# LABOUR AND WAGES IN CHINA: CHANGING DYNAMICS 

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- High levels of wage inequality
- Little protection for workers
- No independent Trade Unions or autonomous labour organizations
- Toxic combination of state and market


## Labour and China's growth path

- High investment, low share of private consumption
- State sector layoffs (xiagang)
- Growth of private sector and quasi-private sectors
- Migrant workers, gender, and rural-urban mobility
- Facilitated by local governments in sending and receiving locations
- Lewisian labour surplus transfer as key component of growth
- East Asian authoritarian developmental state


## Changing dynamics

- Market-led
- End of the labour surplus and rising wages in coastal areas
- Technological up-grading in coastal areas
- Firms migrating inland
- State-led
- The leadership's Polanyian dilemma
- The new Labour Contract Law 2008
- Legal channels and dispute resolution
- Local cadre advancement and public order
- Changing treatment of migrant workers
- Worker-led
- Strikes and suicides
- Second-generation migrant workers
- Representation through ACFTU


## A new development path?

- Domestic demand/wage-led growth
- Imprecise concept
- Objective through at least past three FYPs
- No sign of success; why?
- Economic obstacles: propensities and elasticities in key relationships
- Political obstacles: state-industry-finance nexus


## What should Canada do?

- Neither hectoring on nor ignoring labour rights
- Dialogue, bargaining and demonstration effects
- Dialogue: government and TUs? And businesses in Canada
- Bargaining: What does China want?
- Demonstration effects
- Domestic demand/wage led growth? Export-led in Germany, finance-led in U.S.? Austerity? International architecture reform
- Core labour standards and trade
- WTO, TPP
- Bilateral agreements (e.g. Colombia)
- Labour-friendly trade agreements

