Global issue of our age."

Spread and it is perhaps the most significant
still a massive problem worldwide.
the end of this year, he said that poverty is
vive the Next 100 Years
est book
by China. If it had not been for China we'd
“It is an extraordinary achievement. When
versary of the Communist Party of China
xiaokang
acknowledged in the West. The world's sec­
der, says the scale of China's achievement
late South African president Nelson Man­
achieved has been driven by China," he said.

We look at the global standards of poverty
reduction, much of what has been achieved
has been driven by China," he said.
Goldin, a former economic adviser to the
former president Nelson Mandela,
says the scale of China's achievement in
delivering 650 million out of poverty in a
little more than 40 years is not widely acknowledged.

The world's sec­
ond-largest economy is not set to achieve
eradicating and becoming a moderately purs­
sesory society in time for the 150th anni­
iversary of the Communist Party of China

When you look at the global standards of poverty;
many of the problems are driven by a

China is right to give priority to elimi­
inating extreme poverty in its own country by
the end of this year, so that poverty that is
still a massive problem worldwide.

The 65-year-old South African points to
that some people
are just destined
because no one comes and opens projects
that somehow China's success has been at
the expense of the US is a complete misun­
derstanding as to how all this works. It is
the goal to help people escape poverty.

Goldin has been a big beneficiary of globalisation, but
it's not just China.
China has many successes that
have not been shared with the rest of the world.

"Neither government nor society will feel
rewarded for that type of act if their think
that some people are just destined to be poor.
They will not see it as their absolute
responsibility to eliminate that".

Goldin also said Xi's right
to emphasise that poverty
elimination strategies need to be
aligned to local condi­
tions, which Western policy
makers have often disre­
gaigned at great cost.

"There has been this cookie-cutter view of it in
the West where a particular development model
was dreamed up in Washington or
by colonial rulers and it was to be applied every­
where. It proved a disaster.
Africa is littered with the
barrenness of development projects which at some
point were regarded as a panacea."

Goldin said good govern­
ment and coordination has been demonstrated by
China and others in China's vital to alleviating
poverty.

"Coordination is certainly vital. There is no
point in building a school if you don't have teachers for
it, or a hospital if you don't have doctors, nurses or equipment.

You need coordination across the country.
You can't have precincts which are
intentionally weak because they are easy to
access from the capital, and others which are
more remote and find they are left behind
because no one comes and opens projects there."

Goldin, who studied at the University of Cape Town
and has a degree from the London School of Economics
and a doctorate from the London School of Economics
and Political Science, has often argued that
neither government nor society will feel
rewarded for that type of act if their think
that some people are just destined to be poor.
They will not see it as their absolute
responsibility to eliminate that.

"Neither government nor society will feel
rewarded for that type of act if their think
that some people are just destined to be poor.
They will not see it as their absolute
responsibility to eliminate that."

"This has been a disaster waiting to happen for a long time.
It was merely a ques­tion of when and when it would start."

"Goldin, who is a frequent
visitor to China and a regular
speaker at the China Devel­
oment Forum, an event held in Beijing each spring,
and which attracts experts and thinkers from around
the world, is impressed by President Xi Jinping's ideas on
poverty.
Xi, in fact, has made pov­
erty eradication a mission
since in the late 1980s. In his
since he was Party chief of
Fujian province
in the late 1980s. In his
book Up and Out of Poverty he
sets out four important principles
to tackling: avoiding a poverty mentality
(if you believe you are poor, you will be);
adopting development measures appropri­
tate to local conditions; strong leadership and
coordination; and not wasting money on
grandiose projects just because
they may be popular.

"These are all very important but he is
right to stress avoiding a poverty mentali­
ty" Goldin said.

"If you believe you are simply con­
demned to be poor by virtue of your birth
and your circumstances, you will not strive
for hundreds of millions of people
back into poverty and many into extreme
poverty elimination."

For Goldin, this does not come as a sur­prise,
given that he forecast a pandemic in his
2016 book The Butterfly
Dilemma: How Globalisation Creates
Risks, and What to Do About It.

"The pandemic is going to greatly exac­
ter underemployment and poverty
problems. It is going to make lots of
people extremely poor and it is going to
force them to work in extremely poor
conditions."

"China’s progress has been absolutely
impressive, given that he forecast a pandemic in
2016, he said.

"It is this comprehensive strategy that
is making all the difference, he said.

"Neither government nor society will feel
rewarded for that type of act if their think
that some people are just destined to be poor.
They will not see it as their absolute
responsibility to eliminate that.

"Goldin also said Xi’s right
to emphasise that poverty
elimination strategies need to be
aligned to local condi­
tions, which Western policy
makers have often disre­
gaigned at great cost.

"There has been this cookie-cutter view of it in
the West where a particular development model
was dreamed up in Washington or
by colonial rulers and it was to be applied every­
where. It proved a disaster.
Africa is littered with the
barrenness of development projects which at some
point were regarded as a panacea."

Goldin said good govern­
ment and coordination has been demonstrated by
China and others in China’s vital to alleviating
poverty.

"Coordination is certainly vital. There is no
point in building a school if you don’t have teachers for
it, or a hospital if you don’t have doctors, nurses or equipment.

You need coordination across the country.
You can’t have precincts which are
intentionally weak because they are easy to
access from the capital, and others which are
more remote and find they are left behind
because no one comes and opens projects there."

Goldin, who studied at the University of Cape Town
and has a degree from the London School of Economics
and a doctorate from the London School of Economics
and Political Science, has often argued that
neither government nor society will feel
rewarded for that type of act if their think
that some people are just destined to be poor.
They will not see it as their absolute
responsibility to eliminate that.

"Goldin also said Xi’s right
to emphasise that poverty
elimination strategies need to be
aligned to local condi­
tions, which Western policy
makers have often disre­
gaigned at great cost.

"There has been this cookie-cutter view of it in
the West where a particular development model
was dreamed up in Washington or
by colonial rulers and it was to be applied every­
where. It proved a disaster.
Africa is littered with the
barrenness of development projects which at some
point were regarded as a panacea."

Goldin said good govern­
ment and coordination has been demonstrated by
China and others in China’s vital to alleviating
poverty.

"Coordination is certainly vital. There is no
point in building a school if you don’t have teachers for
it, or a hospital if you don’t have doctors, nurses or equipment.

You need coordination across the country.
You can’t have precincts which are
intentionally weak because they are easy to
access from the capital, and others which are
more remote and find they are left behind
because no one comes and opens projects there.