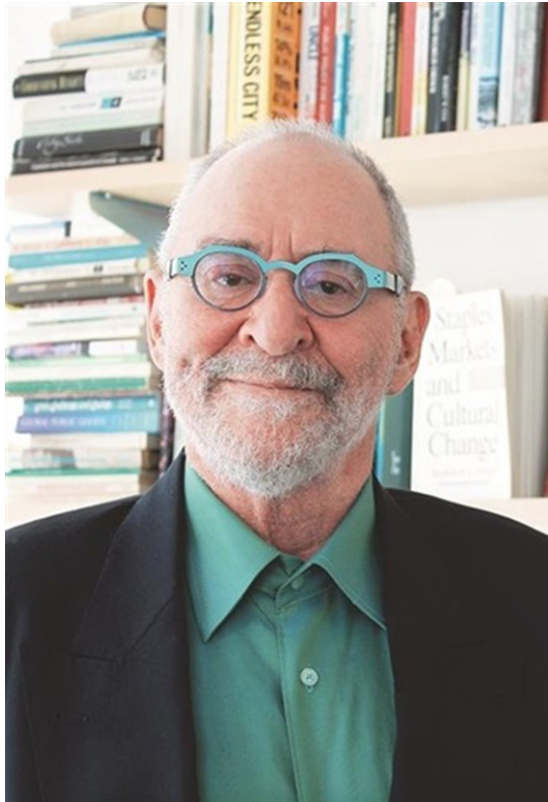


LECTURE 10



Dr. Daniel DRACHE

- **Professor Emeritus and Senior Scholar, York University**
- **Senior Research Fellow, Robarts Centre for Canadian Studies of York University.**
- **SSHRCC CURA Chair, Adjudicating Committee, 2011**
- **EU Invited Expert Evaluator, Marie Curie Exchange Program, Brussels**
- **EU Evaluator, Fifth Research Program, Brussels, 2004-05**

Date: 2019.05.07



INTRODUCTION

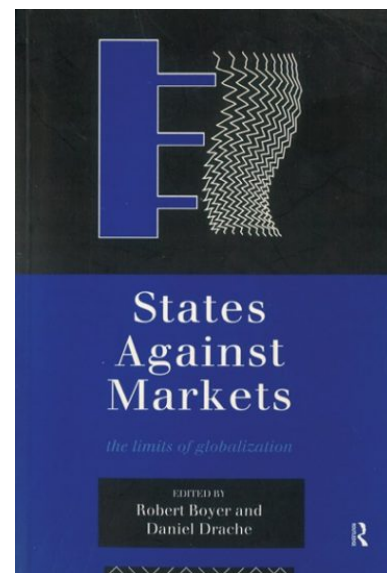
- Daniel Drache is Professor Emeritus of Political Science at York University, Toronto and Senior Research Fellow, the Robarts Centre for Canadian Studies. His work focuses on understanding the changing character of the globalisation narrative in its economic, social and cultural dimensions. He has worked extensively on the WTO's failed Doha Round with particular focus on food security and nutrition, and poverty eradication. He published extensively on North American integration and NAFTA. He is also lectured most recently on the "Canada European Free Trade Agreement: Ought We To Be Worried?" At King's College London 2016 and on China's Belt and Road Initiative - Successes And Shortcomings. His most recent books include: Daniel Drache and Lesley A. Jacobs (eds). «*Linking Global Trade and Human Rights: New Policy Space in Hard Economic Times*» (New York: Cambridge University Press. 2014), and currently his major research project – the China pivot and the new Silk Road Strategy– «*One Road, Many Dreams: China's Bold Plan to Remake the Global Economy*» has been published by Bloomsbury in 2019.
- His work has been recognized internationally and he has held

numerous visiting appointments around the world including the European University Institute, Florence, CEPREMAP-CNRS, Paris, the University of Western Sydney and UNAM, Mexico. He has won major research grants from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC), the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT), and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) in support of his work. In addition to his academic work, Professor Drache is also a regular commentator on national news for the CBC and other networks.

- Prof. Drache was born in 1941 in Toronto, Canada. In 1963, he earned his BA from University of Toronto, and his MA in Queen's University in 1971. His two degrees are both in political science and he worked on the same field for next 50 years. He devoted himself to his academic career, started from the assistant professor of York University in 1974. In 4 years he was promoted to the rank of associate professor but 15 years attained the rank of full professor. However, he is such a rare example who made himself so academically influential without acquiring a PhD in his career.
- He was in charge as a director of the Robarts Centre for Canadian Studies, a research center of York University

during 1994-2003. He was also appointed to graduate programs in Political Science, Communication and Culture, and Environmental Studies. As a teacher, he supervised a considerable number of more than 60 students (including MA and PhD) in such territories.

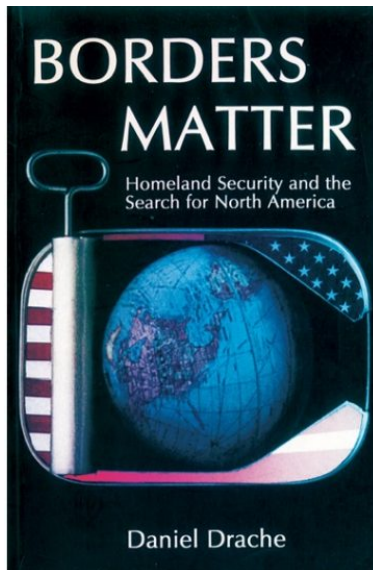
- Prof. Drache work on different dimensions of globalization-social, cultural, economic and even on national security. His expertise made all these dimensions into several interdisciplinary researches. We can find some clues to the core issue of his research- the influences brought by globalization and how they effect the changing of globalization, in books he authored.



«States Against Markets: The Limits of Globalization», Daniel Drache and Robert Boyer, eds. (Routledge, 1996)

He first questioning the hypothesis that globalization was equally beneficial to all countries in the world in «States Against Market»

(co-edited with Robert Boyer) in 1996. This book is regarded as one of the first globalization studies.

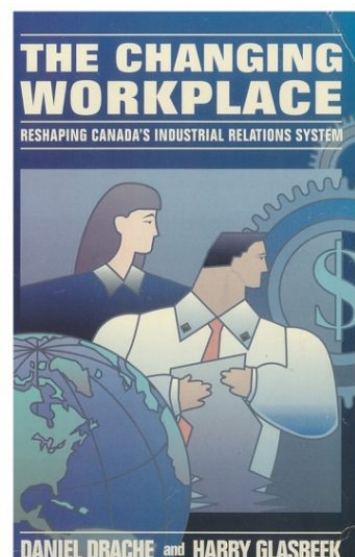


«Borders Matter: Homeland Security and the Search for North America», Daniel Drache. (Fernwood Publishing, 2004)

- In another book «*Borders Matter: Homeland Security and the Search for North America*» he discusses increasingly rising importance and impact of nation security located on the border between Canada and United States. National security is always a hot issue for the United States and become more serious after 911 terrorist attack, which might be partially result form the inequality caused by effect of globalization and western capitalism. The physical border stays the same while the border in economy or society is getting “thicker” than ever. In the book «*Linking Global Trade and Human Rights: New Policy Space in Hard Economic Times*», Drahce worked

with Lesley A. Jacobs, Law professor from York University, examined the spaces for national economic and social policies during hard economic times to reconstruct economy after global financial crises.

- He also cares about how new technology help reforming the working environment around the world or creating a brand new communication mode with the highly developed information-based technology. «*The Changing Workplace*» analyzed the impact on work and employment to labours brought by new technology. He also believes that new advanced communication technology help people to know and to be known, that makes a huge social network around the world and empower the global citizen to connect each other.



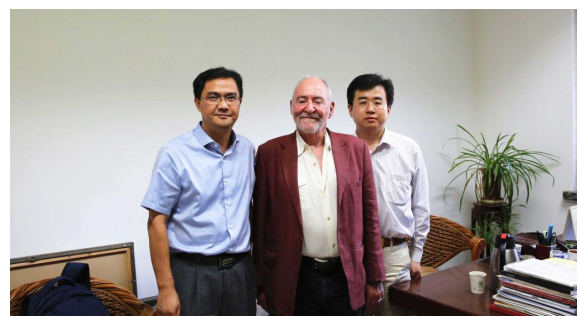
«The Changing Workplace: Reshaping Canada's Industrial Relations System», Daniel Drache and Harry Glasbeek. (James Lorimer, 1992)



“One Road, Many Dreams: China’s Global Infrastructural Ambitions”, TEDx Talk, Beijing, September 16, 2017.

- Prof. Drache refocuses China as the main character in the stage of globalization. To against NAFTA or EU, China needs more alliances to make a new FTA in Asia and make herself the key opinion leader. Showing the astonishing growth of GDP for last 20 years, China has proved herself the engine of world economy and drew Prof. Drache’s attention. He started work on the contribution of China to the world economy and how this country affects the growth of neighboring countries. Comparing to western world, China has her own way to govern her territory and educate her people. The effectiveness and efficiency of China’s economic and social policies establishes a list of world class well-known enterprises

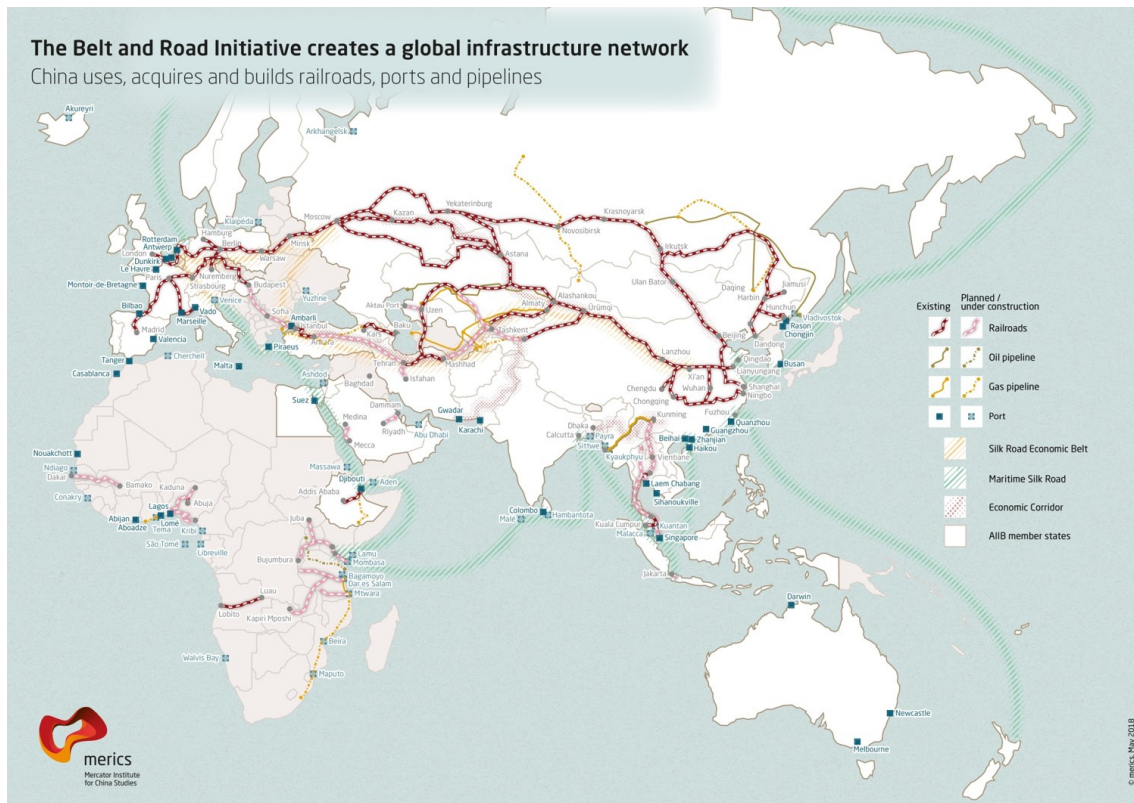
such as Alibaba and Huawei. Prof. Drache started sharing his research result on China’s New Silk Road Strategy (formally known as “One Belt One Road”) in 2017 with the title “One Road, Many Dreams: China’s Global Infrastructural Ambitions”. After then he received invitations from all over China, lecturing as visiting professor in Wuhan University of Technology, Beihang University and Fudan University



Prof. Drache visit Beihang University, having discussion with Prof. Cai Jinsong

Topic : Happy 5th Birthday Belt and Road: Has Beijing Much to Celebrate? Successes and Failures

ABSTRACT



“China creates a global infrastructure network “, map of the Belt and Road Initiative

- China's global infrastructural project is the only developmental game with bags of money and a culture of management. We do not know whether China's partners will become resentful of their dependence. What is certain is that Beijing is having a major impact on the global economy with its \$ 2 trillion deep pockets, a global diplomacy developmental strategy aimed at transforming the grooves of commerce with its soft power strategy. Chinese investment is building public goods in Asia, Africa and Latin America impacting communities, people, and entire regions. Whether any of this will come to pass remains in the future, and achieving anything of this significance will take the better part of another decade. China's bold attempt to establish new rules of the game goes against the structure of the international relations system as we know it, but the OBOR

institutional building has to be contextualized as very much part of the Asian age. Asia with its diversity of economies approaches is rising on the matter of economic success and development. China, India, Hong Kong, South Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, Vietnam are changing places in the world order of countries.

● 5 REASONS IT IS IMPORTANT:

- China's global investment initiative is an institution builder, as well as an economic stimulus transformative strategy geopolitically it advances. China's sphere of influence with its neighbors, the EU, Africa and Latin America.
- It also follows in the footsteps of why institutions matter Why Nations Fail?
- OBOR also addresses wage inequality that continues to grow like topsy R>G Picketty Capital In The 21st Century Global polarization of income a structural argument
- The rich are getting richer and the poor get poorer because globalization is the great unequalizer
- Many countries face resource, governance and landlocked traps

All these researchers point to one conclusion, namely the least Developed countries in the world remain poor marginalized and excluded. Human development is at levels that have not changed substantially in 40 years despite the UN Development Decade 70s, the 17-

year-old inconclusive Doha Development Round, The Millennium Development Goals and the trillion plus dollars spent by governments and global governance institutions such as the World Bank, many regional development banks and rich wealthy countries in the global North.

- Why China has the inside track poverty eradication has had some astonishing successes:
 - China's double-digit growth has moved over 400 million people out of poverty.
 - India and other countries have a similar success in moving people out of poverty, but not eradicating it.
 - So the lesson is high-powered GDP growth is still the optimum monster poverty eradicator Along with other structural and systemic measures.
 - The hypothesis worth testing is what is the evidence for believing that it is the best policy option on offer?
 - It is in this context that we need to think clearly and collectively about China's global infrastructural initiative, 80 countries 15000+ projects with a \$2 trillion plus price tag. Is this the optimal form of poverty eradication on offer for the present?
 - THE BIG IDEA. Keynesian stimulus package based on building and investing in economic beachheads In the metropolitan centers of the world and long-distance, transnational commercial corridors

on land and sea.

- On May 2017, 60 member countries with 40 observers met in Beijing to showcase its global infrastructural initiative. So far, the “One belt, one road” initiative’s (OBOR) 1000+ global infrastructural projects are estimated to have a total cost of 5 trillion US dollars. Already, China has spent close to 1 trillion USD investing in transcontinental railways in Africa and Asia, dams, wind farms, hydroelectricity plants, industrial parks, stadiums, convention halls, a string-of-pearls of ports from Darwin in Australia to the tip of Africa as well as oil, coal and gas pipelines and more.
- When the Euro-Asian transcontinental mega-network is completed in 10 years time, Beijing will be linked to Singapore by a high-speed rail and other global cities including Moscow, as well as by the Beijing-Amsterdam-London high-speed bullet train. A freight service has already started from Paddington to China, a twelve-day journey. The twenty-first century railway boom is getting into high gear.
- The new silk road promises to realign Asia and Europe in ways never thought possible, give Africa a catalytic infrastructural development head start and secure reserves of strategic energy from central Asia
- China's ‘Crouching Tiger’ – a network

of energy corridors, harbors, railways, hydroelectric stations, sanitation facilities, and industrial parks challenging the global grooves of commerce. It will link China through dozens of countries to Rotterdam and indeed, London, Paddington. The 21st century railway boom is getting into high gear.

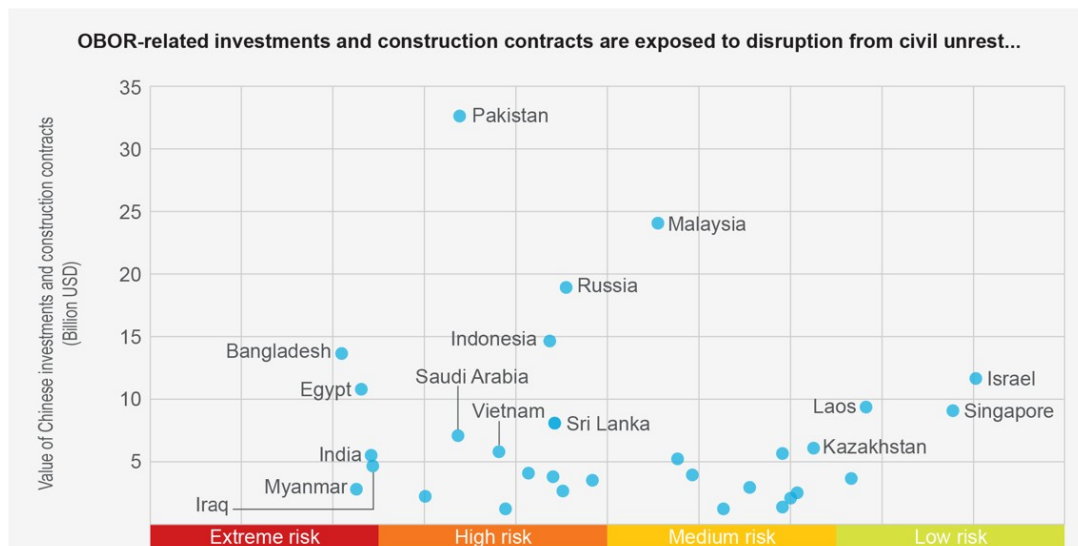
- Over 1,000 projects have been signed. China’s gamble is that these projects, which will have major impacts on people, communities, regions and nations, will place it at the epicentre of the world order. What are the obstacles that its initiative is likely to encounter? Can China afford it?
- China is the world’s largest builder, investor, and service provider of infrastructural projects in the world today. China’s Development Bank and Export Import Bank assets are larger by a ratio of two to one than all of Western development banks including the World Bank, the IMF, the Asian Development Bank, etc. It remains to be seen whether China has leapt into the unknown, a kind of “blind development”. Or is the One Belt One Road as it is sometimes called something entirely different – an attempt by Beijing boldly to transform the grooves of global commerce?
- Half of China's partners are drawn from the ranks of low-income

Countries. 60 countries are now part of China's grand initiative from Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and even Latin America, though they are not formerly part of the OBOR. China has invested \$1 trillion so far, but no one knows the full extent of what the final bill will be. Various economists estimate the total investment will double the amount of money, China spent on modernizing its own infrastructure after the crisis of 2008.

- OBOR is not a bloc of nations with a unity of purpose or much of a shared ideology. China's partners are 'partners to a contract' with little buy-in or political ideology. There is no loyalty test. China works with the good, the sad and the bad.
- It would be more accurate to say

that each of China's bilateral partners negotiates the debt financing, service contracts, labour needs, technology, loan repayment, and the use of Chinese equipment and material suppliers, based upon both economic and political factors, as well as the capacity to repay and service the debt.

- China has hundreds of consultants it sends into the field to prepare detailed planning strategies. These studies are a crucial part of China's bottom-up as well as top-down highly controlled planning process. No recipient country follows these blueprint documents to the letter. Plans change in the realization and require constant adjustment if the planning culture is any good.



The Chinese Model of Risk Management

<https://maplecroft.com/portfolio/new-analysis/2017/06/29/chinas-belt-road-one-initiative-many-questions/>

MINUTE

- Prof. Drache accepted our invitation and visited Tamsui campus in May, 2019. He gave us 2 lectures during 7-8 May and met president of TKU, Dr. Huan-Chao Keh and chairman of the board of TKU, Dr. Flora Chia-I Chang in the same duration.



Met with President, Dr. Huan-Chao Keh and Chairman of the Board, Dr. Flora Chia-I Chang.

- The chair lecture has been held at 7 May with more than 300 audiences. Prof. Drache shared his work and listed some issues on “One Belt One Road” strategy for further discussion, which inspired a brainstorming. The feedback of different opinions brought interactions between the lecturer and audiences, Prof. Drache was impressed by the point of view addressed by student audiences and

wish to have further conversation after the speech.



Audiences concentrate on Prof. Drache's speech full minded.

- The next lecture held in the following day and is for students of English Department. Prof. Drache has also drawn students' attention and had a pleasant discussion. As the host, we scheduled a city touring for Prof. Drache, accompanied by teachers of French Department. Prof. Drache left a perfect impression on Taipei for his first trip to Taiwan. He wishes to be in Taiwan after few years to give another lecture extended by the one he gave us



Prof. Drache having his lunch with Prof. PeiWha Chi-Lee of French Department during the city touring.