論文摘要

論文名稱:世界各國對中國投資之決定因素—北京、上海與廣東之比較

學校所別:國立政治大學社會科學學院行政管理碩士學程兩岸研究組

指導教授: 黃智聰博士

研究生:鄭惠珍

關鍵詞:中國、外商直接投資、固定效果模型、隨機效果模型

自 1978 年中國開始經濟的改革開放政策以來,吸引外資便成為其推動經濟成長的重要手段之一。1992 年鄧小平南巡,再一次宣示建立「社會主義的市場經濟體制」後,由於開放的經濟政策更為明朗,使越來越多的國家到中國直接投資。自此,中國成為全世界最受歡迎的外資投資國之一。甚至在 2002 年超越美國,成為全世界最大的外資接受國。如此多的國家對中國展開大規模的投資,其投資的規模與投資地區的選擇卻有相當大的差異。因此,本文的研究目的,將以 1993 至 2003 年世界各國對中國投資的追蹤資料 (panel data),搭配固定效果模型 (fixed-effect model)與隨機效果模型 (random-effect model)的估計,並以目前中國沿海發展具代表性的北京、上海與廣東三個省(市)之比較,探究影響世界各國對中國直接投資的決定因素。

實證結果發現影響外商直接投資北京、上海與廣東的決定因素中,顯著影響的變數為相對工資率、對中國貿易依存度、相對匯率以及相對借貸成本。而其餘的變數,如相對國內生產毛額、相對每人國內生產毛額和相對國家風險等皆不顯著,反映了其皆非外商直接投資中國時所考量的決定因素。

Determinants of Foreign Direct Investment in China: The Comparative Study between Beijing, Shanghai and Guangdong

Abstract

Since 1978, China has adopted the so-called "open door policy", attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) has become one of the most important methods to facilitate its economic growth. However, foreign countries didn't invest large amount toward China until Deng Xiaoping's southern trip in 1992. The purpose of this study is thus to investigate the determinants of FDI from different foreign countries to different regions in China after foreign countries started to invest tremendous amount toward China.

This study adopts fixed-effect model and random-effect model to investigate the determinants of FDI in China with panel data of Beijing, Shanghai and Guangdong during the period of 1993-2003. The result shows relative wage rate, trade dependence to China, relative exchange rate and relative borrowing cost are the most important factors in attracting FDI in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangdong during 1993-2003.

Finally, in order to reduce the mistakes occurred in positive models and enable the study more rigorous, then uses more methods to test the models and the result.

Keywords: China, Foreign Direct Investment, Fixed-Effect Model, Random-Effect Model