

China Take All! Utopia or not!

When Dambisa Moyo, who holds a master's degree from Harvard University and a PhD in economics from Oxford University, wrote in 2012 « Winner Take All », speaking of China, were we able, at that time, to agree with him?

- Previously, Ms. Moyo had been named the best author by the New York Times for « *Dead Aid and How the West Was Lost* ». At that time, answering yes to the above question would have been a bit risky, although everyone already agreed that the rise of China was not going to stop anytime soon. However, today, without a doubt, we can say that she was right. The main points that we develop below will allow you to understand that China will dominate in all fields, by the end of the 21st century and probably by 2050 « Winner Take All ».

At the outset, it should be remembered that in 2047, it will be 50 years since the British Empire handed over its colonies to China and that in 2049, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) will have been in power for 100 years.

1) Guaranteed stability of the CCP in the very, very long term, without any rivalry

Following the 1911 Revolution, which ended the reign of the dynasties, the CCP was created in 1920, and it was not until 1949 that it gained total dominion over China, which continues today. . Leaving aside the short period from 1911 to 1949, Chinese history tells us that the reign of several dynasties, including that of the Tang, Ming and Qing, lasted for centuries. We believe that the CCP will stay in power for such a long time, for the following reasons:

- The CCP has almost 100 million members spread across China, from the smallest village to the big cities. No opposition party can emerge there and spread throughout China, as is the case with the CCP. In addition, since the current Chinese government plans to "file" everyone and establish facial recognition all over the country, even the smallest group wanting to oppose the CCP would be immediately dissolved, even before they could get organized.
- Xi Jinping, president of the People's Republic of China, has been reappointed for a second term, and everything indicates that he will continue his reign beyond this term, thus becoming the first Chinese politician to imitate Mao. He heads with the support of the Standing Committee, composed of only seven members, both the CCP and the PRC. Before entering this position, Xi Jinping campaigned for several decades within the CCP and climbed all the ranks, which allowed him to familiarize himself with the smallest details of party politics and to know the path to follow to reach the top of it. He also surrounded himself with a significant number of relatives who occupy very important positions in the Chinese government.

- The preserve of the country's ruling elite, the CCP cadres, is fueled by a university (CCP central school) which trains future cadres to better perpetuate the hegemony of the single party-state.
- In most of the boards of directors of large Chinese private enterprises, a member of the CCP is present. He makes sure that the values that underlie capitalism do not contradict the socialist values promoted by the CCP. In this regard, it should be noted that in May 2018, Beijing set up a federation grouping 300 web players aiming to remove from the web any content deviating from the central values of socialism (see the article by Frédéric Schaeffer dated May 11 2018 « *Tonight in Asia, the Chinese web giants hand in hand to defend the values of the Party* »). Robin Li (boss of Baidu), Jack Ma (boss of Alibaba) and Pony Ma (boss of Tencent) have been appointed vice-presidents of this federation. Who says better, to ensure loyalty to the CCP!

2) Supply of natural resources guaranteed in the very, very long term

Over the past 30 years and especially the last 10 to 15, China has invested in some 60 to 75 countries to ensure that it does not lack any natural resources in the short, medium and long term to meet its growth (see article of the undersigned « *China: towards a total world domination! - Vision of a fascinated and worried observer* »).

To do this, in addition to benefiting from the assistance of the Bank of China and other state-owned banks, China benefits from the support of more than 125-150 state-owned companies, which invest on their own account, become shareholders or lenders to private Chinese companies, which are constantly taking hold of new resources abroad.

An example is the financial participation of Chinese state-owned companies in northern Canadian and Arctic mining activities, such as the Roche Bay iron mine project in Nunavut, as well as another project even more impressive, that of the company MMG. Today, six Chinese companies have already planted their flag beyond the 55th parallel and have invested in at least eight of the twenty-five mining sites in the region (see the article by Marc Godbout in *Radio-Canada's Info* dated May 24, 2019, « *China conquering the Arctic* »).

In fact, to make sure to acquire a privileged resource in the long term, the CCP will stop at nothing, which is what explains why China holds more than 95% of the rare earths in the world.

In short, no private American or European company can compete with Chinese state-owned companies in the acquisition of strategic natural resources.

3) Sustained growth assured in the medium and long term

Despite the ongoing standoff between China and the United States over their respective trade balances, China will continue to grow economically and become the world leader in international trade.

Indeed, its presence being now ensured in several underdeveloped countries thanks to its numerous investments with a view to obtaining natural resources, China will be able to continue to increase its exports of goods and services in said countries, as was the case in Africa in recent decades.

The silk routes, by land and by sea, that China has been developing since 2013 (budget of 1,000 billion euros), aiming to bring together a hundred countries from Asia, the Middle East, Africa and d 'Europe will substantially promote exports of Chinese goods and services. Note that the majority of former Eastern European countries have agreed to these new silk routes, as well as countries such as Portugal, Greece and Italy.

But, above all, what will ensure the continued growth of the Chinese economy will be the internal consumption of goods and services. In this regard, China aims to increase its current middle class from 200 - 250 million people to 500 million and 1 billion people by 2025 and 2050. It goes without saying that in this context, the share of GDP associated with services will largely overlap that of goods, and China will achieve a distribution almost identical to that of Western countries.

4) China will become the leader in artificial intelligence (AI) by 2030, which will ensure total domination of the planet.

China has managed to occupy a privileged position in the development of AI, just behind the United States, and aspires to become the world leader by 2030 (*see other article by the undersigned « China's involvement in the development of Canadian 5G wireless network: error of judgment or not? »*). It is for this reason that Xi Jinping has made AI development a priority in all regions of China and in almost all fields.

Indeed, by 2030, the Chinese government plans to invest \$ 200 billion in AI, 15 times more than the United States government. In this regard, the Chinese government has already built a technology park in Beijing, bringing together some 400 companies working in the field of AI.

In addition, let us not forget that the private American companies identified under the acronym GAFAM (Google, Apple, Facebook, Amazon and Microsoft) invest massively in this domain unlike their Chinese counterpart grouped under the acronym BATX (Baidu, Alibaba, Tencent and Xiaomi).

What will help China to reach this 1st rank is not only its R&D work, but above all the immediate implementation of this same work, unlike Western countries whose implantation speed is much slower (*read AI Super Powers China, Silicon Valley, and the New World Order by Kai-Fu Lee*).

As an example, let us mention that thirteen Chinese schools have been selected to participate in an artificial intelligence pilot project and that facial recognition is already implemented in several places (see *article of BFMTV dated September 23, 2019*), including the entries from the metro.

In the event of the spread of such an education across the whole of China, I dare not anticipate the impact of technological, economic, social, military, etc. advancement. of this country since each of its citizens will work in the field they love and where they can perform.

As for facial recognition being implemented all over China, the CCP will be able to exercise full control over citizens as well as property. In addition, it is currently storing data in the exponential (the heart of AI), which will not make Moore's Law lie!

5) Quantity and quality of the workforce, an obvious advantage of China compared to Western countries

As Dambisa Moyo says in his book « *How The West Was Lost* », there are two aspects of the workforce that allow a country to excel in a market economy: quantity and quality. Compared to China, which does not have to demonstrate its superiority in number, Western countries face two enormous challenges: the aging of the population and the non-replacement of retired people by young people.

As for the quality of the workforce, especially that relating to AI for which the skills of engineers, mathematicians and physicists are essential, an article written on July 13, 2012 in « *Orientation Education magazine* » predicted that by 2020, a third of engineering graduates would be Chinese. The numbers speak for themselves!

In this regard, it is evident that the use of AI in education across China maximizes that country's chances of putting people in the right place, thereby avoiding trial and error.

6) Chinese companies, super competitors

According to Kai-Fu Lee, author of « *AI Super-powers China, Silicon Valley, and the New World Order* », Chinese companies are super competitive, in the sense that if they manage to grab a significant share of a market , it is because they have won a merciless war and beware of the companies that attack it, especially if they are Western.

In this regard, it should be noted that the city of Shenzhen, a small fishing village in 1978, has today become a metropolis of 12 million inhabitants. To do this, it has been designated by the Chinese government as the main city of a special economic zone, the purpose of which was to introduce China to a market economy. Shenzhen also obtained financial aid from Hong Kong and Taiwan, both nearby. In addition, according to an article in the *Expat Courier* published in February 2018, « *China, Shenzhen, the new*

destination for entrepreneurs », the business district of Shenzhen has become a hub for large Chinese companies. It would welcome more than 2,200 technology-oriented companies and Shenzhen would now often be perceived as more innovative than Silicon Valley!

Conclusion

Having a stable political party in the very long term, considerable natural resources, high-tech companies that are highly competitive, a quantity and quality of workforce, and guaranteed sustained growth in the medium term and long term, in addition to becoming the undisputed leader of AI by 2030, China has all the tools required to exercise a role of world leader in the centuries to come.

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