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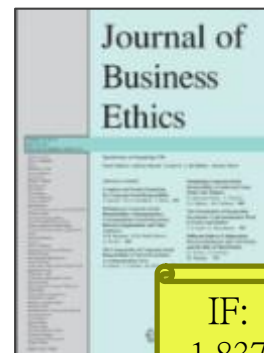
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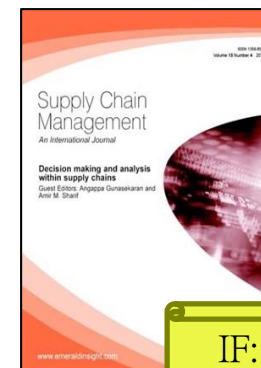
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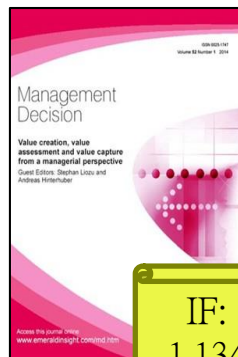
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**The Economist為
台積電董事長張忠謀
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April 2016 Number 156



MENA Knowledge and Learning



Quick Notes Series

HOW DO PEOPLE IN MENA EVALUATE THEIR ECONOMIC PROSPECTS?

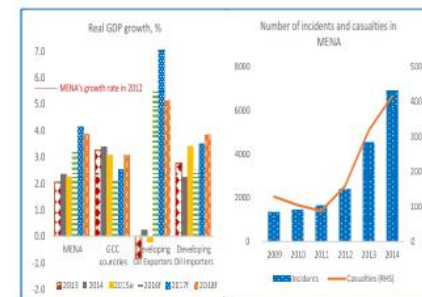
Lili Mottaghi¹

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

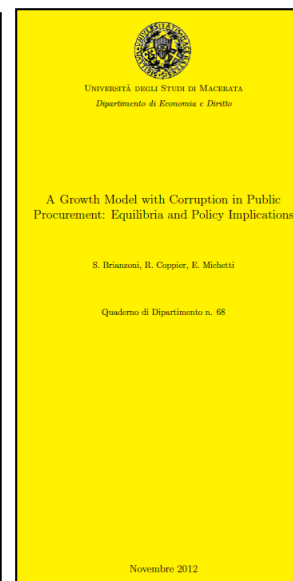
Brianzoni, Serena; Coppier, Raffaella; Michetti, Elisabetta **IDEAS Working Paper Series from RePEc, 2012.**

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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**

Abstract/Details

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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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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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Publication date

1982 - 2016 (decades)

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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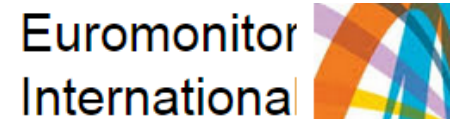
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SWOT

Telecoms

Taiwan 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 ADSL, 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.
 - 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 FTTx 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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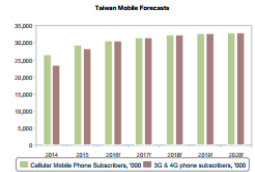
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BMI Industry View

BMI View: There is a spill of competition in Taiwan's saturated mobile market. Pressure for operators to consolidate will intensify in 2016, but regulatory resistance is expected, this would be damaging to an industry that needs to address mounting debt ahead of the adoption of 5G early in the next decade and growing demand for "enriching over-the-top" services and solutions.

4G Supplanting 2G And 3G Networks



▲ BMI forecast. Source: BMI Research, NCC

Latest Updates & Industry Developments

- Mobile subscriptions increased slightly in 2015, despite saturated market conditions. We forecast 30.72mm subscriptions by end-2016, rising to 33.05mm in 2020. 3G/4G migration will drive growth, although some multi-SIM connectivity will persist.
- Demand for low-capacity wireless broadband continues to decline, but 4G and fiber connections will facilitate uptake of high-value triple- and quad-play services. Subscriptions will reach 30.14mm in 2020, but will still lag higher 3G/4G.

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SWOT

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Taiwan Industry SWOT

- Strengths**
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- Threats**

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Industry Forecast

BMI View: Consolidation in the mobile and wireless sectors is benefiting Taiwan's wireless industry. Although consumers have not abandoned the pay-as-you-go mobile phone, the pay-as-you-go market is declining. As migration is driving market expansion, but the shrinking 2G/3G user base undermines growth momentum.

Latest Updates

- Mobile as part of complex multiplay service packages enables providers to charge a premium. Multi-play accounts are offered, driving APPU's and increasing volumes of new service traffic. 4G migration is driving market expansion, but the shrinking 2G/3G user base undermines growth momentum.
- Wireless value skyrocketing declining due to mobile and IP substitution effects. The rate of decline is abated by continued demand for wireless broadband services, but voice connections will fall to 10.85mm by 2020.
- Wireless broadband forecast to see gradual shrinkage as uptake of fibre and augmented cable connections is offset by declines in xDSL and other broadband access. The dedicated mobile broadband market is also shrinking as consumers move to voice-over-lan-mode plans.

Structural Trends

Mobile

Demand for mobile subscriptions continues to slow, but operators are still holding new revenues from subscribers upgrading to 3G and 4G platforms. While overall growth is muted, consumers are increasing their data usage and spending as new services and devices become available. There are six operators with 4G licences and operators have reported strong take-up of services. As Taiwan's mobile market is already saturated, the majority of 3G/4G subscription growth will come from 2G migration. Overall mobile subscription growth should remain slow-paced over the remainder of our five-year forecast period to 2020.

With little scope to acquire new subscribers, operators are relying on new data-driven revenues such as m-commerce, cloud-computing and mobile payment for growth. In 2016, the key market driver will be the uptake of 3G and 4G subscribers to the higher value-added 4G services. The merger of Taiwan Star and YIBO creates a stronger player to compete with the top three operators, further boosting the reach of 4G and ensuring improved competition.

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Market Overview

Market Drivers & Trends

Recent Developments

- Deep roll-out of 4G networks and attractively-priced data bundles has facilitated consumption of advanced non-voice services, driving spending of converged services and reduced churn.
- Upgrades to wireless cable TV, xDSL, and FTTH facilitate improved delivery of bandwidth-intensive multiplay services, particularly premium TV services as well as connected home solutions.
- Aggressive bidding for 4G spectrum will make it difficult for licensees to recover their investment despite increased take-up of premium services. Even before the auction's conclusion, one bidder had withdrawn, citing high prices. There will be increased pressure for the creator's remaining mobile licensees to consolidate and, potentially, for the survivors to consider acquiring wireless operators to bolster their multiplay appeal. This is amplified by Taiwan Mobile's decision to purchase cable TV player China Network Systems (CNS) in late 2015.

Taiwan's mobile market is one of the most developed in the Asia region, with over 120% market penetration and a burgeoning demand for high-speed mobile broadband services. This is largely driven by the growing usage of smartphones, which resulted in 3G/4G services accounting for 76.7% of mobile subscriptions at the end of 2015. This puts Taiwan ahead of many of its regional peers. Taiwan is usually compared with Japan and South Korea, which also have high demand for the latest technology and services.

Mobile

Market Growth

There are three licensed operators of 3G mobile networks in Taiwan while five operators are authorized to provide 3G services and as many as six organizations acquired 4G operating concessions in the spectrum auction of 2013. Intense competition means at least two 4G operators are considering merging and we expect competitive pressures to force other players in the 3G/4G arena to also contemplate consolidation over the next few years.

The country's sixth operator, Foxconn-backed Amliel Microsystems, launched its 4G-only network in May 2015. It had merged with Asia Pacific Telecom by early 2016 and is now targeting Taiwan Star Cellular (until the result of the purchase of YIBO Telecom in 2014).

The National Communications Commission (NCC) reports that there were 29.96mm 'active' mobile subscriptions in Taiwan at the end of 2015, up by 10.7% from 26.55mm a year earlier. Consolidation has

Taiwan Telecommunications Report Q2 2016

Competitive Landscape

Taiwan Mobile Market Overview

	Dec-13	Mar-14	Jun-14	Sep-14	Dec-14	Mar-15	Jun-15	Sep-15	Dec-15
Subscriptions (M)	28,809	28,882	29,216	29,413	29,520	29,624	29,741	29,907	29,997
Total									
QoQ growth (%)	-0.2	0.3	0.9	0.7	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.9	-0.4
YoY growth (%)	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.7	1.6	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.2
Net Adds	-47	93	254	187	-47	-40	7	266	-110
Churn (%)	123.3	123.4	124.5	125.3	124.9	124.3	124.3	125.4	124.0
Financials (TW\$mm)									
Operating Revenue	110,794	105,640	104,713	107,158	110,868	111,623	108,885	108,728	118,651
Net Profit	-15,581	-17,286	-18,210	-16,223	-13,761	-17,216	-18,226	-19,175	-15,267
EBITDA	39,065	34,725	30,687	34,247	30,754	34,461	37,603	37,969	39,622

Note: Financials relate to Chunghua Telecom, FarEasTone and Taiwan Mobile only. Source: BMI Research, NCC

Taiwan Chunghua Telecom

	Dec-13	Mar-14	Jun-14	Sep-14	Dec-14	Mar-15	Jun-15	Sep-15	Dec-15
Subscriptions (M)	10,650	10,783	10,871	11,054	11,126	11,216	11,150	11,249	11,177
total									
4G	2,420	2,345	1,999	1,698	1,465	1,266	1,085	923	698
3G	8,027	8,238	8,902	9,256	9,661	9,950	10,065	10,225	10,479
4G+3G									
Market Share (%)	36.9	37.2	37.4	37.6	37.9	38.4	38.1	38.1	38.0
Net Adds	106	127	138	153	72	50	45	98	-72
Smartphones	5,238	5,382	5,934	6,522	7,059	na	na	na	na
Mobile Internet Usage	3,957	4,286	4,646	4,891	5,157	5,361	5,539	5,726	5,969
Subscriber Usage									
Monthly ARPU	180	185	189	186	178	171	178	173	164

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Taiwan Telecommunications Report Q2 2016

Company Profile Chunghua Telecom

Strengths

- Leading wireless voice, mobile and internet operator.
- Revenue driven by increases in internet and data services.
- Low mobile churn rates, despite introduction of MNP.
- First mover in terms of 4G deployment.

Weaknesses

- Wireless telephony services revenue is declining.
- Government mandated reduction in mobile termination rates from TW\$2.15 to TW\$1.15 over 2013-2016 will affect Chunghua the most.
- Yearly reduction in xDSL circuit-basis rates by 5.18% over 2013-2016 to affect Chunghua the most.

Opportunities

- Further government divestment could lead to a key strategic investor gaining a stake in the operator and possibly network expansion.
- Investment in cloud computing - up to TW\$200bn over five years - will increase service offerings and boost revenue.
- High capacity broadband infrastructure investments offer potential for revenue growth in the medium term.

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Outlook for Consumer Shift Towards Petrol Playing Out

BMI View: The shift in consumer preference towards petrol-powered utility vehicles in India, coupled with the expansion of multi-brand petrol-powered models, plays into our view that the demand for the country's SUVs will continue to grow as driving their convenience and cooling heat their appeal to SUV drivers.

Consumer behaviour in India is shifting towards petrol-powered utility vehicles (SUVs) instead of their diesel-powered equivalents as a result of the ongoing ban on the sale of vehicles with diesel engines larger than 2000cc in the National Capital Region (NCR). While the ban only covers the NCR, consumers that live outside the region are also moving away from diesel towards petrol. This is also reflected in the fact that the NCR, which continues to lead the SUV segment, has seen a decline in its SUV sales in the first half of 2015. Incentives created by the ongoing drought will play into consumers' choice to purchase diesel and increase the uptake of petrol-powered SUVs.

Shift to Petrol to Continue through 2016

In April 2015, as much as 20% of the total SUV sales in India were petrol-powered. As a result of the ban on the sale of diesel SUVs in the NCR, we expect this trend to continue through 2016. This is also reflected in the fact that the NCR, which continues to lead the SUV segment, has seen a decline in its SUV sales in the first half of 2015. Incentives created by the ongoing drought will play into consumers' choice to purchase diesel and increase the uptake of petrol-powered SUVs.

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World Commodity Forecasts Industrial Raw Materials June 2016

World Commodity Forecasts. Industrial Raw Materials. (Jun 2016).

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翻譯 [本文件未提供此服務]

Economist Intelligence Unit commodity price index

Price forecast summary

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

	Index	%				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013:
WCF	200.0	189.6	61.56	81.47	11.55	9-7.2
IRM	175.7	166.7	141.3	131.5	141.8	-6.8 -5.1 -15.2 -7.0 7.9
Base metals	184.2	181.3	149.9	138.7	150.9	-6.6
Fibres	119.1	114.9	109.2	106.7	108.1	-0.1
Rubber	307.6	228.2	184.3	159.1	185.2	-15.7
Crude oil	478.7	434.7	226.3	175.4	241.9	-2.1

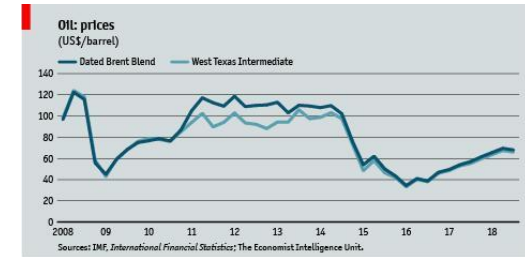
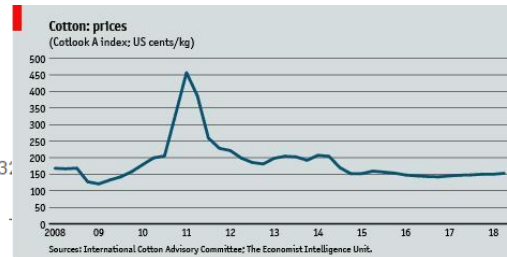
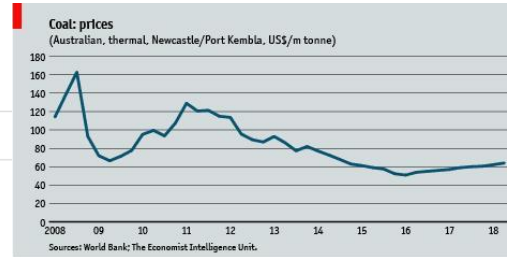
Source: The Economist Intelligence Unit.

Note. WCF (World commodity forecasts) is an index of 21 hard and soft commodities. IRM (Industrial raw materials) is a price index of nine hard commodities.

The metals sector has a weighting of 65.1% in the IRM index, fibres 27.4% and rubber 7.5%.

The rally in industrial commodity prices is losing steam

As we expected, the past few weeks have seen a partial reversal in the rally in industrial commodity prices. Aluminium, lead and nickel had fallen back to their end-2015 levels. Only tin and copper prices were up, with cash prices up by 16% and 17% respectively since the start of 2016. In the metals sector, we continue to be plagued by oversupply, as production capacity-bolstered by a surge in investment - continues to outpace demand, which has weakened in line with China's economic slowdown. Leading producers - particularly in China - remain focused on preserving market share. Meanwhile, in China, the biggest supplier of many commodities, cuts in output remain sensitive, as they risk undermining jobs and revenue.



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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	20602	22081
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	37417	39472
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	128600.2	136875.7
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	59740	62031
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	59740	62031
10	EIU calculat	Private cor Derived fr		LCU	bn	Real privati 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	26193.1	27493.4
11	EIU calculat	Government Derived fr		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	9497.5	9848.8
12	EIU calculat	Gross fixe Derived fr		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	23793.6	24736.5
13	EIU calculat	Stockbuildi Derived fr		LCU	bn	Real stocki CNRSTK	701.1	812.9	619.2	639.9	688.5	700	705	720	800	850	893	905	956.4	1010.8	1067.5	1124.2	1180.6
14	EIU calculat	Exports of Derived fr		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	20146.6	20990.9
15	EIU calculat	Imports of Derived fr		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	20922.8	22028.1
16	EIU calculat	Total domestic expend		LCU	bn	Real dome CNRDMD	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	60660.2	63252.2
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	4.3	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 consi				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 fixe 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	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	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	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6			
29	EIU calculat	Change in gross fixed investment, as a perc				Gross fixe 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	128600.2	136875.7
33	EIU calculat	Private consumption e		LCU	bn	Nominal pr CNDGPR	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	58500.2	62600.2

Country Forecast China April 2016

Country Forecast. China. (Apr 2016).

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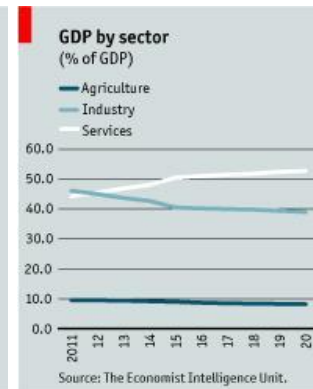
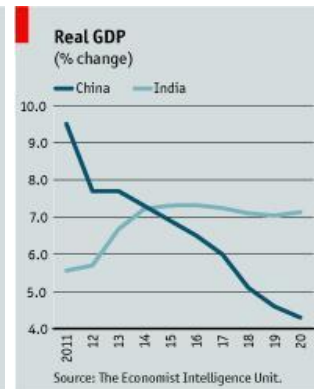
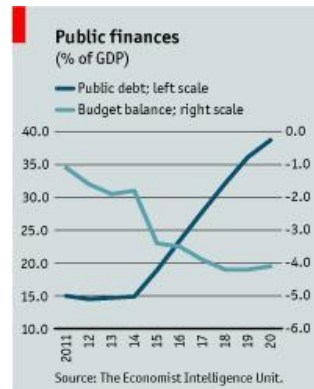
翻譯

China-highlights: Political outlook

China's president, Xi Jinping, will remain the dominant figure in the ruling Chinese Communist Party (CCP) in 2016-20. He has accumulated power rapidly since coming into office and will use anti-corruption efforts and tougher controls on media and civil society to buttress his position. There is a risk of internal backlash against his leadership, but The Economist Intelligence Unit's core forecast is that Mr Xi will strengthen his hand by promoting allies at a scheduled reshuffle of the politburo standing committee, the CCP's top decision-making organ, in 2017. The authoritarian tilt of the government will have negative consequences for policymaking, however. Industrial restructuring may cause social instability in some regions in 2016-20, but is unlikely to threaten the CCP's rule. Unrest relating to land seizures, environmental concerns and ethnic tensions (notably in Xinjiang) will persist.

China-highlights: Demographic outlook

	2010	2015	2020
Population (m)			
Total	1,334	1,361	1,382
Male	683	697	724
Female	651	664	657
Period averages (%)	2011-15	2016-20	
Population growth	0.4	0.3	
Working-age population growth	0.1	-0.3	
Labour force growth	0.4	-0.2	



We forecast that China's population will grow by 0.3% a year on average in 2016-20, compared with 0.4% in 2011-15. The country's working-age population will contract throughout the forecast period, leading to upward pressure on wages. The proportion of the population aged 65 and over will rise, putting additional pressure on pension and healthcare provision. A new two-child policy will be phased in. However, there is unlikely to be much of a sustained jump in fertility rates, which will remain constrained by financial and cultural factors. The number of men will exceed the number of women by over 65m by 2020, a development that is likely to have adverse social repercussions.

China-highlights: Business environment outlook

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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

OXFORD ECONOMICS
Commodity Price Forecasts
May 2016

May 2016 Commodity Price Forecasts

Overview

Commodities start to find their own path

- Significant divergence was seen across the commodity markets in the last 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 oil demand have generally been revised up in the past.

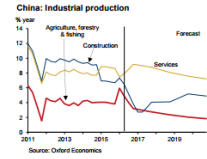
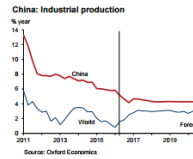
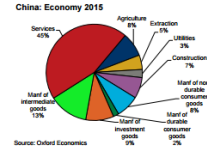
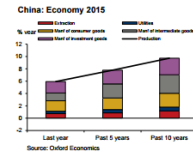
Commodity prices diverge

US \$ price performance (% change MoM, 2016/16)



國家產業預估

Summer 2016 China



Industry Forecast for China

(Annual percentage changes unless specified)

	2014E	2015E	2016E	2017E	2018E
Agriculture	4.1	4.0	4.5	2.9	2.5
Production	9.2	5.9	4.9	4.6	4.3
Extraction	8.9	5.9	0.4	0.9	1.2
Manufacturing	9.1	5.9	5.6	5.1	4.6
Consumer non-durable goods	7.9	7.1	7.7	7.3	4.6
Consumer durable goods	7.9	6.8	6.3	4.6	4.7
Investment goods	11.4	8.0	5.8	4.5	5.1
Intermediate goods	6.5	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.5
Utilities	11.3	5.9	4.8	4.3	4.1
Construction	10.4	6.8	5.7	3.2	4.1
Services	6.5	6.8	8.3	6.9	8.3
Gross value added	6.5	7.1	6.5	6.3	6.0
GDP	6.6	6.9	6.5	6.2	5.9

China: Industry Forecast. For queries please contact: Jeremy Leonard | Tel: +44 (0) 2033 1423 | jleonard@oxfordeconomics.com

Summer 2016 China

China - Top 10 Fastest Growing Industries

(Annual percentage changes unless specified, 2010 prices)

Industry	Last year	Next 5 years
Non-ferrous metals	18.6	6.7
Other precision equipment	13.2	
Medical & surgical equipment	13.2	
Pharmaceuticals	12.7	
Telecommunication equipment	12.2	
Man-made fibres	10.3	
Ships, rolling stock & etc.	10.1	
Aerospace	10.1	
Electric fittings	9.3	
Other electrical equipment	6.8	

國家經濟展望

Jun 2016 Country Economic Forecast

Taiwan

- #### Highlights
- Tsai Ing-wen 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 trade data suggest that while exports have remained sluggish in Q2 so far, imports have picked up.
 - Against the subdued external background, industrial output remains weak, down 2.8% year-on-year. Meanwhile, the Nikkei 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 to 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 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

(Annual percentage changes unless specified)

	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
Stockholding (% of GDP)	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	6.7	0.9	-0.9	2.6	3.8	4.2
GDP	3.9	0.8	1.1	2.0	3.0	3.3
Industrial Production	6.4	-1.7	-0.9	2.7	3.7	3.8
Consumer Prices	1.2	-0.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.9
Government Budget (% of GDP)	-0.9	-0.9	-1.2	-1.3	-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)	11.6	14.5	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

Economist: David Schockenhoff, Economist | Tel: +44 1865 268229 | e-mail: dschockenhoff@oxfordeconomics.com

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	1429	2062
GDP per capita (US\$)	19.0	4.1	1.3	1.2
Inflation (%)	17.7	20.3	22.2	23.4
Population (m)	64.7	63.9	64.3	64.8
Urban population (% of total)	70.8	73.3	74.8	76.5

Structure of GDP by output

	2014 or latest available year
Agriculture	1.6%
Industry	33.7%
Services	68.5%

Long-term sovereign credit ratings & outlook

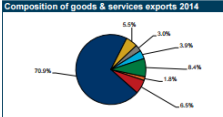
	2014 or latest available year
Fitch	A+
A+	(Positive)
A+	(Positive)
Moody	Aa1
Aa1	(Stable)
Aa1	(Stable)

Corruption perceptions index 2015

	2015
Developed economies (average)	76.0
Emerging economies (average)	61.8
Taiwan	62.0

Structural economic indicators

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Current account (US\$ billion)	11.5	3.6	7.0	62.8		
Trade balance (US\$ billion)	20.9	21.3	23.9	60.9		
FDI (US\$ billion)	-3.9	-1.4	-1.8	-0.9		



Destination of goods' exports 2014

	2014
China	28.8%
Hong Kong, China	12.9%
United States	10.7%
European Union (EU)	8.2%
Singapore	6.4%

Economist: David Schockenhoff, Economist | Tel: +44 1865 268 330 | e-mail: dschockenhoff@oxfordeconomics.com

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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 US.

Financials

Key Financials for APPLE INC.(NASDAQ: AAPL)

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

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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History

Company Background

College dropout 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 Hewlett-Packard's John 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 1988 with its Mac Plus and LaserWriter printers. The following year it formed the software firm that later became Claris (and ultimately FileMaker). The late 1980s brought real competition from Microsoft, whose Windows operating system (OS) featured a graphical interface skin 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 "uncle" 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 Claris unit (by cutting 300 employees, shifting most operations to Apple, and renaming it FileMaker) 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 semi-permanent 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 ultrasmall 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 US. 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 OS 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 Circular Wireless (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 2006, 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 bought 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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<http://search.proquest.com>

孟家瑋

Gary.man@proquest.com

ProQuest平台

The screenshot shows the ProQuest website interface. At the top right, there is a user profile icon and a help icon. Below these icons is a dropdown menu with the following options: "登入 [我的檢索]", "結束 ProQuest", and "中文(繁體)". The "中文(繁體)" option is highlighted with a red box. A red speech bubble points to this menu with the text "可以選擇所要的語言介面".

Below the search bar, there are several category tiles for "檢索學科領域 清單檢視":

- 文學與語言
- 社會科學
- 科學與技術
- 健康與醫療
- 新聞與報紙
- 學術論文
- 歷史
- 藝術

On the left side, there is a section titled "瞭解 ProQuest 平台" with the following bullet points:

- 檢索線上說明。
- 探索ProQuest 的產品支援中心的常見問題解答。
- 聯絡支援 如果您需要進一步協助。

On the right side, there is a section titled "試用版資" with the following bullet points:

- British Nursi
- International

At the bottom left, the ProQuest logo is visible.

The "Select language" dropdown menu is open, showing the following options:

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- Čeština
- Deutsch
- Español
- Français
- 한국어
- Italiano
- Magyar
- 日本語
- Norsk
- Polski
- Português (Brasil)
- Português (Portugal)
- Русский
- ไทย
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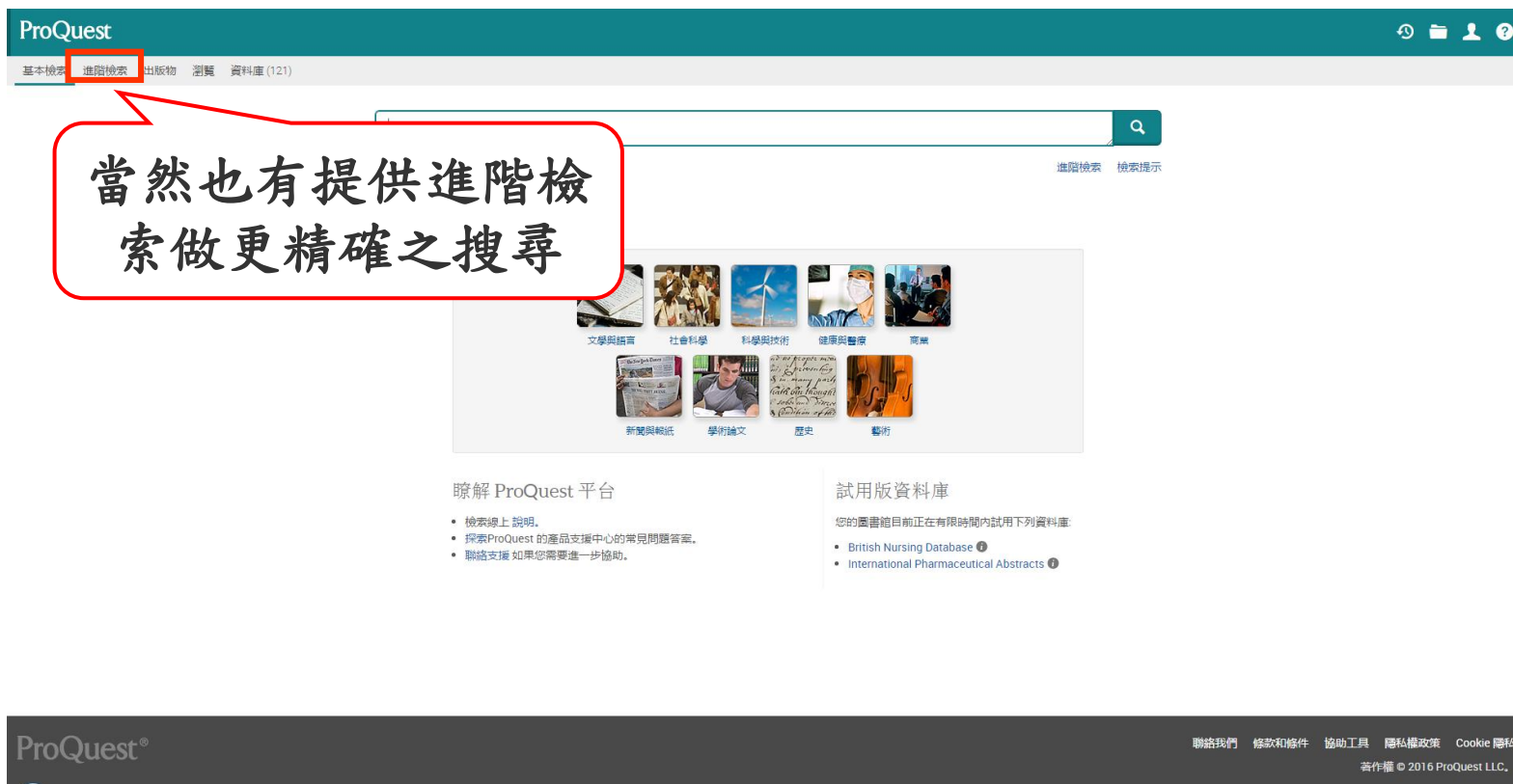
The screenshot shows the ProQuest website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the ProQuest logo and several icons. Below the navigation bar, there is a search bar with a magnifying glass icon. Below the search bar, there are two callouts: one pointing to the search bar and another pointing to the search filters. The search filters include '全文' (Full Text) and '同儕評審' (Peer Reviewed). Below the search bar, there are several categories of content: '新聞與報紙' (News and Newspapers), '學術論文' (Academic Papers), '歷史' (History), and '藝術' (Art). Below the categories, there are two sections: '瞭解 ProQuest 平台' (Learn ProQuest Platform) and '試用版資料庫' (Trial Databases). The '瞭解 ProQuest 平台' section includes links to '檢索線上說明' (Search Online Help), '探索 ProQuest 的產品支援中心的常見問題答案' (Explore ProQuest's Product Support Center's Frequently Asked Questions), and '聯絡支援 如果您需要進一步協助' (Contact Support if you need further assistance). The '試用版資料庫' section includes links to 'British Nursing Database' and 'International Pharmaceutical Abstracts'. At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with the ProQuest logo and several links: '聯絡我們' (Contact Us), '條款和條件' (Terms and Conditions), '協助工具' (Help Tools), '隱私權政策' (Privacy Policy), and 'Cookie 隱私' (Cookie Privacy). The footer also includes the text '著作權 © 2016 ProQuest LLC.'.

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- British Nursing Database
- International Pharmaceutical Abstracts

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- A **not** B: 結果中要有A但不能有B這個字詞
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問號? (用來取代任一個單一字元,可以使用多個?號來代表多個字元)

nurse? 結果：nurses、nursed，但不是 nurse

sm?th 結果：smith 和 smyth

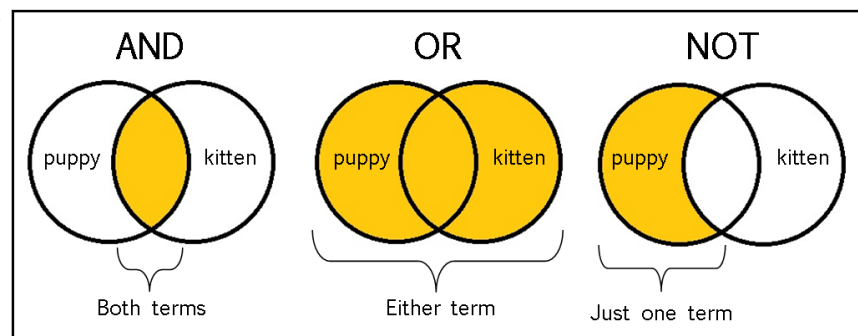
ad??? 結果：added、adult、adopt

星號* (代表0至多個字元)

nurse* 結果：nurse、nurses、nursed

colo*r 結果：colour、color

(註: ?,*不可使用在關鍵詞的開頭)



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以金融危機
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報紙 (144,516)

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關聯性 排序

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全文: 已包含全文

來源類型: 學術期刊

出版日期: 2010-2019 > 2016 > 一月

全文

已包含全文 (334)

同儕評審

來源類型

學術期刊 (334)

摘要 (摘要)

During the crisis, however, distressed credit markets and tighter lending conditions were significant drags on total factor productivity growth. Because productivity's sensitivity to credit conditions once again diminished after the crisis, the post-crisis easing of credit conditions did not boost productivity growth. In other words, the positive effect of the credit squeeze on the rate of gross job losses may have outweighed its negative effect on the rate of gross job gains; however, the net effect is likely small, since the rate of job reallocation only ticked up slightly during the crisis. [...] the estimation result is not robust using the rate of establishment reallocation, which yields a significant estimated coefficient on only one of the three measures of credit conditions.

主題

- Recessions;
- Regions;
- Economic models;
- Agricultural lending;
- Chemical industry;
- Default;
- Economic crisis;
- Economic growth;
- Gross Domestic Product-GDP;
- Growth rate;
- Productivity

發現於: ABI/INFORM Collection

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3 The Lasting Damage from the **Financial Crisis** to U.S. Productivity
Redmond, Michael; Van Zandweghe, Willem. Economic Review - Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City 101.1 (First Quarter 2016): 39-4.
... **financial crisis** Our empirical analysis shows the crisis indeed altered this ... As a result, the **financial crisis** left productivity, and therefore output, ... during the **financial crisis**. **Section 4** provides empirical evidence of the
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The Lasting Damage from the Financial Crisis to U.S. Productivity

Redmond, Michael; Van Zandweghe, Willem. *Economic Review - Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City* 101.1 (First Quarter 2016): 39-1.

全文 全文 - PDF 摘要/詳細資料

摘要 翻譯 隱藏反白

During the crisis, however, distressed credit markets and tighter lending conditions were significant drags on total factor productivity growth. Because productivity's sensitivity to credit conditions once again diminished after the crisis, the post-crisis easing of credit conditions did not boost productivity growth. In other words, the positive effect of the credit squeeze on the rate of gross job losses may have outweighed its negative effect on the rate of gross job gains; however, the net effect is likely small, since the rate of job reallocation only ticked up slightly during the crisis. [...] the estimation result is not robust using the rate of establishment reallocation, which yields a significant estimated coefficient on only one of the three measures of credit conditions.

全文 翻譯 | 開啟檢索術語導覽

The **financial crisis** and recession of 2007-09 left deep scars on the U.S. economy. Output of goods and services declined sharply during the crisis, and while output began to grow afterward, its level has not caught up to its pre-crisis trend. Likewise, total factor productivity, a key source of output growth in the long run, declined and has remained on a lower trajectory than before the crisis.

Tighter credit conditions may have contributed to these declines. Obtaining credit was more difficult and expensive for firms during the crisis, as widespread fear and uncertainty drove lenders to raise interest rates and lend more cautiously. The reduced credit supply may have prevented firms from investing in innovation and creating new jobs and prevented new firms from entering the market. In this way, tighter credit conditions may have lowered total factor productivity-and, consequently, real activity.

We examine the empirical relationship between credit conditions and total factor productivity growth during the **financial crisis**. Our empirical analysis shows the crisis indeed altered this relationship. During normal times, total factor productivity growth fluctuates over the business cycle along with changes in the intensity with which available labor and capital are used; credit conditions are unimportant. During the crisis, however, distressed credit markets and tighter lending conditions were significant drags on total factor productivity growth. Because productivity's sensitivity to credit conditions once again diminished after the crisis, the post-crisis easing of credit conditions did not boost productivity growth. As a result, the **financial crisis** left productivity, and therefore output, on a lower trajectory. Adverse credit conditions appear to have dampened total factor productivity growth by curtailing productivity-boosting innovation during the crisis rather than by hampering the efficient allocation of the economy's productive resources through reduced creation and destruction of firms and jobs.

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引文樣式:

APA 6th - American Psychological Association, 6th Edition 變更

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Redmond, M., & Van Zandweghe, W. (2016). The lasting damage from the financial crisis to U.S. productivity. *Economic Review - Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City*, 101(1), 39-I. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1804471105?accountid=27223>

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ProQuest平台

The image displays the ProQuest platform interface. On the left, a sidebar shows navigation options like '所有資料庫' and 'ABI/INFORM'. The main area is a '電子郵件' (Email) dialog box with the following fields and options:

- 內容:** 全文 (引文、摘要、全文、影像、索引) (If available, it will not store the original file format (e.g., PDF, video, newsletter, spreadsheet).)
- 排序順序:** 最早的在前
- 參考書目:** 末端加入引用書目
- 引文樣式:** APA 6th - American Psychological Association, 6th Edition
- 包含:** 檢索歷史, 封面/標頭, 目錄, 文件編號
- 電子郵件地址:** [Input field] (Use dashes or dots to separate email addresses. Recipients will only see their own email address.)
- 您的姓名:** [Input field] (Used to let others know who sent the email.)
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At the bottom of the dialog are '取消' (Cancel) and '繼續' (Continue) buttons. A note at the bottom states: '在所有電子郵件寄送的文件中會包含一個永久連結。' (A permanent link will be included in all email files sent.)

On the right, a search results page is shown. A red box highlights the '下載 PDF' (Download PDF) button and the '電子郵件' (Email) option in the dropdown menu. A red callout bubble points to the '電子郵件' option with the text: 'Email文章 給其他人' (Email article to others).

ProQuest平台

The screenshot displays the ProQuest interface for a document titled "The Lasting Damage from the Financial Crisis to U.S. Productivity". The document is by Redmond, Michael; Van Zandweghe, Willem, from the *Economic Review - Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City*, 101.1 (First Quarter 2016): 39-41.

Annotations on the page include:

- A red box highlights the "Download PDF" button and the "Save" (儲存) button in the right-hand sidebar.
- A red callout bubble points to the "Save" button with the text "儲存或匯出" (Save or Export).
- A white box on the left side of the page lists various export and save options:
 - 儲存至 [我的檢索]
 - 匯出/儲存
 - RefWorks
 - EasyBib
 - HTML
 - PDF
 - RIS (使用 EndNote、Citavi 等)
 - RTF (與 Microsoft Word 搭配使用)
 - 僅限文字
 - XLS (與 Microsoft Excel 搭配使用)

ProQuest平台

The screenshot displays the ProQuest interface for the ABI/INFORM Collection. The main content area shows a document titled "Financial Crisis to U.S. Productivity" from the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City. A red callout box with the text "線上翻譯" (Online Translation) points to a "翻譯" (Translate) button located under the "摘要" (Summary) section. The document text discusses the impact of the financial crisis on productivity growth, mentioning that credit conditions and tighter lending were significant drags on growth, and that the post-crisis easing of credit conditions did not boost productivity growth. The text also notes that the net effect is likely small and that the estimation result is not robust using the rate of establishment reallocation.

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Financial Crisis to U.S. Productivity

Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City 101.1 (First Quarter 2016): 39-

摘要 **翻譯** 隱藏反白

During the crisis, however, distressed credit markets and tighter lending conditions were significant drags on total factor productivity growth. Because productivity's sensitivity to credit conditions once again diminished after the crisis, the post-crisis easing of credit conditions did not boost productivity growth. In other words, the positive effect of the credit squeeze on the rate of gross job losses may have outweighed its negative effect on the rate of gross job gains; however, the net effect is likely small, since the rate of job reallocation only ticked up slightly during the crisis. [...] the estimation result is not robust using the rate of establishment reallocation, which yields a significant estimated coefficient on only one of the three measures of credit conditions.

全文 **翻譯** | 開啟檢索術語導覽

The **financial crisis** and recession of 2007-09 left deep scars on the U.S. economy. Output of goods and services declined sharply during the crisis, and while output began to grow afterward, its level has not caught up to its pre-crisis trend. Likewise, total factor productivity, a key source of output growth in the long run, declined and has remained on a lower trajectory than before the crisis.

Tighter credit conditions may have contributed to these declines. Obtaining credit was more difficult and expensive for firms during the crisis, as widespread fear and uncertainty drove lenders to raise interest rates and lend more cautiously. The reduced credit supply may have prevented firms from investing in innovation and creating new jobs and prevented new firms from entering the market. In this way, tighter credit conditions may have lowered total factor productivity-and, consequently, real activity.

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The screenshot shows the ProQuest login interface. At the top, there are navigation links: 檢索, 進階檢索, 出版物, 瀏覽, 資料庫 (121). Below these are buttons for 登入 and Widget. A large callout box at the top left says: **已註冊完成可直接輸入個人帳密登入**. Below this is a section for existing users: 既有使用者 - 登入, with input fields for 使用者名稱 and 密碼, and a 登入 button. A second callout box at the top right says: **首次登錄, 請先註冊個人帳號**. Below this is a section for new users: 新增至 [我的檢索], with a link to 建立 [我的檢索] 帳戶. A third callout box at the bottom says: **有了個人帳號即可在帳號內儲存文件, 儲存檢索, 設定關鍵詞, 新知通報, 個人設定等功能**. Below the callouts is a section titled 使用 [我的檢索] 帳戶 您將可立即存取以下的 ProQuest 檢索工具: 已儲存文件, 已儲存的檢索, 新知通報及 RSS 訂閱, 喜好設定, and RefWorks. The footer contains ProQuest logo, 條款和條件, 協助工具, 隱私權政策, Cookie 隱私, and 著作權 © 2016 ProQuest LLC.

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The screenshot shows the ProQuest website interface. At the top, there is a teal header with the ProQuest logo and navigation icons. Below the header, there are navigation links: 基本檢索, 進階檢索, 出版物, 瀏覽, 資料庫 (121). A search bar is prominently displayed with a magnifying glass icon. Below the search bar, there are options for 全文 and 同儕評審. The main content area features a section titled 檢索學科領域 清單檢視, which contains a grid of subject category icons: 文學與語言, 社會科學, 科學與技術, 健康與醫療, 商業, 新聞與報紙, 學術論文, 歷史, and 藝術. A red box highlights this grid, and a red callout bubble points to it with the text: 如只想搜尋特定領域,可點選該學科圖示進入該領域搜尋. Below the grid, there is a section titled 瞭解 ProQuest 平台 with a list of links: 檢索線上說明, 探索ProQuest 的產品支援中心的常見問題答案, and 聯絡支援 如果您需要進一步協助. The footer contains the ProQuest logo, contact information (聯絡我們, 條款和條件, 協助工具, 隱私權政策, Cookie 隱私), and a copyright notice (著作權 © 2016 ProQuest LLC).

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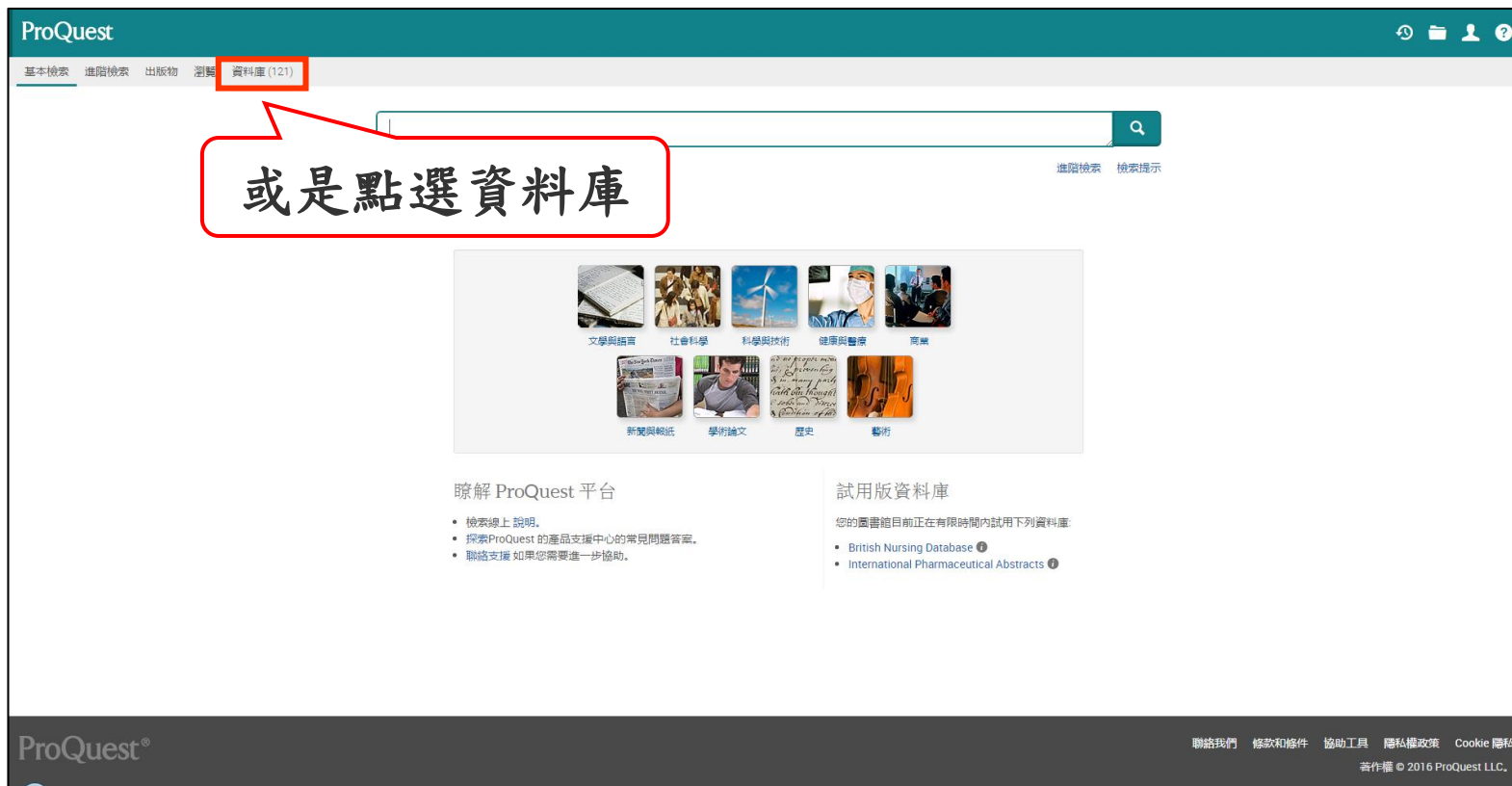
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檢視標語清單

ABI/INFORM Collection (1971 - 目前)
商業, 管理與貿易 - 學術性與商業性期刊文章, 學位論文, 市場報告, 產業報告, 商業案例及全球和貿易新聞
資料領域: 商業
檢視標語清單

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商業, 動物科學, 農
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Applied Social Sciences Index & Abstracts (ASSIA) (1987 - 目前)

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The screenshot displays the ProQuest ABI/INFORM Collection interface. The top navigation bar includes '所有資料庫', '商業資料庫', 'ABI/INFORM Collection', and '變更資料庫'. The main content area is titled 'ABI/INFORM Collection' and features a search bar with options for '基本檢索', '進階檢索', '出版', '瀏覽', and '關於'. The '瀏覽' (Browse) option is highlighted with a red box.

Below the search bar, there are several sections: '瀏覽精選內容' (Browse Selected Content), '業界及市場調查' (Industry and Market Research), '商品報告' (Commodity Reports), '公司報告' (Company Reports), '更多精選內容' (More Selected Content), '國家/地區報告' (Country/Region Reports), and '主題路徑' (Subject Paths). Each section lists various reports and services available on the platform.

Two callout boxes highlight key features:

- The first callout, '多樣化的專業市場情報' (Diverse professional market information), points to the '業界及市場調查' section, which lists reports from Business Monitor International (BMI) and Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU).
- The second callout, '主題路徑提供精選文章 幫助您快速學習' (Subject paths provide selected articles to help you learn quickly), points to the '主題路徑 (88,158 個結果)' section, which shows a search result for 'Specialization in planning ind. predicted by Denver College King, Carrie: National Underwriter, Life, health/financial services ed. 22 (Aug 10, 1907): 1'.

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輸入一或多個字詞，然後按一下 [檢索]。
接著就可觀察您的檢索結果。開啟及檢視您關注的文件。文件可能是任何資料，包括報紙文章、相片、PDF 或視訊等。

須知事項

ProQuest 如何處理您輸入的字詞：

ProQuest 會在所有選定資料庫中所有文件的所有欄位中尋找您的字詞 (檢索術語)，包括任何可用的摘要或全文。
當輸入一個以上的字詞 (例如 shale oil) 時，ProQuest 會在任何欄位中尋找同時包含 shale 和 oil 的文件，包括任何可用的摘要或全文。

檢索確切的片語

使用引號括住您的字詞 - "eternal love" 或 "life after death" - 強制 ProQuest 將您的字詞只當成一個片語尋找，而不是分開尋找每個字詞。

查看您正在檢索哪些資料庫

您目前正在檢索哪些資料庫的相關資訊會在 ProQuest 視窗上方的藍色列中顯示。以下是顯示情形的範例：

您正在檢索：04 個資料庫 (包含關鍵字) (按圖 >>>)

如欲獲得更多資料庫詳情:

<http://proquest.libguides.com/abiinformcollection>

ProQuest. proquest.libguides.com

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ABI/INFORM Collection: About

Enter Search Words Search

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Content

The ABI/INFORM Collection is made up of several products. Links to guides on each of the products are included here.

- ABI/INFORM Dateline
- ABI/INFORM Global
- ABI/INFORM Trade & Industry

What is the ABI/INFORM Collection?

The most comprehensive ABI/INFORM™ database, this comprises ABI/INFORM Global, ABI/INFORM Trade and Industry, and ABI/INFORM Dateline. The database features thousands of full-text journals, dissertations, working papers, key business and economics periodicals such as the Economist, country-and industry-focused reports, and downloadable data. Its international coverage gives researchers a complete picture of companies and business trends around the world.

More details of the specific content are provided below

Links to the guides for the content listed are available in the left column.

Live Webinars & Recordings

- Register for a webinar or listen to a recorded session on ABI/INFORM

ProQuest Platform Screencasts

- Visit the ProQuest Platform Training playlist on YouTube for our list of available screencasts

Publication Coverage

To view the latest title list and publication coverage, please visit:

- ABI/INFORM title list

View the latest title list and publication coverage here.

ProQuest Business Newsletter

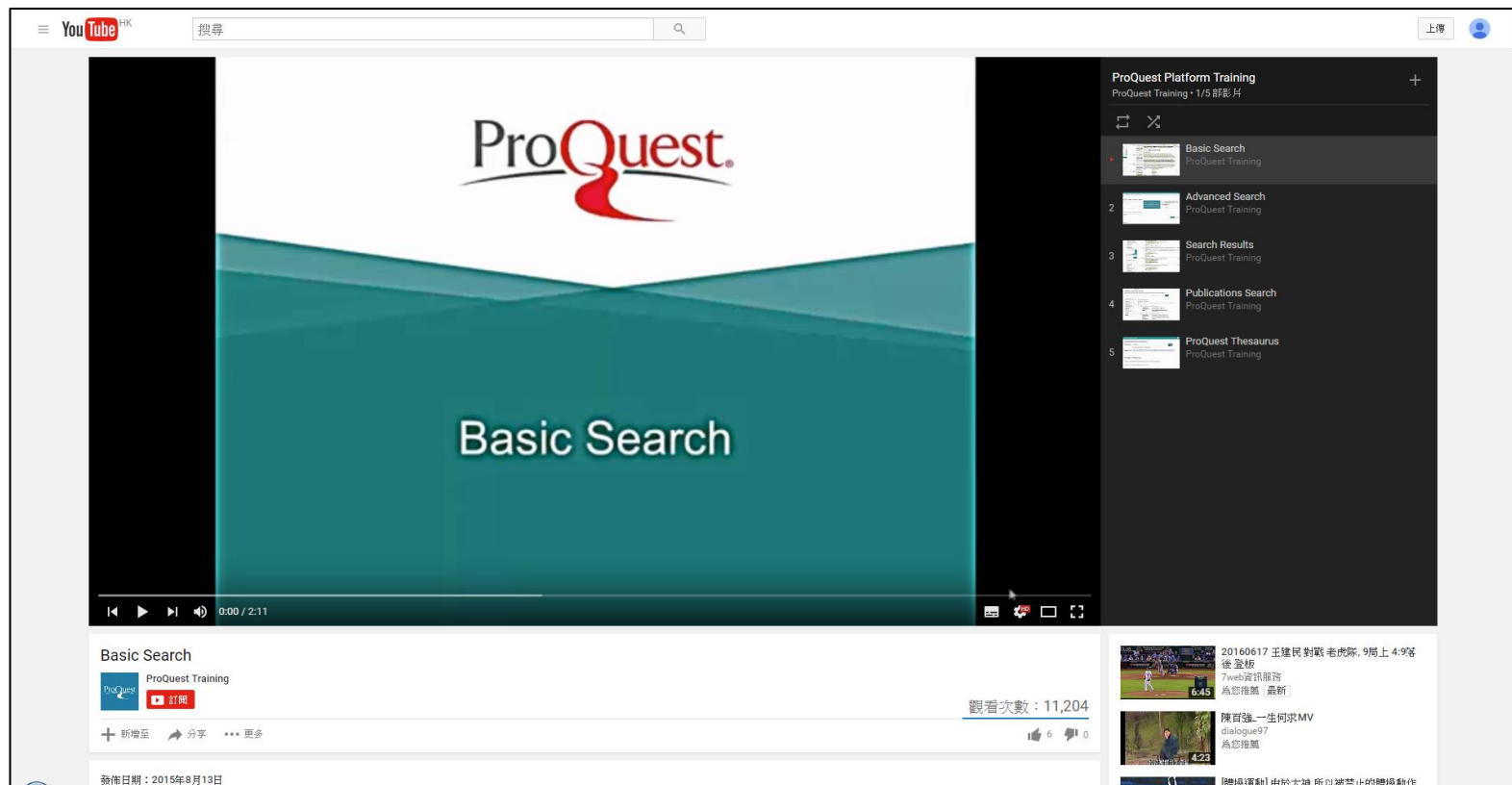
- ProQuest Business Newsletter

Catch up on all the most recent additions to ProQuest business resources.

<http://proquest.libguides.com/abiinformcollection>

如欲獲得更多資料庫詳情:

<https://www.youtube.com/user/proquesttraining/videos>



The screenshot displays a YouTube video player interface. The video content shows the ProQuest logo at the top, followed by a teal background with the text "Basic Search" in white. The video player includes standard controls like play/pause, volume, and a progress bar showing 0:00 / 2:11. Below the video, the title "Basic Search" is visible, along with the channel name "ProQuest Training" and a "訂閱" (Subscribe) button. The view count is 11,204. The video was published on August 13, 2015. On the right side of the player, there is a playlist titled "ProQuest Platform Training" with 1/5 videos. The playlist includes:

- 1. Basic Search (ProQuest Training)
- 2. Advanced Search (ProQuest Training)
- 3. Search Results (ProQuest Training)
- 4. Publications Search (ProQuest Training)
- 5. ProQuest Thesaurus (ProQuest Training)

Below the playlist, there are recommendations for other videos, including "20160617 王健民對戰老虎隊, 9局上 4-9 後壘板" and "陳百強一生同歌MV".



謝謝聆聽！

<https://fs3.formsite.com/ProQuest/form47/index.html>

goo.gl/V9AAup

- 孟家瑋
- Gary.man@proquest.com