

CALL FOR PAPERS for a SPECIAL SECTION

Revista de Economía Mundial (REM) / Journal of World Economy (JWE)

China's Ongoing Economic Transformation and its Impact on the World Economy

The Journal of World Economy opens a call for papers for a special section on 'China's Ongoing Economic Transformation and its Impact on the World Economy', which will be published in issue number 75 (April 2027).

Guest Editors

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Structure of the Special Issue and contact:

[Revista de Economía Mundial \(REM\) / Journal of World Economy \(JWE\)](#) is an international academic journal edited by the Sociedad de Economía Mundial (World Economy Society) and indexed, among others, in SJR (Scopus), Social Sciences Citation Index, Fuente Académica Plus, International Bibliography of Social Sciences, ABI/INFORM, Business Source Premier, Public Affairs Index, and Business Source Elite.

REM / JWE opens a call for papers for a special issue on "China's Ongoing Economic Transformation and its Impact on the World Economy".

The special section will include up to 10–12 papers on the topic. If a larger number of high-quality papers are received, some of them may be published in the general section of subsequent issues of the REM / JWE.

Authors are strongly encouraged to carefully read the background and reasons included in this call for papers before considering the submission. You may see at the [journal's website](#) more information on submission requirements at REM/JWE. You may also contact the editors at rem@uhu.es.

Background and rationale of the Special Issue:

China's ascent as a global economic powerhouse represents arguably the most transformative development in international economics over the past half-century. The Chinese economy's evolution into the "world's factory" through strategic integration into global value chains — anchored initially on wage suppression — enabled unprecedented, sustained growth averaging approximately 10% annually for over three decades. This remarkable trajectory, however, has increasingly confronted structural limitations: persistent specialization in medium-to-low value-added production, pronounced external dependencies, deepening internal inequalities, and mounting ecological pressures.

Under Xi Jinping's leadership, China has embarked upon a comprehensive recalibration of its development paradigm, structured around three interconnected strategic objectives. First,

cultivating "new productive forces" to achieve "high-quality growth" that transcends quantitative expansion. Second, pursuing "common prosperity" through systematic reduction of internal disparities. Third, implementing a "dual circulation" strategy that balances external engagement with robust domestic consumption-driven growth and stronger internal value chains.

Strategic initiatives including *Made in China 2025* and *China Standards 2035* exemplify Beijing's ambitions to transition from low-cost manufacturing assembly toward technological leadership in semiconductors, advanced telecommunications, artificial intelligence, and clean technologies, among other frontier sectors. This transformation has already yielded notable successes, with China establishing global dominance in solar panel production, electric vehicles, and next-generation battery technologies.

Nevertheless, this productive model reorientation coexists with persistent domestic imbalances. Limited progress in income redistribution and inadequate social protection systems continue to constrain domestic consumption expansion, perpetuating overcapacity dynamics and external market dependence. Simultaneously, the protracted property sector crisis and escalating local government debt burdens generate systemic tensions within the prevailing growth model.

These domestic challenges manifest in corresponding external imbalances. China maintains substantial trade surpluses while confronting accusations of dumping pricing in emerging industries. Concurrently, the development of alternative multilateral institutions — including the New Development Bank and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank — alongside the Belt and Road Initiative's deployment of significant investment flows, creates new dependency relationships across Africa, Asia, Latin America, and beyond. The gradual internationalization of the renminbi — through bilateral swap agreements and Hong Kong's financial hub role — complements these institutional innovations.

Meanwhile, these developments unfold amid intensifying geoeconomic tensions with major advanced economies, encompassing not only the ongoing US-China trade and technology confrontation but also the European Union's increasingly assertive stance, exemplified by recent tariffs on Chinese electric vehicle imports.

Objectives and Scope:

The aim of this special issue is to shed light on the impact that the transformations in China's development strategy are having on the reconfiguration of the global economy, including its governance.

We particularly welcome scholarship addressing: the impact of Chinese industrial policy on technological competition with established powers; global value chain restructuring driven by Chinese enterprises; the Belt and Road Initiative's dual role as development catalyst and dependency generator; implications of incomplete internal redistribution for the demand-led growth model and global macroeconomic stability; consequences of renminbi internationalization for monetary and financial governance; evolving dimensions of Sino-US rivalry; and the transformation of China-European Union economic relations.

Possible topics (non-exhaustive list):

- The changing role of China in the international political economy.
- China's domestic economic transformations: Production, Distribution, and Demand.
- China's growth model and global macroeconomic imbalances.

- China's internal inequalities and global income disparities.
- China's green growth and global economic sustainability.
- Geoeconomic competition: the trade and technology war with the United States.
- China–European Union relations.
- China's industrial policies and the restructuring of global value chains.
- The Belt and Road Initiative and the reconfiguration of global trade, finance, and investment flows.
- China's economic relations with Africa, Latin America, Central Asia, Southeast Asia, and other regions: new opportunities, tensions, and dependencies.
- The internationalisation of the renminbi and the international monetary system.
- New multilateral institutions and global economic governance.

Submissions:

Papers can be written in English or Spanish, although REM/JWE recommends English since it can reach a greater audience. The full papers received will be subject to previous editorial scrutiny, pre-selection, and a strict peer-review process before acceptance. Therefore, an exhaustive knowledge of the specific published literature will be appreciated. Articles should be no more than **8,000 words**, inclusive of references, notes, and tables. Articles must include an **abstract** of **100 words** and up to five keywords. Submissions should be sent directly through the REM/JWE on-line handling platform:

<http://uhu.es/publicaciones/ojs/index.php/REM/about/submissions#onlineSubmissions>

Timeline:

The **deadline** for the **submission** of full papers is **June 15th 2026**. The papers will be published in the **special section** of the **first issue of 2027** (nº 75, **April 2027**).