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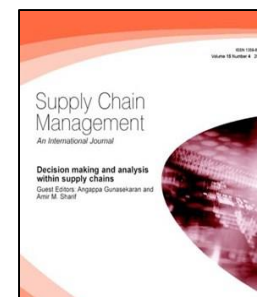
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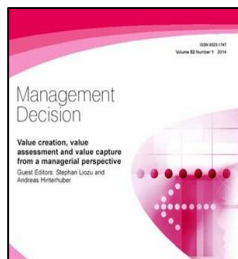
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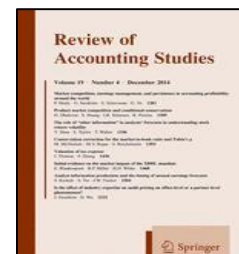
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所以我曾經說過要學習世界，起步點就是每天看《國際先鋒論壇報》（International Herald Tribune），你會在裡頭看到不同的世界。除了《國際先鋒論壇報》之外，可以再看看《經濟學人雜誌》（The Economist），還有美國的《Business Week》。



**The Economist為
台積電董事長張忠謀
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April 2016 Number 156



MENA Knowledge and Learning

Quick Notes Series



HOW DO PEOPLE IN MENA EVALUATE THEIR ECONOMIC PROSPECTS?

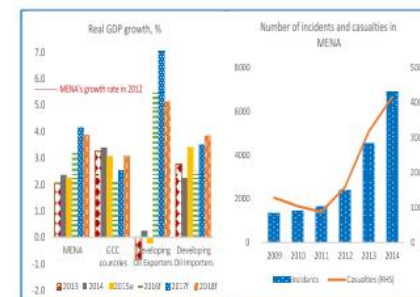
Lili Mottaghi¹

Introduction. In the global environment with the risk of prolonged low growth, the short-term economic outlook for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region remains “cautiously pessimistic”, according to the World Bank’s latest [MENA Economic Monitor](#).

Growth Prospects in MENA: Growth in the region is expected to average about 3 percent in 2016, or growing by 1.2 percent in per capita terms. Since 2013, MENA has not been able to escape the spiral of slow growth for a number of reasons: prolonged cheap oil, with the market settling into a “new normal” of low oil prices for the next several years; incidents of civil wars (Figure 1.1, right panel), that have severely damaged the economies of Syria, Libya, Yemen, and Iraq; and the impact of forced displacements on the economies of Lebanon, Jordan and elsewhere in the region. All of these factors are expected to dampen short-term economic prospects in the region. If the recent truce in Syria and the ongoing peace talks in Yemen and Libya materialize - in turn reducing the spread of insecurity and conflict elsewhere in the region - economic growth in MENA could improve over the forecast period (2017 and 2018, see table 1.1 on page 4 of the report). But the base case estimate is that real GDP in the MENA region will grow close to 4 percent in 2017 and 2018, still

low by historical standards (Figure 1.1, left panel).

Figure 1.1 Short-Term Economic Outlook and Terrorism Incidents in MENA



Sources: World Bank and Global Terrorism Database.

How do people in MENA evaluate their prospects? Macroeconomic indicators, such as GDP growth and inflation, are indirect, albeit important, indicators of people’s current and future welfare. It is useful to compare these with people’s own assessments of their welfare. Subjective Well Being (SWB) indicators, such as Gallup’s life satisfaction index, the quality of life as expressed by the citizens. Specifically, they answer the following

¹ Lili Mottaghi, Economist, Office of the Chief Economist, The Middle East and North Africa Region (MNACE), the World Bank.

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A Growth Model with Corruption in Public Procurement: Equilibria and Policy Implications

Brianzoni, Serena; Coppier, Raffaella; Michetti, Elisabetta **IDEAS Working Paper Series from RePEc, 2012.**

Abstract/Details



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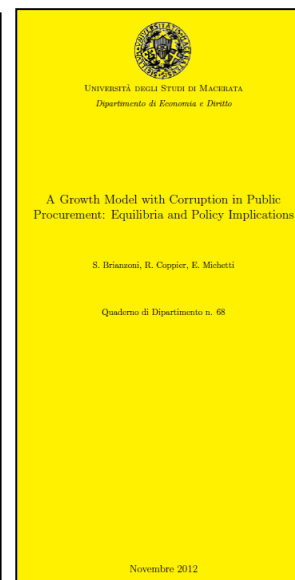
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We study the relationship between corruption in public procurement and economic growth, within the Solow framework in discrete time, while assuming that the public good is an input in the productive process and that the State fixes a monitoring level on corruption depending on the tax revenues. The resulting model is a two-dimensional, continuous and piecewise smooth map describing the evolution of the capital per capita and that of the corruption level. We study model from the analytical point of view: we determine its fixed points, we study their local stability and, finally, we find conditions on parameters such that multiple equilibria co-exist. We also present numerical simulations useful to explain the role of parameters in the long-run path of the model and to analyze the structure of the basins of attraction when multiple equilibria emerge. Our study aims at demonstrating that stable equilibria with positive corruption may exist (according to empirical evidence), even though the State may reduce corruption by increasing the wage of the bureaucrat or by increasing the amount of tax revenues used to monitor corruption.



Multiple equilibria in a discrete time growth model with corruption in public procurement

Brianzoni, Serena; Coppier, Raffaella; Michetti, Elisabetta **Quality and Quantity 49.6 (Nov 2015): 2387-2410**

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We study the relationship between corruption in public procurement and economic growth within the Solow framework in discrete time, while assuming that the public good is an input in the productive process and that the State fixes a monitoring level on corruption depending on the tax revenues. The resulting model is a two-dimensional, continuous and piecewise smooth dynamic system which describes the evolution of the capital per capita and that of the corruption level. We prove that the model admits multiple equilibria: their stability and the structure of their basins is studied. We also present numerical simulations for meaningful parameter values, useful to explain the role of parameters in the long-run path of the model. Our study aims at demonstrating that stable equilibria with positive corruption may exist (according to empirical evidence), even though the State may reduce corruption by increasing the wage of the bureaucrat or by increasing the amount of tax revenues used to monitor corruption.



an article published in Nov 2015 in Quality and Quantity, (Springer; 2015 Impact Factor 0.72); the paper could be found as a working paper 3 years earlier on RePEc

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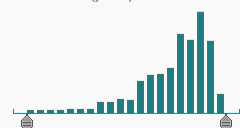
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13th International Scientific Conference on Economic and Social Development
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SOLUTIONS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL REGIONS: THE CASE OF THE NORTHERN FREE STATE REGION

Daniel Francois Meyer

North-West University (NWU)

South Africa

daniel.meyer@nwu.ac.za

ABSTRACT

Globally more than 50% of the world population are urbanized. Rural regions, specifically in developing countries are in socio-economic decline. This research has the primary aim to analyse the state of rural development in South Africa. Rural development is defined as a process of sustainable development leading to significant improvement in quality of life for the total population in the region, and especially the poor. More than two-thirds of the world's poor population live in rural regions. South Africa has similar rural poverty statistics. Rural regions in this country have deteriorated over the last two decades due to a lack of sustainable support for these regions. The government has since 2010 prioritized rural development in an effort to intervene in poverty and poor service delivery, but the implementation of a comprehensive rural development strategy is still not integrated or successful. The research methodology included a theoretical review of rural development in South Africa, and a case study focusing on the Northern Free State region. The Methodology also included a qualitative assessment of the study region, indicating below average compliance with best practice principles. Requirements for successful rural development and best practice rural development guidelines were also formulated for the study region in reducing poverty and to stimulate development. Some of the research findings include the discovery that rural regions have the potential to be popular again for reasons such as a quality rural environment, technological "space shrinking" and food security. Rural development requires a strong and committed government: strategies should focus on specific labour intensive economic sectors, such as tourism and agro-processing which links to manufacturing. Of further significance is the development of indigenous knowledge as well as the protection and maintenance of rural towns as service centres.

Keywords: Best practice, Northern Free State region, poverty, rural development, solutions

1. INTRODUCTION

Rural development can be defined as the improvement of quality of life by developing capacities that promote community participation, health, education, food security, environmental protection and economic growth in order for community members to achieve their full potential in a rural setting. Rural development should include aspects such as human development, natural resources, economic growth, infrastructure and policy development (Centre for Sustainable Development, 2008, p. 4). A rural setting is an area that is dominated by agricultural activities and land uses, with low population densities and includes towns as service centres in a rural region (Meyer, 2013, p. 261).

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1982 - 2016 (decades)

LG Corp.

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1 LG Corp. - Key Employees

Table 1: LG Corp. - Key Employees

Name	Job Title	Board Level
Bon-Joon Koo	Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Director	Executive Board
David Jung	Chief Financial Officer, Director	Executive Board
Do-Hyun Jung	President, Chief Financial Officer	Senior Management
Jun-Ho Cho	President-Mobile Communications Company, Chief Executive Officer-Mobile Communications Company	Senior Management
Seong-Jin Jo	President-Home Appliance & Air Solution Company, Chief Executive Officer-Home Appliance & Air Solution Company	Senior Management
Woo-Jong Lee	President-Vehicle Components Company	Senior Management
Bong-Suk Kwon	President-Home Entertainment Company, Chief Executive Officer-Home Entertainment Company	Senior Management
Yu-Sig Kang	Director	Non Executive Board
Man-Pyo Hong	Director	Non Executive Board
Joon-Keun Choi	Director	Non Executive Board
Chang-Woo Lee	Director	Non Executive Board
Chong-Nam Chu	Director	Non Executive Board

Source: ICD Research

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Advances In Management

Vol. 9 (6) June (2016)

Case Study:

An Insight into the Buying Behaviour of Urban Consumers towards Casual Wear- An Empirical Evaluation

Lall Seema¹ and Mukherjee Shankha^{2*}

1. JD Birla Institute (Department of Management), 1, Moira Street, Kolkata- 700017, INDIA

2. YES Bank Limited, Chittaranjan Avenue Branch, Ground floor, 271 Chittaranjan Avenue, Kolkata- 700 006, INDIA

*shankha.mukherjee@yesbank.in; shankhamukherjee@yahoo.co.in

Abstract

This study is an attempt to examine the influence of reference group and the importance of functional and perceptual features on the buying behaviour of consumers of branded casual wear in the city of Kolkata (India). A total of three reference group variables were tested along with eight variables each of functional and perceptual features (attributes) of casual wear brands. This investigation has been done to test the differences occurring because of gender and/or education of the respondents. No difference was found in the buying behaviour of males and females for reference group. Similar was the finding when these variables were tested with the education level of the respondents.

Among the variables of attributes, it was found that a difference existed among the men and women and also the levels of education when it came to giving importance to fabric quality of the casual wear while making a purchase of the same. The importance of stitch/workmanship differed between the two genders. A sense of belonging and an increase in social status as gains from the purchase of a brand of casual wear were attribute variables for which a significant difference was found depending upon the education levels of the respondents.

Keywords: Buying behavior, casual wear, reference group, perceptual/functional features, hedonistic.

casual wear. In this regard this study has been undertaken to elicit opinions of the consumers of casual wear and conclude about the influence of referral groups and the importance of various attributes on the buying behaviour of the consumers of casual wear.

Review of Literature

Clothing has been cited as one of the principal means open for achieving prestige or status⁸. Kim and Han⁴ found in their research on black consumers that they had unique perceptions of branded apparel. O' Neal⁷ confirmed that this set of consumers use dresses as a visual evidence of their ethnicity.

McKinney et al⁶ conducted a study to determine the relation of selected social factors namely reference group, social participation, fashion involvement, clothing benefits sought, social environment to the clothing buying behaviour patterns of black college consumers. Their sample consisted of black students attending two US universities. The survey method of data collection with a five point Likert scale was used. A factor analysis with varimax rotation was run and they identified six factors of clothing benefits sought. Analysis of variance tests (ANOVA) was used to test the relationships and significant differences between the mean responses. Social participation and social gathering (which are components of a sense of belonging) were significantly related with buying behaviour. No difference in buying behaviour was found among the black college consumers for the variables of reference group and clothing benefits sought.¹³

Zhang et al¹³ studied the importance Chinese consumers

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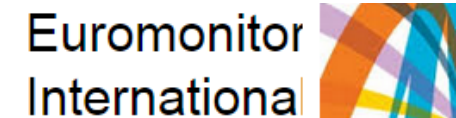
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Taiwan Telecommunications Report Q2 2016

SWOT

Telecoms

Telecoms Industry SWOT

- Strengths**
- Mobile market growing, driven by an expanding 3G/4G segment.
 - ARPU declines relatively subdued despite intense competition and saturation.
 - Regulatory framework facilitates competition and an attractive business environment for telecoms sector investors.
 - Broadband market less dependent on DSL, as new technologies such as fibre are becoming increasingly widespread.
- Weaknesses**
- High proportion of postpaid customers limits the opportunity to migrate users to higher value contract packages.
 - Regulator-imposed reductions in mobile termination rates as well as mandated tariff reductions on operators in 2013-2016 will reduce ARPU's.
 - Market for fixed telephone lines is shrinking, albeit at a gradual pace.
- Opportunities**
- LTE has opened the door to higher value wireless data service growth.
 - Operators deploying multimedia content services, providing opportunities for content providers.
 - Continued improvements to the capacity and quality of FTTH networks will help stimulate demand for more sophisticated IP and multimedia services.
- Threats**
- Mobile market is crowded, with three 2G operators, five 3G licence holders and six 4G players.
 - Regular price cuts mandated by the regulator, the NCC, are cutting profit margins, while reductions in mobile termination rates will squeeze revenues.

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Published by BMI Research

Taiwan Insurance Report (Q1 2018)

BMI Industry View

BMI View: Taiwan's insurance market is assessed to be large and highly developed by most standards, it is still growing quite rapidly. Life insurance plays a central role in the organized savings landscape. Demographic factors are boosting demand for retirement savings solutions, in a territory where household incomes are high and the insurance companies' offerings are well addressed. The ability of the leading life insurance companies to develop and distribute innovative products is facilitated by their scale, broad strength and access to capital. We have defined health insurance as part of the non-life segment, which it dominates. Health insurance premiums are being boosted by the aging population and inflation in healthcare costs.

	2014	2015	2016	2017E	2018E	2019E	2020E	2021E
Gross life premiums written, TWDn	2,402.40	2,345.00	2,726.76	2,817.88	2,864.91	2,152.04	2,317.40	2,517.11
Gross life premiums written, TWD, % y-o-y	4.8	5.7	7.3	3.3	5.2	5.6	5.9	6.1
Gross life premiums written, US\$bn	79.25	79.87	84.52	85.31	108.00	114.39	123.61	
Gross life premiums written, US\$bn, % y-o-y	-2.6	6.9	5.7	10.4	7.7	7.5	6.9	7.8
Gross non-life premiums written, TWDn	498.05	521.81	511.75	580.58	621.25	674.12	719.87	765.54
Gross non-life premiums written, TWD, % y-o-y	5.2	4.6	1.9	11.1	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.1
Gross non-life premiums written, US\$bn	16.48	16.42	16.48	18.58	21.40	23.25	24.83	26.84
Gross non-life premiums written, US\$bn, % y-o-y	3.0	-0.4	0.4	18.8	9.4	8.6	6.8	8.1

Fig. BMI Research. Source: BMI, IY

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Taiwan Insurance Report (Q1 2018)

SWOT

Insurance

SWOT Analysis

Strengths

- Taiwan's life insurance sector has long been a central conduit for organized savings.
- Even from a high base, life density has grown in recent years and will continue to do so, supported by economic growth and changing demographics.
- The non-life segment is open to foreign competition and, as a fragmented marketplace there is scope for expansion via local acquisitions.
- Many top companies are implementing strategies to address investment losses.
- Both the life and non-life markets are quite fragmented, offering opportunities for new entrants and for existing players to grow their market share.

Weaknesses

- Leading Taiwanese life insurers have scale, broad strength and access to capital, creating high barriers to entry.
- Excluding health and personal accident lines written by the insurers, non-life premiums are underdeveloped and slow growing.
- Partly because of their own financial problems, a number of major foreign life insurers have scaled back their business in Taiwan.
- Relatively low average retirement age results in longer payment times for annuity plans and other life products.
- Low interest rates, including domestically, and general uncertainty in global financial markets.

Opportunities

- The Taiwanese government is keen to highlight the importance of private retirement planning, providing a growth opportunity for life insurers to tap into younger consumer brackets.

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提供該產業分析與概況

Taiwan Insurance Report (Q1 2018)

Double-Digit Rise in 2017: Solid Growth Thereafter Gross Non-Life Insurance Premiums (2014-2021)

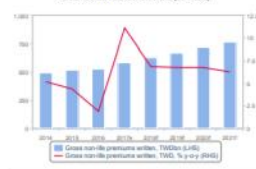


Fig. BMI Research. Source: BMI, IY

Non-Life Insurance Premiums: Various Drivers

Relative success over countries whose insurance sectors are monitored by BMI, Taiwan's stands out due to the importance of health insurance for the large corporate insurance groups. The insurers themselves generally use health insurance as a separate business that is an adjunct to life insurance. To enable a comparison with other countries, we include health insurance in the non-life segment.

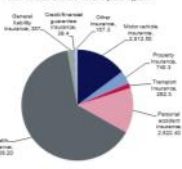
The relative size of the various sub-sectors mean that the non-life segment, as we have defined it, is dominated by health insurance. The aging of the population and the associated inflation in healthcare costs are, therefore, the key factors driving premiums in the segment as a whole. Motor vehicle insurance is assessed to be driven mainly by value of new vehicles. We have assumed that prices in the sub-sector remain firm. The other sub-sectors are mostly dependent on wider economic conditions.

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Taiwan Insurance Report (Q1 2018)

Health Insurance - An Enormous Business For Insurers Non-Life Sub-Sector Premiums (US\$bn), 2017



Source: BMI, IY

Motor Insurance: Volume Increase And Price Increase

We now look for growth in Taiwan's motor fleet of around 4% annually through the forecast period. Combined with a 7% annual rise in prices, we forecast motor vehicle premiums to rise at an single-digit rate annually on average during the forecast period.

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Taiwan Insurance Report (Q1 2018)

Company Profile

Cathay Financial Holdings (Cathay Life/Cathay Century)

Strengths

- Cathay Life enjoys economies of scale (its size would be considerable in any market).
- Cathay Life has strong brands, innovative products and online tools that assist sales.
- Both Cathay Life and Cathay Century are highly rated, have access to the capital that they need and capital ratios that are significantly higher than the regulatory minima.
- Both companies successfully exploit the key advantage of being a part of one of Taiwan's largest diversified financial services group - the distribution of their products through the branch network of Cathay United Bank.

Weaknesses

- Cathay Life also writes substantial business through bancassurance partnerships with financial institutions that are unrelated to the Cathay Financial Holdings (CFH) group.
- Opportunities for growth will slow over the next decade given the Taiwanese market's maturity.
- Although both companies have diversified into the small Vietnamese market and selected markets in mainland China, they are overwhelmingly focused on their domestic market. Cathay Life is exposed to significant risks (and opportunities) from a very substantial portfolio of international bonds.

Opportunities

- Cathay Century is dependent entirely on its tied agents and other CFH group-related channels to distribute its products.
- Product innovation by both companies.
- Increased customer engagement by Cathay Life (especially).
- Further leverage of the possibilities of selling through Cathay United Bank and other CFH organisations.
- Substantial international partnerships, for both companies.

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Taiwan Insurance Report (Q1 2018)

Fubon Financial (Fubon Life/Fubon Insurance)

Strengths

- Fubon Life is the second largest player in the life segment, accounting for about 16% of all premiums written. It has leadership positions in many of its lines.
- Fubon Life has the potential to realise economies of scale, as it would rate as a very large insurance company in any market.
- Fubon Life has strong brands, innovative products and online tools that assist sales.
- Through health and personal accident lines, Fubon Life has a market share of 3% in the non-life sector.
- Fubon Insurance has long been the largest non-life company in Taiwan, when health insurance is excluded, with a market share of about 20% (8% when health and accident lines are included).

- Both companies have access to the capital that they need and capital ratios that are significantly higher than the regulatory minima.
- Both companies successfully exploit the key advantage of being a part of one of Taiwan's largest diversified financial services group.
- Fubon Life also writes substantial business through bancassurance partnerships with financial institutions that are unrelated to the Fubon Group, and through its own tied agents.
- Fubon Financial Holdings is the only Taiwanese financial institution with banking subsidiaries in Taiwan, China and Hong Kong.

Weaknesses

- Both companies are leading players in mature markets. Both are profitable, but will find it difficult to achieve sustained, rapid growth.
- Although both companies - along with other elements of the broader Fubon Financial - have followed Taiwanese multi-national companies into the very small Vietnamese market and selected markets in mainland China, they remain focused on their domestic market.

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The Economist

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Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)

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- 國家經濟數據, 國家財政與未來展望報告

棕櫚油庫藏與價格



World Commodity Forecasts Industrial Raw Materials December 2017

World Commodity Forecasts. Industrial Raw Materials; New York, (Dec 2017)

全文

摘要/詳細資料

摘要 翻譯 [本文件未提供此服務]

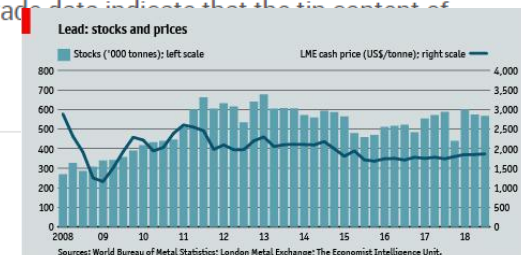
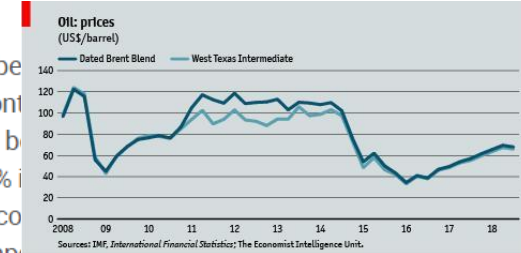
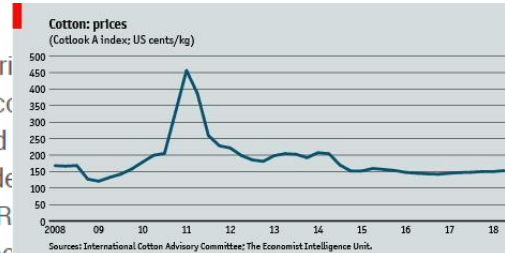
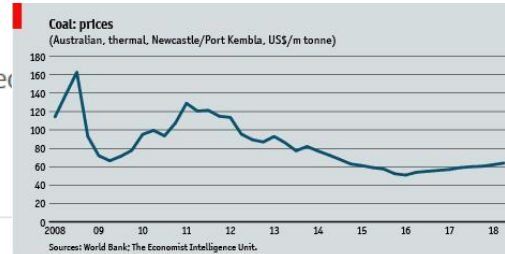
Energy is subsidised in Bangladesh, but costs for end-users will still rise and the country will struggle to do within the short timeframe. [...] although Bangladeshi coal demand is expected to grow, profitability and investment capacity later in the 2017/18 season and demand growth will be driven by emerging markets, with non-OECD demand accounting for 5.2% of global electricity generation in 2016, and accounted for 5.2% of global electricity generation in 2016, and accounted for 5.2% of global electricity generation in 2016. Myanmar fell in volume terms in January-September 2017 compared with the year earlier period, but value-based trade data indicates that the tin content of imports has increased sharply (a function of investment in local tin mines).

全文 翻譯 [本文件未提供此服務]

Economist Intelligence Unit commodity price index: industrial raw materials

Price forecast summary

(US\$ index, 1990=100; % change year on year)



ABI/INFORM Collection

The Economist

Intelligence Unit

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國家經濟數據(含
回溯及未來預測)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU	AV	AW	AX	AY	AZ	BA
1	Source	Definition	Notes	Currency	Units	China	Series ID	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2	06/06/2016	Duncan Innes-Ker				Economic structure																	
3						GDP at market prices																	
4	Derived from	Gross domestic produ	\$	bn		Nominal GICNGDPD		6005.4	7441.9	8471.5	9518.3	10429	10950	11074	11344	11673	12311	13401	14692	16085	17564	19123	20
5	EIU calculat	Gross dom 2011 Interi PPP		bn		Nominal GICNGDPP		12246.4	13699.7	15234.9	16753.9	18272	19727	21399	23093	24751	26220	27763	29494	31349	33307	35362	37
6	National Bur	Gross domestic produ	LCU	bn		Nominal GICNGDPL		40658.09	48086.07	53474.45	58973.72	64069.69	68188.6	72998.2	77753.7	82701.2	87442	92415	98794.1	105660.7	112939	120614.7	1286
7	EIU calculat	Gross domestic produ	LCU	bn		Real GDP CNRGDP		25883.35	28342.27	30524.63	32875.02	35274.9	37704.6	40222.2	42616.4	44737.4	46701.5	48650.1	50742.9	52938.3	55198.2	57489	597
8						Real expenditure on GDP (at chained market prices)																	
9	EIU calculat	Gross domestic produ	LCU	bn		Real GDP CNRGDP		25883.35	28342.27	30524.63	32875.02	35274.9	37704.6	40222.2	42616.4	44737.4	46701.5	48650.1	50742.9	52938.3	55198.2	57489	597
10	EIU calculat	Private cor Derived frc	LCU	bn		Real private CNRCPR		10019	11135.5	12045.6	12860.5	13854.4	14907.6	15953	16990.6	17968.6	19025.3	20056.7	21216	22407	23642.5	24902.8	261
11	EIU calculat	Government Derived frc	LCU	bn		Real gover CNRGCE		3666.5	4103.1	4440.1	4754.5	4977	5365.2	5746.2	6188.6	6652.8	7138.4	7623.8	8060.1	8454.8	8815	9147.2	94
12	EIU calculat	Gross fixed Derived frc	LCU	bn		Real gross CNRFIN		11734.2	12735.4	13836.1	15097.4	16232.3	17076.3	18066.8	18825.6	19258.6	19528.2	19821.1	20348.4	21059.5	21907.8	22850.7	238
13	EIU calculat	Stockbuildi Derived frc	LCU	bn		Real stock CNRSTK		701.1	812.9	619.2	639.9	688.5	700	705	720	800	850	893	905	956.4	1010.8	1067.5	1
14	EIU calculat	Exports of Derived frc	LCU	bn		Real expor CNREXP		9048.2	10340.3	11129.6	12454.6	13677.3	14003.2	14538.5	15118.6	15690.5	16056.1	16505.4	17076.8	17746.9	18494	19298.3	201
15	EIU calculat	Imports of Derived frc	LCU	bn		Real impor CNRIMP		9282.2	10781.4	11542.3	12928.3	14118.2	14347.8	14787.3	15227.1	15633.1	15896.5	16249.9	16863.3	17686.3	18672	19777.5	209
16	EIU calculat	Total domestic expend	LCU	bn		Real dome CNRMD		26120.9	28786.9	30940.9	33352.3	35752.2	38049.2	40471	42724.8	44679.9	46541.9	48394.6	50529.4	52877.6	55376.2	57968.2	606
17						Expenditure on GDP (real % change pa)																	
18	Derived from	Percentage Seasonally adjusted.				Real GDP CNDGDP		10.6	9.5	7.7	7.7	7.3	6.888	6.7	6	5	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	
19	EIU calculat	Percentage change in real private consumpti				Private cor CNDGPR		9.4	11.1	8.2	6.8	7.7	7.6	7	6.5	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.3	
20	EIU calculat	Percentage change in real government cons				Government CNDGCE		9.2	11.9	8.2	7.1	4.7	7.8	7.1	7.7	7.5	7.3	6.8	5.7	4.9	4.3	3.8	
21	EIU calculat	Percentage change in real gross fixed invest				Gross fixed CNDFIN		12.5	8.5	8.6	9.1	7.5	5.2	5.8	4.2	2.3	1.4	1.5	2.7	3.5	4	4.3	
22	EIU calculat	Change in real stockbuilding, as a percentag				Stockbuildi CNDSTK		1.4	0.4	-0.7	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	
23	EIU calculat	Percentage change in real exports of goods				Exports of CNDEXP		5.6	14.3	7.6	11.9	9.8	2.4	3.8	4	3.8	2.3	2.8	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.3	
24	EIU calculat	Percentage change in real imports of goods				Imports of CNDIMP		9.5	16.2	7.1	12	9.2	1.6	3.1	3	2.7	1.7	2.2	3.8	4.9	5.6	5.9	
25	EIU calculat	Percentage change in real total domestic exp				Domestic c CNDMD		12	10.2	7.5	7.8	7.2	6.4	6.4	5.6	4.6	4.2	4	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.7	
26						Contribution to real GDP growth (% points)																	
27	EIU calculat	Change in private consumption, as a percent				Private cor CNDGPR		3.7	4.3	3.2	2.7	3	3	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	
28	EIU calculat	Change in government consumption, as a pe				Government CNDGCE		1.3	1.7	1.2	1	0.7	1.1	1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	
29	EIU calculat	Change in gross fixed investment, as a perc				Gross fixed CNDGFI		5.6	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.5	2.4	2.6	1.9	1	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.7	
30	EIU calculat	Change in net exports, as a percentage of re				External bc CNDGEB		-1.4	-0.8	0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5	
31						Nominal expenditure on GDP (LCU)																	
32	National Bur	Gross domestic produ	LCU	bn		Nominal GICNGDPL		40658.09	48086.07	53474.45	58973.72	64069.69	68188.6	72998.2	77753.7	82701.2	87442	92415	98794.1	105660.7	112939	120614.7	1286
33	EIU calculat	Private consumption e LCU		bn		Nominal pr CNCPRL		14605.76	17653.2	19853.68	21976.25	24292.74	26419.9	28876.9	31360.4	33994.6	36713.7	39613.5	42948.2	46499.9	50296.5	54323.7	585

Data-A

Notes-A

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Data-Q

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Status-Q

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Country Forecast China April 2017

Country Forecast. China; New York, (Apr 2017).

國家未來展望報告

全文

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翻譯

China-highlights

China's president nomination to Intelligence Unit top decision-makers Industrial restructuring environmental

China-highlights

Population (m)

Total

Male

Female

Country Forecast China March 2018 Updater

Country Forecast. China; New York, (Mar 2018).

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摘要 翻譯

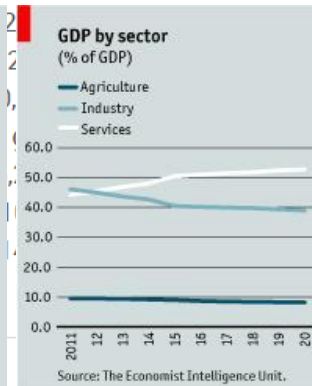
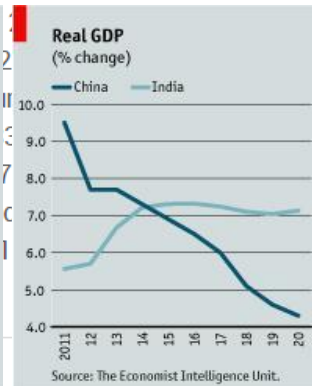
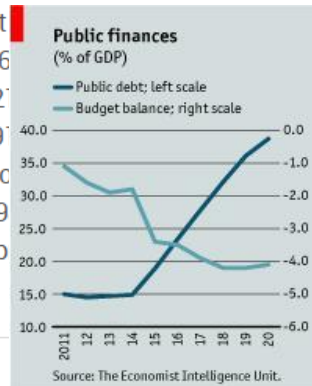
Fact sheet Annual data 2017a Historical averages (%) 2013-17 Population (m) 1,372.3 Population growth 0.4 GDP (US\$ bn; market exchange rate) 23,367.1 GDP growth 7.1 GDP (US\$ bn; purchasing power parity) 23,367.1 Real domestic demand growth 7.0 GDP per head (US\$; market exchange rate) 17,028 Current-account balance (% of GDP) 9.5 Exchange rate (av) Rmb:US\$ 6.76b FDI inflows (US\$ bn) 210

Economist Intelligence Unit
market prices) GDPd 59,696
35,138 38,687 42,362 45,927
27,092 29,005 30,150 31,891
21,818 23,555 Imports of goods
1,081.6 900.0 830.0 890.0 900.0
(US\$ bn at current market prices)

更多

全文 翻譯

Country forecast overview: Highlights



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Industry Forecast US

Overview

- GDP is expected to rise by 1.8% in 2016 and expand by 2.3% in 2017. Over the next 10 years to 2025, GDP is predicted to grow on average by 2.0% a year.
- Manufacturing output growth is forecast to be higher than GDP growth over the next decade. Manufacturing output is expected to increase by 1.4% in 2016 and expand by 2.9% in 2017. Over the next 10 years to 2025, manufacturing output is expected to grow on average by 2.4% a year.
- As a result, the share of manufacturing output in GDP is projected to rise from 12.6% in 2015 to 12.8% by 2020 and rise to 13.0% by 2025. Over the same period, the share of service sector output in GDP is expected to decline from 78.3% in 2015 to 77.9% in 2020 and fall to 77.6% in 2025.

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商品價格預測



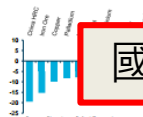
May 2016 Commodity Price Forecasts

Overview

Commodities start to find their own path

- Significant divergence was seen across the commodity markets in the past month (see our first chart), with oil and gold prices rallying, while iron ore and China steel prices helped to take the metals complex lower. Fundamentals look to be back in the driving seat for now and the strong cross-commodity correlations, which were typical last year, are starting to weaken. Brent is currently up 7% m/m, gold is up 2% m/m, while iron ore is down 15%.
- This divergence in prices seems to be accurately reflecting recent demand trends. Expectations for all demand have generally been revised up in the past

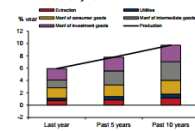
Commodity prices diverge



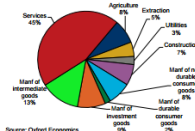
國家產業預估

Summer 2016 China

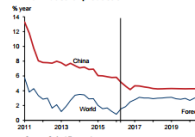
China: Economy 2015



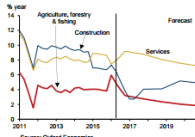
China: Economy 2015



China: Industrial production



China: Industrial production



Industry Forecast for China

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Agriculture	4.1	4.0	4.5	2.9	2.5	2.2
Production	9.2	5.9	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.3
Extraction	5.9	5.9	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.9
Manufacturing	5.1	5.9	5.6	5.1	4.6	4.7
Consumer durable goods	7.9	7.1	7.7	7.3	4.6	4.8
Consumer durable goods	7.9	6.8	6.3	4.6	4.7	5.1
Investment goods	11.4	8.0	5.8	4.5	5.1	4.9
Intermediate goods	8.5	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.6
Utilities	11.3	5.9	4.8	4.3	4.1	4.0
Construction	10.4	6.8	5.7	3.2	4.1	4.8
Services	8.5	8.8	8.3	8.9	8.3	7.8
Gross value added	8.5	7.1	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.2
GDP	8.8	6.9	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.7

China: Industry Forecast

For queries please contact Jeremy Lennart | Tel: +44 1865 268229 | e-mail: j.lennart@oxfordeconomics.com

Summer 2016 China

China - Top 10 Fastest Growing Industries

Industry	Annual percentage change unless specified, 2010 prices
Non-ferrous metals	18.6
Other precision equipment	13.7
Motor vehicles	13.2
Medical & surgical equipment	13.2
Pharmaceuticals	12.7
Telecommunication equipment	12.3
Electric, com	10.3
Man-made fibres	10.3
Ships, rolling stock & etc.	10.1
Printing & paper	10.1
Electric, trans	9.3
Repa & ins	9.3
Other electrical equipment	6.7

國家經濟展望

7 Jun 2016 Country Economic Forecast

Taiwan

Highlights

- Tai In-gwen was inaugurated as the new President of Taiwan on 20 May. The leader of the China-critical DPP has promised to reform the industrial sector and diversify its export markets, but recognises Mainland China's importance for the Taiwanese economy. We expect a rise in public spending under her administration, while political risks should remain contained.
 - Revised national accounts data show that Taiwan's economy grew at a faster pace than previously thought in Q1 2016 – with seasonally adjusted GDP up 0.8% on the quarter, helped by a substantial trade surplus and modest growth in domestic demand. However, the expansion in net trade was driven by import volumes falling more significantly (-1.7%) than exports (-0.5%). And the latest data suggest that while exports have remained sluggish in Q2 so far, imports have picked up.
 - Against the subdued industrial background, industrial output remains weak, down 2.8% year-on-year. Meanwhile, the Hsiao Manufacturing PMI signalled a further deterioration in operating conditions in May.
- The uncertain state of foreign demand, together with increasing regional competition in the electronics sector, will continue to weigh on industry and business confidence throughout the rest of 2016.
- More positively, the latest monthly data suggest that private consumption is probably continuing to rise in the current quarter (after rising 2.2% year-on-year in Q1), as retail sales were up 2.3% on the year in April. However, a sharp rise in food prices in early 2016, boosting CPI inflation has dampened purchasing power in the margin, albeit the pressure may have started to ease in May.
 - Another concern is the loss of momentum in the labour market; the unemployment rate has edged up over the last year, employment growth has slowed and wages were lower in Q1 than a year earlier for the first time since 2013. This has undermined consumer confidence.
 - Overall, we expect only modest quarterly GDP growth of 0.3% in Q2, followed by a gradual acceleration thereafter. Our forecast for 2016 as a whole is now, 1.1%, slightly down on the previous estimate of 1.2%.

Forecast for Taiwan

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Domestic Demand	3.6	1.5	1.5	2.5	3.3	3.3
Private Consumption	3.3	2.3	2.0	2.1	3.1	3.3
Fixed Investment	1.7	1.2	-0.5	2.8	3.5	4.0
Stockbuilding (% of GDP)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
Government Consumption	3.6	-0.3	3.2	2.0	2.6	2.6
Exports of Goods and Services	5.9	-0.2	-0.6	2.0	3.2	4.2
Imports of Goods and Services	5.9	0.8	1.1	2.0	3.0	3.3
GDP	6.4	-1.7	-0.9	2.7	3.7	3.8
Consumer Prices	1.2	-0.3	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9
Government Budget (% of GDP)	-0.9	-0.9	-1.2	-1.5	-1.4	-1.4
Trade Balance (\$bn)	80.9	72.6	65.1	64.3	66.4	68.4
Current Account (\$bn)	62.5	75.5	78.4	77.0	79.3	82.9
Current Balance (% of GDP)	11.8	14.6	15.2	14.5	14.1	13.8
Short-Term Interest Rates (%)	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
Exchange Rate (Per US\$)	30.4	31.9	33.0	33.2	32.8	31.9

Jun 2016 Taiwan

Key Facts

Politics	Head of state: President Tsai Ing-wen Head of government: Premier Lin Chuan Political system: Multi-party democracy Date of next presidential election: January 2020 Date of next legislative election: January 2020 Currency: Taiwan dollar (TWD), floating exchange rate
Long-term economic & social development	2000 2001 1999 2005
GDP per capita (US\$)	19,0 4.1 1.3 1.2
Inflation (%)	17.7 20.3 22.2 23.4
Population (m)	94.7 93.9 94.3 94.9
Urban population (% of total)	70.8 73.3 74.8 76.5
Life expectancy (years)	70.8 73.3 74.8 76.5

Structure of GDP by output	2014 or latest available year
Agriculture	1.8%
Industry	33.7%
Services	64.5%

Long-term sovereign credit ratings & outlook	2014 or latest available year
Fitch	A+
Moody	A1
S&P	A+

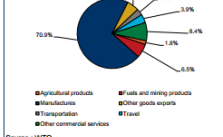
Structural economic indicators	2014 or latest available year
Current account (US\$ billion)	11.5 1.8 7.6 63.8
Trade balance (US\$ billion)	20.9 21.3 23.8 60.9
FDI (US\$ billion)	-3.9 -1.4 -1.8 -0.9
Debt service (US\$ billion)	38.9 38.2 36.7 175.3
Debt service (% of exports)	52.1 29.8 21.4 47.3
External debt (% of GDP)	24.7 14.8 11.9 34.8
Oil production (000 bpd)	3 1 1 0
Oil consumption (000 bpd)	542 737 895 971

Destination of goods & services exports 2014	2014 or latest available year
China	28.8%
Hong Kong, China	12.9%
United States	10.7%
European Union (28)	8.3%
Singapore	6.4%



Corruption perceptions index 2015	2015 or latest available year
Developed economies (average)	76.0
Emerging economies (average)	37.8
Taiwan	62.0

Composition of goods & services exports 2014	2014 or latest available year
Agricultural products	5.0%
Manufactures	75.0%
Services	1.0%
Other goods exports	1.0%
Transport	1.0%
Other commercial services	6.0%



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Map This Company
Hoover's coverage by Tim Green

Overview
Apple has an "i" for revolutionary technology. Since release, the company's iPhone -- which accounts for the largest portion of its sales -- has spurred a revolution in cell phones and mobile computing. Apple also continues to innovate its core Mac desktop and laptop computers, all of which feature its OS X operating system, including the iMac all-in-one desktop for the consumer and education markets, the MacBook Air ultra-portable laptop, and the high-end Mac Pro and MacBook Pro for consumers and professionals. The company's popular iPad tablet computer has become another game-changer in the consumer market. It generates nearly two-thirds of sales outside the U.S.

Full Overview

Financials
Key Financials for APPLE INC.(NASDAQ: AAPL)

Company Type	Public (NASDAQ: AAPL) Headquarters
Fiscal Year-End	September
2015 Sales (mil.)	\$233,715.0
1-Year Sales Growth	0.2783630000
2015 Net Income (mil.)	\$53,394.0
1-Year Net Income Growth	0.3514050000
2015 Employees	110,000
1-Year Employee Growth	0.13402100

More Financials

Executives
593 executives listed for APPLE INC.'s Cupertino, CA location.

Chairman	Arthur Levinson	E-mail
CEO	Timothy Cook	E-mail
COO	Jeffrey Williams	E-mail

More People

Top APPLE INC. Competitors:

- AT&T INC.
- ACER INCORPORATED
- Adobe Systems Incorporated

Full Competitor List

Rankings
See how APPLE INC.(NASDAQ: AAPL) Ranks in standard industry listings such as Fortune 500, S&P 500, and Dow Jones

APPLE INC. Rankings

- #5 in FORTUNE 500 (June 2015) (2015)
- S&P 500
- Dow Jones Industrials (0000)
- Dow Jones Global Titans (0000)

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Map This Company
Hoover's coverage by Tim Green

History
Company Background
College dropouts Steve Jobs (1955-2011) and Steve Wozniak founded Apple in 1976 in California's Santa Clara Valley. After Jobs' first sales call brought an order for 50 units, the duo built the Apple I in his garage and sold it without a monitor, keyboard, or casing. Demand convinced Jobs there was a distinct market for small computers, and the company's name (a reference to Jobs' stint on an Oregon farm) and the computer's user-friendly look and feel set it apart from others.

By 1977 Wozniak added a keyboard, color monitor, and eight peripheral device slots (which gave the machine considerable versatility and inspired numerous third-party add-on devices and software). Sales jumped from \$7.8 million in 1976 to \$117 million in 1980, the year Apple went public. In 1983 Wozniak left the firm and Jobs hired Ronald W. D. Sculley as president. Apple rebounded from failed product introductions that year by unveiling the Macintosh in 1984. After tumultuous struggles with Sculley, Jobs left in 1985 and founded NeXT, a designer of applications for developing software. That year Sculley ignored Microsoft founder Bill Gates' appeal for Apple to license its products and make the Microsoft platform an industry standard.

Apple blazed the desktop publishing trail in 1986 with its iMac Plus and LaserWriter printers. The following year it formed the software firm that later became Pixar (and ultimately Pixar/Pixar). The late 1980s brought new competition from Microsoft, whose Windows operating system (OS) featured a graphical interface akin to Apple's. Apple sued but lost its claim to copyright protection in 1992.

In 1993 Apple unveiled the Newton handheld computer, but sales were slow. Earnings fell drastically, so the company trimmed its workforce. Jobs was among the departed. In 1994 Apple cried "undo" and began licensing clones of its OS, hoping a flurry of cheaper Mac-alikes would encourage software developers. By 1996 struggling Apple realized Mac clones were stalling sales. That year it hired Gilbert Amelio, formerly of National Semiconductor, as CEO.

The company bought NeXT in 1997, but sales kept dropping and it subsequently cut about 30% of its workforce, canceled projects, and trimmed research costs. Meanwhile Apple's board ousted Amelio and Jobs took the position back on an interim basis. The CEO forged a surprising alliance with Microsoft, which included releasing a Mac version of Microsoft's popular office software. To protect market share, Jobs also stripped the cloning license from chief imitator Power Computing and put it out of business.

In 1998 Apple jumped back into the race with its colorful cocktail of iMacs, and its first server software, the Mac OS X. That year the company also revamped its profitable iMac line (by cutting 300 employees, shifting most operations to Apple, and renaming it iMacG4) and stopped making its Newton handheld device and printer products.

Apple in 1999 opened a new chapter in portable computing with the introduction of its iBook laptop and (taking a cue from Dell) began selling built-to-order systems online. In 2000, after two and a half years as the semipermanent executive in charge, Jobs took the "interim" out of his title, and revamped the company's Web site around a suite of consumer Internet services. Jobs unveiled overhauled desktop lines later that year, including an eight-inch cube-shaped G4. The company ended 2000 on a sour note, as an industry-wide slowdown and poor response to the G4 cube resulted in Apple's first unprofitable quarter in years.

Apple opened 2001 with another round of product upgrades, including faster processors, components such as CD and DVD burners, and an ultrathin version of its PowerBook, called Titanium. The company also made a move to reclaim some of its slipping share in the education market, purchasing software maker Powerschool. Soon Apple confirmed a long-rumored plan to open a chain of retail stores in the U.S. The company then acquired DVD authoring software maker Spruce Technologies. In line with its strategy to market iMacs as "digital hubs" for devices such as cameras and other peripherals, Apple closed the year with the introduction of a digital music player called the iPod.

In 2002 Apple introduced a new look for its iMac line, featuring a half-dome base and a flat-panel display supported by a pivoting arm, the redesign was the first departure from the original (and, at the time, radical) all-in-one design since iMac's debut in 1998. Looking to reclaim market share in the education sector, Apple then introduced the eMac -- a computer similar to the iMac to be sold only to students and educators (Apple later introduced a retail version). It continued its product push that year with the announcement that it would begin offering a rack-mount server called Xserve. In 2004, Apple debuted a streamlined iMac design powered by its G5 processor.

Apple announced it would begin incorporating Intel processors into its PC lines in 2005, ending more than a decade of using PowerPC microprocessors; the transition was completed the following year. Also that year, Apple, Motorola, and Cirrus Logic (now AT&T Mobility) announced the debut of a mobile phone with iTunes functionality. Apple also unveiled the iPod nano, an updated (and even smaller) version of its miniature iPod model, as well as an iPod capable of playing video. In 2005 Apple reached a settlement in a dispute with Creative Technology over technology used in digital music players. Apple agreed to pay the company \$100 million in exchange for a license to use Creative's patent related to navigation and organization.

The company also launched an online movie service in 2005, and previewed a device called iTV for watching downloaded content on televisions. (Apple announced availability of its television device, rebranded Apple TV, early the following year.)

Apple unveiled a mobile phone offering called the iPhone in 2007. To reflect the growing breadth of its product portfolio, the company announced it would change its name from Apple Computer to simply Apple. The company kicked off 2008 with the release of an updated Apple TV device in conjunction with an iTunes movie rental service.

Looking toward the continued development of its mobile devices, Apple purchased P.A. Semi, a developer of low-power processors, in 2008. In another move intended to bring more of its chip design in-house, Apple brought Intersil, a provider of chip design software, in 2010.

After beginning 2011 with a leave of absence and then stepping down as CEO, Steve Jobs died on October 5, 2011. COO Tim Cook had been named CEO after Jobs' resignation, though Jobs retained the chairman title until his death.

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