**Annual Analysis of Competitiveness,
Simulation Studies and Development Perspective for
34 Greater China Economies: 2000–2010**

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Annual Analysis of Competitiveness, Simulation Studies and Development Perspective for 34 Greater China Economies: 2000–2010

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**ANNUAL ANALYSIS OF COMPETITIVENESS, SIMULATION STUDIES AND DEVELOPMENT
PERSPECTIVE FOR 34 GREATER CHINA ECONOMIES: 2000–2010**

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ABOUT ACI

The Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) was established in August 2006 as a research centre at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore. It aims to build the intellectual leadership and network for understanding and developing competitiveness in the ASEAN region. ACI seeks to contribute to the enhancement of economic growth and living standards through competitiveness research on clusters and comparative regions. It identifies mitigating issues and challenges for potential policy interventions.

VISION AND MISSION

- The over-arching vision of ACI is to build up its research credibility with policy impact, contributing as a professional think-tank.
- The mission is to establish our niche as a leading policy think-tank in Asia by identifying competitiveness, promoting competition and synergizing complementarities amongst Asian economies.
- We would articulate, entice discourse and shape agenda on arena of public policies amongst Asian governments.
- We would undertake evidence-base assessment on public policy outcomes, their effectiveness and inclusive impacts.
- Two key regional focuses are:
 - I. Identify trends of competitiveness and policy analysis on trade and investment of ASEAN, within the regional context of competition and complementarities with China and India.
 - II. Identify competitive strengths and conduct policy analysis on Singapore within the context of regional economies with international benchmarking.

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Foreword

In terms of economics, competitiveness is a general capability that is expressed as competition between two or more participants. Regional competitiveness refers to the formation and expression of the fight over resources or market capabilities between economic entities in a region in the process of market competition. It also can refer to the capability of a region to optimize resource allocation compared to other similar regions within a larger region.

A country that wishes to transition from being a follower to a leader must develop at an unusually rapid rate and must be more competitive than most other countries during the same period. Since China implemented its reform and opening up policy in 1978, the country has seen a wave of modernization and globalization. This is the first time in history that a country's growth rate has remained the fastest in the world for 30 years in a row and in the double digits.

The miracle of East Asia started with Japan and the Four Asian Tigers and has continued in China with its 1.3 billion strong population and 30 years of rapid growth, making the miracle even more impressive. The first part of this miracle was a supply chain and manufacturing hub based in East Asia and with its core in China. The second is the rapid growth of the middle class in China, East Asia and Southeast Asia, making this region one of the most important markets in the world. Third is the fact that East Asia and China are becoming new drivers in the world economy, providing capital, technology and solutions. China and East Asia are currently surpassing the United States and Europe to become the largest hub of the world economy.

If this change is put in the larger context of history, this would be China's fourth "rise" after the Qin/Han, Tang/Song and Ming/Qing eras. However, the difference with these previous three rises is that this most recent one has been due to increased competitiveness and it has taken place in the context of a more open world. It is a rise that is connected closely to East Asia and the rest of the world. As Chinese officials and academics have been saying since the 1980s, reform and opening up in China are mutually dependent and inseparable. "Reform and opening up is the source of China's contemporary development and without it, China would not be where it is today."¹ From the outside, reform and opening up has changed China, while China has changed East Asia and the rest of the world.

Countries that entered late into the world economy must continually make their products and their overall economy more competitive. However, competition must strictly obey both international and domestic laws. Companies must proactively uphold fair competition in the market and promote its healthy operation. Internationally, competition cannot be separated from cooperation. Since China entered the World Trade Organisation in 2001 and created the ASEAN Free Trade Zone in 2010, as well as its current attempts to create Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) relationship with 16 countries including ASEAN nations, Japan, Korea, India, Australia and New Zealand, China has learned how to open up, obey laws and cooperate.

¹Gao, Shangquan, ed.: *Reform is China's Greatest Asset*, People's Press, Beijing 2013, p. 3.

It has also learned how to communicate with neighbouring countries and the rest of the world to create a more harmonious community.

This report, by the Asia Competitiveness Institute of the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy at the National University of Singapore, finds that China's competitiveness comes from opening up and learning from the East Asian model as well as successful experiences by other countries in the world. This, along with advanced technology, has given it the advantage of late-entry as well as to surpass Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan. This has also helped to improve how well China uses resources and overall efficiency. This report also carries out comparison with simultaneous research done on Indonesia's 33 provinces, India's 35 states and federal territories as well as the ten countries of ASEAN, creating an evaluation model and indicator system for Overall Competitiveness, which includes an Overall Competitiveness, 4 environments, 11 sub-environments and 102 indicators. This has enabled in-depth analysis of changes in competitiveness in the 34 Greater China economies and provides policy suggestions based on the resources, development strategies and main governmental policies of these 34 economies.

China's successful experiences may have a number of important points for countries like India, Indonesia and other emerging economies that are currently up and coming and have huge domestic markets.

From another perspective, questions of whether China can maintain this fourth rise and whether it can see more success in the coming decades have been asked. The answer to these questions may not come from economic competitiveness alone. China's Twelfth Five Year Plan, released in 2010, clearly states that China must ensure and improve the livelihoods of people and that this must be the "starting point and the end point in accelerating and transitioning China's economic development model." This shows that after 30 years of rapid industrial development, China is currently in the process of paying more attention to urbanization with a focus on the livelihoods of people. In maintaining its focus on economic competitiveness and employment, China has started to also focus more on inflation, food safety, environmental protection, personal respect, social insurance, rule of law, reigning in powers and communication with international society.

The "Ranking the Liveability of the World's Major Cities: The Global Liveable Cities Index" released by the ACI in 2012 used the Global Liveable Cities Index (GLCI) concepts and models to evaluate and rank 64 world cities using over 100 indicators. We hope that they can expand this to cities in China as well as East Asia and Southeast Asia, integrating research on both regional competitiveness and liveability of cities, providing a more comprehensive, balanced, systematic and historical view and analysis on China, Indonesia, ASEAN countries and India.

Professor Wang Gungwu
Chairman, Governing Board
Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy
National University of Singapore

Preface

This book is a collection of papers and data-sets on the 34 Greater China economies. The book describes the crucial juncture at which the Greater China economies are now poised.

The socio-economic landscape of the 34 Greater China economies has experienced enormous changes over the last three decades. The growth story underpinning this transformation is said to be unparalleled in human history. Despite social, cultural and political constraints, the Greater China economies as a whole have outpaced almost every other economy. Delivering rapid economic growth in small or medium-sized societies is difficult enough, but to watch the world's most populous region experience the world's most rapid growth is like watching the largest kid in school win the 100-metre hurdles. Such progress does not happen automatically. It requires deft, sustained economic management of the kind that the leaders of these economies have displayed.

What happens in this part of the world in the next 20 years will help define what the 21st century means for China, Asia and the world. How the Greater China economies can maintain the growth momentum by further enhancing productivity and competitiveness, how they can continuously improve their people's living standards, how they can achieve all this without incurring serious environmental costs, and whether the region will fulfil its destiny as a re-energized economic power-house with its constituent economies becoming as advanced as other developed regions of the world, all these are the focus of research currently undertaken by the Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI), a research centre of the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (LKYSPP), National University of Singapore (NUS).

The empirical findings on the 34 economies in terms of their relative competitiveness were presented and the accompanying public policy recommendations deliberated upon at ACI's July 2012 Annual Conference. The event unveiled original data and analysis on how the economies, if led and managed decisively and efficiently, can embark on a trajectory of development that will ensure a bright future. The in-depth information that was shared at the conference and presented in this book posits a future in which hundreds of millions of more Chinese citizens are lifted out of poverty and form a middle-class that will be amongst the largest in the world. Such a development will in turn propel China into a role commensurate with its importance in the world economy and in international affairs more broadly, as is increasingly becoming evident.

At the Review Seminar held on 10 June 2013 at the LKYSPP, an engaged audience, comprising policy planners and managers, heard experts and discussants present findings on the relative economic performance of the 34 economies. These findings can be a vital guide for Greater China decision-makers as they plan for the future.

All the Greater China economies were subjected to the same rigour of competitiveness ranking. The rankings serve as points of comparison amongst the 34 economies, as each economy tracks its outputs, outcomes and achievements going forward. The information compiled here

could be the basis for an ambitious blueprint for Greater China leaders, managers and thinkers and could usefully inform the decisions of those in Asia and beyond who deal with China.

I am proud to present this important undertaking. Much more exciting work lies ahead, and we hope that the volume will generate public policy findings, conclusions and recommendations that will help the Greater China economies realise their potential. A stable, prosperous China can only benefit the Asia-Pacific region and the world as a whole and is a goal that both ACI and the LKYSPP continue to strive towards.

Professor Kishore Mahbubani

Dean

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Acknowledgements

We from the Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) at Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (LKYSPP), National University of Singapore (NUS) have been tracking the competitiveness of 34 Greater China Economies, amongst many others Asian economies, since 2000. Our work includes a published volume in 2013 on Competitiveness Analysis and Development Strategies for 33 Indonesian Provinces, Annual Analysis of Competitiveness, Simulation Studies and Development Perspective for 35 States and Federal Territories of India: 2000–2010, Annual Analysis of Competitiveness, Development Strategies and Public Policies on ASEAN-10: 2000–2010, as well as for 34 Greater China Economies as in this volume.

In this book on “Annual Analysis of Competitiveness, Simulation Studies and Development Perspective for 34 Greater China Economies: 2000–2010”, we use the same unique methodology and tools as in our other studies of competitiveness. Over time, the methodology and indicators are continuously being improved, and indicators are regularly being reviewed and updated at the levels of provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions or special administrative regions. Taken together, ACI thus offers both macro provincial level economies assessment and indicators at micro level by sectors for competitiveness evaluation. Effective coordination across-the-board is ensured in the context of political economy.

Drawing from a Review Seminar held in LKYSPP, NUS held on 10th June 2013 before the book is published, ACI received tremendous supports from various experts of 34 Greater China Economies who came from the public and private business sector. We wish to record the effort and the time taken by the reviewers in evaluating the chapters and their constructive comments are incorporated accordingly. We therefore would like to thank following Reviewers:

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Graduates from the Master in Public Administration and Management (MPAM) programme of LKY School, NUS, have helped in collecting latest data and relevant information for the book. They are Wang Dongxia, Wang Gaifeng, Wang Yancheng, Wang Haiping, Deng Li, Ren Xiaodong, Liu Junjie, Liu Zhijun, Du Mingming, Zhang Yong, Chen Zihong, Chen Yuanxuan, Zhong Hua, Gao Xiang, Huang Yansong, Han Xuedong, Lei Yu, Bao Honglu, and Tan Nailin.

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Tan Khee Giap, Yuan Randong, Sangiita Yoong Wei Cher & Yang Mu
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List of Economies

	Name of Economies in English	Name of Economies in Chinese
1	Anhui	安徽
2	Beijing	北京
3	Chongqing	重庆
4	Fujian	福建
5	Gansu	甘肃
6	Guangdong	广东
7	Guangxi	广西
8	Guizhou	贵州
9	Hainan	海南
10	Hebei	河北
11	Heilongjiang	黑龙江
12	Henan	河南
13	Hong Kong	香港
14	Hubei	湖北
15	Hunan	湖南
16	Inner Mongolia	内蒙古
17	Jiangsu	江苏
18	Jiangxi	江西
19	Jilin	吉林
20	Liaoning	辽宁
21	Macau	澳门
22	Ningxia	宁夏
23	Qinghai	青海
24	Shaanxi	陕西
25	Shandong	山东
26	Shanghai	上海
27	Shanxi	山西

	Name of Economies in English	Name of Economies in Chinese
28	Sichuan	四川
29	Taiwan	台湾
30	Tianjin	天津
31	Tibet	西藏
32	Xinjiang	新疆
33	Yunnan	云南
34	Zhejiang	浙江

List of Abbreviations

ACI	Asia Competitiveness Institute
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIIB	Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BBR	Bohai Bay Region
BC	Before Christ
BCIM	Bangladesh, China, India and Myanmar
BOT	Build–Operate–Transfer
CEPA	Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement
CPC	Communist Party of China
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSP	Comprehensive Strategic Partnership
ECFA	Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement
EMU	Electric Multiple Unit
EU	European Union
FBMC	Financial, Businesses and Manpower Conditions
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FGM	Flying Geese Model
FTZ	Free Trade Zone
GAP	Good Agricultural Practice
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Government and Institutional Setting
GMS	Greater Mekong Sub-region
GRP	Gross Regional Product
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IPTV	Internet Protocol television
IT	Information Technology
LED	Light-emitting Diode
MIT	Middle Income Trap

MNC	Multinational Corporation
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRT	Mass Rapid Transit
MS	Macroeconomic Stability
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NIE	Newly Industrialised Economy
NRCMCS	New Rural Cooperative Medical Care System
ODM	Original Design Manufacturer
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PRC	People's Republic of China
PRD	Pearl River Delta
QLID	Quality of Life and Infrastructure Development
R&D	Research and Development
RCEP	Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership
RMB	Renminbi
SAIC	Shanghai Automotive Industry Corporation
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
SOE	State-owned Enterprise
TPP	Trans Pacific Partnership
TWD	New Taiwan Dollar
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USA	United States of America
WTO	World Trade Organization
YRD	Yangtze River Delta

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