

Research on the Present Situation of China's International Competitiveness Advantages of Service Trade

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Abstract. Service trade is the main embodiment of a country's international competitiveness. 2001 to 2014, China's service trade exports and imports rose from 12th and 10th place respectively to 5th and 2nd in the world. But compared with developed countries, there is still a large gap. Therefore, how to improve the international competitiveness of China's service trade has become a major problem. In this paper, by gathering relevant data, calculating China's service trade competitiveness index, international market share, revealed comparative advantage index and industry competition index. And through the analysis of these indicators, identify factors which influence the international competitiveness of service trade, and propose strategies to improve competitiveness.

Introduction

At present, the world economy is in transition to a service-oriented economy, service trade is essential for the development of the world economy, is also the focus of international economic competition in the new period. Developed countries have a high level of competition, in a dominant position in the international service trade, precisely because of their level of industrialization foundation is high and development speed, so they have high level and competitive service. China is a developing country, industrialization level is not very high, and development started late. Now service trade development is just the beginning, comparing to developed countries is relatively backward, but it has a lot of room. Therefore, I hope that through the study of China's service trade international competitiveness, accelerating the development of China's service trade and improving our level of competitiveness, to enhance the level of China's overall economic strength has great practical significance.

Has scholars through analysis on China service trade international market share, RCA index, international competitiveness index, revealed competitive advantage index, found currently China's service trade exist some problems, and proposed countermeasures to upgrade China's service trade international competitiveness[1,2,3]. Some scholars through collect large of data, calculation out China service trade international market share, competitiveness index and so on, analyzing China's service trade international competitiveness[4,5,6]. Also has scholar using Porter of national competition advantage theory, finding factors of effect China service trade export competitiveness, and using econometric model to measure the influence factor's degree[7]. Some scholars analysis the effect factors and metric indexes of service trade international competitiveness, through building return model, empirical analysis these metric indexes have effect on China service trade international competitiveness[8]. Also have other scholars using counteraction analysis, error amendment model, research the factors which effect China's service trade international competitiveness, and have empirical analysis, prove that per capital income, human capital, foreign investment are important factors[9,10].

In summary, this paper on the basis of previous studies, measuring international competitiveness of China's service trade from the international competitiveness and industrial competitiveness, analyzing results to identify factors, and last proposing policies to enhance the international competitiveness of China's service trade.

Positive Changes in the Development of China’s Service Trade

Total Optimization

Trade in services imports rose steadily. In 2013, the growth of China's service trade import grew faster than export, and imports amounting to 329.05 billion, increasing 17.5% more than 2012.

Services trade deficit continue to widen. In 2013,China's service trade deficit was118.46 billion, increasing 32.1%.Although in other business services, consultants, computer and information services, architectural services implement 19.55 billion dollar, 16.95 billion dollars, 9.45 billion dollars, 6.77 billion dollars surplus, but in tourism, transportation services, exclusive right to use and license fees, insurance services exist large amounts deficit, inverse difference was 76.92 billion dollars, 56.68 billion dollars, 20.15 billion dollars and 18.1 billion dollars.

In recent years, showed a trend of strong growth of service outsourcing in China and maintain high-speed development. In 2014, the international service outsourcing contract amount 71.83 billion dollars, increasing 15.1%. Implementation amount 55.92 billion dollars, increasing 23.1%. By the end of 2014, service outsourcing industry employment 6.072 million people, which universities (including junior college) above 4.047 million, accounting for 66.7%.

Structure Optimization

Service export structure gradually optimized, high added-value services export growth rapidly. In 2013, China's exports of high value-added services continue to show steady growth, became an important impetus for structural adjustment. Among them, financial services export growth topped up to 54.2%, advisory increasing 21.2% than the previous year; computer and information services increasing 6.8%, insurance increasing 20%.

Traditional service exports fell slightly. In 2013, the total exports of transportation services, tourism, and construction services were 37.65 billion, 51.66 billion, 10.66 billion dollars, in China's total service exports accounted for 47.5%, drop 5.6%. Tourism exports ranks first in the services, increasing 3.3%, in total services exports accounted for 26.3% down to 24.5%; Transportation services exports came in second fell to 3.2%, from 20.4% to 17.9%; construction services exports fell 13%, accounts for 5.1%, down 1.3% over the previous year.

Analysis on International Competitiveness of China’s Service Trade

Analysis on Evaluation Indexes

Analysis on the Index of Trade Competitiveness

Table 1. 2000-2014 China's trade competitiveness index

Year	Total (billion dollars)	Net import	The index of trade competitiveness
2000	660	-58	-0.09
2001	719	-61	-0.08
2002	855	-67	-0.08
2003	1013	-85	-0.08
2004	1337	-95	-0.07
2005	1571	-93	-0.06
2006	1917	-89	-0.05
2007	2509	-76	-0.03
2008	3045	-116	-0.04
2009	2867	-295	-0.10
2010	3624	-220	-0.06
2011	4191	-549	-0.13
2012	4706	-897	-0.19
2013	5396	-1184	-0.22
2014	6070	-1600	-0.26

Scholars called the ratio of net exports and its imports and exports volume of the product or industry's as the trade competitiveness index, used to illustrate the product or industry's international competitiveness.

Table 1 shows that 2000-2014 of China's service trade competitiveness index is less than 0, and the index of the last 4 years are smaller. Thus it can be seen, the international competitiveness of China's service trade has been in a vulnerable position, and have a weaker trend.

Analysis on International Market Share

International market share is the ratio of a country's exports to total exports of world markets. The index is a reflection of a country or region's export products, reflecting a country's overall competitiveness of the export.

Table 2 2000-2014 market share of China's international trade in services

Year	Export(billion dollars)		
	Amount	Growth %	Proportion in the world %
2000	301	15.2	2.0
2001	329	9.1	2.2
2002	394	19.7	2.5
2003	464	17.8	2.5
2004	621	33.8	2.8
2005	739	19.1	3.0
2006	914	23.7	3.2
2007	1217	33.1	3.6
2008	1464	20.4	3.9
2009	1286	-12.2	3.9
2010	1702	32.4	4.6
2011	1821	7.0	4.4
2012	1904	4.6	4.4
2013	2106	10.6	4.6
2014	2235	7.6	4.5

Data can be seen from the above table 2, China's service trade's international market share (the proportion of China's exports) increased from 2% in 2000 to 4.5% in 2014, showed that China's trade in services has been showing a growing trend of the market share, though in recent years are floating, but overall has continued to rise. The service trade of our country's share in the international market increased, showed our country's international competitiveness of service trade enhanced.

Analysis on the Competitiveness of China's Service Trade

Evaluation on Coefficient of Trade Competitiveness in Various Industries

Trade competition index (TC index), represent a country's import and export trade industry accounted for the difference between the industry's share of total imports and exports, is a powerful tool for analysis international competitiveness of industry structure.

From the above table3 can be seen, the near three years TC index of communication service, building service, computer and information service, advisory, advertising publicity industry are greater than 0, and overall are in keep smooth and small range rose trend, this show China's service competitiveness advantage in this six big industry compared big, which advisory industry's competitiveness is most strong, second is computer and information service industry.

Table 3 2011-2013 several larger services TC index

	2011	2012	2013
transport	-0.107	-0.098	-0.105
travel	-0.057	-0.11	-0.143
Communication	0.001	0	0
Construction	0.026	0.018	0.013
Insurance	-0.04	-0.037	-0.034
Financial	0	0	-0.001
Computer and information	0.02	0.023	0.018
Exclusive rights to use and special fees	-0.033	-0.035	-0.037
Advisory	0.023	0.028	0.031
Advertising and publicity	0.003	0.004	0.003
Film , video	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Other business services	0.033	0.019	0.036

Analysis on Industry Dominance Index

Table4 2011--2013 several RCA indexes for service industries

	2011	2012	2013
transport	0.994	1.009	0.919
travel	1.116	1.041	0.966
Communication	0.399	0.372	0.362
Construction	3.267	2.505	2.754
Insurance	0.756	0.767	0.743
Financial	0.066	0.144	0.138
Computer and information	1.208	1.272	1.251

From the above table4 we know that, in recent years, China's transportation, tourism, construction, computer and information services have made great achievements, relatively strong international competitiveness, particularly in construction services, international competitiveness is strong. Therefore, China should pay more attention to these developments, but also pay attention to other weaknesses to strengthen, in order to improve all-round international competitiveness China's service trade.

Factors Which Influence International Competitiveness of China Service Trade

Scientific and Technological Strength

Since China entry into WTO, market opening, service opening is one part of it. The opening services market promoting service technical exchange between China and other countries, drawing on the successful experiences from other countries. In addition, you can also raise the level of China's service industry development, facilitating the export of products of China's service industry. However, due to China's scientific and technological strength is weak, trade in services innovation is not obvious, the introduction of digestion and absorption capacity is limited, so that scientific and technological strength is also an important factor which influencing international competitiveness of service trade in China.

Labor Quality

"Service" is important characteristics of service sector, which determines the service product from the production, processing, trading and so on series of processes inseparable from human

resources, whom the quality level of human resources played a key role in the service industry deal. As service workers, their working attitude, professional skills, familiarity with the products and services all affected customer satisfaction with the product, which must impact on the trade in services, which are inextricably linked with the worker's quality level.

Trade in Services Export Structure

The above analysis show that, strong competitiveness of China's service trade industries mainly in transport, tourism, construction services, computer and information services industries, because of their superior resources, belonging to the labor-intensive industries. However, communication services, insurance services, financial services weak competitiveness of such modern service industry. Although China is accelerating the development of modern service industry in recent years, the effect is not obvious; level of competitiveness compare with developed countries is still a large gap. Reasonable service export structure to enhance the international competitiveness of China's service trade plays a crucial role.

Summary

To sum up, service trade has become the most rapidly developing areas in international trade. In the present situation, under the trend of economic globalization and liberalization of service trade, China constantly improving service trade of our country's international status, in order to our country into line with the world service trade. Thus, the international competitiveness of service trade has special importance for service trade development in China.

Based on the index of competitiveness of China's service trade、 international market share、 revealed comparative advantage index、 index of competition in the industry, by analyzing the present situation of China's service trade international competitiveness and influence factors, know that scientific and technological strength、 labor quality、 service trade export structure are important factors which affecting international competitiveness of service trade. So China should solve the problem of service trade, and propose some solutions: upgrading emphasis、 promoting the service sector and strength、 improving labor quality、 optimizing trade structure、 improving the management system. When we solve the problems of service trade, we should draw on the successful experience of developing countries on service trade, to improve the shortcomings in the process of the development of service trade in China. We believe that China still has a bigger space for the development of service trade.

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