

Abstract

Subject of the thesis: Competitive Advantages of the PRC economy

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Relevance of the research issue is due to the great interest to China's sustainable development in the conditions of global economic instability, while most of the information about the latest development of the country was not mentioned in the works of the Russian and foreign scientists, as well as in analytical and statistical materials of international economic organizations and research centers.

The purpose of the work is a detailed macroeconomic analysis of the Chinese economy in order to form the main conclusions about its competitive advantages and prediction of future development prospects.

Research objectives:

- to analyze the main macroeconomic indicators of the Chinese economy;
- to identify the main factors affecting the formation of competitive advantages in industrial production;
- to analyze the dynamics of inflation and unemployment;
- to explore Chinese foreign trade relations and the degree of its participation in international economic relations;
- to reveal the degree of the PRC participation in the processes of international capital flow;
- to determine the existing problems of Chinese social and economic development and to predict the main prospects for the development of its economy.

The scientific novelty is to identify the competitive advantages of the economy of the PRC which allow improving the socio-economic development of the country in the conditions of the world economy instability. The sum of the advantages, regulated by market and state mechanisms, can be used by other countries, including Russia, to improve their competitiveness in the world market.

The structure of the work consists of introduction, two chapters, which include three paragraphs each, a conclusion, a 95-reference bibliography (15 of them are in foreign languages). The total volume is 80 pages.

Summary

The PRC is one of the world's leading economic countries, in spite of the decline in its macroeconomic development because of the 2008 financial crisis. In 2013, as the crisis was over, the indicators were not the best, but the key support for economic improvement in the country was export, which grew every year. China is the world's first largest exporter, and global demand stimulated the recovery of the national economy. The main factor of a developed economy is the GDP indicator. Macroeconomic development of Chinese GDP was increasing steadily in the period from 2013 to 2016, together with the increasing of investment in fixed assets. These figures show that the country's government managed to ensure economic growth in the country. Nowadays, Chinese industry provides the country a leadership in many world markets of final products. The most competitive industries are: automotive, transport engineering, electrical.

Despite the fact that China is one of the leading world countries with a high level of development, it is experiencing many problems. These include: unemployment, problems with the employment of the population because of the discrepancy of the skill level of a workforce with the requirements for work, a low indicator of the price index in the Chinese economy, rising inflation. But despite this, China has good prospects for further development due to investments of about \$ 150 billion in housing construction, mortgages and infrastructure projects, which will help to modernize the tax system, reduce interest rates and reserve requirements for the banking system and to keep the indicators of the economy competitiveness at a rather high level.