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**CHINA PLACE AND EXPERIENCE IN THE WORLD
ECONOMY**

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B. Key Words

World Economy	Planifical Economy
World Market	Economic Opening
Economical Power Centers	Special Economic Regions
Foreign Direct Investments	Fiscal Facilities
Competitiveness	Economic Strategies
Competition Environment	Production Delocalization
Economic Reforms	Foreign Trade
Economic Sectors	Balance of Trade
Human Resources	Deficit
Potential	Surplus

C. Summary of the Main Parts **in the Doctoral Thesis**

Chapter 1

China represents, undoubtedly, one of the greatest and oldest civilization of the ancient world surviving until nowadays, though during its long history, it was faced with huge cultural and economic changes. This was periodically changed, by the succession of dynasties.

They have introduced tenaciousness, zeal and mostly perseverance to the Chinese people. Perseverance helped the Chinese people to pass over the most difficult moment during its evolution. Moreover, legendary emperors registered at the beginning of its history greatly contributed to the national patrimony, influencing in a good or bad way the Chinese culture and civilization.

Thus, if the Chinese dynasties had applied a developing model to consider the natural and human potential of the country, in which to state power to develop economy liberalization and not its centralization, and also promoting isolated policies, the Chinese history course would have been more gentle, and also the development would have been an earlier one.

It is very important that, in spite of these difficult and deeply changeable periods, facing China during its history, the Chinese people has achieved an acknowledged cultural patrimony. It has also been explained from historical and archeological point of view. This, undoubtedly, represented the development architecture of present China, proving the superiority of the Chinese people civilization. As the civilization defines the level of social and economic progress of a country, China can be proud of being on the way of development. Moreover, the Chinese culture is a driving spiritual force for both national and international progress (related to social and economic progress).

Finally, China is a country that cannot be ignored by someone, as it introduces itself by history, by its contribution to the world patrimony, by its human and material potential and by its present position in the world political and economic environment.

Chapter 2

In this chapter, one shows that the culture and civilization authenticity of the Chinese people, on one hand, and the human and material potential, on the other hand, provides huge advantages for a sure economic development.

In the first part, an analysis is made concerning human and material resources of China. From the demographic point of view, China is undoubtedly, the most populated state of the world. The huge resources demand in agriculture and industry and also the numerous population has determined an increased attention concerning their efficient allocation.

That is why, the Chinese politicians and economists are greatly concerned of the place of materials and raw materials within the Chinese technical and material basis; they are also concerned of the ways and modalities of human resources providing and using, of the Chinese model of development within the world economy, of the ways of human development and of diminishing large shortages at social level, together with the control of demographic aspect.

All these represent a reality having a great influence on the whole state in its complexity.

One shows that, the population of a country contributes to the economic development, both as labour force involved in production, and the greatest stimulator of production and of the domestic market increase. The increase of purchasing power is reflected in the increase of consumption, determining the market increase and stimulating the economic development. In China, the increase of agricultural production is evident, but it is also evident in zootechnical and piscicultural field. The efficiency in these fields is supported by the huge factor of production, represented by the farmer, also called the Chinese peasant.

The analysis of the Chinese agricultural sector shows that the economy of China is traditionally based on agriculture participating with a percentage of 14.4% in making up the GDP and absorbs 49% from the employed labour force. More than that, China feeds now 22% of the world population with only 7% of the arable lands at the world level. Though, the agricultural policy is now up to the world standards, this sector is still facing serious problems because of the low equipment, because of the visible differences in certain areas and also because of the numerous population having low income, demanding food.

The analysis of the Chinese industrial sector emphasizes the present state of this economic sector. It is shown that the progress registered by China in industry is remarkable; if in 1963, this was totally absent in the world statistics, rising gradually beginning with 1973, today it is present in any publication of this kind,

rising the interest of each specialist. However, in the Chinese industrial field, there is still a large disparity between the Chinese developing production sectors and the foreign ones having a very high level.

In the last part of this chapter, it is presented the analysis of the main categories of services. This shows that the achievements registered by China in developing diversifying the third sector, is placed after the other economic sectors. Services in China have been relatively gentle and fluctuant, especially after opening to the foreign trade.

Chapter 3

In this chapter, it is underlined the fact that, the economic reforms were a real necessity in the existing situation. The sectors neglected until starting this process took advantage on a strong infusion of capital for economic relaunching. The economic reforms were fundamental for the development of private sector, for the restructuring of the public sector and for the rapid increase of foreign trade.

The economic changes in the last quarter of the century have greatly contributed to the creation of an economic system allowing China to make substantial progress in meeting the problems facing the society.

Most of them, the economic performances of china have been determined by the fact that the economy has been decentralized rising in the same time with the opportunities of public and private companies, but also due to the economic opening to international trade and foreign investments. China is a country that using the essential resources in the economic field succeeded to turn the order economy into a socialist market economy, detaching from the power centers of world economy.

The economic reforms must be continued and they also must be based on the technical progress, on reduction and profitableness of using the energy, on pollution reduction.

A greater flexibility and autonomy should be granted to the key sectors , thus being able to underline the great contribution of high technology in developing the Chinese economy.

Chapter 4

In the first part of this chapter, it is presented the present position of China in the world economy, the role of Chinese diplomacy and its relations with Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao. It is shown that the Chinese diplomatic relations became normal ones beginning with 1979, by revitalizing multiple relationships with all the countries of the world. These relationships are mainly economic and social ones. China has become a fully responsible country, a key factor in making decisions concerning world problems.

It is also presented the influence of Chinese trade on the world economy. It is made a brief analysis of the international economic environment and of the Asian one. It is shown that, the economic environment is still favourable for the developing countries, and the international trade continues a remarkable increase.

In China, the abundance of natural resources, the increased population and the large domestic market have contributed to attract foreign investors in the same time with the social stability and with making programmes of economic development on middle and long term.

Undoubtedly, in the present context, in which on the world market the increase of competitiveness is a real occupation for each country, China deeply prepares its developing strategy of the national companies for the globalization of their activities, emphasizing internationalization and profitability.

Though the economic performances of China are evident, they also provide great suspicions among competitors, because of the increase of the risk of missing jobs. There is no doubt that the competitive position of China has been improved, and the role of reproduction regional center and manufacturing activity center for

export is evident. Moreover, China has become an important source of demand for the world economy and it is the third world importer.

Analysing the evolution of the Chinese foreign trade between 1980 and 2004, one may remark the upward trend and a linear increase between 1995 and 1999, followed by a spectacular development beginning with 2001.

The beginning of the 21st century deep changes concerning the international competitiveness have been made in the same time with the improvement of science and modern technique. China has succeeded to hold an important percentage in the world economy using, undoubtedly, market segments and granting multiple fiscal facilities to investors.

The last part of this work presents the place and the perspective of China in the world economy. There are underlined its economic performances comparing with the main competitors on the world economy, but also the essential problems facing with. Basing on the analysis made in this work and considering the registered performances in the last 25 years it has been tried the prevision of China evolution on middle and long term.

Without pretending that this subject was totally approached, in the end the conclusions are presented.

