

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910824979103321
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Titolo	Chinese capitalism and economic integration in Southeast Asia // Yos Santasombat [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Singapore : , : ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute, , 2019
ISBN	981-4818-39-9
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (29 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Collana	Trends in Southeast Asia ; ; 2018 no. 5
Disciplina	337.59051
Soggetti	Investments, Chinese - Southeast Asia Chinese - Southeast Asia Southeast Asia Foreign economic relations China China Foreign economic relations Southeast Asia Southeast Asia Commerce China China Commerce Southeast Asia Southeast Asia Economic integration
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 20 Feb 2019).
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (pages 25-29).
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- FOREWORD -- EXECUTIVE SUMMARY -- INTRODUCTION -- ASEAN REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND CHINESE CAPITALISM -- DOMESTIC POLITICS AND ECONOMIC REGIONALISM -- SOEs AND LARGE-SCALE CHINESE ENTREPRENEURS -- SMEs AND TRANSNATIONAL CHINESE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA -- DYNAMISM OF CHINESE CAPITALISM -- THE THUCYDIDES TRAP -- BIBLIOGRAPHY
Sommario/riassunto	China's rise exerts a powerful pull on ASEAN economies and constitutes an impetus for a resinicization of Overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia. China has become a skilled practitioner of 'commercial diplomacy', and as long as it continues to lead the way in regional integration, China's state-led capitalism will seek to integrate itself into the ASEAN Economic Community. This in effect becomes China's essential strategy of desecuritization for the region. With increasing trade and investment between China and ASEAN countries, the ethnic Chinese economic elites have managed to serve as 'connectors and bridges' between the two sides, and benefited in the process from joint ventures and business investments. The impact of new Chinese Capitalism on SMEs,

however, has not been equally positive. As China rises, Southeast Asia has witnessed increased complexity and variations of 'hybrid capitalism', including alliances between state-led capitalism, transnational entrepreneurs emanating from China's 'going out' policy and ethnic Chinese in Southeast Asia. Three main forms of Chinese Capitalism in Southeast Asia are neoliberal capitalism, flexible capitalism and Confucian capitalism. These intermingle into a range of local varieties under different socio-economic conditions.
