities. China actively promotes scientific expedition and research in the Arctic. China is actively involved in multi-disciplinary research including Arctic geology, geography, ice and snow, hydrology, meteorology, sea ice, biology, ecology, geophysics and marine chemistry. It actively participates in monitoring and assessing local climatic and environmental changes, and carries out multi-level and multi-domain continuous observation of atmosphere, sea, sea ice, glaciers, soil, bio-ecological character and environmental quality through the establishment of multi-element Arctic observation system, construction of cooperative research observation stations, and development of and participation in the Arctic observation network. China is committed to improving its capacity in Arctic expedition and research, strengthening the construction, maintenance and functions of research stations, vessels and other supporting platforms in the Arctic, and promoting the building of icebreakers for scientific purposes. China supports and encourages research activities in the Arctic by constantly increasing investment in scientific research, building modernized research platforms, and improving the capacity in, and level of, research on the Arctic. It is making a greater effort to advance research in the fields of natural science, climate change and ecological environment, accelerate the development of basic subjects such as physics, chemistry, life science and earth science, strengthen social science research including Arctic politics, economy, law, society, history, culture and management of Arctic activities, and promote innovation in both natural and social sciences. It is also working to strengthen personnel training and public awareness of the Arctic, support higher learning and research institutions to train professionals specialized in natural and social sciences on the Arctic, build science popularization and education centers, and publish cultural products on the Arctic to improve public knowledge. It actively promotes international cooperation on Arctic research, pushes for an open and inclusive international monitoring network of the Arctic environment, supports pragmatic cooperation through platforms such as the

International Arctic Science Committee, encourages Chinese scientists to carry out international academic exchanges and cooperation on the Arctic, and encourages Chinese higher learning and research institutions to join the network of the University of the Arctic. The availability of technical equipment is essential to understanding, utilizing and protecting the Arctic. China encourages the development of environment-friendly polar technical equipment, actively participates in the building of infrastructure for Arctic development, pushes for the upgrade of equipment in the fields of deep sea exploration, ice zone prospecting, and atmosphere and biology observation, and promotes technology innovation in Arctic oil and gas drilling and exploitation, renewable energy development, navigation and monitoring in ice zones, and construction of new-type icebreakers. Protecting the eco-environment of the Arctic and addressing climate change China follows international law in the protection of the natural environment and ecosystem of the Arctic and conservation of its biological resources, and takes an active part in addressing the challenges of environmental and climate change in the Arctic. China is actively engaged in improving the Arctic environment by enhancing the environmental background investigation of Arctic activities and the assessment of their environmental impact. It respects the environmental protection laws and regulations of the Arctic States and calls for stronger environmental management and cooperation. The marine environment is a key area for Arctic environmental protection. China supports the Arctic coastal States in their efforts to reduce pollutants in the Arctic waters from land-based sources, in accordance with the relevant treaties, and commits itself to raising the environmental responsibility awareness of its citizens and enterprises. In order to effectively protect the marine environment of the Arctic, China works with other States to enhance control of the sources of marine pollution such as ship discharge, offshore dumping, and air pollution. China attaches importance to the sustainable development and biodiversity protection of the Arctic. It conducts scientific evaluation of the impact on the Arctic ecological system caused by global climate change and human activities, strengthens protection of migratory birds and their habitats, organizes research on the migration patterns of Arctic migratory birds, improves the adaptability and resilience of the Arctic ecological system, and advances international cooperation in the protection of Arctic species of fauna and flora. China consistently takes the issue of climate change seriously. It has included measures to deal with climate change such as Nationally Determined Contributions in its overall national development agenda and planning, and has made significant contributions to the conclusion of the Paris Agreement. China advocates protection and rational use of the region and encourages its enterprises to engage in international cooperation on the exploration for and utilization of Arctic resources by making the best use of their advantages in capital, technology and domestic market. China maintains that all activities to explore and utilize the Arctic should abide by treaties such as the UNCLOS and the Spitsbergen Treaty as well as general international law, respect the laws of the Arctic States, and proceed in a sustainable way on the condition of properly protecting the eco-environment of the Arctic and respecting the interests and concerns of the indigenous peoples in the region. As a result of global warming, the Arctic shipping routes are likely to become important transport routes for international trade. China respects the legislative, enforcement and adjudicatory powers of the Arctic States in the waters subject to their jurisdiction. China maintains that the management of the Arctic shipping routes should be conducted in accordance with treaties including the UNCLOS and general international law and that the freedom of navigation enjoyed by all countries in accordance with the law and their rights to use the Arctic shipping routes should be ensured. China maintains that disputes over the Arctic shipping routes should be properly settled in accordance with international law. It encourages its enterprises to participate in the infrastructure construction for these routes and conduct commercial trial voyages in accordance with the law to pave the way for their commercial and regularized operation. China attaches great importance to navigation security in the Arctic shipping routes. It has actively conducted studies on these routes and continuously strengthened hydrographic surveys with the aim to improving the navigation, security and logistical capacities in the Arctic. China calls for stronger international cooperation on infrastructure construction and operation of the Arctic routes. It requires its enterprises to observe the laws of the relevant States and conduct risk assessments for

resource exploration, and encourages them to participate in the exploitation of oil, gas and mineral resources in the Arctic, through cooperation in various forms and on the condition of properly protecting the eco-environment of the Arctic. The Arctic region boasts an abundance of geothermal, wind, and other clean energy resources. China will work with the Arctic States to strengthen clean energy cooperation, increase exchanges in respect of technology, personnel and experience in this field, explore the supply of clean energy and energy substitution, and pursue low-carbon development. As regards fishing in the high seas in the Arctic Ocean, China has consistently held a firm stance in favor of conservation in a scientific manner and of rational use, and maintains that, while enjoying their lawful right to conduct fisheries research and development in the high seas in the Arctic Ocean, all States should fulfill their obligations to conserve the fishery resources and the ecosystem in the region. China supports efforts to formulate a legally binding international agreement on the management of fisheries in the high seas portion of the Arctic Ocean. China also supports the establishment of an Arctic fisheries management organization or making other institutional arrangements based on the UNCLOS.

BEIJING – The State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China published a white paper titled "China's Arctic Policy" on Jan

China speeds up efforts to build social credit system Zhang Yue Updated: Key priorities for improving the social credit system were identified at the meeting. He said a credit information system should be established as soon as possible, and the mechanism of reward and penalty for acts of good or bad faith be improved. Premier Li Keqiang said that a social credit system comprising solid credit records of all market entities is of fundamental importance. Recent years have seen China make visible progress in developing a national social credit system. A unified social credit code has been introduced nationwide: The cross-sector, interagency mechanism of incentives and disincentives for acts of good or bad faith had initial impacts. Big data has been applied in credit investigation and helped businesses meet real needs. For example, companies with good credit records received , loans from financial institutions in the banking sector by the end of Steps in the following five aspects were decided at the meeting to enhance building a social credit system with application of the system and legislation prioritized. A credit-centered regulatory system will be set up to improve the business environment. A blacklist mechanism will be introduced. Law violations including infringement, counterfeiting and cheating in the marketplace and fraudulent advertising will be resolutely tackled and made public. Information safety needs to be safeguarded, and trade secrets and individual privacy should be protected. Also, a social credit system in key livelihood areas will be enhanced. The non-public sector will be guided in building the social credit system, and credit information services provided by third parties will be developed. Government departments will be required to bolster credibility, and problems in new officials disavowing obligations undertaken by predecessors will be tackled under the law. It was also decided at the meeting that government requirements on certification will be overhauled to make it easier for the general public and enterprises to get things done. The practice of inspections by randomly selected inspectors against randomly selected entities and prompt release of inspection results will be fully implemented, to make market regulation fairer and more efficient. These measures will all contribute to building the social credit system. A black list should be established. Access to and sharing of information, which can serve to incentivize or discipline, helps reduce transaction costs and improve the business environment. He called for early establishment of a secure and reliable social credit system and introduction of capable third parties in the financial sector.

DOWNLOAD PDF WHITE PAPER ON THE BUSINESS ENVIROMENT IN CHINA 2018

Chapter 5 : Full text: China's Arctic Policy - Xinhua | www.nxgvision.com

The White Paper is AmCham China's most important policy document, as it analyzes cross-cutting, industry-specific, and regional issues faced by American companies in China, and provides recommendations related to China's business environment and policies.

Looking Beyond the Digital Era. A look forward to the 12 months ahead for IT leaders and the key trends of the coming year - this presentation came from Spencer IZARD, chief analyst in the enterprise advisory team at Ovum, discussing the major technology trends for this year. This guide from Vodafone explains how to introduce flexible working, what technologies to consider and how to succeed at implementation. In this presentation from our CW event, director of digital architecture and transformation Chris Boyd explains how Telefonica tackled the challenges of delivering people, cultural and organisational change. Businesses are entering in a more optimistic mood than they entered, but continue to favour defensive strategies in a low growth environment, this report from Deloitte reveals. This report from KPMG identifies business priorities across a wide range of geographies and industries, and assesses the economic outlook. Download now to learn how companies across the world are encountering and overcoming the key challenges posed by digital disruption, evolving market demands, and more. Dec 10, CIO Decisions e-zine: This edition of the CIO Decisions e-zine demonstrates how BI and data analytics are dramatically changing the way businesses interact with their data. Inside, learn how the Obama campaign used "microtargeting" techniques to read the polls and understand how they were changing and evolving during the campaign. This white paper takes an in-depth look at the relationship between Agile business practices and mobile computing. Inside, learn more about the balancing act many modern businesses face when trying to provide a quick turnaround for mobile applications on a limited budget. Check out this white paper to explore the results of this study and key findings. This e-book describes how using a cloud-based suite of applications and services integrated with a community of experts and trading partners can fuel the collaboration needed to improve your performance and profits. IBM Business Process Manager provides the simplicity, efficiency, visibility and collaboration needed to manage highly dynamic and networked business environments. IBM Business Process Manager is easy to deploy and use straight out of the box or in an easily customizable configuration - providing rapid time to value and improved user productivity. Realize significant improvements in your space planning decisions and minimize the manual effort required to create planograms. FICO gives you the right set of technology to make much more precise macro and micro store layout decisions that meet your unique business objectives. Read more to find out how. WebSphere MQ File Transfer Edition is designed to address the needs of organizations that rely on the transfer of files as well as organizations that want more control, manageability and auditability. This white paper explains the key elements for building a proper, quantified business case. It presents the measures that are favored by corporate finance departments, and helps develop a strong business case for data quality and MDM projects. A number of real-life examples with quantifiable benefits are also included.

Business News - Read more at AsiaOne. The White Paper on China's New Economy gives an all-round present and analysis on china's new economy, with the quantitative analysis methodology, and.

China and the Arctic III. Deepening the exploration and understanding of the Arctic 2. Protecting the eco-environment of the Arctic and addressing climate change 3. Participating Actively in Arctic governance and international cooperation 5. Promoting peace and stability in the Arctic Conclusion Conclusion Foreword Global warming in recent years has accelerated the melting of ice and snow in the Arctic region. As economic globalization and regional integration further develops and deepens, the Arctic is gaining global significance for its rising strategic, economic values and those relating to scientific research, environmental protection, sea passages, and natural resources. The Arctic situation now goes beyond its original inter-Arctic States or regional nature, having a vital bearing on the interests of States outside the region and the interests of the international community as a whole, as well as on the survival, the development, and the shared future for mankind. It is an issue with global implications and international impacts. A champion for the development of a community with a shared future for mankind, China is an active participant, builder and contributor in Arctic affairs who has spared no efforts to contribute its wisdom to the development of the Arctic region. The Chinese government hereby issues this white paper, to expound its basic positions on Arctic affairs, to elaborate on its policy goals, basic principles and major policies and positions regarding its engagement in Arctic affairs, to guide relevant Chinese government departments and institutions in Arctic-related activities and cooperation, to encourage relevant parties to get better involved in Arctic governance, and to work with the international community to safeguard and promote peace and stability in, and the sustainable development of, the Arctic. It commonly refers to the area of land and sea north of the Arctic Circle approximately 66 degrees 34 minutes N , totaling about 21 million square kilometers. In the context of international law, the Arctic includes the northernmost landmasses of Europe, Asia and North America adjacent to the Arctic Ocean and the relevant islands, and a combination of sea areas within national jurisdiction, high seas, and the Area in the Arctic Ocean. There is no single comprehensive treaty for all Arctic affairs. The continental and insular land territories in the Arctic cover an area of about 8 million square kilometers, with sovereignty over them belonging to Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden and the United States, respectively. The Arctic Ocean covers an area of more than 12 million square kilometers, in which coastal States and other States share maritime rights and interests in accordance with international law. These coastal States have within their jurisdiction internal waters, territorial seas, contiguous zones, exclusive economic zones, and continental shelves in the Arctic Ocean. Certain areas of the Arctic Ocean form part of the high seas and the Area. States from outside the Arctic region do not have territorial sovereignty in the Arctic, but they do have rights in respect of scientific research, navigation, overflight, fishing, laying of submarine cables and pipelines in the high seas and other relevant sea areas in the Arctic Ocean, and rights to resource exploration and exploitation in the Area, pursuant to treaties such as UNCLOS and general international law. In addition, Contracting Parties to the Spitsbergen Treaty enjoy the liberty of access and entry to certain areas of the Arctic, the right under conditions of equality and, in accordance with law, to the exercise and practice of scientific research, production and commercial activities such as hunting, fishing, and mining in these areas. The Arctic boasts a unique natural environment and rich resources, with most of its sea area covered under thick ice for most of the year. The Arctic natural environment is now undergoing rapid changes. Over the past three decades, temperature has been rising continuously in the Arctic, resulting in diminishing sea ice in summer. Scientists predict that by the middle of this century or even earlier, there may be no ice in the Arctic Ocean for part of the year. On the one hand, melting ice in the Arctic has led to changes in the natural environment, or possibly can result in accelerated global warming, rising sea levels, increased extreme weather events, damaged biodiversity, and other global problems. On the other, with the ice melted, conditions

DOWNLOAD PDF WHITE PAPER ON THE BUSINESS ENVIROMENT IN CHINA 2018

for the development of the Arctic may be gradually changed, offering opportunities for the commercial use of sea routes and development of resources in the region. Commercial activities in the region will have considerable impact on global shipping, international trade and energy supply, bring about major social and economic changes, and exert important influence on the way of work and life of Arctic residents including the indigenous peoples. They may also pose a potential threat to the ecological environment of the Arctic. The international community faces the same threat and shares the same future in addressing global issues concerning the Arctic.

Chapter 7 : China issues white paper on Tibet environment | Central Tibetan Administration

(www.nxgvision.com, Jul22,) - The Central Tibetan Administration (CTA) at Dharamshala, India, has, on Jul 21, carried on its www.nxgvision.com website a piece by its official think-tank Tibet Policy Institute (TPI), calling China's Jul 18 white paper on ecological progress on the Tibetan Plateau a wonderful reading for those who know very.

Chapter 8 : Full text: China's Arctic Policy

China has hit out against the U.S. in a page white paper, accusing President Donald Trump's administration of "trade bullyism practices" that have become "the greatest source of uncertainty and.

Chapter 9 : China speeds up efforts to build social credit system

China Business Review; Research; Join the US-China Business Council; Staff; China Business Review; White Paper on the Business Environment in China.