

Notes

Chapter 2

1. It should be said, Liaoning or the entire northeast China land, many of the periods before the planned economy, there was also a cultural tradition of doing business. Maybe after the founding of New China the planned economy marked the deep imprint of the state-owned enterprises on the northeast old industrial base, and therefore later when planned economy transferred to the market economy, entrepreneurial spirit of innovation and entrepreneurship was stifled to burst among urban and rural areas in northeast China, including Liaoning province, Jilin province, and Helongjiang province.
2. Kuznets mainly explained the logic between economic growth and income disparities: agricultural population transfer to and concentration on the area of the second industry and the tertiary industry, resulting in generate growth. But between the crowd who did not be involved in the transfer nor participating in enjoying agglomeration growth, and the other crowd that were concentrated on the industrial, tertiary industries and cities, the income gap increase occurred in the early stages of development; then along with the development of a regional transition to late industrialization stage, the income gap would be tend to decrease. This is the Kuznets's typical inverted U-shaped economic growth and income disparities theory. It could be seen from Kuznets, S. (1955). "Economic Growth and Income Inequality," *American Economic Review* 45, 1–28.
3. Although there are industrial agglomeration such as coal, oil, steel and other industries in the northeast old industrial base, however there were/are all clusters of heavy industries and large resource-based industries, limiting its driving effect on related industries, and thus it's not worth saying its role in promoting the concentration of population and urbanization.
4. Industrial access is an important prerequisite for China's private enterprises to achieve the transformation and upgrading. If no industrial access, no matter how private enterprises carry out transformation and upgrading, they could only be trapped in the traditional industries. In fact, at the beginning of reform and opening up, the rapid development of private enterprises is due to the opening of the light industrial manufacturing markets in the process of China's transition from a planned economy to a market economy. As long as the government open market access in the state monopoly and resource industries (or state-owned monopoly

industries), and regulate the market to ensure their competitive environment is impartial between the state-owned enterprises and private enterprises. If ever Government is not on the side of government-owned enterprises; transformation and upgrading of the private enterprises will naturally be occurred and develop.

Chapter 3

1. About Theil index: Theil index is an indicator to calculate the regional differences, invented by Henri Theil in the Dutch Erasmus University of Rotterdam.
2. The Inverted U-shaped pattern is Kuznets economic growth curve. It explained that regional disparity or income disparity would be gradually widening with the economic development in the early period of a country's or a region's development, but when the economic development would reach a predetermined average income level, the regional disparity or the income disparity would begin to narrow with the economic development.
3. This means infrastructure constructions include road system, water supply system, electricity supply system, gas supply system, telecommunication system, water and sanitation system, heating system et cetera.

Chapter 6

1. South Korea established Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries in 1996, and later in 2008, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries was integrated into the Ministry of Land with more functions, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry in order to ensure their space in marine fisheries interests and regulate the quality and safety of Marine Fisheries. But China has not set up the appropriate regulatory agencies that was/is similar to that of Korea; this might be one of the reasons that China's maritime territory sovereignty is often challenged by surrounding countries and incidents of social food safety frequently happen.
2. On February 29, 2008, the Ministry (Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of South Korea) was adjusted to the Ministry of Land and Agriculture and the Ministry of Forestry and Fisheries. This adjustment highlighted and strengthened the control of ocean land resources of South Korea, and put the marine fishery resources up to the sovereign level. This conduction also standardized the marine fishery production and processing from the perspective of food standards, improving the international competitiveness of Korean marine aquaculture. What's more, the organizational system and functions of the original Ministry of Fisheries and Resources Bureau are carried on by Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry and Ministry of Land agriculture. On the basis of policy continuity, the goal of the policy is much clearer, and its enforcement is further strengthened.
3. BDI (Baltic dry index, BDI index) is short for combined international Baltic Sea Freight. At present, this index is an authoritative index to measure the international shipping situation in the world, and it's a leading index reflects the situation of international trade. If the index rises dramatically, it demonstrates the economic

situation is good, and the international trades are hot. A few years ago, the rapid development of the Chinese economy has also led to the recovery of the global economy, so the global demand for raw materials has greatly increased, resulting in the rapid prosperity of shipping. But since 2012, when many commodity prices remain high, BDI has collapsed, which illustrates the reducing global market demand for raw materials, and the fall in economic growth. Of course, the pressure on China's economy slow down is increasing, and the global economy growth is slowing down, all of which contribute to the current plunged BDI index. The most direct reflection of this is the global shipping market downturn.

Chapter 8

1. See Xinhuanet, The private economy has accounted more than 50 percent of China's total GDP, http://news.xinhuanet.com/2011-07/06/c_121631504.htm, retrieved on May 15, 2012.
2. Arthur Lewis published his most influential paper, "Economic Development with Unlimited Supplies of Labour" (*Manchester School*) in 1954. In his theory industrial sector develops by taking labor from a backward agricultural sector. At an early stage of development, there would be available an "unlimited" supply of labor from the agricultural sector. This results in higher returns to industrial sector and supporting industrialization. Given the assumptions of the model that the profits are reinvested and that capital accumulation does not substitute for skilled labor in production, then along with the expansion of industrial sector, the point at which the excess labor in the agricultural sector is fully absorbed into the industrial sector, and where further capital accumulation begins to increase wages; this point is sometimes called the "Lewis turning point." This idea has recently gained wide circulation in the context of economic development in China, means that China is now entering the stage of labor shortage, the further capital accumulation and economic development has to be relying on capital and technology substitute for labor and increasing wages.
3. Though the Official Department of Labour Affairs in Zhoushan has also organized some professional training programs for the potential labor surplus of fish farmers and floating of migrant workers, all those training programs were mostly sporadic, temporary arrangements, not strong in guiding and helping migrant workers' employment.
4. The EU society is the same with the European welfare state, though Europe is now facing the challenges of sovereign debts and economic recession, there are no serious social turmoil. Particularly, it has to be mentioned here that the European Community is going to be relieved from the sovereign debts tragedy, returning to positive growth again.
5. Source: OECD Statistical Portal; see http://www.oecd.org/document/15/0,3746,en_2649_33715_1873295_1_1_1_1,00.html, retrieved on Mar.22, 2012.

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