

Sustainable Growth and Development Issues

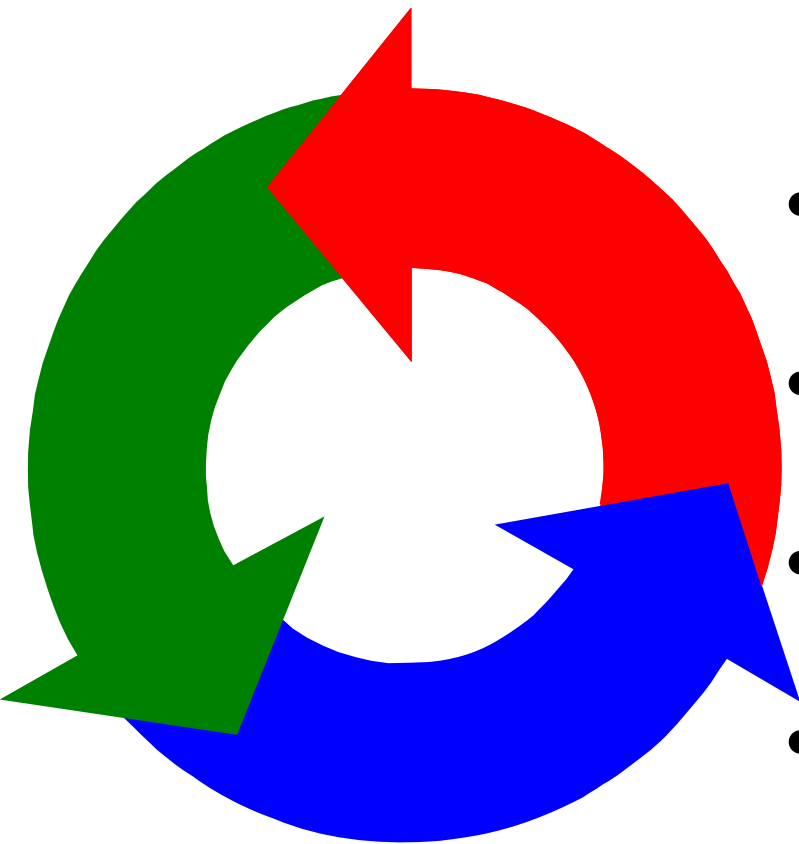
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COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES IN EAST ASIA



- **LARGE SKILLED AND QUALIFIED POPULATION WITH LOW COST;**
- **INSTITUTIONAL CHANGES SINCE 1970'S;**
- **TECHNOLOGY PROGRESS SINCE 1990'S**
- **MODEL OF MOBILIZATION OF RESUORCES;**
- **OTHERS,STABILITY OF SOCIETY**

Model of Sustainable Development in East Asian Economies

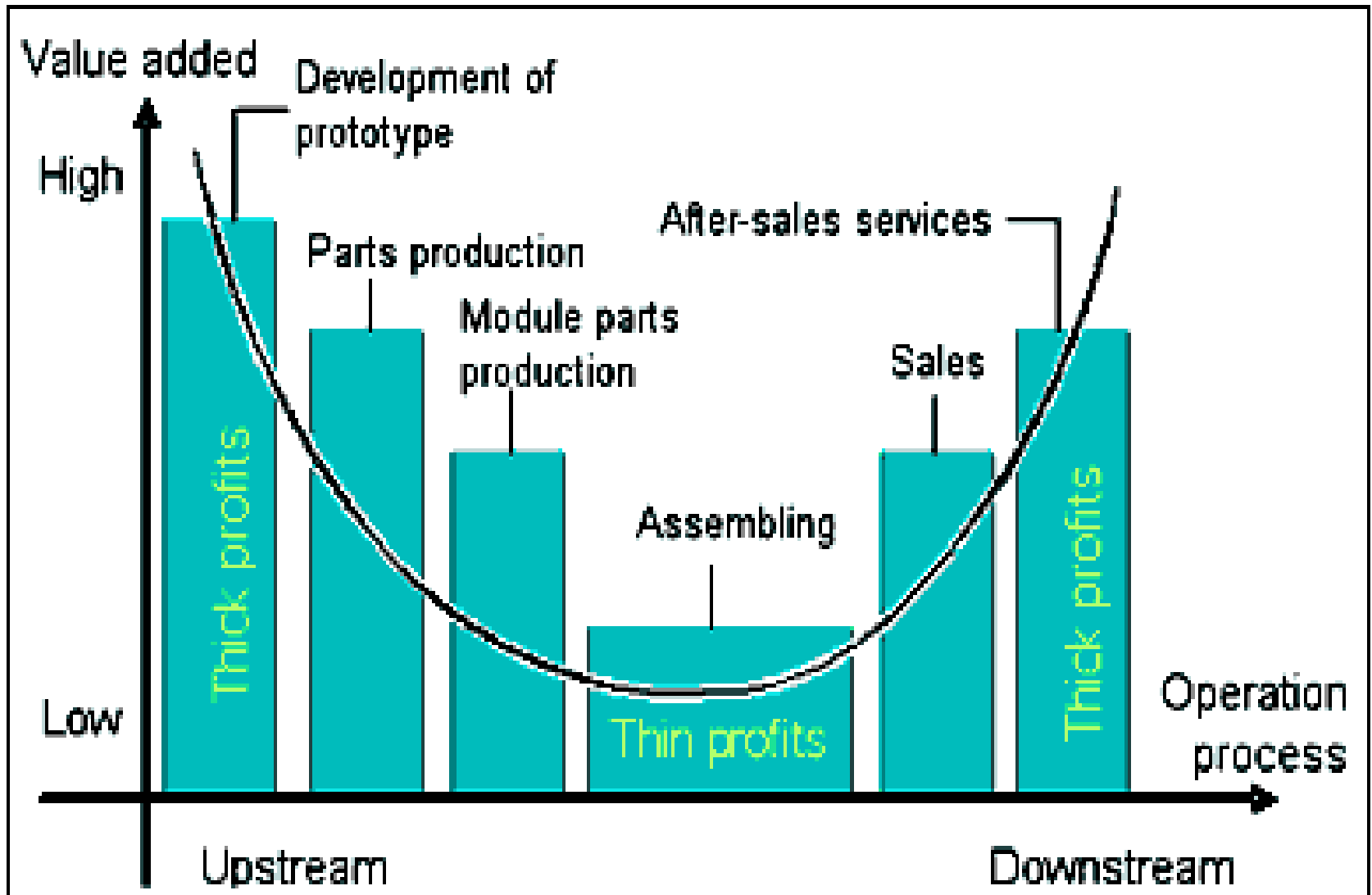
- Transfer of labor from rural area to the cities and towns, from traditional sectors to modern sector;**
- Open to the rest of the world;**
- Accepting the industries transferred from other economies continually ;**
- Institutional Guarantee: market driven economy established**

CONDITION FOR DEVELOPMENT

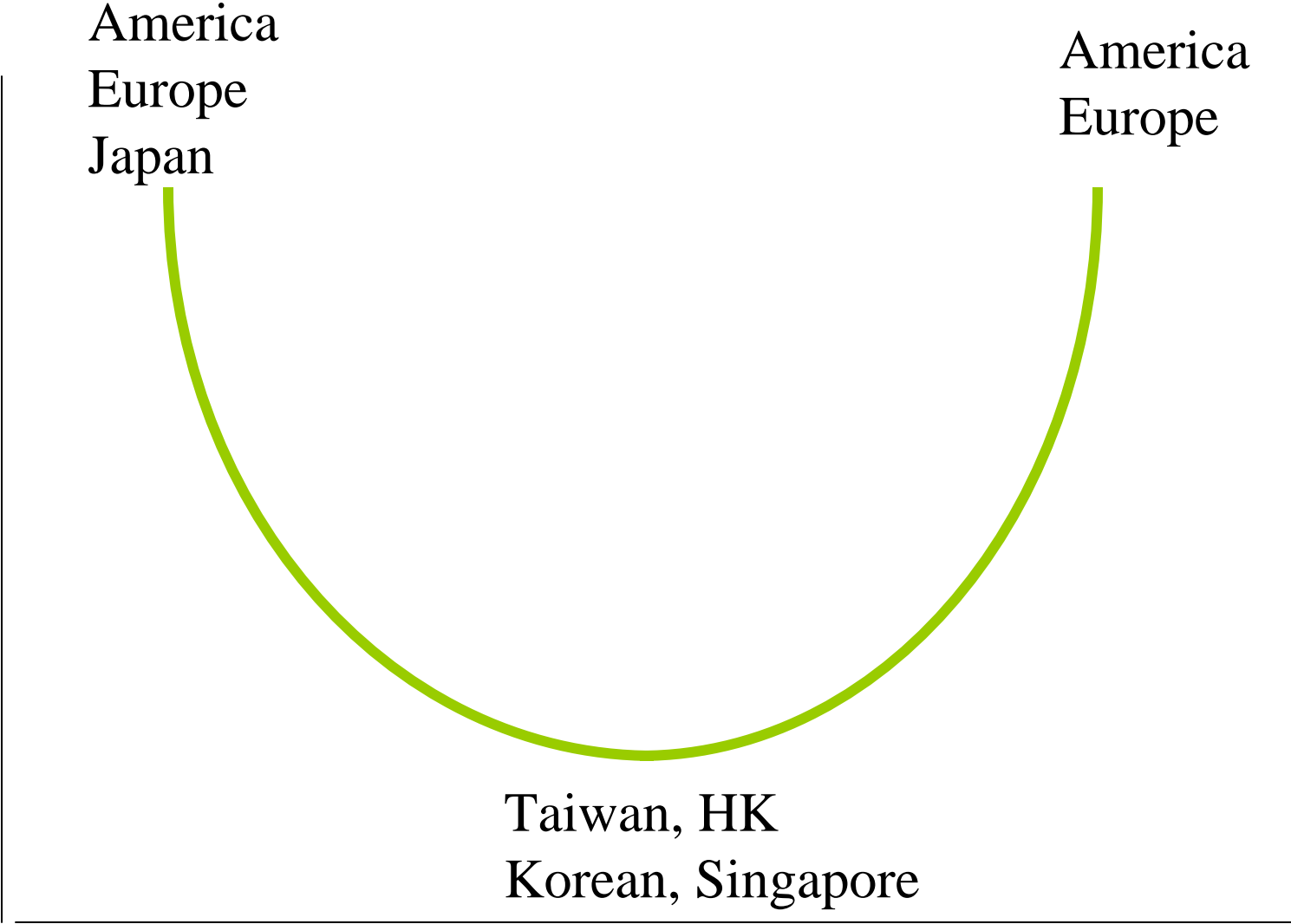
- **Necessary condition;**
- **Sufficient condition;**
- **Industry condition;**
- **Regulation condition.**

migrant labor Issues

- **Statistics show about 130 million people from the countryside have sought jobs in the country's urban areas since the late 1980s.**
- **Most of them work as construction workers, security guards and waiters where they encounter low and often delayed pay, long working hours, poor safety conditions, lack of social security, inadequate schooling for their children and substandard living conditions.**

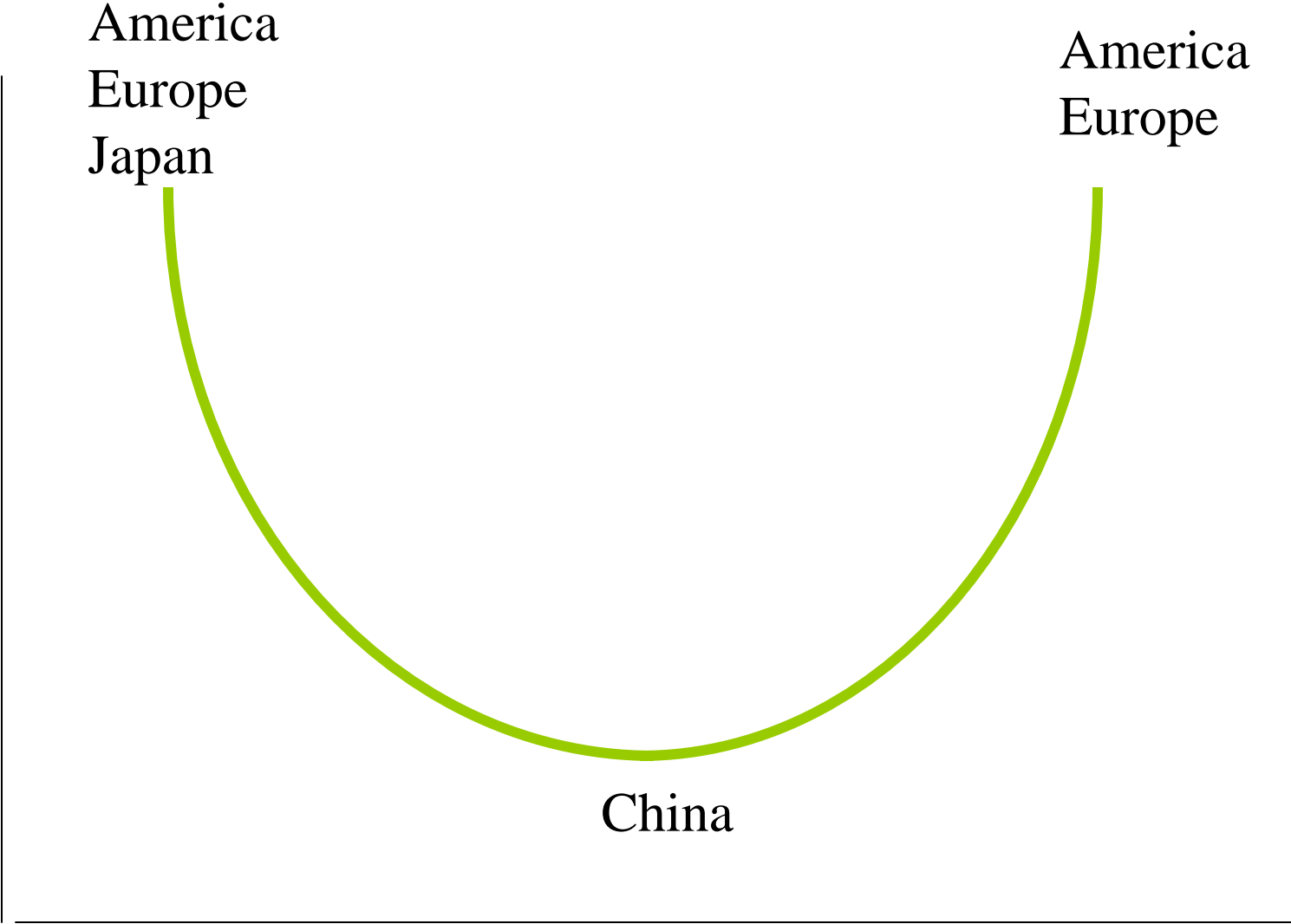


Smiling curve in 1970's and 80's





Smiling curve in late 1990's



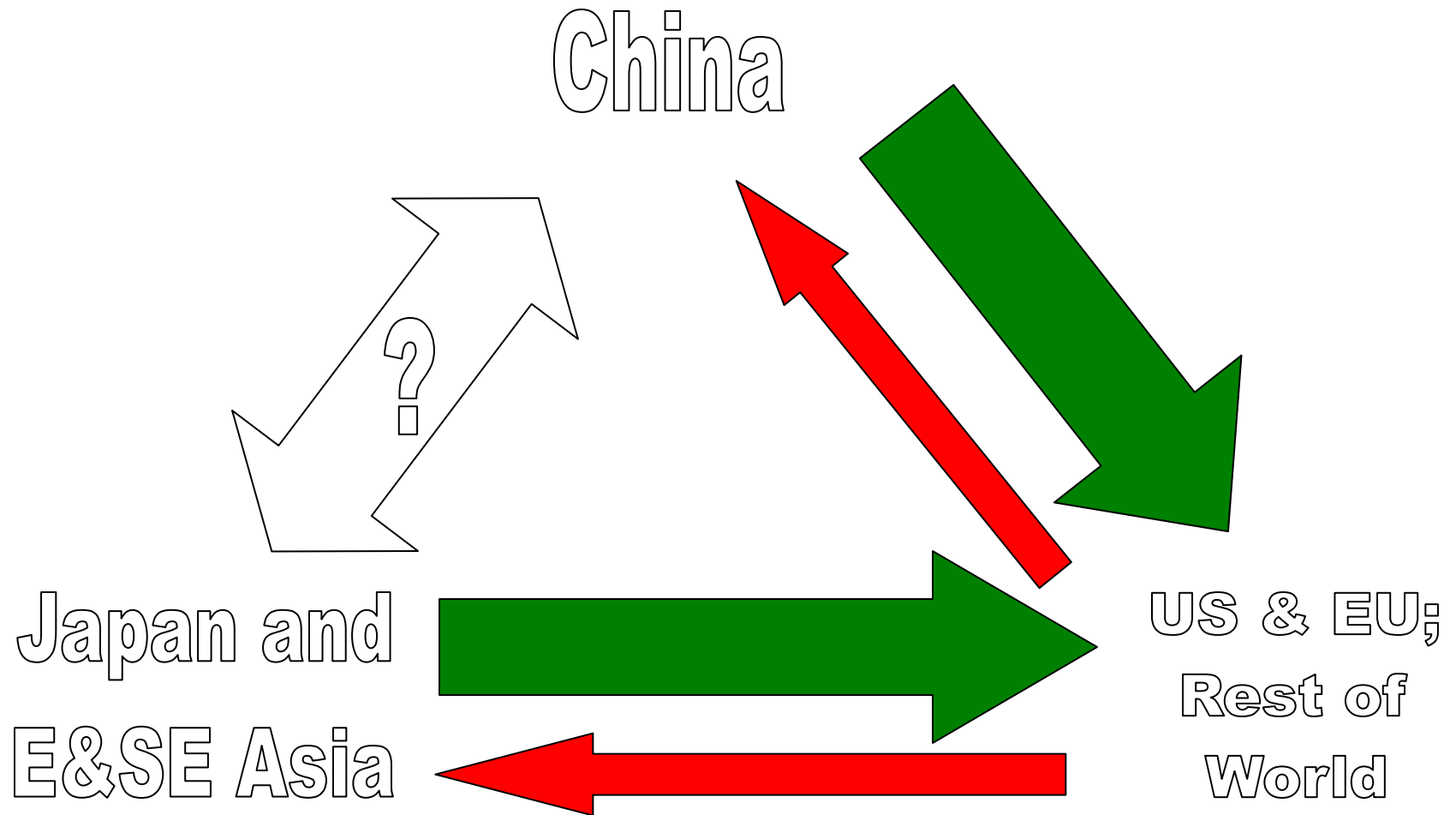
New Manufacturing
Centre - China



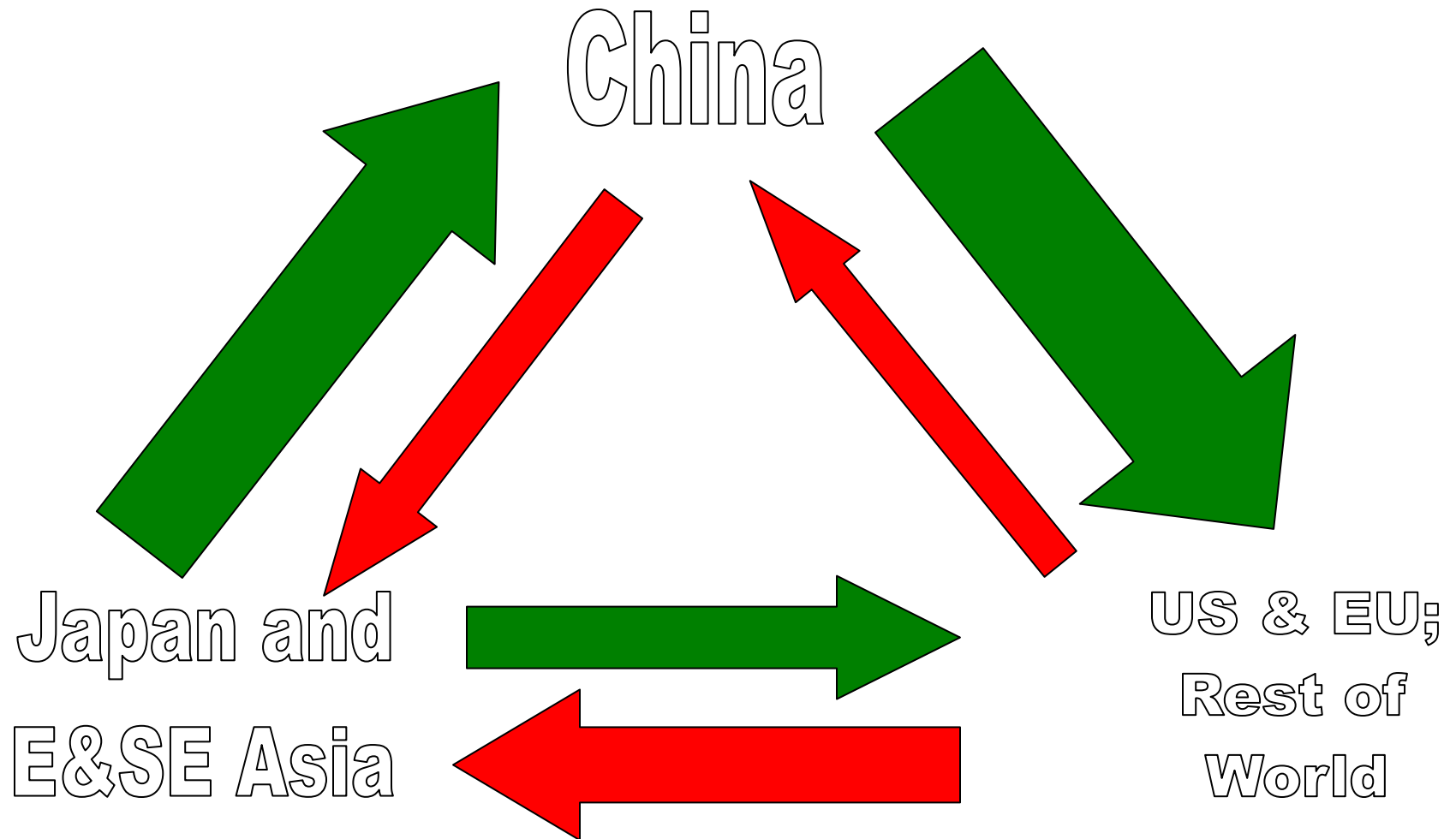
Old Manufacturing
Centre - Four Dragons



Trade Triangle in 1980's



Trade Triangle Recently(2005)



Conclusions

An East Asian Trade Triangle emerges, where China develops a sustained trade deficit with East Asia and a surplus with OECD economies of nearly equal magnitude.

In other words, most of China's trade surplus will ultimately accrue to its regional neighbors. This has profound implications for patterns of both North-South and regional capital accumulation.

For the future Development

- **Harmonized Society with scientific outlook on development;**
- **Peaceful development with helped and pushed by Globalization**

Sustainable Development

- **“Sustainable development,” which deals only with the balance between economic development, social development and environmental conservation. Sustainable development is a functional approach with an emphasis on intergenerational justice**

Consumption Decrease

- **In 1980's saving rate was 9%, in 1990's was 5%, in 2001, was around 2%, and in 2005, was only 0.5%. With financial crisis, the saving rate increased 2.4%, if national saving rate increased 5%, that means consumption decrease at least USD 400 billion.**

SPA

- **S – Strategies**
- **P – Positioning**
- **A – Action**
- **Tradition Model of production in Asia should be changed?**

Q & A : DISCUSSION



- **THANKS,**
- **COMMENTS?**
- **DISCUSSION?**
- **SUGGESTION?**
- **AND ...?**