

2016 Asia Competitiveness Institute - World Bank Greater China-India Economic Forum

Jointly Organised by
Asia Competitiveness Institute at
Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy,
National University of Singapore
&
The World Bank Group

2 September 2016
Lobby of Oei Tiong Ham Building
Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy
National University of Singapore

Economic Forum Summary



In 2016 and 2017, ACI was ranked 13th globally, 2nd in Asia and 1st in Singapore amongst 90 think tanks worldwide under the “Best University Affiliated Think Tank” category by the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program at the University of Pennsylvania, USA.

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 (LKYSPP), National University of Singapore (NUS). It aims to build the intellectual leadership and network for understanding and developing competitiveness in the Asia region. ACI seeks to contribute to the enhancement of inclusive growth, living standards and institutional governance through competitiveness research on sub-national economies in Asia. It identifies mitigating issues and challenges for potential public policy interventions through close collaboration with regional governments, business corporations, policy think-tanks and academics. ACI's three key research pillars include (i) sub-national economies level competitiveness analysis and city-level liveability analysis, (ii) firm-level competitiveness analysis in 16 Asia economies, and (iii) Singapore's long-term growth strategies and public policy analysis.

ACI's value proposition may be encapsulated in an acronym:

Analytical inputs to initiate policies for policy-makers and business leaders in Asia

Capacity building to enable others through improvement in productivity and efficiency

Intellectual leadership to create pragmatic models of competitiveness and inclusive growth

The institute's core research competencies can also be encapsulated in this acronym describing our evidence-based assessments conducted on public policies for **A**SEAN in the context of the rise of **C**hina and **I**ndia.

Vision and Mission

- ACI's over-arching vision is to build up its research credibility with policy impact, contributing as a professional, world-class think-tank.
- ACI's mission is to establish our niche as a leading policy think-tank by identifying competitiveness trends, opportunities and challenges, as well as promoting competition and synergising complementarities amongst Asian economies and business corporations.
- ACI endeavours to articulate sound recommendations, entice discourse, and shape agenda in the arena of public policy amongst Asian governments.
- ACI undertakes evidence-based analysis of public policy issues and decisions, in order to provide assessment of their effectiveness as well as economic and societal impact.

Key Research Initiatives and Collaborations

- 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.
- III. We are regularly releasing three indices on liveability ranking including 64 Global Cities, 100 Greater China Cities and 17 Shandong Cities.
- IV. We have established an Ease of Doing Business Index on Attractiveness to Investors, Business Friendliness and Competitive Policies for 21 sub-national economies of India and 33 sub-national economies of Indonesia.
- V. We have signed Memoranda of Understanding with The World Bank (2015), SPRING Singapore (2014) and European Central Bank (2014). The Memorandum of Understanding between The World Bank and National University of Singapore, coordinated through ACI, was signed in 2016.
- VI. We have signed Memoranda of Understanding with various institutions in Greater China economies, including Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences (2016), Shandong Academy of Social Sciences (2015), Chongqing Municipal People's Government (2015), China Institute for Reform and Development, Haikou (2015), Counsellors' Office of the People's Government of Guangdong Province (LOI, 2014) and Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research, Taiwan (2015).
- VII. We have signed Memoranda of Understanding with six Chief Ministers' Offices in Andhra Pradesh (2015), Bihar (2015), Chhattisgarh (2015), Madhya Pradesh (2015), Odisha (2015) and Punjab (2015).
- VIII. We have signed Memoranda of Understanding with Committee for Acceleration of Priority Infrastructure Delivery at Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, Indonesia (2016), Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board (2014), Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Research and Development at Ministry of Agriculture (2014), Indonesian President's Delivery Unit for Developing Monitoring and Oversight (2013) and Employer's Association of Indonesia (2013).
- IX. We have signed Memoranda of Understanding with ASEAN think-tanks and institutions, including Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (2016), Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Indonesia (2015), Institute of Strategic & International Studies, Malaysia (2015), Philippine Institute for Development Studies (2015), Thailand Development Research Institute (2015) and Central Institute for Economic Management, Vietnam (2015).

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Economic Forum Highlights

The Greater China-India Economic Forum is part of a series of annual events organised by Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (LKYSPP), National University of Singapore (NUS), to present its preliminary research findings and concurrently solicit comments and suggestions from prominent policy advisers and scholars. In so doing, ACI aims to facilitate the exchange of views and information regarding topics pertinent to the sub-national economies of India and the Greater China region. At the same time the forum explores possible improvements and expansions of ACI's research work on the topic. Thereafter, ACI would undertake to publish a book, journal papers and policy briefs for all topics presented, incorporating expert views and informed opinions.

The 2016 Greater China-India Economic Forum began with **Associate Professor Eduardo Araral**, Vice Dean (Research) of LKYSPP, delivering the Welcome Remarks. Associate Professor Araral thanked the World Bank, which collaborated with ACI to make the event possible, and commented on the opportunities for discussion which the Economic Forum had made available to discussants. Associate Professor Araral also thanked honoured guests Dr Halimah Yacob and Mr Jordan Schwartz for making time to attend the event.

The Economic Forum's Opening Remarks were delivered by the Guest of honour, **Dr Halimah Yacob**, the 9th Speaker of the Parliament of Singapore. Dr Yacob commented on the challenges which both China and India were likely to face, but also strongly emphasized the potential of both nations, and described measures that either country could take to overcome any obstacles they could face. She also mentioned the importance of ACI's Ease-of-Doing Business (EDB) Index ABC, and commended ACI for creating an index which appropriately reflected Singapore's broad-based approach to promoting business and investment.

Mr Jordan Z. Schwartz, Director of the World Bank in Singapore, subsequently delivered the Keynote Speech. Besides contrasting the current state of China and India, Mr Schwartz also highlighted the importance of understanding the underlying drivers of competitiveness and productivity. He then strongly emphasized the importance of looking at the differences among urban areas, between states and provinces, and across regions, in coming to empirically reasoned benchmarks for policies, investments and ideas.

The Economic Forum's first session was on **"Updating Provincial and Regional Competitiveness Analysis for Greater China"**. The Session was moderated by Mr Tan Beng Kai Evan, Research Assistant at ACI, and presented by Mr Song Lin and Associate Professor Tan Khee Giap, respectively a Research Assistant and the Co-Director of ACI. The presenters showcased ACI's 2016 competitiveness rankings of the 34 Greater China economies and a competitiveness analysis of five regions in Greater China, explained ACI's competitiveness framework and methodology, and highlighted some interesting results from the 2016 competitiveness ranking and simulations.

The session's discussant was **Professor Wang Jiann-Chyuan**, Vice President of Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research, Taiwan. He commended ACI's comprehensive approach to assessing the notion of overall competitiveness, further commenting on the proven practical utility of such analyses in both government and business sectors. Professor Wang also shared his perspective on the future prospects and challenges faced by countries in Asia. Highlighting in particular the issues presently faced by Taiwan, he asserted that the island's three major engines, consumption, investment and exports, had ceased to smoothly operate. Nevertheless, Professor Wang commended the Taiwanese government for working to improve coordination and communication with local governments, and for its active participation in negotiations pertaining to the Trans-Pacific Partnership and Trade In Services Agreement.

The second session, entitled **"Annual Update on ACI Competitiveness Ranking and Simulation for Sub-National Economies and Five Regions of India"**, was moderated by Mr Song Lin, Research

Assistant at ACI. The session was presented by Dr Sasidaran Gopalan, Research Fellow at ACI, Ms Anuja Tandon and Ms Jigyasa Sharma, who are both Research Assistants at ACI, and Professor Tan Kong Yam, Co-Director of ACI. The presenters showcased ACI's 2016 competitiveness rankings of India's Sub-National economies and a competitiveness analysis of India's five regions, explained ACI's competitiveness framework and methodology, and highlighted some interesting results from the 2016 competitiveness ranking and simulations.

The second session's discussant was **Professor Pulapre Balakrishnan**, Professor of Economics at Ashoka University in Kundli, Haryana, India. Professor Balakrishnan commended ACI for the timeliness of its study, given the recently elected BJP administration's mandate of accelerated economic growth and development. He did note that the number of indicators in play could make drawing focused public policy conclusions challenging, and commented additionally on the state of Uttar Pradesh's surprising position near to the top of ACI's rankings, given its longstanding association with poor governance and economic mismanagement. Professor Balakrishnan nevertheless encouraged ACI to refine its metrics and offered several suggestions on how such improvements could be made.

The third session, entitled **"Growth Slowdown Analysis by Income Thresholds for Greater China Economies and India Sub-National Economies"**, was moderated by Dr Mulya Amri, Research Fellow and Deputy Director (Research) of ACI. The presenters were Mr Luu Nguyen Trieu Duong, Research Assistant at ACI and Professor Tan Khee Giap, Co-Director of ACI. After briefly reviewing the history of income growth in the economies of Greater China and the sub-national economies of India, the presenters showcased empirical findings on different potential determinants of economic slowdown, all of which were grouped according to their effects on income groups. ACI's presenters also highlighted the possible applications of their work in predicting and thus potentially pre-empting regions of lower growth in both China and India.

The third session's discussants were **Dr Sun Jingying**, Assistant Professor of Institute of World Economics and Politics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and **Professor Pulapre Balakrishnan**, Professor of Economics, Ashoka University, Kundli, Haryana State, India. Dr Sun lauded ACI for conducting such pioneering work with provincial data from ASEAN, China, India and Indonesia, and was particularly impressed by the novel approach taken in determining the impact of slowing growth across three income categories. However, she suggested that the financial shock of 2008 may have been overlooked by the study, and emphasized that the degree to which Gross Regional Domestic Product resonates with national and local policies needed to be more closely examined. Professor Balakrishnan also acknowledged the value of ACI's work, and commended it for its novel approaches. However, he questioned aspects of the project's methodology, and suggested the existence of alternative interpretations of some of the showcased data. Nevertheless, Professor Balakrishnan lauded the strength of the project's empirical core and stressed its potential.

The fourth session, entitled **"Ease of Doing Business Index on Attractiveness to Investors, Business Friendliness and Competitive Policies (EDB Index ABC) for Selected States and Federal Territories of India"** was moderated by Ms Nursyahida Binte Ahmad, a Research Assistant at ACI. The session was presented by Associate Professor Tan Khee Giap, Co-Director of ACI, along with Dr Sasidaran Gopalan and Ms Anuja Tandon, respectively a Research Fellow and Research Assistant at ACI. The presenters introduced the "EDB Index ABC", which was designed to assess the ease of doing business in a given state or sub-national region through the use of three broad environments – Attractiveness to Investors, Business Friendliness, and Competitive Policies. They also showcased applications of the EDB Index ABC to 21 states and federal territories in India.

The discussants for this session were **Professor N.R. Bhanumurthy** of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi, India, and **Professor Wang Jiann-Chyuan**, Vice President of the Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research, Taiwan. Professor Bhanumurthy praised the effort, describing it as possibly the most comprehensive survey on EDB, and a clear alternative to the World Bank's efforts. He did question the omission of Rajasthan from the analysis given its business-friendly reputation, and suggested, among other things, that 'Attractiveness to Investors' and 'Business Friendliness' would benefit from nomenclatural differentiation. Nevertheless, Professor Bhanumurthy emphasized its timeliness, given the Indian government's growing interest in 'competitive federalism', and strongly encouraged ACI to continue developing the index. Professor Wang expressed a similar enthusiasm for the project and commended ACI for its innovative approach.

The fifth session, entitled **"Impact of Real Effective Exchange Rates on Foreign Direct Investment Inflows to Greater China Economies and Sub-national Economies of India"** was moderated by Ms Jigyasa Sharma, Research Assistant at ACI. The Presenters were Professor Ramkishan S Rajan, Visiting Scholar at ACI, Dr Sasidaran Gopalan, Research Fellow at ACI, and Mr Song Lin, Ms Xie Teleixi and Ms Anuja Tandon, all of whom were Research Assistants at ACI. The presenters introduced a model intended to help identify the effects of Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER) appreciation and volatility on inflows of Foreign Direct Investment at the regional level in India and the Greater China Region.

The session's discussants were **Professor N.R. Bhanumurthy** of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi, India, and **Dr Sun Jingying**, Assistant Professor of Institute of World Economics and Politics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Professor Bhanumurthy commended the model's strong theoretical backing, but questioned its applicability, given its failure to take state-specific Real Exchange Rates or Foreign Exchange Reserves into account. Dr Sun commended ACI for a well-chosen research topic, along with the robustness of the resultant data. She also suggested, however, that subsequent iterations of the model integrate considerations of the timeframe, in assessing both long term and short term implications of REER on FDI. Dr Sun additionally advised ACI's presenters to adequately convey the implications of their research at both institutional and policy levels.

The sixth session, entitled **"Role and Impact of Think-Tanks in China and India"** was moderated by Dr Mulya Amri, Research Fellow and Deputy Director (Research) at ACI. The presenter was Dr James G. McGann, Director of the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program at the University of Pennsylvania in the United States. Dr McGann presented a comparative assessment of Think-Tanks from around the world, with a specific emphasis on China and India. Noting the explosive growth in both numbers and diversity in Asian Think-Tanks, Dr McGann highlighted in particular the ability of Indian Think-Tanks to rely upon a reliable higher education and research establishment, while also emphasizing the impact of greater attention and investment on Think-Tanks in China.

The seventh session, entitled **"2016 Urban Development Index for 17 Shandong Cities: Ranking and Simulation Analysis"** was moderated by Ms Nguyen Le Phuong Anh, Research Fellow and Deputy Director (Admin) of ACI. The session's presenters were Professor Tan Khee Giap, Co-Director of ACI, Dr Wu Zhen, Academic Visitor to ACI from the Shandong Academy of Social Sciences, and Mr Song Lin, Research Assistant at ACI. The presenters showcased a new project conceived in collaboration with the Shandong Academy of Social Sciences in China. The project proposed an index for urban development which was reliant on a theoretical framework that integrated five key development concepts - innovation, coordination, green development, openness and sharing. Expanding on the premise, the presenters asserted that the index could be used on 17 cities in Shandong to identify policy areas that could be improved upon. The presenters briefly reviewed the background of Shandong's cities, described the methodologies and data sources that were to be used and referenced, and presented a full list of ideal indicators.

Dr Li Guangjie, Director of International Economics Research institute, Shandong Academy of Social Sciences was the discussant for this session. Dr Li stressed the significance of this project in possibly facilitating the economic and social transformation of Shandong's urban landscapes, and emphasized the fact that this research adhered closely to both internationally accepted evaluation criteria for competitiveness. He also commended the project's creativity and impact potential. Dr Li did, however, highlight some potential challenges, including the large number of indicators and the difficulties that might be faced in obtaining the data for certain objective indicators, given regulations on transnational information sharing.

The forum's closing remarks were delivered by **Mr Jordan Z. Schwartz**, Director of the World Bank in Singapore, and **Professor Tan Kong Yam**, Co-Director of ACI. Mr Schwartz began by thanking ACI for organizing the Economic Forum. He reflected that the sessions of the day had made clear the importance of both depth and breadth to holistic assessments of competitiveness in India and China. Professor Tan subsequently concluded the Forum by thanking all attendees for their contributions and acknowledging the impact their comments and suggestions were likely to have on ACI's output.

Welcome Remarks



Associate Professor Eduardo Araral
Vice Dean (Research), LKYSPP, NUS

Opening Remarks by Guest-of-Honour



Dr Halimah Yacob
Speaker of Parliament, Singapore



Mr Jordan Z. Schwartz
Director, World Bank Singapore

Session 1

“Updating Provincial and Regional Competitiveness Analysis for Greater China”



Presenters from ACI-LKYSPP-NUS:
Mr Song Lin and Associate Professor Tan Khee Giap

Session 1 (Continued)



**Discussant for Session 1:
Professor Wang Jiann-Chyuan
Vice-President, Chung-Hua Institution for
Economic Research, Taiwan**

Session 2

“Annual Update on ACI Competitiveness Ranking and Simulation for Sub-National Economies and Five Regions of India”



**Presenters from ACI-LKYSPP-NUS:
Dr Sasidaran Gopalan, Professor Tan Kong Yam, Ms Anuja Tandon & Ms Jigyasa Sharma**

Session 2 (Continued)



**Discussant for Session 2:
Professor Pulapre Balakrishnan
Professor of Economics, Ashoka University,
Kundli, Haryana, India**

Session 3

“Growth Slowdown Analysis by Income Thresholds for Greater China Economies and India Sub-National Economies”



**Presenters from ACI-LKYSPP-NUS:
Mr Luu Nguyen Trieu Duong and Associate Professor Tan Khee Giap**



**Discussants for Session 3:
Dr Sun Jingying
Assistant Professor, Institute of World
Economics and Politics, Chinese Academy of
Social Sciences, China**

**Professor Pulapre Balakrishnan
Professor of Economics, Ashoka University,
Kundli, Haryana, India**

“Ease of Doing Business Index on Attractiveness to Investors, Business Friendliness and Competitive Policies (EDB Index ABC) for Selected States and Federal Territories of India”



Presenters from ACI-LKYSP-NU:

Ms Anuja Tandon, Dr Sasidaran Gopalan and Associate Professor Tan Khee Giap



Discussants for Session 4:

**Professor N.R. Bhanumurthy
National Institute of Public Finance and
Policy, New Delhi, India**

**Professor Wang Jiann-Chyuan
Vice President, Chung-Hua Institution for
Economic Research, Taiwan**

“Impact of Real Effective Exchange Rates on Foreign Direct Investment Inflows to Greater China Economies and Sub-National Economies of India”



**Presenters from ACI-LKYSPP-NUS:
Dr Sasidaran Gopalan, Ms Anuja Tandon and Mr Song Lin**



Discussants for Session 5:

**Professor N.R. Bhanumurthy
National Institute of Public Finance and
Policy, New Delhi, India**

**Professor Sun Jingying
Assistant Professor, Institute of World
Economics and Politics, Chinese Academy of
Social Sciences, China**

Session 6

“Role and Impact of Think-Tanks in China and India”



**Presenter from the University of Pennsylvania:
Dr James G. McGann,
Director, Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program, University of Pennsylvania**

Session 7

“2016 Urban Development Index for 17 Shandong Cities: Ranking and Simulation Analysis”



**Presenters from ACI-LKYSPP-NUS:
Dr Wu Zhen, Associate Professor Tan Khee Giap and Mr Song Lin**



Discussant for Session 7:

Dr Li Guangjie

**Director, International Economics Research Institute, Shandong Academy of Social Sciences,
China**

Closing Remarks and the Way Forward



Mr Jordan Z. Schwartz

Director, World Bank Singapore



**Professor Tan Kong Yam
Co-Director, ACI-LKYSPP-NUS**

Economic Forum Programme

研讨会日程

Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI)-World Bank Greater China-India Economic Forum

亚洲竞争力研究所—世界银行大中华-印度经济分析研讨会

2 September 2016, Lobby of Oei Tiong Ham Building, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore

2016年9月2日, 新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院 Oei Tiong Ham 楼大厅

Jointly Organised by
Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) at Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (LKYSPP),
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&
The World Bank Group

联合主办单位:
新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所、世界银行集团

0830 – 0900	Arrival of Guest-of-Honour, Discussants, Moderators, Presenters and Participants 主礼嘉宾、评论员、主持人、发言人、与会者莅临
0900 – 0910	Welcome Remarks Associate Professor Eduardo Araral Vice Dean (Research), LKYSPP, NUS 欢迎词 爱德华杜·阿拉尔副教授 新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院副院长
0910 – 0930	Opening Remarks by Guest-of-Honour Dr Halimah Jacob Speaker of the Parliament, Singapore 主礼嘉宾演讲: 哈莉玛博士 新加坡国会议长
0930 – 0950	Keynote Speaker Mr Jordan Z. Schwartz Director, World Bank Singapore 主题演讲: 乔丹·施瓦茨先生 世界银行驻新加坡代表
0950 – 1015	Coffee/Tea Break 茶歇 Private Conversation between Guest-of-Honour, Distinguished Speakers and VIP Guests moderated by Associate Professor Eduardo Araral (Venue: Deanery Room, Level 3 Oei Tiong Ham Building)
1015 – 1055	Session I : Updating Provincial and Regional Competitiveness Analysis for Greater China 第一节: 亚洲竞争力研究所大中华经济圈省域与区域竞争力分析更新的综合报告
1015 – 1020	Moderator: Mr Tan Beng Kai, Evan Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSPP-NUS 研讨会主持人: 陈铭凯先生

<p>1020 – 1035</p> <p>1035 – 1045</p> <p>1045 – 1055</p>	<p>新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所研究助理</p> <p>Presenters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr Song Lin Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSPP-NUS • Dr Wang Peng Research Fellow, ACI-LKYSPP-NUS • Associate Professor Tan Khee Giap Co-Director, ACI-LKYSPP-NUS <p>发言人:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 宋霖先生 新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所研究助理 • 王鹏博士 新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所研究员 • 陈企业副教授 新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所所长 <p>Discussant: Professor Wang Jiann-Chyuan Vice President, Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research, Taiwan</p> <p>评论员: 王健全教授 台湾中华经济研究院副院长</p> <p>Question & Answer 问答</p>
<p>1055 – 1135</p> <p>1055 – 1100</p> <p>1100 – 1115</p> <p>1115 – 1125</p>	<p>Session 2: Annual Update on ACI Competitiveness Ranking and Simulation for Sub-National Economies and Five Regions of India 第二节：亚洲竞争力研究所印度邦级经济体与五大区域竞争力分析更新的综合报告</p> <p>Moderator: Mr Song Lin Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSPP-NUS</p> <p>研讨会主持人: 宋霖先生 新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所研究助理</p> <p>Presenters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Sasidaran Gopalan Research Fellow, ACI-LKYSPP-NUS • Ms Anuja Tandon Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSPP-NUS • Ms Jigyasa Sharma Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSPP-NUS • Professor Tan Kong Yam Co-Director, ACI-LKYSPP-NUS <p>发言人:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 萨希达兰·高帕兰博士 新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所研究员 • 阿努加·丹顿女士 新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所研究助理 • 金加萨·沙尔玛女士 新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所研究助理 • 陈光炎教授 新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所所长 <p>Discussant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professor Pulapre Balakrishnan Professor of Economics, Ashoka University, Kundli, Haryana, India

1125 – 1135	<p>评论员:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 普拉布里·巴拉克利什南教授 印度哈里亚纳邦坤德里阿育王大学经济学教授 <p>Question & Answer 问答</p>
1135 – 1225	<p>Session 3: Growth Slowdown Analysis by Income Thresholds for Greater China Economies and India Sub-National Economies 第三节：亚洲竞争力研究所中国与印度省级或邦级经济体按收入水平分的增长放缓分析报告</p>
1135 – 1140	<p>Moderator: Dr Mulya Amri Research Fellow & Deputy Director (Research), ACI-LKYSPP-NUS</p>
1140 – 1155	<p>研讨会主持人: 穆利亚·阿姆里博士 新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所研究员兼助理所长（研究）</p>
1140 – 1155	<p>Presenters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr Luu Nguyen Trieu Duong Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSPP-NUS • Associate Professor Tan Khee Giap Co-Director, ACI-LKYSPP-NUS
1155 – 1205	<p>发言人:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 刘阮波海先生 新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所研究助理 • 陈企业副教授 新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所所长
1205 – 1215	<p>Discussants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Sun Jingying Assistant Professor, Institute of World Economics and Politics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China • Professor Pulapre Balakrishnan Professor of Economics, Ashoka University, Kundli, Haryana, India
1215 – 1225	<p>评论员:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 孙靓莹博士 中华人民共和国中国社会科学院世界经济与政治研究所助理教授 • 普拉布里·巴拉克利什南教授 印度哈里亚纳邦坤德里阿育王大学经济学教授 <p>Question & Answer 问答</p>
1225 – 1330	<p>Lunch Break 午间休息</p>
1330 – 1420	<p>Session 4: Ease of Doing Business Index on Attractiveness to Investors, Business Friendliness and Competitive Policies (EDB Index ABC) for Selected States and Federal Territories of India 第四节：亚洲竞争力研究所印度部分联邦经商容易程度（对投资者吸引力、经商友好程度和竞争政策）指数分析报告</p>
1330 – 1335	<p>Moderator: Ms Nursyahida Binte Ahmad Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSPP-NUS</p>
1335 – 1350	<p>研讨会主持人: 努夏西达·宾特·艾哈迈德女士 新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所研究助理</p> <p>Presenters:</p>

<p>1350 – 1400</p> <p>1400 – 1410</p> <p>1410 – 1420</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associate Professor Tan Khee Giap Co-Director, ACI-LKYSPP-NUS • Dr Sasidaran Gopalan Research Fellow, ACI-LKYSPP-NUS • Ms Anuja Tandon Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSPP-NUS <p>发言人:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 陈企业副教授 新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所所长 • 萨希达兰·高帕兰博士 新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所研究员 • 阿努加·丹顿女士 新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所研究助理 <p>Discussants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professor N.R. Bhanumurthy National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi, India • Professor Wang Jiann-Chyuan Vice President, Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research, Taiwan <p>评论员:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 巴哈努尔蒂教授 印度新德里国家公共财政政策研究院 • 王健全教授 台湾中华经济研究院副院长 <p>Question & Answer 问答</p>
<p>1420 – 1510</p> <p>1420 – 1425</p> <p>1425 – 1440</p>	<p>Session 5: Impact of Real Effective Exchange Rates on Foreign Direct Investment Inflows to Greater China Economies and Sub-National Economies of India 第五节：亚洲竞争力研究所中国与印度省级或邦级实际汇率对外商直接投资流入的影响分析报告</p> <p>Moderator: Ms Jigyasa Sharma Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSPP-NUS</p> <p>研讨会主持人: 金加萨·沙尔玛女士 新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所研究助理</p> <p>Presenters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professor Ramkishan S Rajan Visiting Scholar, ACI-LKYSPP-NUS • Dr Sasidaran Gopalan Research Fellow, ACI-LKYSPP-NUS • Ms Xie Teleixi Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSPP-NUS • Ms Anuja Tandon Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSPP-NUS • Dr Wang Peng Research Fellow, ACI-LKYSPP-NUS • Mr Song Lin Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSPP-NUS <p>发言人:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 蓝金山·拉惹博士教授 新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所访问学者 • 萨希达兰·高帕兰博士 新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所研究员 • 谢特蕾西女士 新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所研究助理 • 阿努加·丹顿女士

<p>1440 – 1450</p> <p>1450 – 1500</p> <p>1500 – 1510</p>	<p>新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所研究助理</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 王鹏博士 新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所研究员 宋霖先生 新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所研究助理 <p>Discussants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prof N.R. Bhanumurthy Professor at National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi Dr Sun Jingying Assistant Professor, Institute of World Economics and Politics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China <p>评论员:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 巴哈努尔蒂教授 印度新德里国家公共财政政策研究院 孙靓莹博士 中华人民共和国中国社会科学院世界经济与政治研究所助理教授 <p>Question & Answer 问答</p>
<p>1510 – 1525</p>	<p>Coffee/Tea Break 茶歇</p>
<p>1525 – 1550</p> <p>1525 – 1530</p> <p>1530 – 1540</p> <p>1540 – 1550</p>	<p>Session 6: Role and Impact of Think-Tanks in China and India 第六节: 中国与印度智库的使命与影响力</p> <p>Moderator: Dr Mulya Amri Research Fellow & Deputy Director (Research), ACI-LKYSP-NUS</p> <p>研讨会主持人: 穆利亚·阿姆里博士 新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所研究员兼助理所长（研究）</p> <p>Presenter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr James G. McGann Director, Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program, University of Pennsylvania <p>发言人:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 詹姆斯·麦克盖恩博士 美国宾夕法尼亚大学智库及公民社会项目主任 <p>Question & Answer 问答</p>
<p>1550 – 1630</p> <p>1550 – 1555</p> <p>1555 – 1610</p>	<p>Session 7: 2016 Urban Development Index for 17 Shandong Cities: Ranking and Simulation Analysis 第七节: 2016 年山东省 17 城市发展指数: 五大发展理念下的排名与政策模拟</p> <p>Moderator: Ms Nguyen Le Phuong Anh Research Fellow & Deputy Director (Admin), ACI-LKYSP-NUS</p> <p>研讨会主持人: 阮方英女士 新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所研究员兼助理所长（行政）</p> <p>Presenters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Associate Professor Tan Khee Giap Co-Director, ACI-LKYSP-NUS Dr Wu Zhen Academic Visitor to ACI-LKYSP-NUS, Shandong Academy of Social Sciences Mr Song Lin Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSP-NUS

<p>1610 – 1620</p> <p>1620 – 1630</p>	<p>发言人:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 陈企业副教授 新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所所长 • 吴真博士 中华人民共和国山东社会科学院来访学者 • 宋霖先生 新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所研究助理 <p>Discussant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Li Guangjie Director, International Economics Research Institute, Shandong Academy of Social Sciences, China <p>评论员:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 李广杰博士 中华人民共和国山东社会科学院国际经济研究所所长 <p>Question & Answer 问答</p>
<p>1630 – 1640</p> <p>1640 – 1650</p>	<p>Closing Remarks and the Way Forward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr Jordan Z. Schwartz Director, World Bank Singapore • Professor Tan Kong Yam Co-Director, ACI-LKYSPP-NUS <p>闭幕词和未来发展方向</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 乔丹·施瓦茨先生 世界银行驻新加坡代表 • 陈光炎教授 新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所所长 <p>End of Seminar 研讨会结束</p>

Profiles of Speakers, Discussants and Moderators

发言人、评论员与主持人简历

(in alphabetical order)

Eduardo ARARAL

Ed is a theoretician and a practitioner. As a theoretician, he specializes in the study of the causes and consequences of institutions for collective action and the governance of the commons. He has published in 23 journals and 17 other publications and presented in 40 conferences. Ed has received 12 awards and recognitions including fellowships from the research centers of 3 Nobel Laureates (Economics), the Ostrom Prize for the Governance of the Commons, Fulbright Phd Awards, a US National Science Foundation Grant, Finalist in the Best Dissertation Prize in Institutional Analysis, and Finalist in the Suez Water Prize. As a practitioner, Ed has an active portfolio of government advisory, consultancy and executive education. Ed has undertaken 18 consultancy projects for Asian Development Bank, World Bank, UNDP, local governments and NGOs. He has also lectured in 130 Executive Education Programs for more than 3,000 government officials from 40 countries throughout Asia, Middle East, Russia and Africa for Ministers, Permanent Secretaries, Directors, City Commissioners and Mayors, NGO leaders, CEOs of multinationals and ranking military officers. He is a regular resource person for international media including BBC, Al Jazeera, Bloomberg, Chicago Tribune, Channel News Asia, Fortune Magazine, among others. He is currently Vice Dean for Research at the Lee Kuan Yew School and is a member of editorial boards including the Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory and the board of the Public Management Research Association. Ed obtained his PhD Degree in Public Policy from Indiana University-Bloomington on a Fulbright PhD Scholarship with Elinor Ostrom (2009 Nobel Laureate in Economics) as his mentor.

爱德华杜·阿拉尔

爱德是一位理论家与实践者。作为理论家，他专长于集体行动机构的成因与后果和公共资源治理。他在23种学术期刊及17份其他刊物中发表过作品，并在40场学术会议上做过演讲。爱德已获得的12份奖项和荣誉中，包括3名诺贝尔经济学奖获得者所在研究中心的交换学者奖金、“公共资源治理”领域的奥斯特罗姆奖、富布赖特博士奖学金、美国国家科学基金会奖、入围“机构研究”最佳论文奖与入围“苏伊士水资源”奖。作为实践者，爱德积极为政府提供政策建议、为企业提供咨询服务并参与高管教育。爱德已在亚洲开发银行、世界银行、联合国开发计划署、地方政府和非政府组织开展18项咨询项目。他还在130项高层经理培训课程中做演讲，听众超过3000名，其中不乏来自亚洲、中东、俄罗斯和非洲40多个国家的部长政要、常务秘书、董事、市长市委委员、非政府组织领导人、跨国公司首席行政官和高级军官。他曾多次为各大国际媒体提供信息，其中包括英国广播公司、半岛电视台、彭博社、《芝加哥论坛报》、亚洲新闻频道、《财富》杂志等媒体。他现任李光耀公共政策学院副院长（分管研究事务），在包括《公共行政管理研究与理论》等学术期刊担任编辑部委员，也是“公共管理研究协会”董事会成员。爱德通过富布赖特博士奖学金，从印第安纳大学伯明顿分校获得公共政策博士学位，师从2009年诺贝尔经济学奖得主Elinor Ostrom。

Pulapre BALAKRISHNAN

Pulapre Balakrishnan was educated in Moscow, Madras and New Delhi, and trained as an economist at Oxford and Cambridge Universities. His published work spans the inflationary process in the Indian economy, productivity growth in manufacturing, the macroeconomics of the transition to a market economy in Ukraine, agricultural involution in Kerala and economic growth in India. He has written in the professional journals but is perhaps best known as the author of the books 'Pricing and Inflation in India' (OUP India, 1991) and 'Economic Growth in India: History and Prospect' (OUP India, 2010). He has for over two decades participated in the public debate on India's economy via his popular writing. His publications are listed at www.pulaprebalakrishnan.in. Balakrishnan is presently Professor at Ashoka University, Haryana. His prior appointments have been at the University of Oxford, Indian Statistical Institute (Delhi) and the Indian Institute of Management (Kozhikode). He has served as Country Economist for Ukraine at the World Bank, and been a consultant to the International Labour Organisation, the Reserve Bank of India and the United Nations Development Program. He is a recipient of the Malcolm Adiseshiah Award for Distinguished Contribution to Development Studies 2014.

普拉布里·巴拉克利什南

普拉布里·巴拉克利什南曾在莫斯科、马德拉斯和新德里接受过教育，并在牛津大学与剑桥大学学习经济学。他发表的作品，涵盖印度经济通货膨胀过程、制造业的生产力增长、乌克兰宏观经济向市场经济的转型、喀拉拉邦的农业内长与印度的经济增长。他在专业期刊中发表过文章，但他的著作中最为人们熟知的是《印度价格与通货膨胀》（牛津大学印度出版社，1991）和《印度的经济增长：历史与前景》（牛津大学印度出版社，2010）。他以大众写作的方式，参与印度经济的公共讨论超过二十年时间。他的作品也在网站 www.pulaprebalakrishnan.in 中列出。巴拉克利什南现任哈里亚那邦阿育王大学教授。他之前曾任职于牛津大学、印度统计研究所（德里）和印度管理研究所（科泽科德）。他在世界银

行担任乌克兰国家级经济学家，也在国际劳工组织、印度储备银行和联合国开发计划署担任顾问。2014年，他被授予马尔科姆·阿迪塞希亚奖，以表彰他在发展研究领域做出的杰出贡献。

N R BHANUMURTHY

Dr N R Bhanumurthy is currently working as Professor at National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi. Prior to this he worked as Assistant Professor/Associate Professor at Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi for nearly eight years. He did his M.A and M.Phil from University of Hyderabad, and Ph.d from Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore. His research areas are macro-monetary economics, fiscal policy, international money & finance, macroeconomic modeling and development economics. In these areas he has authored nearly 65 research papers and five books. He had brief stints at UNESCAP, Bangkok and at UNDP Regional Centre for Asia-Pacific region at Colombo as Macroeconomist. He was Visiting Fellow at MSH, Paris, and at McGill University, Montreal, Canada. Besides this he has been a consultant to UN-DESA (New York), UN-ESCWA (Beirut), UNDP-Nepal, UNDP-Bhutan, UNESCAP-SSWA (New Delhi), ILO, the World Bank, and Asian Development Bank. He has served on ten government committees constituted by Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Statistics, and erstwhile Planning Commission of India. Twice he has been invited to Finance Minister's Pre-Budget Consultation with Economists. Dr Bhanumurthy has been the Secretary of the Indian Econometric Society since 2006 and also Managing Trustee of Indian Economic Association Trust for Research and Development since 2010. Recently he has received prestigious Mahalanobis Memorial Medal (National) Award for the year 2014 from the Indian Econometric Society for his outstanding contributions to the field of quantitative economics in India.

巴哈努尔蒂

巴哈努尔蒂博士现任新德里国家公共财政与政策研究所教授。此前，他在德里经济增长研究所担任助理教授/副教授工作近八年。他从海德拉巴大学获得文学硕士和哲学硕士学位，后从班加罗尔社会与经济变迁研究所获得博士学位。他的研究领域包括宏观货币经济学、财政政策、国际货币与金融、宏观经济建模和发展经济学。在这些领域，他撰写了近65篇研究论文和5本著作。他在曼谷联合国亚洲与太平洋经济社会委员会简短任职，在联合国开发计划署亚太地区区域中心担任宏观经济学家，也在法国巴黎的人文科学之家与加拿大蒙特利尔的麦吉尔大学做客座研究员。此外，他也在一系列国际组织担任顾问，其中包括联合国经济与社会理事会（纽约）、联合国西亚经社会（贝鲁特）、联合国开发计划署尼泊尔项目、联合国开发计划署不丹项目、联合国亚太经社会-南亚与西南亚区域办事处（新德里）、国际劳工组织、世界银行和亚洲开发银行等。他曾在10个政府委员会任职，其中包括财政部、统计部和昔日的印度计划委员会等。他两次被邀请参加财政部部长制定预算前举行的经济学家咨询会议。巴哈努尔蒂博士自2006年以来一直是印度经济计量学会秘书，自2010年以来，他也担任印度经济协会研究与发展信托的受托管理人。他最近荣获印度经济学会颁发的2014年度马氏纪念奖章（国家级），以表彰他在印度数量经济学领域做出了杰出贡献。

Sasidaran GOPALAN

Sasidaran Gopalan is a Research Fellow at the Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (LKYSPP), National University of Singapore (NUS). Prior to joining ACI, he was based in Hong Kong as a Post-Doctoral Fellow at the HKUST Institute for Emerging Market Studies and HKUST Jockey Club Institute for Advanced Study at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (HKUST). Dr Gopalan completed his PhD in Public Policy, specialising in International Finance and Policy at the School of Policy, Government and International Affairs (SPGIA), George Mason University, USA. He obtained his Bachelors and Masters' degrees in Economics from Loyola College (Chennai, India) and Madras School of Economics (Chennai, India), respectively. After spending a year at the Indian Institute of Management Bangalore (IIMB) post-graduation as a Research Associate, he was based at the Institute of South Asian Studies (ISAS) at National University of Singapore (NUS) for two years doing research work on international economics and policy issues concerning South Asia. He has published two co-authored books with leading publishing houses, several academic articles in refereed international journals, book chapters in edited volumes, a number of policy briefs as well as op-eds for leading global financial dailies. Dr Gopalan's research interests span the broad fields of financing for development and international macroeconomic and financial policies with respect to emerging and developing economies in Asia. More specific topics include an empirical analysis of financial openness and international capital flows, financial development, financial inclusion, foreign aid, remittances as well as international trade and migration issues. His research has a heavy empirical and policy flavour. At ACI, he supervises and contributes to the formulation as well as implementation of all the empirical research projects, targeted towards journal publications and broader policy outreach. Personal Webpage: <http://sgopalan.gmu.edu>.

萨希达兰·高帕兰

萨希达兰·高帕兰博士，现任新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所研究员。加入亚洲竞争力研究所前，他曾担任香港科技大学新兴市场研究所和赛马会高级研究所博士后。高帕兰博士在美国乔治·梅森大学公共政策、政府与国际事务学院（SPGIA）完成公共政策博士学位，专攻国际金融与政策。他从洛约拉学院（印度金奈）和马德拉斯经

济学院（印度金奈）分别获得学士和硕士学位。在印度理工学院加罗尔分校（IIMB）研究院担任了一年副研究员后，他加入新加坡国立大学（NUS）南亚研究所（ISAS）做了两年国际经济与南亚政策问题的研究工作。他已经在国际领先的出版社合著出版了两本书，在国际权威学术期刊中发表过多篇论文，并专著一些章节、政策简报以及全球领先金融日报上的的专栏文章。高帕兰博士的研究兴趣广泛，包括亚洲新兴市场与发展中经济体发展融资、国际宏观经济和金融政策。更具体的研究课题包括金融开放与国际资本流动、金融发展、金融包容性、对外援助、侨汇的实证分析以及国际贸易和移民问题。他的研究方法强调实证与政策导向。在亚洲竞争力研究所，他主管并参与所有实证研究项目的制定和实施，并有针对性地在各类学术期刊上发表研究成果，同时也在更广泛的政策领域提供见解。他的个人网站是 <http://sgopalan.gmu.edu>。

Halimah Yacob

Mdm Halimah Yacob is Singapore's first woman Speaker of Parliament. She has been a Member of Parliament since 2001 and is one of the MPs serving the Marsiling-Yew Tee Group Representation Constituency since 2015. She had previously served as the Minister of State in the Ministry of Social and Family Development from 2012 to 2013. As an MP, she was also a Member of the Public Petitions Committee before assuming the role as Chairman of the Committee of Selection, Committee of Privileges, House Committee, Public Petitions Committee and Standing Orders Committee since 2013. Mdm Halimah Yacob graduated with a Bachelor of Laws (Honours) in 1978 and attained a Master of Laws in 2001 from the National University of Singapore. She was conferred the Honorary Doctor of Laws by the National University of Singapore on 7 July 2016 in recognition of her distinguished career and service, particularly in the government and public sectors.

哈莉玛

哈莉玛女士是新加坡历史上首位女性国会议长。她从2001年起担任议会成员；自2015年起，任马西岭-油池集选区议会成员。2012年到2013年，任新加坡社会与家庭发展部政务部长。作为议会成员，她担任公共陈情委员会成员，之后从2013年起，担任提名委员会、特权委员会、福利委员会、公共陈情委员会和议事常规委员会主席。哈莉玛女士在1978年与2001年分别从新加坡国立大学获得法学荣誉学士学位与法学硕士学位。2016年7月7日，她被新加坡国立大学授予法学荣誉博士学位，表彰她在政府与公共服务中卓越的职业生涯和贡献。

Li Guangjie

Li Guangjie, male, born in Muping, Shandong, graduated from the Department of Geography, Lanzhou University in 1984; graduated from the Changchun Institute of Geography, Chinese Academy of Sciences and obtained a Master's degree in 1987. He has been working in the Shandong Academy of Social Sciences since July 1987, and now he serves as a researcher and the Director of the Institute for International Economics. Li Guangjie has been engaged in the research on regional and international economy for a long time. Now, he is not only an academic leader of a key discipline – external economy of the Shandong Academy of Social Sciences, but also the Editor-in-Chief of Blue Book of Shandong: The Analysis and Forecast of Shandong's Economy. His social concurrent posts mainly include: Deputy Director of the provincial scientific research base – “Soft Science Research Base for the Analysis and Forecast of Shandong's Economy”, Guest Researcher of the Research Office of the Shandong Provincial Government, Distinguished Expert of the Economic Committee of the Shandong Provincial Committee of the CPPCC, Executive Director of the China Ecological Economics Society and so on. In recent years, his research achievements mainly include Shandong Engaging in Strategic Research on the Construction of “One Belt and One Road” (Editor-in-Chief), Research on the Construction of China-Japan-ROK Regional Economic Cooperation Demonstration Zone (Executive Editor-in-Chief), etc.

李广杰

李广杰，男，山东牟平人，1984年毕业于兰州大学地理系，1987年毕业于中国科学院长春地理研究所，获硕士学位。1987年7月至今在山东社会科学院工作，现任国际经济研究所所长、研究员。李广杰长期从事区域经济、国际经济研究，现为山东社会科学院重点学科对外经济学科学术带头人，《山东蓝皮书：山东省经济形势分析与预测》主编。主要社会兼职包括：省级科研基地“山东省经济形势分析与预测软科学研究基地”副主任、山东省政府研究室特邀研究员、山东省政协经济委员会特聘专家、中国生态经济学会常务理事等。近年来的主要研究成果有《山东融入“一带一路”建设战略研究》（主编）、《中日韩地方经济合作示范区建设研究》（执行主编）等。

LUU NGUYEN Trieu Duong

Luu Nguyen Trieu Duong is a Research Assistant at the Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI), Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (LKYSPP), National University of Singapore (NUS). Luu graduated from NUS in June 2015 with a second upper class honours Bachelor degree in Economics. Luu was a recipient of the ASEAN Undergraduate Scholarship and was placed on the Dean's List and Dean's Scholar List on separate occasions during his course of study. At ACI, he focuses on projects related to ASEAN economies, research on cost of living for expatriates and ordinary citizens in major cities around the world, growth slowdown

analysis by income thresholds for Asian economies and multi country econometric modelling. Luu's research interests include growth and development, ASEAN economies, applied econometrics and economics of aging.

刘阮波海

刘阮波海现任新加坡国立大学公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所研究助理。2015年6月，刘从新加坡国立大学获得经济学荣誉学士学位（二等甲）。刘也是东盟本科奖学金得主，大学期间以优异的成绩，分别进入院长名单和院长学者名单。在亚洲竞争力研究所，他专注于东盟经济体相关的研究项目，也研究世界各大城市外派人员和普通居民的生活开支、亚洲经济体根据不同阈值收入的增长放缓分析和多国计量模型。刘的研究兴趣包括经济增长与发展策略、东盟经济体、应用计量学与老龄化经济学等。

James G. MCGANN

James G. McGann, Ph.D. is a senior lecturer with the Lauder Program and director of the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program at the University of Pennsylvania. He is also senior fellow at the Foreign Policy Research Institute and president and of McGann Associates, a program and management consulting firm specializing in the challenges facing think tanks, policymakers, international organizations and philanthropic institutions. Dr McGann has served as a consultant and advisor to the World Bank, United Nations, United States Agency for International Development, Soros, Hewlett and Gates Foundations, the Carnegie Corporation and foreign governments on the role of nongovernmental, public policy and public engagement organizations in civil society. He has served as the senior vice-president for the Executive Council on Foreign Diplomats, the public policy program officer for The Pew Charitable Trusts, the assistant director of the Institute of Politics, John F. Kennedy School of Government, at Harvard University, and a senior advisor to the Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs and the Society for International Development. Prior to coming to the University of Pennsylvania he was an associate professor of political science at Villanova University where taught international law, international relations and international relations. His research and consulting has enabled him to visit over 100 countries. Among Dr McGann's publications are *Competition for Dollars, Scholars, and Influence in the Public Policy Research Industry* (University Press of America 1995); *The International Survey of Think Tanks* (Foreign Policy Research Institute 1999); *Think Tanks and Civil Societies: Catalyst for Ideas and Action*, co-edited with Kent B. Weaver (Transaction Publishers 2000); *Comparative Think Tanks, Politics, and Public Policy* (Edward Elgar 2005); *Think Tanks and Policy Advice in the U.S.: Academics, Advisors, and Advocates* (Routledge 2007); *Global Trends and Transitions: 2007 Survey of Think Tanks* (Foreign Policy Research Institute 2008); *The 2007 Global Go to Think Tanks* (Foreign Policy Research Institute 2008); *Think Tank Index* (Foreign Policy 2009); *The 2008 Global Go to Think Tanks* (University of Pennsylvania 2009); *Forging a Global Partnership Between GCC and US Think Tanks* (ECSSR 2009); *2009 Global Think Tanks Rankings aka Think Index* (University of Pennsylvania 2010); *Democratization and Market Reform in Developing and Transitional Countries: Think Tanks As Catalysts* (Routledge 2010), *Catalysts for Economic Growth and Development: The Role of Think Tanks in Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa* (CIPE 2009) and *Global Think Tanks, Policy Networks and Governance* (Routledge 2010); *5th Estate: Think Tanks, Public Policy and Governance* (Brookings Press 2016); *Think Tanks and the Foreign Policy Challenges Facing the Emerging Power* (Forthcoming) and *Think tanks, Politics and the Policy-Making Process: Catalysts for Ideas and Action in Public Policy Handbook: Policy Formulation* (Edward Elgar, Forthcoming)

詹姆斯·麦克盖恩

詹姆斯·麦克盖恩博士现任宾夕法尼亚大学“珞德项目”的高级讲师、“智库和公民社会计划”的总监。他也是外交政策研究所的高级研究员，和“麦甘联合”管理咨询公司的总裁，其研究专门面向智库、政策制定者、国际组织和慈善机构所面临的挑战。麦甘博士在多家国际机构中担任顾问，包括世界银行、美国国际开发署、索罗斯基金会、休利特基金会、盖茨基金会、卡内基公司等，也为多国政府提供建议，议题包括非政府组织、公共政策与公民社会组织可以扮演的角色。他曾任外交使节执行委员会的高级副总裁、“尤公益信托基金”公共政策项目官员、哈佛大学约翰·F·肯尼迪政府学院政治研究所助理主任，和“外交部和国际发展协会的公民网络”的资深顾问。在加入美国宾夕法尼亚大学前，他是维拉诺瓦大学的政治学副教授，教授国际法和国际关系。在研究与咨询工作中，他已遍访超过100个国家。麦克盖恩博士出版的作品，包括《公共政策研究行业对美元、学者与影响力的竞争》（美国大学出版社，1995）、《国际智库调查》（外交政策研究所，1999）、与 Kent B. Weaver 合著的《智库与公民社会：思想和行动的催化剂》（事务出版社，2000）、《智库、政治和公共政策的比较》（埃尔加出版社，2005）、《智库和美国学术、学者与建议》（劳特利奇出版社，2007）、《全球趋势与转型：2007年智库调查报告》（外交政策研究所，2008）、《2007年全球价值最高的智库》（外交政策研究所，2008）、《智库指数》（外交政策，2009）、《2008年全球价值最高的智库》（宾夕法尼亚大学，2009）、《锻造海湾合作委员会与美国智库之间的全球合作》（阿联酋战略研究中心，2009）、《2009年全球智库排名》又名《智囊指数》（宾夕法尼亚大学，2010）、《发展中和转型国家的民主化与市场改革：智库作为催化剂》（劳特利奇出版社，2010）、《经济增长和发展催化剂：巴西、俄罗斯、印度、中国与南非智库的角色》（国际民营企业中心，2009）和《全球智库、政策网络和公共治理》（劳特利奇，2010）、《第五社会阶级：智库、公共政策与治理》

（布鲁金斯出版社，2016）、《正崛起的大国智库与外交政策挑战》（即将出版）和《智库、政治与决策过程：公共政策思想和行动催化剂手册：政策的制定》（埃尔加，即将出版）。

Mulya Amri

Mulya Amri is a Research Fellow and Deputy Director (Research) at the Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI), Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore. He has held a key role in ACI's research on Indonesian sub-national competitiveness since 2011, including co-writing three books on the topic, the latest one titled "2014 Annual Competitiveness Analysis and Development Strategies for Indonesian Provinces". He is also closely involved in ACI's research on city liveability and competitiveness, and has written widely on the topic of urban development and city-level governance. Mulya has 15 years of working experience in the private, public, and non-profit sectors. Upon moving to Singapore in 2008, he worked with HOK (a global planning and architecture consultancy firm) on city planning projects throughout Asia, and with Jurong Consultants (the consultancy arm of Singapore's JTC Corporation) on the planning of industrial zones in the Middle East. Prior to that, Mulya worked with international development agencies such as the World Bank, UNDP, and UN-HABITAT on projects related to urban and housing development, local governance, as well as community-driven development in various Indonesian regions. He is also a co-founder and sits on the advisory board of COMBINE Resource Institution, a non-profit organization based in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Mulya has a Ph.D degree in Public Policy from the National University of Singapore. Prior to that, he graduated with a bachelor's degree from Institut Teknologi Bandung, Indonesia, and was awarded the Fulbright scholarship to study for a Master's degree in Urban Planning at the University of California, Los Angeles, and a Chevening award to study at the London School of Economics and Political Science.

穆利亚·阿姆里

穆利亚·阿姆里现任新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所研究员、副所长（主管研究事务）。在亚洲竞争力研究所，自2011年以来，他在印度尼西亚省级竞争力研究项目中扮演关键角色。他已合著三本书，包括最新撰写出版了《2014年印度尼西亚省级竞争力分析与发展策略》。他还密切参与亚洲竞争力研究所对各大城市宜居性与竞争力的研究，并曾广泛地撰文探讨城市发展和城市管理水平先关话题。穆利亚拥有15年在企业、政府部门和非营利机构工作的经验。2008年移居新加坡后，他在HOK建筑师事务所（一家全球性的规划和建筑顾问公司）任职规划整个亚洲的城市项目，也在裕廊顾问公司（新加坡裕廊集团的咨询分支）任职规划中东的工业园区。在此之前，穆利亚曾与世界银行、联合国开发计划署和联合国人居署等多家国际发展机构合作，他在印度尼西亚各地区开展过项目，研究课题涵盖城市和住房的发展、地方的治理和社区驱动发展等。他是总部位于印度尼西亚日惹的非营利机构“COMBINE资源学会”的联合创始人，且是其顾问委员会成员。穆利亚在新加坡国立大学获得公共政策博士学位。此前，他在印度尼西亚万隆学院毕业并获取学士学位后，获得美国加州洛杉矶大学授予富布赖特奖学金攻读城市规划硕士学位，他也获得过伦敦政治经济学院授予的志奋领奖学金。

NGUYEN Le Phuong Anh

Nguyen Le Phuong Anh is a Research Fellow and Deputy Director (Administration) at the Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (LKYSPP), National University of Singapore (NUS). Phuong Anh received her Bachelor (Honors) degree in Economics from Nanyang Technological University (NTU), Singapore, and a Master of Science degree in Development Studies from London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), United Kingdom. Prior to joining ACI, she gained extensive experience working in the financial sector with OCBC, DBS and Bloomberg L.P. in Singapore, and additionally held a research internship position at the Mekong Institute in Khon Kaen, Thailand. At ACI, she co-authored two books titled "2014 Annual Indices for Expatriates and Ordinary Residents on Cost of Living, Wages and Purchasing Power for World's Major Cities" and "2014 Annual Competitiveness Ranking and Simulation Study for ASEAN-10 and Development Strategies to Enhance Asia Economic Connectivity". She is currently coordinating the annual competitiveness study of the ASEAN-10 economies and a research project on firm-level productivity, efficiency and competitiveness in the 16 Asian economies. Phuong Anh's research interests include economic development policy, international political economy, ASEAN economies and applied econometrics.

阮方英

阮方英现任新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所研究员、副所长（主管行政事务）。方英从南洋理工大学和伦敦政治经济学院毕业，分别获得经济学荣誉学士学位与发展研究科学硕士学位。加入亚洲竞争力研究所之前，她在金融业工作多年，其中包括新加坡大华银行、星展银行与彭博新闻社。此外，她也在泰国坤敬的湄公研究所实习。在亚洲竞争力研究所，她已合著两本书《2014年世界主要城市外派人员与普通居民生活成本、工资与购买力的年度指数》和《2014年东盟十国年度竞争力排名与紧密亚洲经济联系的发展策略》。她现在是“东盟十国经济体年度竞争力研究”与“亚洲16个经济体在公司级的生产力、效率与竞争力研究”的项目协调人。方英的研究兴趣，包括经济发展政策、国际政治经济、东盟经济体与应用经济计量学等。

Nursyahida Binte Ahmad

Nursyahida Binte Ahmad is a Research Assistant at Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (LKYSPP), National University of Singapore (NUS). Nursyahida graduated from Nanyang Technological University in 2015, with a Bachelor of Arts in Economics (second upper). At ACI, Nursyahida is assisting the research on Indonesia's competitiveness analysis at the provincial and regional level. Her research interests include development economics and socioeconomic studies.

努夏西达·宾特·艾哈迈德

努夏西达·宾特·艾哈迈德现任新加坡国立大学公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所研究助理。2015年，她从南洋理工大学毕业，获得经济学学士学位荣誉学位（二等甲）。在亚洲竞争力研究所，努夏西达帮助印度尼西亚省级与区域竞争力的分析研究。她的研究兴趣包括发展经济学与社会经济学等。

Jordan Z. SCHWARTZ

Jordan Schwartz has worked in economic development since 1991, focusing on infrastructure economics, finance, regulation, connectivity, logistics and sustainability. He is the Director of the World Bank's Infrastructure & Urban Development Hub, a growing center of operational and analytical activity covering the sectors of water, transport, ICT, energy and extractives, urban, trade, and infrastructure finance. In his prior capacity, Jordan served as the Head of the Global Infrastructure Facility, as the World Bank's Manager for Infrastructure Policy, and, before that, as Lead Economist in the Sustainable Development Department of the World Bank's Latin America and Caribbean Region. Before joining the World Bank in 1998, Jordan worked in management consulting from 1991 to 1998, first at Booz Allen's Transport Strategy Consulting Group, and later, as the Senior Manager for Utility & Infrastructure Consulting at Deloitte Emerging Markets. Jordan is an author and frequent speaker on a wide range of topics in development economics and finance. He is a co-author of the book, "Uncovering the Drivers of Utility Performance: The Role of the Private Sector, Regulation and Governance," as well as a series of papers, articles and blogs on the relationship of risk to infrastructure investment. He has led investment and technical advisory work across Latin America and the Caribbean, East Asia, the Pacific Islands, Central Europe and Sub-Saharan Africa and has served as a delegate of the World Bank to the G20 Infrastructure & Investment Working Group, the B20 and APEC.

乔丹·施瓦茨

自1991年起，乔丹·施瓦茨就在经济发展领域工作，专注于基础设施经济、金融、监管、连通性、物流与可持续性。他现任世界银行基础设施和城市发展中心主任，该中心的运作与分析活动日益增长，涵盖水、交通、信息和通信技术、能源、采掘、城市、贸易和基础设施融资等方面。在此之前，乔丹曾担任全球基础设施基金的负责人和世界银行的基础设施政策管理人，他也曾在世界银行拉丁美洲和加勒比地区可持续发展部担任首席经济学家。在1998年加入世界银行之前，乔丹曾在1991年至1998年在管理咨询公司工作，首先，在博思艾伦交通运输战略咨询集团，后来，在德勤新兴市场公用与基础设施咨询中担任高级经理人。乔丹曾就发展经济学和金融领域内的一系列话题发表多篇文章，也经常就这些话题发表演讲。他合著了《揭开公共设施性能的动力：私营部门、监管和治理的角色》，也就基础设施投资与风险的话题撰写过一系列论文、文章和博客。他曾领导拉丁美洲和加勒比地区、东亚、太平洋岛屿、中欧和撒哈拉以南非洲的投资和技术咨询工作，也曾作为世界银行的代表，参与20国集团基础设施和投资工作组，20国工商界集团和亚太经合组织的工作。

Jigyasa SHARMA

Jigyasa Sharma is working as a Research Assistant at Asia Competitiveness Institute at Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore. She graduated with a First Class Honors Degree in Economics from Rajdhani College, University of Delhi. She was awarded twice for academic excellence and for securing the first position in her college. She is currently pursuing Master of Social Science in Applied Economics from Department of Economics, National University of Singapore. At ACI, she is working on the Asia CompNet – Singapore research project in collaboration with the European Central Bank (ECB) with an aim to examine the determinants, or drivers, of firms' productivity, efficiency and competitiveness. Her research interest includes Development Economics, Financial Economics, Urban Economics and the study of Shadow Economy.

金加萨·沙尔玛

金加萨·沙尔玛现任新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所研究助理。她从德里大学 Rajdhani 学院毕业，获得经济学一等荣誉学士学位。大学期间，她两度获颁学术优秀奖，也在学院取得第一名的好成绩。她目前就读于新加坡国立大学经济系应用经济学硕士项目。在亚洲竞争力研究所的主要工作是新加坡与欧洲央行（ECB）的“亚洲竞争网”合作项目，研究企业生产力、效率与竞争力的决定因素与动力。她的研究兴趣包括发展经济学、金融经济学、城市经济学和影子经济等。

SONG Lin

Song Lin is currently appointed as a Research Assistant at Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI), Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (LKYSPP), National University of Singapore (NUS). He graduated recently from the Bachelor of Environmental Studies (BES) programme at NUS with Honours (Distinction). In his capacity as a research assistant, Song Lin is coordinating with Shandong Academy of Social Sciences on the Shandong city-level competitiveness project. He is also involved in the Greater China competitiveness project. His personal research interests are sustainable urbanisation, renewable energy and urban mobility.

宋霖

宋霖现任新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所研究助理。他毕业于新加坡国立大学，获得环境研究荣誉学士学位。作为研究助理，宋霖负责协调亚洲竞争力研究所与中国山东省社会科学院合作开展的山东省17城市竞争力研究项目。同时，他也参与了大中华区竞争力研究项目。宋霖的研究兴趣包括可持续城镇化、清洁能源和城市交通等。

SUN Jingying

Dr Sun Jingying, Ph.D in Economics from University of International Business and Economics, Post-doctor from School of International Studies, Peking University. Currently she works in Division of Economic Development, Institute of World Economics and Politics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Specialty: UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda; BRICS Economic Governance; China's Belt and Road Initiative. She has published a series of papers in China's leading academic journals. In 2015, she worked in the Chinese team to co-draft the document BRICS Long-term Strategy.

孙靓莹

孙靓莹 对外经济贸易大学经济学博士，北京大学国际关系学院博士后。目前就职于中国社会科学院世界经济与政治研究所经济发展研究室任助理研究员。专业研究领域：联合国可持续发展议程，金砖国家经济治理以及中国一带一路倡议，先后参与多项国家级课题研究，在《世界经济与政治》、《国际经济评论》等国内期刊发表论文。2015年作为中方代表团成员，参与金砖国家智库协作组《金砖国家长期发展战略》文件起草。

TAN Beng Kai, Evan

Evan Tan is a Research Assistant with the Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (LKYSPP), National University of Singapore (NUS). Evan is currently the project coordinator in charge of conducting and supporting research activities for the Asian Economic Connectivity Vision 2030 (AECV2030) flagship project on regional integration and the OUE Business Case Study project, and is also coordinating the automation of computer-based research processes in ACI. Evan holds a Master's of Management (Finance) from the Melbourne Business School and a Bachelor of Arts, Politics & International Relations (Major) from the University of Melbourne. His international exposure includes a post-graduate exchange semester in France at HEC Paris School of Management, and he has previously worked as an intern in the Corporate and Institutional Banking team of ANZ Commercial Bank. Evan co-authored two papers for ACI, entitled "Drivers of Growth in the Travel and Tourism Industry in Thailand and Singapore: A Geweke Causality Analysis" in 2016 and "Singapore's Economic Development, 1965-2020: Review, Reflection and Perspective" in 2015, and received honourable mention as the top ten essays on Singapore's productivity and innovation challenges for a LKYSPP essay competition. His research interests include examining the policy challenges and connectivity issues facing the development of a more integrated ASEAN community and market.

陈铭凯

陈铭凯现任新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所研究助理。铭凯目前是负责开展与支持“亚洲经济联结2030年远景规划区域一体化(AECV2030)”和“OUE商业案例研究”这两个旗舰研究项目的协调人，也协调亚洲竞争力研究所一切研究中的电脑自动化过程。铭凯持有墨尔本大学墨尔本商学院金融硕士和艺术、政治与国际关系学士学位。在墨尔本大学就读硕士研究生期间，曾赴法国巴黎高等商学院(HEC)的交换，也曾在澳新银行(ANZ)企业及机构银行业务团队实习。在亚洲竞争力研究所，铭凯合作撰写了两篇论文，分别题为《泰国与新加坡旅行和旅游业增长的引擎：通过Geweke因果方法分析》(2016)和《新加坡的经济发展，1965-2020年：回顾、反思与展望》(2015)，并获得李光耀公共政策学院“新加坡生产力和创新的挑战”征文比赛前十名的荣誉奖。他的研究兴趣，包括东盟共同体和东盟市场在进一步一体化的过程中将面临的政策挑战与联结问题。

TAN Khee Giap

Tan Khee Giap is a Co-Director of the Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) and Associate Professor at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore. He is also the Chairman of the Singapore National Committee for Pacific Economic Cooperation. Upon graduating with a PhD from University of East Anglia, England, in 1987 under the Overseas Research Scheme awarded by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of the Universities of the United Kingdom. He joined the banking sector as a treasury manager, there after he taught at the Department of Economics and Statistics, National University of

Singapore, 1990-1993. Dr Tan joined Nanyang Technological University in 1993 and was Associate Dean, Graduate Studies Office, 2007-2009. Dr Tan has consulted extensively with the various government ministries, statutory boards and government linked companies of Singapore government. He has also served as a consultant to international agencies such as the Asian Development Bank, Asian Development Bank Institute, United Nations Industrial Development Group, World Gold Council, ASEAN Secretariat, Central Policy Unit of Hong Kong, Kerzner International, Las Vegas Sands and Marina Bay Sands. Dr Tan is the lead author for twenty books serves as journal editors and published widely in international refereed journals. His current research interests include econometric forecasting, cost of living index, global liveable cities index, ease of doing business index and competitiveness analysis on sub-national economies of China, India, Indonesia and ASEAN. Dr Tan was Deputy President of the Singapore Economic Society, 2004. He served in the 2002 Economic Review Committee (ERC), served as the Deputy Chairman of the IPS Forum for Economic Restructuring (IFER) in 2003 and served as a member of the Resource Panel of the Government Parliamentary Committee for Transport and Government Parliamentary Committee for Finance and Trade & Industry and Government Parliamentary Committee for Defence and Foreign Affairs since 2007. Dr Tan has extensively advised and guided multinational corporations leading to public listings especially those companies from Mainland China and Taiwan. He is also currently an Independent Director of the publicly listed Artivision, BreadTalk Group, Boustead Projects, TEE Land and Chengdu Rural Commercial Bank.

陈企业

陈企业博士现任新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所所长，副教授。他同时也是新加坡太平洋经济合作理事会主席。陈博士曾被英国大学副校长委员会授予海外研究生奖学金，并于1987年毕业于英国东英格兰大学，获得博士学位。毕业后，他进入银行业担任财库资金经理，并任职资产与负债委员会的秘书长长达三年。此后，他在1990至1993年间任教于新加坡国立大学经济学与统计学系。陈博士于1993年加入新加坡南洋理工大学商学院，并在2007至2009年间担任大学研究生院副院长。目前，他任职于新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院。陈博士广泛地为各政府部门、法定机构及新加坡政府关联企业提供咨询和研讨关于金融、财政、贸易、旅游业、公共住屋、人力资源、电信、宜居城市、创意产业、媒体、社区发展、机场及海港的运作等领域的相关政策及措施。他还曾为亚洲开发银行，亚洲开发银行研究院，联合国工业发展组，世界黄金协会，东盟秘书处，香港中央政策组，科兹纳国际，拉斯维加斯金沙和滨海湾金沙酒店等国际机构和部门担任顾问。陈博士已撰写了二十本书，并在多家国际学术期刊发表了学术文章。他目前的研究领域包括计量经济预测，生活成本指数，全球宜居城市指数和中国31个省、印度35个州和东盟十国的竞争力分析。陈博士曾于2004年担任新加坡经济学会副主席。他在2002年的经济审查委员会（ERC）担任便携式医疗福利（PMB）工作组主席，在2003年担任政策研究学院经济重组论坛（IFER）副主席，并且自2007年起担任国会运输委员会和国会财政与贸易委员会的顾问小组成员。陈博士广泛地指导和引领了多家跨国公司的公开上市，尤其是来自中国大陆和台湾的公司。他目前也是新加坡上市公司慧眼科技、面包物语、宝德工程、腾地有限公司与成都农商银行的独立董事。

TAN Kong Yam

Professor Tan Kong Yam is presently the Co-Director of the Asia Competitiveness Institute. He is also Professor of Economics at the Nanyang Technological University. From 1985-89, he was the chief assistant to the late Dr Goh Keng Swee on his consultancy to Mr Deng Xiaoping on China's development strategy. From June 2002 to June 2005, he was a senior economist at the World Bank office in Beijing. In 2004, he was a member of the World Bank expert group on the eleventh five year plan (2006-2010) for the State Council in China. The expert group provided analysis and policy recommendations on urbanization, regional inequality, innovation policy, energy and water policy as well as strategy on banking reform to the Chinese government. Prior to that, he was the chief economist of the Singapore government (1999-2002), Head, Department of Strategy and Policy, Faculty of Business Administration at the National University of Singapore (NUS). He is a graduate of Princeton (1975-79, class of 1931 scholar, Paul Volcker Thesis prize) and Stanford University (1980-83), where he completed his Master and PhD in three years. Prior to joining NUS, he has worked at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University, World Bank, the Monetary Authority of Singapore, and was the Director of Research at the Ministry of Trade and Industry in Singapore. His research interests are in international trade and finance, economic and business trends in the Asia Pacific region and economic reforms in China. He has published ten books and numerous articles in major international journals including American Economic Review, World Bank Economic review, etc on economic and business issues in the Asia Pacific region. He served as board member at the Singapore Central Provident Fund Board (1984-96) and the National Productivity Board (1989-90). He has also consulted for many organizations including Temasek, GIC, Citigroup, IBM, ATT, BP, ABN-AMRO, Ikea, Bank of China, China Construction Bank, People's Bank of China, EDB, Areva, Capitaland, Samsung, Mobil, etc.

陈光炎

陈光炎教授现任李光耀公共政策学院客座教授和亚洲竞争力研究所所长。他也是新加坡南洋理工大学经济学教授。陈教授同时也是樟宜机场集团（新加坡）有限公司、盛邦裕廊私人有限公司、星桥桥腾飞私人有限公司和凯德商用中国信托

管理公司的董事。1985-1988 年，新加坡前副总理吴庆瑞博士应邓小平先生之邀为中国经济发展战略提供咨询期间，陈教授担任吴庆瑞博士的首席助手。2002 年 6 月至 2005 年 6 月，陈教授出任世界银行驻北京代表处高级经济学家。陈教授也是 2004 年世界银行与中国国务院第十一个五年计划（2006-2010）专家组成员。专家组针对城市化、区域差距、创新政策、能源与水资源政策，以及银行改革战略等领域为中国政府提供分析和政策建议。在此之前，陈光炎教授曾担任新加坡政府首席经济学家（1999-2002），新加坡国立大学管理学院企业决策系主任。陈教授毕业于美国普林斯顿大学（1975-79，1931 学者班优异奖、Paul Volcker 论文奖），之后他在三年内获取斯坦福大学硕士及博士学位（1980-83）。在新加坡国立大学任职之前，陈教授曾在斯坦福大学胡佛学院、世界银行以及新加坡金融管理局工作，并曾担任新加坡贸工部经济研究署署长。陈光炎教授的学术研究领域包括国际贸易与金融、亚太地区经济与贸易发展趋势，以及中国经济改革。他出版过 10 本有关亚太地区经济和商业研究的著作，并在《美国经济评论》、《世界银行经济评论》、《长期决策》和《澳大利亚管理杂志》等主要国际性期刊上发表过众多相关主题文章。1984-1996 年期间陈教授担任新加坡中央公积金董事，1989-1990 年任国家生产力委员会委员；此外他还为多家公司或组织提供咨询，其中包括：淡马锡公司、新加坡政府投资公司、花旗银行、IBM、美国电话电报公司、BP 石油公司、荷兰银行、宜家、中国银行、中国建设银行、中国人民银行、新加坡经济发展局、阿海珐集团、嘉德置地、美孚石油公司、新加坡技术公司等。

Anuja TANDON

Anuja Tandon is currently working as a Research Assistant at Asia Competitiveness Institute at Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore. She has finished her Master's degree in Applied Economics from Department of Economics, National University of Singapore. Anuja completed her under-graduation with First Class Honors Degree in Economics from Shri Ram College of Commerce, University of Delhi. At ACI, she had worked on the research project in collaboration with the World Bank on understanding the impact of Master Plan for ASEAN Connectivity (MPAC) on the ASEAN region. Currently, she is working on research on the sub-national and regional competitiveness studies as well as on developing the Ease of Doing Business Index on Attractiveness to Investors, Business Friendliness and Competitiveness Policies for India. Her research interests include Applied Econometrics, Business Economics and Development Economics.

阿努加·丹顿

阿努加·丹顿现任新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所研究助理。她从新加坡国立大学经济系和德里大学 Shri Ram 商学院，分别获得应用经济硕士学位与经济学一等荣誉本科学位。在亚洲竞争力研究所的工作包括与世界银行的合作项目，分析“东盟互联互通总体规划”对东盟的影响。目前，她也参与印度邦级和区域的竞争力，以及根据对投资者吸引力、商务友好度和竞争力政策，开发“营商环境难易指数”。她的研究兴趣包括应用计量学、企业经济学和发展经济学等。

Jiann-Chyuan WANG

Jiann-Chyuan Wang graduated from Dept. of Economics, National Taiwan University in 1982. In 1989, he obtained his PhD. Degree from Dept. of Economics, Purdue University, USA. Since then, he joined Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research (CIER), one of the most regard economics think tank in Taiwan. He has served CIER for 28 years. His current position is vice president and director for Taiwan Economy Division. He is also an adjunct professor at National University of Science and Technology. Dr Wang majors in industrial economics and industrial policy. He participated in more than one hundred projects. He published several books and about 20 papers in SSCI or EI journals. In addition, he also writes articles commenting major economic issues in Taiwan's newspapers.

王健全

王健全，台灣彰化人，國立台灣大學經濟系畢業後前往美國攻讀研究所，取得美國普渡大學經濟學碩士、博士學位。專長為產業經濟、產業科技政策。1989 年學成歸國，任職中華經濟研究院，由副研究員、研究員、副所長、所長，升任目前的副院長，並兼任第三所（台灣經濟所）所長。研究之暇，擔任國立台灣科技大學企業管理系兼任教授。經歷包括中國文化大學經濟系兼任教授，並曾擔任過行政院賦稅改革會委員、經濟部顧問、經濟部產業諮詢發展委員會委員、總統府經濟發展諮詢會委員、經貿國是會議發言人等。參與研究計畫超過 200 個，並發表過 20 篇左右的 SSCI 或 EI 論文，以及報章時論 200 篇以上。

WANG Peng

Wang Peng is a Research Fellow at the Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (LKYSPP), National University of Singapore (NUS). Prior to joining ACI, she worked as a Postdoctoral Fellow in Department of Economics, NUS, and was responsible for conducting undergraduate modules such as Game Theory and Public Economics. Dr Wang received her Ph.D. in Economics from NUS and obtained her Bachelor (Honors) degree in Applied Mathematics from NUS too. Her research focuses on Organizational Economics, Applied Microeconomics and Public Economics. In particular, she is interested in designing optimal incentives for teams and organizational structure in firms. She also has works on multi-tasking problem, research

joint venture, and preventative actions of the government. At ACI, her work focuses on competitiveness studies of the Greater China economies. She also involves in the project of city-level competitiveness analysis collaborated with Shandong Academy of Social Sciences, China, as well as the multi-country model project.

王鹏

王鹏博士现任新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所研究员。在此之前，她在新加坡国立大学经济系担任博士后，并负责进行本科生的教学，如博弈论和公共经济学等。王鹏博士毕业于新加坡国立大学，获得经济学博士学位以及应用学术荣誉学士学位。他的研究重点是组织经济学、应用微观经济学和公共经济学，尤其是设计企业的团队和组织结构优化激励机制。她也对多任务问题、合资企业问题以及政府的预防措施问题有所研究。在亚洲竞争力研究所，她的工作主要集中在大中华区经济体的竞争力研究。她还参与了与中国山东省社会科学院合作的城市层面竞争力分析的项目，以及多国模型项目等。

WU Zhen

Wu Zhen currently works as an Academic Visitor at the Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (LKYSPP), National University of Singapore (NUS). Zhen received her Bachelor Degree in Sociology from Shandong University, and her Master Degrees in Sociology of Education and in Social Policies from University of Toulouse 2 (France). In 2014, she completed her PhD study in Sociology of Education and was awarded the Doctor Degree of Sociology in University of Toulouse 2 (France). Zhen's research interests include adolescents' education, family education, education and family policies and adolescents' values. Aside from her work in ACI, she holds a Research Assistant position in Shandong Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), China. Her main research works are: 1) A Comparative Study between French and Chinese Adolescents Family Education- An Empirical Analyze on cases in Toulouse and in Jinan (Thesis written in French, 2007); 2) Education for Girls and Changes in Chinese Women status in Contemporary Chinese Society (Thesis written in French, 2008); 3) Today's Chinese Adolescents' Family Education and the risks – an empirical analyze on cases in Jinan (Presentation in French National Congress of sociology in Grenoble, 2010); 4) Adolescents' Family Education in Chinese Social-Cultural Environment – A study on cases in Jinan (Presentation in Congress of sociology in French speaking countries - Morocco – Rabat, 2012); 5) A Comparative Study on the Differences in Existing Circumstances of European Families (Paper written in Chinese, Shandong Social Sciences, 05/2012) 6) Between the Individualism and the Collectivism- Dilemma in the Socialization of Today's Chinese Adolescents (Presentation in International Congress of Sociology in Yokohama, 2014); 7) The Changes of Family Education in Chinese Contemporary Society- Adolescence in Jinan (Doctoral dissertation written in French, 2014).

吴真

吴真博士现为新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所的访问学者，本科毕业于山东大学，并在法国图卢兹第二大学获得教育社会学和社会政策学双硕士。2014年，她在法国图卢兹第二大学取得社会学博士学位。其研究领域包括青少年家庭教育研究、教育与家庭政策研究，以及青少年价值观研究。除了在亚洲竞争力研究所访问之外，她同是中国山东社会科学院的助理研究员。目前，其主要作品有：《中法青少年家庭教育比较研究——以济南和图卢兹家庭为例》（2007）；《女孩教育与现代中国社会女性地位》（2008）；《当代中国青少年家庭教育危机》（2010）；《中国社会文化环境中的青少年家庭教育》（2012）；《欧洲各国家庭差异比较探微》（2012）；《个体主义与集体主义困境——当今中国青少年价值观问题》（2014）；《社会变迁视域下的当代中国青少年家庭教育变迁》（2014）。

XIE Teleixi

Xie Teleixi currently works as a Research Assistant at the Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore (NUS). Teleixi graduated with a first class honours bachelor's degree from NUS in Economics in 2015 and was awarded the Dean's list twice during her studies at NUS. At ACI, her work focuses on data analysis and competitiveness studies of the Greater China economies. Teleixi's research interests include quantitative data analysis, labor economics and competitiveness analysis of Greater China economies.

谢特蕾西

谢特蕾西是新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所的研究助理，于2015年毕业于新加坡国立大学经济系并被授予一等荣誉学位。在其本科学习阶段，曾两次获得院长嘉许名单的荣誉。在亚洲竞争力研究所，她的工作重心为数据分析及大中华经济体的竞争力研究分析。她的研究兴趣包括量化数据分析和模型、劳动经济学及大中华经济体的竞争力分析。

Media Coverage

媒体报道

Hindustan Times, 2 September 2016



Maharashtra tops ACI's Ease of Doing Business Index, UP worst performer

Neelam Pandey, Hindustan Times, Singapore | Updated: Sep 02, 2016 15:39 IST



Maharashtra topped ACI's Ease of Doing Business Index. (HT File Photo)

Poll-bound Uttar Pradesh has been ranked last among Indian states for ease of doing business index by the Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) of the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy in Singapore.

While UP's ranking is bad advertisement for Akhilesh Yadav's government, Maharashtra topped the ACI's list followed by Gujarat and Delhi. Goa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Telangana rank in the remaining top ten respectively.

The index takes into account three major components: attractiveness to investors, business friendliness and competitive policies of the selected states.

This is the first time that the institute has undertaken the survey. As part of the exercise the surveyors visited all the states covered in the report.

"This (ACI index) is much broader than the World Bank's ease of doing business report. It also follows a bottom up approach that takes both hard data as well as survey data. It is not clear why Rajasthan is missing in the analysis. The state is perceived as the most business friendly and is ranked at 6 in World Bank survey," said N R Bhanumurthy, professor, national institute of public finance and policy, who participated in the forum on Friday. "It appears that the survey is largely manufacturing-centric, although it fits well with PM's Make in India campaign."

While Andhra Pradesh has been ranked fifth, Telangana managed to be in the top ten.

"We will present the findings to Prime Minister Narendra Modi as the report contains a number of recommendations as to how they can improve," said Tan Khoo Giap, co-director, associate professor of public policy, Asia Competitiveness Institute.

As of 2015, India has the world's third-largest GDP in purchasing power parity term recorded at \$7.98 trillion. Even in terms of nominal GDP India enjoys the seventh largest nominal GDP in the world registered at \$2.07 trillion.

"The umbrella project of Make in India through which the Prime Minister has implied to make India the factory of the world and create 100 million jobs needs a strong foundation as there exists the obstacle of an equally divided record of progress across sub-national economies," Tan said.

Ease of Doing Business Index

STATE	RANKING	STATE	RANKING
Maharashtra	1	West Bengal	12
Gujarat	2	Chattisgarh	13
Delhi	3	Odisha	14
Goa	4	Kerala	15
Andhra Pradesh	5	Haryana	16
Tamilnadu	6	Jharkhand	17
Karnataka	7	Uttarakhand	18
Madhya Pradesh	8	Bihar	19
Himachal Pradesh	9	Assam	20
Telangana	10	Uttar Pradesh	21
Punjab	11		

(Disclaimer: Travel for this story was sponsored by the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore.)

Tags: Maharashtra, Ease of Doing Business Index, ACI, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, Singapore



Maharashtra emerges as top performer in overall competitiveness: Study

Neelam Pandey, Hindustan Times, Singapore

Updated: Sep 02, 2016 15:24 IST



Maharashtra also performed well in categories related to quality of life, financial, business and manpower conditions among others. (HT File Photo)

Maharashtra is the most economically competitive Indian state in 2016, according to the annual report released on Friday by the Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) of Singapore's Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy.

The ACI ranked select Indian states based on the criteria of macroeconomic stability, government and institutional setting, financial, businesses and manpower conditions, quality of life and infrastructure development. Data for the survey was taken from 2013-14.

Maharashtra has not only topped the overall ranking but also performed well in categories related to quality of life, financial, business and manpower conditions among others.

Delhi was ranked second in the list followed by Tamil Nadu. Gujarat came at fourth, Karnataka fifth, Uttar Pradesh was placed sixth, Andhra Pradesh seventh, West Bengal eighth, Kerala ninth and Haryana tenth.

The worst performing states are Mizoram, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Bihar, Nagaland, Assam among others.

“Competitiveness rankings alone are like a beauty contest: lacking constructive suggestions. Through data analysis, we obtain not only rankings but also relative strength and weakness assessment,” Tan Khee Giap, ACI’s co-director and associate professor of public policy, said.

“The exercise studies overall competitiveness, four environments, 11 sub-environments, and 75 indicators. It is vital for the Indian states to know how they are performing and what all needs to be done to improve their position,” Tan said.

“This year’s report shows that India needs to catch up and unlock any self-imposed constraints to unleash its latent potential, with the regime change,” he added.

Delhi doesn’t even figure in the top 10 in the quality of life and infrastructure development ranking though neighbouring Haryana ranks 29. While Maharashtra ranks number one, it is followed by the farthest Manipur (2) and Gujarat comes third.

“Delhi’s infrastructure is under a lot of stress. With no restrictions in place, the capital sees a huge number of people coming putting extra pressure on the existing infra,” Tan said explaining the performance of Delhi in this category despite emerging as Number 2 in the overall ranking.

“The only way to address this is to put more public fund for the extra population or restrict the entry of people as practised in other countries,” he added.

According to the report, India needs to focus on a faster, more inclusive and sustainable growth. It also harps on the increasing importance of a federal structure, a key to strengthening the country’s laggard performance in comparison to the other emerging market economies in Asia, especially China.

Tan, however, pointed out that the Indian economy has been doing better than Chin’s for the past few years.

ACI provides an annual report on the competitiveness ranking and simulations for Greater China and sub-national economies and five regions of India. It is one of the four research centres of the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy at the National University and has been undertaking this annual exercise since 2000.

Sections on which overall ranking was given

Macroeconomic stability section	Financial, businesses and manpower conditions
**Regional economic vibrancy	**Financial deepening and business efficiency
**Openness to trade and services	**Labour market flexibility
**Attractiveness to foreign investors	**Productivity performance
Government and Institutional setting	Quality of life and infrastructure development
**Government policies and fiscal sustainability	**Physical infrastructure
**Institutions, governance and leadership	**Technological infrastructure
	**Standard of living, education and social stability

(Disclaimer: Travel for this story was sponsored by the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore.)



Maharashtra emerges as top performer in overall competitiveness: Study

September 2, 2016 | Filed under: Sports World | Posted by: Nazrul Islam

Neelam Pandey, Hindustan Times, Singapore, Maharashtra is the most economically competitive Indian state in 2016, according to the annual



report released on Friday by the Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) of Singapore's Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy.

The ACI ranked [select](#) Indian states based on the [criteria](#) of macroeconomic stability, government and institutional setting, financial, businesses and manpower conditions, quality of life and infrastructure development. Data for the survey was taken from 2013-14.

Maharashtra has not only topped the overall ranking but also performed well in categories related to quality of life, financial, business and manpower conditions among others.

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According to the report, India needs to focus on a faster, more inclusive and sustainable growth. It also harps on the increasing importance of a federal structure, a key to strengthening the country's laggard performance in comparison to the other emerging market economies in Asia, especially China.

Tan, however, pointed out that the Indian economy has been doing better than China's for the past few years.

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Maharashtra emerges top performer in overall competitiveness: Study

By Brinda Dasgupta, ET Bureau | Sep 02, 2016, 11.23 AM IST

SINGAPORE: Maharashtra has emerged as the top performer in overall competitiveness in a study by the Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) under the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy in Singapore.

The notion of competitiveness is ranked on the basis of four main aspects: macroeconomic stability, government and institutional setting, financial, business and manpower conditions, and quality of life and infrastructure development.



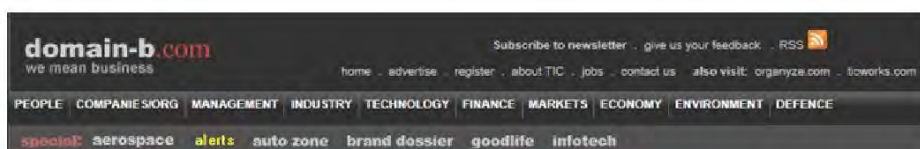
According to the study, Maharashtra, Delhi and Tamil Nadu are the top three states for overall competitiveness, followed by Gujarat, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Kerala and Haryana.

The Asia Competitiveness Institute provides an annual report on the competitiveness ranking and simulations for Greater China and sub-national economies and five regions of India. The findings and general recommendations were made public today at Singapore. The ACI is one of the research wings of the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy of the National University of Singapore.

"This has been an annual exercise for the institute since 2000, and it ranks states in India and provinces in China and Indonesia. This year's report shows that India needs to catch up and unlock any self-imposed constraints to unleash its dormant potential, in the context of its new government," said Tan Khee Giap, co-director, associate professor of public policy, Asia Competitiveness Institute.

The report finds that the imperatives for India include faster, more inclusive and sustainable growth and the increasing importance of a federal structure to need to work towards strengthening the country's laggard performance relative to other emerging market economies in Asia, especially vis-a-vis China. The data used for the survey is from 2013-2014.

"The study measures overall competitiveness, four environments, 11 sub-environments, and 75 indicators. It is important for states to know how they rank competitively and what they can do to improve their position," said Tan.



Maharashtra tops ASI competitiveness index of Indian states

02 September 2016

Maharashtra has emerged as the most economically competitive Indian state in 2016 among 35 Indian states and union territories, in a study by the Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) of the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy in Singapore.

Maharashtra, Delhi and Tamil Nadu broadly held the top positions relative to 32 other states and union territories, as they did in the 2015 and 2014 ACI reports.

The competitiveness ranking is based on the four criteria of macroeconomic stability, government and institutional setting, financial, business and manpower conditions, and quality of life and infrastructure development.

No position was allocated to Telangana as the ACI used 2013 data for the study, which was the latest available on the chosen parameters.

Other states in the top 10 included Gujarat, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, and Kerala, with Haryana emerging as a surprise performer that improved its ranking from 14 in 2014 to 10 in 2016.

Uttar Pradesh managed to sustain its position within the top 10 states, which the researchers behind the study said it owed to better outcomes in the "governments and institutional setting" criterion.

The ACI, which is one of several centres within the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy in the National University of Singapore, also ranked five sub-national regions of India, namely Western, Northern, Southern, Eastern and North Eastern, which were ranked as first, second, third, fourth and fifth respectively.

Discussing the results with select media the researchers said, "India is one of the countries with the largest unfulfilled potential," even as they added that they recognised that a ranking exercise was "nothing more than a beauty contest," and they provided policy suggestions through a simulation study showing the potential improvement that each state could achieve in its rank through certain policies.

Among those states identified where the potential for improvement remained untapped, the worst performers in the overall competitiveness ranking were Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand at ranks 35, 34 and 33 respectively, although the authors of the report noted that Uttarakhand's performance was impacted significantly by natural disasters such as the floods that ravaged that state in 2013.

The ACI piece works toward a goal similar to that of the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business study, in terms of "focusing leaders' minds" on desirable policy targets.

Professor Tan Kong Yam of ACI drew parallels between Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi's plan for increasing competitive federalism and former Chinese President Deng Xiaopeng's 30-year province-led development plan for China.

Updated: September 2, 2016 18:03 IST



NARAYAN LAKSHMAN

Maharashtra, Delhi, TN most economically competitive: report



The ACI ranked states based on the criteria of macroeconomic stability, financial, businesses and manpower conditions, quality of life and infrastructure development. File Photo

TOPICS

economy, business and finance

economy (general)

The three states broadly held the top positions relative to 32 other states and union territories, as they did in the 2015 and 2014 reports.

Maharashtra, Delhi and Tamil Nadu again emerged as the most economically competitive Indian states in 2016 going by four varied criteria, according to the annual competitiveness report unveiled today by the Asian Competitiveness Institute here.

The three states broadly held the top positions relative to 32 other states and union territories, as they did in the 2015 and 2014 reports. No position was allocated to Telangana as the ACI used 2013 data for the study, which was the latest available on the chosen parameters.

Other states in the top 10 included Gujarat, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, and Kerala, with Haryana emerging as a surprise performer that improved its ranking from 14 in 2014 to 10 in 2016.

Uttar Pradesh managed to sustain its position within the top 10 states, which the researchers behind the study said it owed to better outcomes in the "governments and institutional setting" criterion.

The ACI, which is one of four research centres within the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy in the National University of Singapore ranked states based on the criteria of macroeconomic stability, financial, businesses and manpower conditions, quality of life and infrastructure development, besides the government factor.

The Institute's report also ranked five sub-national regions of India, namely Western, Northern, Southern, Eastern and North Eastern, which were ranked as first, second, third, fourth and fifth respectively.

Discussing the results with select media the researchers said, "India is one of the countries with the largest unfulfilled potential," even as they added that they recognised that a ranking exercise was "nothing more than a beauty contest," and they provided policy suggestions through a simulation study showing the potential improvement that each state could achieve in its rank through certain policies.

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The ACI piece works toward a goal similar to that of the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business study, in terms of "focusing leaders' minds" on desirable policy targets.

Commenting on the study Professor Pulapre Balakrishnan of Ashoka University said that it was timely given the current ministry's election on the basis of promises of faster economic growth and development all round.

Professor Tan Kong Yam of ACI drew parallels between Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi's plan for increasing competitive federalism and former Chinese President Deng Xiaoping's 30-year province-led development plan for China.



A broad measure of ease of doing business in Indian states was announced today here at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, and it has given 24 major states entirely different ranks to the city's other previous measure of this sort. The World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index. The latest measure produced by the Asian Competitiveness Institute research centre of the School extends the definition of ease of doing business beyond the core measure of business friendliness that the Bank has focussed on for successive years.

The ACI report, which was shared with a select group of journalists on Friday, named Maharashtra, Gujarat, Delhi, Goa and Andhra Pradesh as the top five states respectively, whereas these states were ranked 6, 1, 15, 19 and 23 by the Bank.

The ACI's Ease of Doing Business Index on measures 83 indicators that cover, in addition to Business Friendliness (40 per cent weight), Attractiveness to Investors (16 per cent) and Competitive Policies (20 per cent). It also separates 'hard state' from each state with the remainder of surveys undertaken amongst business, government officials and academic experts in this area.

Professor Ter Kieve Chip of the Institute said that the measure also had a broader geographical appeal than the Bank's index, which focused on several pillars and used them as proxies for broader ease of doing business measures, said.

He noted however that the 2016 rankings, the first ever produced by ACI with a 'holistic' and impartial input that government officials in the states concerned would engage in consultations with the research team before the report came out. It also may reflect a policy shift towards a more potentially improve their ranking.

In this vein ACI has also produced a "What-If" simulation for each state which shows the potential progress that could be made in that state if certain policy levers were addressed. Except Maharashtra and Gujarat ranked 1 and 2 respectively, the ranks of all other states in the study improved through the simulation.

The ACI Index also reflected variations in rankings depending on which criteria was used. While states had broadly similar ranks across the Attractiveness to Investors and Business Friendliness criteria, measures focusing on business entering and setting up operations in a state either rank varied considerably by the third criterion of Competitive Policies as this measured a different parameter. Industrial regulations in place.

In recent years, the World Bank's index garnered significant attention from policymakers across Indian states and it appeared to fit in with Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi's focus on competitive federalism and increased state autonomy.

卢凌之 报道
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大中华经济圈竞争力报告： 新疆基建和生活质量显著进步

中国新疆维吾尔自治区的综合竞争力在大中华区排名虽然靠后，但在生活质量与基础设施建设上却取得显著进步，名列区域前茅。本地学者分析，这是中国政府为安定社会、增强人民凝聚力和联通新疆与内陆省份，而大力发展基建带来的正常结果。

李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所昨天发布2016年大中华经济圈省域与区域竞争力分析报告。在综合宏观经济稳定性、政府财政实力和市场化程度、金融实力与企业生产效率，以及生活质量和基础设施建设这四大领域的数据后，测算出综合竞争力排行榜，广东、江苏、北京分别前三。

新疆的综合竞争力在34个经济体中只排第18，不过当地的生活质量和基础设施建设排名较去年大幅跃升七个名次，排名第七。

衡量生活质量和基础设施的三大指标，分别是硬件基础设施、科技基础设施，以及生活质量、教育与社会稳定。

对此，亚洲竞争力研究所所长陈企业副教授接受《联合早报》访问时说，中国过去几年积极建设新疆的高速公路等硬件基础设施，普及手机使用与架设国际网络等科技基础设施，大力投资于教育等民生事业，因此出现了明显的改变，这也是为了应对现实的迫切需要。



李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所昨天发布2016年大中华经济圈省域与区域竞争力分析报告，由研究所所长陈企业副教授（左二）与研究所研究助理宋霖（右一）做第一份报告，台湾中华经济研究院副院长王健全（左一）评论，研究助理陈铭凯主持研讨会。（何家俊摄）

他说：“新疆经济落后，又有‘霸独’困扰。要增强人民的凝聚力，最重要的是民生和安全。要让新疆和大陆更紧密衔接，硬件基础设施一定要通。中央意识到，除了必须长期投资于民生、安全、教育领域，短期内可达到最大效果的是建设基础设施。这是一种理性的做法。”

陈企业也解释科技基础设施与互联互通的重要性，如果没有资讯上的便利，新疆会被排斥在中国主流社会之外并越走越远，民族隔阂会更凸显。

根据这份排行榜，西部直辖市重庆市，在生活质量与基础设施建设上的排名是倒数第二，仅好于西藏与贵州。

2016年大中华经济圈省域与区域竞争力排行榜

综合竞争力排名前十的省/区域：

广东、江苏、北京、台湾、香港、上海、浙江、山东、澳门、辽宁

生活质量和基础设施建设排名前十的省/区域：

北京、广东、江苏、上海、浙江、台湾、新疆、山东、天津、澳门

早报图表 / 蔡新友

陈企业回应，重庆因其四面环山的地理环境，基础设施确实较落后。

他认为，中新（重庆）战略性互联互通示范项目正好能帮助重庆摆脱落后局面。通过新方积极配合，打通海陆空联通，在通过无形的金融资金流，可以帮助重庆“浴火重生”，发展成为

区域物流交通枢纽和西部金融中心。

陈企业也认为，重庆要改善基础设施，不仅需要硬件上投资，也需要中央政策的支持。

他说：“基础设施不仅需要资金，而且要开放的政策，两者是挂钩的。希望中央给重庆更多利好的政策，推动当地的开发。”

Odisha ranks 14 in ACI 'Ease of Doing Business' index

September 3, 2016

Odisha Sun Times Bureau
Bhubaneswar, Sep 3:

Big talks don't pay much in business. That's what has become pretty evident with the mediocre rank of the state in the Asian Competitiveness Institute (ACI) Ease of Doing Business index released yesterday where Odisha has ranked 14 among Indian states.



Pic Courtesy: www.financialexpress.com

According to the report published by ACI — operating under Singapore based Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (LKYSPP) — yesterday, Odisha has been ranked 14 while Maharashtra, Gujarat, Delhi, Goa and Andhra Pradesh have been ranked one to five respectively.

This is a significant drop as compared to the World Bank 'Ease of Doing Business' index released in September 2015 where Odisha was ranked seven.

According to reports, the metrics used by ACI and World Bank, however, differ widely. The ACI study extends the definition of ease of doing business beyond the core measure of business friendliness that the World Bank focuses on.

ACI's index includes 81 indicators that include Business Friendliness (40 per cent weight), Attractiveness to Investors (40 per cent) and Competitive Policies (20 per cent). It also balances "hard data" from each state with the results of surveys undertaken amongst investors, government officials and academic experts in this area. Besides, the data used for the survey this year is from 2013-2014.

To its credit though, the State Government has announced an Industrial Policy Resolution (IPR) in 2015, launched a [Start-up Policy](#) recently and have started [promoting Make in Odisha](#) that are likely to improve future rankings and more importantly will help attracting investment to the state, if implemented properly.

It may also be noted here that as recently as on June 16, the Odisha Government directed the departments concerned to carry out reform measures on a priority basis to attract more investment to the state and ensure operating businesses become easier in the state.

The state now targets to [achieve third position in the next assessment](#) of Ease of Doing Business study to be done by World Bank and Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion of the central government.

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Maharashtra Tops in Ease of Doing Business

September 3, 2016

According to Asian Competitiveness Institute (ACI) Research Centre of the School (Singapore), Maharashtra ranked highest in Indian states Ease of Doing Business (EDB).

Maharashtra topped the list followed by Gujarat and Delhi.

Goa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Telangana rank in the remaining top ten respectively.

Uttar Pradesh has been ranked last among Indian states for ease of doing business index.

The index takes into account three major components: attractiveness to investors, business friendliness and competitive policies of the selected states.

While Andhra Pradesh has been ranked fifth, Telangana managed to be in the top ten.

As of 2015, India has the world's third-largest GDP in purchasing power parity term recorded at \$7.98 trillion. Even in terms of nominal GDP India enjoys the seventh largest nominal GDP in the world registered at \$2.07 trillion.



Among 21 States, Odisha at 14 in 'Ease of Doing Business': Report

Odishatv Bureau - September 3, 2016 220 0

Bhubaneswar: Despite a host of measures taken up by the Odisha government in the recent past to create an investment friendly atmosphere, the State has been ranked 14th among 21 States across the country, chosen on the ground of competitiveness for 'ease of doing business.'

According to a study by the Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) under the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy in Singapore, Odisha's position is 14th while Maharashtra has emerged as the top performer in overall competitiveness. The notion of competitiveness is ranked on the basis of four parameters: macroeconomic stability, government and institutional setting, financial, business and manpower conditions, and quality of life and infrastructure development.

The report said Maharashtra, Gujarat and Delhi are the top three States for overall competitiveness followed by Goa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Telengana, Punjab, West Bengal and Chhattisgarh. States ranking at the bottom include Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Uttarakhand, Bihar and Jharkhand.

The report published in national media said the study measures overall competitiveness, four environments, 11 sub-environments, and 75 indicators.

Business analysts opined that the State government should facilitate the industries with their core demands to create an investment friendly ambience.

"Only announcing Startup Policy or participating in the Make In India campaign will not yield results. The government should be pro-active for the industrial units and sort out their issues first," industry expert Dillip Bisoi said.

The State government on the other hand has a different tale to tell.

"We have complied only 61 per cent of the criteria sought for the index preparation. Since we have time, we will send our feedback soon," Odisha Industries minister Debi Prasad Mishra said.

The State government, besides participating in Make In India conference in Mumbai in 2014, had recently organised Odisha Investors' Meet in Bengaluru to attract investors. The Bengaluru meet, as claimed by the Odisha government, has attracted about Rs 90,000 crore investment proposals with employment potential of 70,000.

THE ECONOMIC TIMES

Politics and Nation

'Maharashtra emerges top performer in overall competitiveness'

By PTI | Sep 07, 2016, 03:24 PM IST

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SINGAPORE: Maharashtra, Gujarat, Delhi NCR, Goa and Andhra Pradesh are rated as the top five of 21 sub-regional economies in ease of doing business in India, according to a new report.

"Maharashtra, Delhi NCR, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Karnataka, are also rated as the most competitive states," said Sasidaran Gopalan, Research Fellow at the Asia Competitive Institutes (ACI) here.

Five (Maharashtra, Delhi NCR, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Karnataka) states lead in attracting foreign direct investment (FDI), accounting for 50-60 per cent of the total FDI inflow into the country, he said in a study done by the ACI which is part of the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy.

But the government needs to balance the spread of FDI to other states, he pointed out.

Meanwhile, India's appreciating real effective exchange rates have not significantly affected FDI inflows over the last decade.

"The impact of real exchange rates on FDI in India has been rather negligible so far," Gopalan pointed out, citing the finding from a recently concluded study by ACI for 2000-2013.



India's appreciating real effective exchange rates have not significantly affected FDI inflows over the last decade.



Ease Of Doing Business: Maharashtra Emerges Top Performer In Overall Competitiveness

by FTI

September 7, 2016, 4:25 pm
Updated on September 7, 2016, 4:25 pm

Maharashtra, Gujarat, Delhi NCR, Goa and Andhra Pradesh are rated as the top five of 21 sub-regional economies in ease of doing business in India, according to a new report.

"Maharashtra, Delhi NCR, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Karnataka, are also rated as the most competitive states," said Sasidaran Gopalan, Research Fellow at the Asia Competitive Institutes (ACI) here.

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Meanwhile, India's appreciating real effective exchange rates have not significantly affected FDI inflows over the last decade.

"The impact of real exchange rates on FDI in India has been rather negligible so far," Gopalan pointed out, citing the finding from a recently concluded study by ACI for 2000-2013. The research study, however, also concluded that the volatility in Indian rupee "actually appears to induce more FDI into the country".

"That is interesting as it only reflects that most of the FDI coming into the country is meant to serve the domestic market," he pointed out.

He highlights the importance for India to focus on developing the financial markets and allow businesses to manage their activities in a more "freely floating" environment, he said.

Going forward, policymakers should be cautious of an appreciating real exchange rate as it could potentially conflict with India's stated objective of developing the country as a platform for export-oriented FDI to date, Gopalan said.

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