

## China Railway Group Limited

A comprehensive legal inquiry into children's rights and business, drawing on insights from various disciplines, enriched by in-depth case studies.

This book explores the legal implications of China's state-directed economic model for the existing international economic order. It first reveals the close links between the market and the state in contemporary China by profiling an emerging triple role of the state in the economy. It then explores how the domestic legal system underpins the distinctive market-state relationship, before analysing whether essential norms of international economic law, which bracket the international economic order, are able to adapt to China's innovative market-state relationship. The book argues that the international economic order is inherently limited since it tends to adhere to an orthodox dichotomy, with a clear boundary between the market and the state. It also suggests that China's new state-market relationship has challenged the dichotomy – the state does not intend to eliminate the functioning of the market but, conversely, utilises a market mechanism and makes itself more integrated into the market. Lastly the book proposes a fresh perspective to comprehend the 'market-state' question, which does not take for granted that all market-state relationships are mutually exclusive.

With motivated human resources and a rich natural bounty, Myanmar is expected to take off with sustained growth and eventually attain a unique welfare state. On the basis of the authors' field surveys and innumerable dialogues with public officials, private professionals, scholars, and others, in addition to intensive desk studies since around 2000, the present volume lays out the essential ingredients for drawing a roadmap to realise the above-mentioned objective. That goal is, specifically, financial development, adequate social capital, indigenous modern manufactures and closer international tie-ups, among others, but above all, sound agrarian development. An effort has been made to place the required ingredients in their historical contexts, as historical experiences constitute an important sociopolitical condition in which development takes place. Myanmar nationals and readers concerned with the country's economic progress are encouraged to give serious, sustained thought to coming up with a socially supportable roadmap for the country's development path. The present volume provides valuable hints for that purpose.

Given the increased social and environmental problems in China, this book looks into the social and environmental (environmental) disclosure practices of socially responsible Chinese listed firms by constructing a stakeholder-driven, three-dimensional, disclosure index. The book contains a three-part study: the first part explores the current status of social and environment disclosure practices. The second part empirically examines the relationship between corporate social and environmental disclosure and various influencing factors (i.e. stakeholders' power and corporate characteristics). The third part empirically examines the link between corporate social responsibility (CSR) reporting (i.e. publishing a CSR report and the quality of the CSR report) and socially responsible reputation. The book finds that the CSR report provided more stakeholder-relevant social and environmental disclosure than the annual report. It also finds that corporate characteristics such as firm size, profitability and industry classification are all statistically significant factors influencing social and environmental disclosure of the Chinese firms studied. Shareholders significantly influenced firms' social and environmental disclosure, and creditors significantly influenced firms' disclosure related to their environmental performance. The final part of the study reports that publishing a CSR report and CSR reporting quality had a positive influence on firms' socially responsible reputation and that the CEO/chairman duality negatively influenced firms' socially responsible reputation. The book also highlights that financial performance and firm size were the two corporate characteristics that had a positive influence on corporate socially responsible reputation. This book will be of interest to those who are keen to learn more about corporate social responsibilities in the context of Chinese firms.

This book collects expert opinions, research, and risk assessments from within the Chinese financial policy establishment on prospects for the internationalization of the renminbi as a reserve currency around the world. As China's economy diversifies in the acquisition of global assets, the renminbi may partially displace the dollar or yen as a reserve currency, with unpredictable and profound potential consequences. This book, presenting for the first time in English, the Chinese perspective on the internationalization of the Chinese currency will be of great value to central bankers, financiers, and students of international finance.

This book explores the role of railways in developing sustainable low-carbon mobility by analyzing the intermodal relationship between railways and other transport modes. Focusing on geographical and governance perspectives, and taking China as a case study, it analyzes the competition and cooperation between and integration of railways and other transport modes, in order to provide guidance on future sustainable transport development. Firstly, the book examines the contribution of railways to low carbon emissions in China over recent decades by estimating the carbon dioxide emissions from various transport modes in China at national and regional levels using decomposition analysis. It then discusses the current competition and cooperation between railways and other transport modes, as well as their integration and the impact of their relationship on climate change. It also highlights how the competition between railways and other transport modes may change the passenger flows between city pairs and so alter transport carbon emissions and examines how cooperation and integration could improve passengers' travel experience while at the same time reducing carbon emissions. Lastly, it addresses the implications for future sustainable transport development based on institutional analysis. Presenting multidisciplinary, sustainable transport research on the role of railways in reducing carbon emissions, and also offering policy recommendations for developing low-carbon, integrated transport in the future, this book is a valuable reference resource for graduates, researchers, and government managers responsible for transport development, urban planning and environmental policy.

The book discusses, elaborates on and answers questions to the following points: Firstly, what has changed through the

information technology represented by software, Internet and big data? How do these changes effect the production relationships, the production mode and the industrial development model? Can China realize a "great-leap-forward" in economic development by promoting such a new Internet economy? Secondly, what is the format shown by the Internet economy? Is the Internet economy a market economy, or a planned economy, or is it an economic complex format which combines the planned economy and the market economy? What is the structure of the future economy? Which entities will compete with each other throughout the industries? What is the format of the future financial investment industry? Why does the Internet economy have a revolutionary impact on the economic base and the superstructure? Thirdly, let us look back on the traditional manufacturing industry. What on earth is the core value of the manufacturing industry? How is the core technology and core value of manufacturing realized? Why can it be that the industrial Internet will become a rare historical opportunity for China's manufacturing industry and economy to achieve a "great-leap-forward" development? Finally, in the big economic tide of Internet and big data, what are the future variables of China's economy? What is the established economic policy of the United States for the global economy and industries? How should the economic variables of the United States be best dealt with, those that are determined as "US priority" and "the return of manufacturing industry" strongly promoted by the U.S. President Trump?

The international financial crisis in 2008 marked the beginning of important changes in the international economic system. The emerging market economies are increasingly becoming a driving force for the global economic growth. Under such circumstances, the Sino-Latin American economic and trade cooperation has entered a new period of historical opportunity. Based on the economic development trend and the adjustment of policy, this book explores the prospect for Sino-Latin American economic and trade cooperation. It tracks the development path for this cooperation in the next 10 years by analyzing resource endowment, industrial structure, economic system, development pattern, basic economic policy, economic environment, economic and trade relations between China and Latin America .

Encompassing China, Japan, South Korea and Southeast Asia, extending to Australasia and connecting with South Asia, the Asian-Pacific Rim forms the worlds most dynamic economic region. Comprehending the regions logistical structure and its institutio

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An excellent guide for understanding the trends, challenges and opportunities facing China through globalization, this Handbook answers the pertinent questions regarding the globalization process and China's influence on the world. This book provides insights into China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) from Asia Pacific and the Middle East. It offers critical perspectives from various directions, not excluding historical investigations, human geography approaches and neo-Marxist inclinations. China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) represents one of the biggest geopolitical visions since the Cold War and offers the possibilities of an intercontinental vision of Aid politics, along with prospects for pan-Asianism. By and large, any geopolitical vision that purports to foster inter-regional dialogue and materialist development of peoples and economies is bound to have its flaws. The Belt and Road Initiative bears hallmarks of the socio-political tradition of Chinese authoritarian infrastructure politics while also offering a possible alternative to the so-called 'Washington Consensus' of free markets, deregulation and a shift towards liberal democracy. Additionally, the Belt and Road Initiative opens up wide open intellectual spaces for dialogues between Asians, Arabs and Westerners on the meaning of inclusive inter-continental relationships in philosophy, geography and economics. The significance of this is often underplayed in Chinese official statements whereas this book introduces these possibilities within its assorted sections.

This book investigates the globalization process of Chinese state-owned enterprises (SOEs) in West Africa, primarily in Benin and Ghana, based on ethnographical studies. It challenges the dominant vision of "a powerful China in Africa", and argues that the so-called "Chinese business advantages" – monolithic Chinese state and Chinese low cost advantages, are non-viable for sustaining Chinese business development in the continent. Considering the Chinese SOEs globalization process in a relational approach, this book examines how the triple embeddedness (Chinese, African and managerial) shapes the Chinese SOEs globalization process over time and space, in diverse dimensions and among different entities – the Chinese state, Chinese SOEs, Chinese expatriates, the African government, African business partners, African staff, and the African society. It illustrates that the Chinese central state has "retreated" deliberately from its SOE globalization in Africa. The Chinese SOEs and Chinese expats are the major actors in initiating and inventing globalization strategies, facing limited Chinese state support and the African neopatrimonial governance and social contexts. Besides, the personal trajectories (from expatriation to social promotion) of Chinese SOE expats interweave with the globalization-turn-localization of their SOEs in Africa. Rejecting the linear, static and binary vision of "powerful China in powerless Africa", the present study thus emphasizes power dynamics in Chinese SOEs' globalization process are organic and pluralistic though in certain extent hierarchical – "second-class". Time and local relations are key elements constituting the real Chinese advantages for Chinese SOEs vis-a-vis their ultimate competitors – not Western companies, but other Chinese companies.

Although huge, Chinese Railways are a bottleneck for economic growth in China. The state-owned enterprise returns a small profit but is severely capacity constrained and burdened with inefficiency. Based on interviews with Chinese experts, benchmarking with railways in the US, Germany, Russia, and Japan as well as broad coverage of Chinese-language sources, the book makes detailed recommendations on how to design a comprehensive turnaround program for Chinese Railways.

An investigation of the effects of an increasing retreat towards isolationism which is developing in the world. The research takes places at global, regional, industrial and local levels in locations around the world to arrive at an analysis.



Annotation Volume XXXV (2010) of the Yearbook marks a profound change in the way materials are presented to the reader. As of this Volume, the Yearbook's selection of arbitral awards and court decisions - made accessible by translations, indices and categorized lists - is available to the reader in a combination of print edition and online publishing which takes into account the needs of an increasingly mobile work environment.

The Yearbook Commercial Arbitration continues its longstanding commitment to serving as a primary resource for the international arbitration community with reporting on arbitral awards and court decisions applying the leading arbitration conventions, as well as on arbitration legislation and rules.

This book presents the series of lectures on the "Belt and Road Initiatives" from the Guang Ming Forum organized by Guang Ming Daily. Co-authored by Ge Jianxiong, Hu Angang, Lin Yifu, Qiao Liang and nine other respected scholars and experts, it provides a comprehensive analysis of the "Belt and Road Initiatives" and its significance in terms of economics and economic geography, yielding an insightful interpretation of the strategy. It also offers multiple perspectives, including national political, historical, military, diplomatic, cultural, technological and legal.

While emerging market economies do not have a mature market structure yet, there is a need for research on corporate governance practices in these economies from different perspectives, including corporate social responsibility. *Corporate Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility: Emerging Markets Focus* fills the gap with a collection of high-quality research and policy-based papers addressing these issues, using various market cases as illustrations. Unlike previous books that often focused on one or several emerging markets, this book covers a much broader set of countries and tackles ethical, legal and societal aspects of corporate governance, beyond financial issues. It also discusses how companies work towards best corporate governance practices, particularly, in the aftermath of recent financial and economic crises. Readers will benefit from the wide range of theoretical, empirical, and case analyses, selected with care to reflect cutting-edge corporate governance and corporate social responsibility issues in countries with emerging markets. Contents: Corporate Governance: Legal Framework and Codes of Best Practices: Corporate Governance Bundles for Emerging Markets (Rahul Bedi and Darshan Desai); OC Good OCO Corporate Governance in Transformation Countries OCo A Comparison of Experts' Perceptions in East Germany, Estonia and Hungary (Thomas Steger, Ruth Alas and Klliki Tafel-Viia); Corporate Governance, Policies and Public Listing: The Case of Chinese State-owned Enterprises (Zigan Wang); Corporate Governance in Turkey: The Case of Borsa Istanbul 50 Companies (Esra Nemli Caliskan and Basak Turan Icke); Barriers to Effective Corporate Governance Reforms: Corruption and the Peculiar Case of Nigeria (Ngozi Okoye); The Brazilian Fiscal Council OCo Protecting Minority Shareholders in a Weak Legal System (Jairo Laser Procianny and Roberto Frota Decourt); Using Market Incentives to Move Beyond Law and Regulation in Emerging Markets OCo The Case for Corporate Governance Stock Exchange Indices (Andreas Grimminger); Corporate Governance: Some Country Experiences: The Audit Committee in the EU Emerging Countries (Daniela M Salvioni, Francesca Gennari, Luisa Bosetti and Alex Almici); Great Expectations from Pension Fund Activism: Insight from Poland (Agnieszka Seomka-GoeObiowska); Ownership Structure and Directors' Compensation Disclosure in Malaysia (Elinda Binti Esa and Abdul Rahman Zahari); Corporate Governance, Performance and Liquidity Risk of West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) Banks (Alassane Ouattara, Luc Paugam and Olivier Ramond); Board Composition and Company Performance: A Study of Sub-Saharan African Countries (Gibson Munisi); Emerging Markets Banks Ownership and Performance: Evidence from China (Xiaoxi Zhang and Kevin Daly); Corporate Governance in Romania: Theories and Practices (Gheorghe N Popescu, Veronica Adriana Popescu and Cristina Raluca Popescu); Corporate Social Responsibility: Corporate Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility in Financial Institutions: Evidence from Islamic Banks (Hisham Farag); Is Corporate Governance Related to Corporate Social Responsibility? The Case of South Africa (Idoya Ferrero-Ferrero, Mar a ungeles Fernindez-Izquierdo, Mar a Jess Muoz-Torres, Juana Mar a Rivera-Lirio, Ral Len-Soriano and Elena Escrig-Olmedo); Achieving Corporate Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility in an Emerging Market through Gender Diversity on Boards in India (Sharon Ayson); Executive Compensation in Emerging Markets: Theoretical Developments and Empirical Evidence (Yongli Luo); Placing Stakeholder Theory within the Debate on Corporate Social Responsibility (Tarek Miloud); Corporate Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility Reporting: Empirical Evidence from Bangladesh (Pallab Kumar Biswas). Readership: Policymakers, professionals, academics, and graduate students in law, economics, management and finance, organizations promoting best governance practices in emerging countries, investors, as well as those interested in corporate governance, corporate finance, and business and management. Key Features: Addresses current issues and cutting-edge trends in corporate governance and corporate social responsibility within economies with emerging markets; Sheds light on how companies adopt and move towards best corporate governance practices, especially in the aftermath of recent crises; Illustrates corporate governance theories with real business cases and assesses the effects of various governance practices on corporate behavior"

This four-volume handbook covers important concepts and tools used in the fields of financial econometrics, mathematics, statistics, and machine learning. Econometric methods have been applied in asset pricing, corporate finance, international finance, options and futures, risk management, and in stress testing for financial institutions. This handbook discusses a variety of econometric methods, including single equation multiple regression, simultaneous equation regression, and panel data analysis, among others. It also covers statistical distributions, such as the binomial and log normal distributions, in light of their applications to portfolio theory and asset management in addition to their use in research regarding options and futures contracts. In both theory and methodology, we need to rely upon mathematics, which includes linear algebra, geometry, differential equations, Stochastic differential equation (Ito calculus), optimization, constrained optimization, and others. These forms of mathematics have been used to derive capital market line, security market line (capital asset pricing model), option pricing model, portfolio analysis, and others. In recent times, an increased importance has been given to computer technology in financial research. Different computer languages and programming techniques are important tools for empirical research in finance. Hence, simulation, machine learning, big data, and financial payments are explored in this handbook. Led by Distinguished Professor Cheng Few Lee from Rutgers University, this multi-volume work integrates theoretical, methodological, and practical issues based on his years of academic and industry experience.

In this collection, 17 leading scholars based in Solomon Islands, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste, Australia, New Zealand, the United States and China analyse key dimensions of the changing relationship between China and the Pacific Islands and explore the strategic, economic and diplomatic implications for regional actors. The China Alternative includes chapters on growing

great power competition in the region, as well as the response to China's rise by the US and its Western allies and the island countries themselves. Other chapters examine key dimensions of China's Pacific engagement, including Beijing's programs of aid and diplomacy, as well as the massive investments of the Belt and Road Initiative. The impact of China's rivalry for recognition with Taiwan is examined, and several chapters analyse Chinese communities in the Pacific, and their relationships with local societies. The *China Alternative* provides ample material for informed judgements about the ability of island leaders to maintain their agency in the changing regional order, as well as other issues of significance to the peoples of the region. 'China's "discovery" of the diverse Pacific islands, intriguingly resonant of the era of European explorers, is impacting on this too-long-overlooked region through multiple currents that this important book guides us through.' —Rowan Callick, Griffith University 'The *China Alternative* is a must-read for all students and practitioners interested in understanding the new geopolitics of the Pacific. It assembles a stellar cast of Pacific scholars to deeply explore the impact of the changing role of China on the Pacific islands region. Significantly, it also puts the Pacific island states at the centre of this analysis by questioning the collective agency they might have in this rapidly evolving strategic context.' —Greg Fry, The Australian National University

*Administrative Monopoly in China: Causes, Behaviors, and Termination* is a further work of our previous book, *China's State-Owned Enterprises: Nature, Performance and Reform*. This new book analyzes the SOEs with respect to monopoly, and focuses on six industries: telecommunication, petroleum, railway, salt, banking and football. The book tells the history of how administrative monopolies were formed in China, analyzes the factors responsible for this, describes the behaviors of administrative monopoly, enterprises, and individuals against the monopolistic background, and presents data on the losses brought about by the administrative monopolies.

This volume is a major breakthrough in helping decipher and piece together the major interactive and flow investment dynamics within the complex Chinese economic structure, in an effort to guide global investors to formulate their own macro assessment and investment strategy in or related to China. Different from US that had a relatively short and ascending economic past, China endured a much longer history with quite a few volatile economic cycles. With that lesson of history in the background as the country's guiding management principle, China's economic policy and management superstructure, combined with regional government, business, consumer and investment community, form together a huge and complex operating environment of investment flow dynamics within which macro investment opportunities can be identified and strategies can be formulated by interested global and domestic investors..

This book reflects on experiences in other countries and makes recommendations for improving the capability and capacity of institutions and organizations, in order to achieve sustainable development of the Chinese high-speed railway (HSR) system. This book examines China's bilateral relations with its established suppliers of crude petroleum and on occasion, petroleum gas products including liquefied natural gas (LNG) based on a five-dimensional framework: political-diplomatic relations, economic-trade relations, military-security relations, cultural relations, and petroleum-energy relations. A five-dimensional approach is comprehensive in nature and offers a complete understanding of China's complex relationships rather than looking solely on more typical perspectives like bilateral trade, security relationships, or energy ties. More often than not, social science literature focuses on one or more aspects of China's bilateral relations, which does not provide a complete picture of the complex nature of its interstate ties. This book endeavors to bridge this gap and look more substantially at China's bilateral relationships with energy-petroleum relations being the key aspect linking each one of them. The specific bilateral relationships examined are China's relations with Angola, Brazil, Republic of the Congo, Iran, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Oman, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Sudan, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. These countries matter because their crude petroleum and petroleum gas product exports account for over 50 percent of China's annual oil consumption.

This book aims to bring the insights gained through this process to the public. It not only promotes the idea of fair wealth itself but also to give a holistic view on how Chinese based companies are doing regarding various aspects of Fair Wealth. It also explains the theory foundation, methodology and rating system to help people better understand the evaluation system itself.

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 21st IFIP WG 5.5 Working Conference on Virtual Enterprises, PRO-VE 2020, held in Valencia, Spain, in November 2020. The conference was held virtually. The 53 full papers were carefully reviewed and selected from 135 submissions. They provide a comprehensive overview of major challenges and recent advances in various domains related to the digital transformation and collaborative networks and their applications with a strong focus on the following areas related to the main theme of the conference: collaborative business ecosystems; collaborative business models; collaboration platform; data and knowledge services; blockchain and knowledge graphs; maintenance, compliance and liability; digital transformation; skills for organizations of the future; collaboration in open innovation; collaboration in supply chain; simulation and analysis in collaborative systems; product and service systems; collaboration impacts; boosting sustainability through collaboration in Agri-food 4.0; digital innovation hubs for digitalizing European industry; and collaborative networks for health and wellness data management.

*The Chinese Economic Transformation*, the 19th volume in the *China Update* book series, provides an opportunity for young economists to share their views on various issues relating to the Chinese economic transformation. More than half of the contributors to this book are female scholars. Some of the contributors are rising stars in the studies of the Chinese economy and economic transition, and some only recently received their PhDs and are on their way to establishing themselves in the field of China studies. But they have one thing in common: to passionately observe, study and research what is going on in the Chinese economic transformation during the reform period; and, by so doing, make contributions to the policy debates on, and general understanding of, the Chinese economy. The chapters in this volume include an in-depth probe into challenges in capital and credit allocation due to financial friction and policy distortions; investigating the causes of growth slow-down in China and suitable policy responses; the evolution of the household registration system and its impact on off-farm employment and the integration of rural and urban labour markets; the growth, scale and characteristics of nonstandard employment; the development of rural e-commerce and its economic impact; innovation performance of listed enterprises in China; financial services liberalisation and its impact on firms' performance; financing support schemes for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and the effect on banks' credit allocation to SMEs; the potential costs of US-China trade conflict and ways to mitigate them; gender income gap in China's labour market; causes of blockage of Chinese overseas direct investment and strategies to reduce the probability of encountering obstacles; and the role of state capital in the iron ore boom in Australia. The great variety of topics in this year's *Update* allows readers to understand the current shape of the Chinese economy and to think deeply about policies and necessary reforms for future growth and development.

Though initially considered a welcome counterweight to Western interest across Africa, the BRICS are increasingly being viewed as another example of foreign interference and exploitation. *BRICS and Resistance in Africa* explores the varied forms of African resistance being developed in response to the growing influence of the BRICS. Its case studies cover such instances as the opposition to China's One Belt One Road initiative in East Africa; resistance to the BRICS' oil activities in the Niger Delta; and the role of the BRICS in Zimbabwe's political transition. The contributors expose the contradictions between the group's rhetoric and its real impact, as well as the complicity of local elites in serving as proxies for the BRICS nations. By challenging and expanding the debates surrounding BRICS involvement in Africa, this



collection offers new insight into resistance to globalization in the global South.

Real-world cost of capital data from across industries and around the globe The 2017 Valuation Handbook – International Industry Cost of Capital offers the same type of rigorous industry-level analysis published in the U.S.-centric Valuation Handbook – U.S. Industry Cost of Capital. It provides industry-level cost of capital estimates (cost of equity, cost of debt, and weighted average cost of capital, or WACC), plus detailed industry-level statistics for sales, market capitalization, capital structure, various levered and unlevered beta estimates (e.g., ordinary-least squares (OLS) beta, sum beta, peer group beta, downside beta, etc.), valuation (trading) multiples, financial and profitability ratios, equity returns, aggregate forward-looking earnings-per-share (EPS) growth rates, and more. For more information about Duff & Phelps valuation data published by Wiley, please visit [www.wiley.com/go/valuationhandbooks](http://www.wiley.com/go/valuationhandbooks). Also Available 2017 Valuation Handbook –

International Guide to Cost of Capital 2017 Valuation Handbook – U.S. Guide to Cost of Capital 2017 Valuation Handbook – U.S. Industry Cost of Capital Key Features Four global economic regions: The 2017 Valuation Handbook – International Industry Cost of Capital includes industry-level analyses for four global economic regions: the "World," the European Union, the Eurozone, and the United Kingdom. Industries in the book are identified by their Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) code (at the 2-, 4-, and 6-digit code level). Three currencies: Each of the four global region's industry analyses are presented in three currencies: the Euro, the British pound, and the U.S. dollar.

Having been state-owned for decades, the railway reform in China confused many people, particularly in terms of its ownership and property rights arrangements. Western literature always prescribes that the best model for railway reform is privatization. China's leadership has also enunciated the state's determination to re-arrange property rights and rejuvenate corporate governance. But is China's railway reform really a story of convergence and will the Chinese government follow the western model of railway reform? Addressing these questions, this book provides a positive explanation of the reform in China's railway sector between 1978 and the dissolution of the Ministry of Railways. It bridges the socialist reform and transport policy literature, and studies the empirical changes of the property rights arrangements in China's railway system. Refuting the convergence theory, it concludes that the cyclical reform policies of decentralization and re-centralization were actually an exploratory and interactive mechanism of "assets discovery" and "assets recovery". This in-depth study is based on 21 face-to-face interviews with railway cadres as well as field trips to collect first-hand information in Guangzhou, Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin and Wuhan. As one of the only empirical studies on the reform of the railway sector in China, this book will be of interest to students and scholars of China studies, Transport studies and Political Economy.

This book brings together articles from leading experts in the field of international dispute resolution. The main focus is on the situation in Asia, though the European perspective also plays an important part. Accordingly, the focus on the Asian dispute resolution market with a distinctly American and European "touch" is one of the book's most unique features. The dispute resolution market is rapidly transforming, and dispute resolution law is changing with it—especially in Asia. This book highlights recent advances and outlines future trends in this area. Emphasis is especially placed on International Commercial Arbitration Law on the one hand; and on International Investment Arbitration Law on the other. Two dedicated sections address these two topics, while another is dedicated to a quite new phenomenon in the field of international dispute resolution, the emergence of International Commercial Courts not only in Asia, but also in other regions of the world (e.g. in the Netherlands). This raises a host of interesting legal questions, which the book addresses. The book's final section investigates general trends in dispute resolution (e.g. the rising cost problem in arbitration in general).

The Yearbook is edited by the International Council for Commercial Arbitration (ICCA), the world's leading organization representing practitioners and academics in the field, with the assistance of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague. It is an essential tool for lawyers, business people and scholars involved in the practice and study of international arbitration.

Over the past decade, China has built 25,000 km of dedicated high-speed railway—more than the rest of the world combined. What can we learn from this remarkable experience? China's High-Speed Rail Development examines the Chinese experience to draw lessons for countries considering investing in high-speed rail. The report scrutinizes the planning and delivery mechanisms that enabled the rapid construction of the high-speed rail system. It highlights the role of long-term planning, consistent plan execution, and a joint venture structure that ensures active participation of provincial and local governments in project planning and financing. Traffic on China's high-speed trains has grown to 1.7 billion passengers a year. The study examines the characteristics of the markets for which high-speed rail is competitive in China. It discusses the pricing and service design considerations that go into making high-speed rail services competitive with other modes and factors such as good urban connectivity that make the service attractive to customers. One of the most remarkable aspects of the Chinese experience is the rapid pace of high-quality construction. The report looks at the role of strong capacity development within and cooperation among China Railway Corporation, rail manufacturers, universities, research institutions, laboratories, and engineering centers that allowed for rapid technological advancement and localization of technology. It describes the project delivery structures and incentives for delivering quality and timely results. Finally, the report analyzes the financial and economic sustainability of the investment in high-speed rail. It finds that a developing country can price high-speed rail services affordably and still achieve financial viability, but this requires very high passenger density. Economic viability similarly depends on high passenger density.

This book is about the political economy of China's industrial reform and the rise of a group of Chinese big businesses under the Communist Party and the central state's control. It examines the origins, evolution and institutional configuration of this centralized system in governing the 'commanding heights' of the Chinese industrial economy. Shaped by persistent industrial policies to develop China's 'national champions' enterprises, the core parts of China's central industrial ministries and mono-bank system have been transformed into a 'national team' of giant modern business firms in industries such as oil, power generation, telecommunications, aerospace, aviation, nuclear, shipbuilding, mining, construction, automobile and banking. Through an adaptive process of learning, experimentation and restructuring, the bedrock of the authority relations and control mechanisms among the Party, government bureaucracy and firms has been consolidated rather than dismantled in the system's transformation. This alternative view of China's industrial reform presents a direct challenge to the neo-liberal transition model of China's institutional development and the mainstream Western conceptions of Chinese big business.

High-speed railway system is interdisciplinary subject that covers infrastructure, mobile equipment, traction power supply, communication signal, operation and maintenance, and transportation organization. The purpose of this book is to give readers a basic understanding of the technology behind of China's high-speed rail network. In this book, the author mainly focusses on the innovations of products and processes, especially product innovation, which involves the selection of technology route, technology system and technology source. Therefore, the innovation in HST here refers to the selection of technology route, technology system and technology source, as well as, the new products developed and manufactured according to the selection. With the in-depth study, the author would like to provide outlook for development in this area in the next stage.

The key to the solution of geological hazards such as Karst water inrush and mud burst in tunnel lies in the accurate prediction or detection of Karst and groundwater. By means of on-site monitoring, theoretical analysis and indoor simulation experiments, the

authors conduct in-depth research on the characteristics of water-bearing media and their mechanism of action, and explored the relevance of "Karst morphology", "Karst groundwater" and "fractal characteristics". An evaluation model of Karst development degree based on hydrochemical kinetic parameters and fractal index of Karst morphology is established. Based on the combination of Karst groundwater dynamics, hydrochemistry, water-rock interaction theory and fractal theory, the hydrochemical Kinetics and fractal index evaluation technique for Karst development is proposed. It provides a new theory and method for improving the accuracy of Karst and groundwater forecasting. The research results are of practical and guiding significance to the construction, Karst geological disasters prevention and management of various underground projects in Karst areas. Engineers and technicians, hydrogeological engineering geologists, and college students engaged in tunnel and underground engineering will find it valuable.

An extensive account of China's comprehensive private ownership reforms from 1978 to 2008. User-friendly and approachable, this specialist book combines rich research knowledge with examples and academic theories, plus quotations, anecdotes, idioms, and Chinese sayings to outline and present the sequence and difficulties of China's monumental ownership reforms.

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