



# Global Urban Competitiveness Report

(2019-2020)

The World: 300 years of  
transformation into city

## Introduction of GUCR

The Global Urban Competitiveness Report (GUCR) is a cooperative research conducted by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) and UN-Habitat focusing on sustainable urban competitiveness, urban land and urban finance. Led by Mr. Marco Kamiya and Prof. Ni Pengfei, the project is participated by experts from CASS, UN-Habitat and well-known scholars in relevant fields. Through theoretical research and empirical investigation, the report establishes an indicator system to measure the economic competitiveness and sustainable competitiveness of more than 1,000 cities in the world. Meanwhile, it selects important issues of global urban development as the theme report for in-depth study, aiming to promote the implementation of the UN 2030 agenda through the assessment of urban competitiveness. At present, «GUCR (2015-2016)»GUCR (2017-2018)»GUCR (2018-2019)» have been published successively, from which, «GUCR (2018-2019)» was launched at the UN headquarters in New York city during the 74th UN general assembly.

## About the Authors



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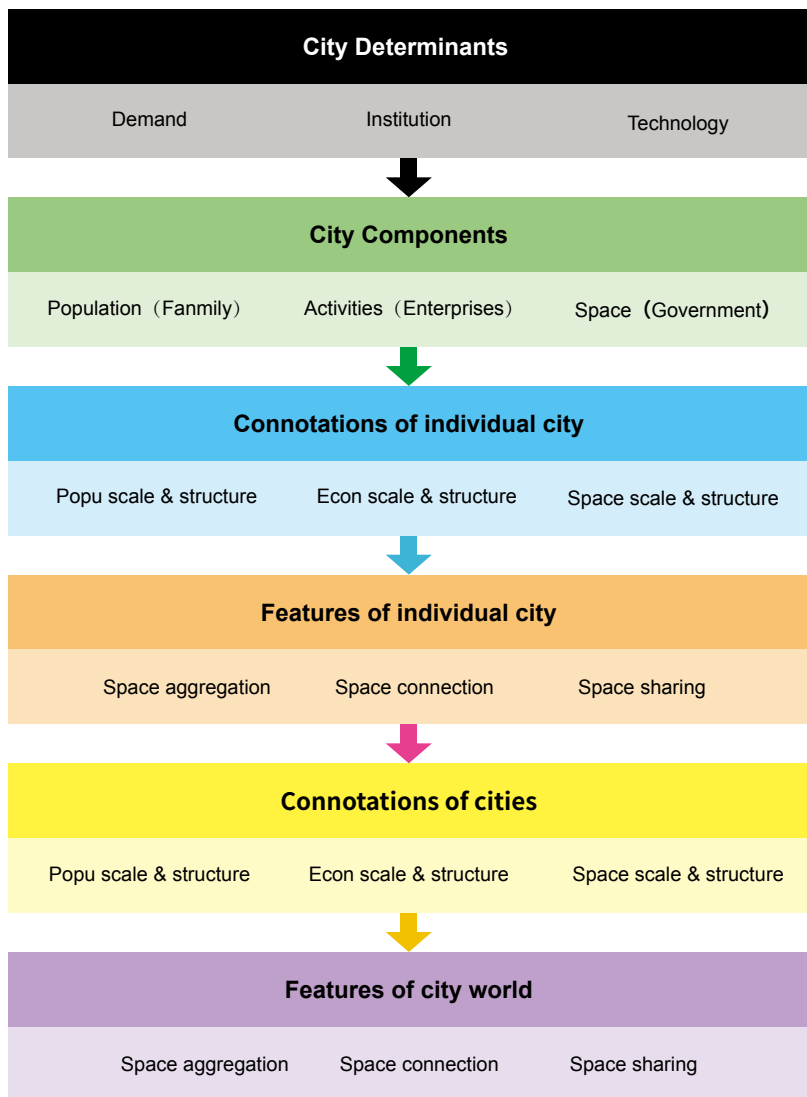
# 1.The Annual General Report- The World: 300 years of transformation into city

**The annual general report examines the global 300-year change from the perspective of cities and found that from the micro level, the change of leading cities causes the basic "cell" change of the world.**

There are three notable changes in this process: First is the evolution of global urban economic system: from global duality to global integration, from commodity trade system to factor trade system, and then from industrial chain system to innovation chain system. The second is the change in the population size of leading cities from tens of thousands to hundreds of thousands, millions and tens of millions. Third is the space of leading cities spread from single central cities to multi-center metropolitan areas, megalopolis and metropolitan coordination regions. Leading cities not only bring the world into the city, but also change the city world.

**Secondly, from the perspective of macro structure, the evolution of the global urban system determines the transformation of the world**

Figure 1: Conceptual framework of General Report: Agglomeration, Connection and Sharing: The History and Future of the City



Source: Global urban competitiveness database of CASS

**structure and system.** First is the evolution of urban economic system: from global duality to global integration, from commodity trading system to factor trading

system, and then from industrial chain system to innovation chain system. Second is the evolution of urban scale system: from the system dominated by small cities

in Europe and America to the system dominated by big cities all over the world. Third is the evolution of urban space system: from isolated cities to urban agglomerations and then to the world of metropolitan coordination regions. The transformation of the global urban system has led to the content upgrading and spatial remodeling of world system.

**Moreover, from the perspective of macro gross, the general report found that global urban development has completed the epoch-making transformation of human civilization.** Urban economy in the overall economy plays roles from insignificant subsidiary, to pivotal support, and then to all-inclusive main body. Second, the proportion of urban population is about to increase from 5.5%

(1750) to 70% (2050). Thirdly, The functional space of the city on earth ranges from scattered points to all human footprints.

**In addition, from the perspective of space, the general report found that changes in global urban characteristics determine the evolution of world characteristics.**

First, cities lead the world: from dispersed-concentration to concentrated-concentration and then to concentrated-dispersion. Secondly, cities dominate the world: from regional connections to global connections, from “hard connections” of commodity elements to “soft connections” of information and service elements, from individual connections to the internet of everything. The contents of urban sharing range from basic infrastructure to public

services, from hardware products to software products, from public goods to private goods. The three important characteristics of human society: aggregation, connection and sharing are accelerated by the development of cities.

**Last but not least, from the dynamic mechanism, the general report found that the human development momentum bred by cities determines the appearance and change of the urban world.** Mankind's insatiable and ever-escalating demand for a better life is the driving force behind the urbanization of the world in 300 years. The four technological revolutions have been the core driving force behind 300 years of urban world formation. The establishment and expansion of market economy system is the key driving force of urban world.



## 2. The Annual Theme Report of GUCR(2019-2020): Experience and Methods of Global Municipal Finance



**According to the theme report, the serious challenges of municipal financing and solutions need to be given high attention globally.** Municipalities are the government entities that most closely manage cities, and are well situated to respond to the specific needs of their resident populations and businesses in terms of public services, education, an enabling business environment and governance impacting the local quality of life. However, lack of resources, capacity and authority often constrains the ability of

municipalities to meet the needs of their cities. Therefore, improving the state of municipal finance will be critical for development, and is a global priority according to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (United Nations, 2015B).

**The theme report found that SDGs cannot be achieved without determined and far-reaching financial efforts in terms of capital investment.**

Thus, cities must concentrate a significant part of these efforts. However the expenditure and funding raising ability of local

governments shown significant differences between high-income and low-income cities. Therefore, innovation in resource access mechanisms is essential.

**The case study part of the theme report,** centering on the experience and methods of municipal finance, deeply analyzes the cases of Sao Paulo, Botswana, and Latin America and the Caribbean, summarizes the experience and practices of these cities and regions in municipal finance so as to provide references for global urban.

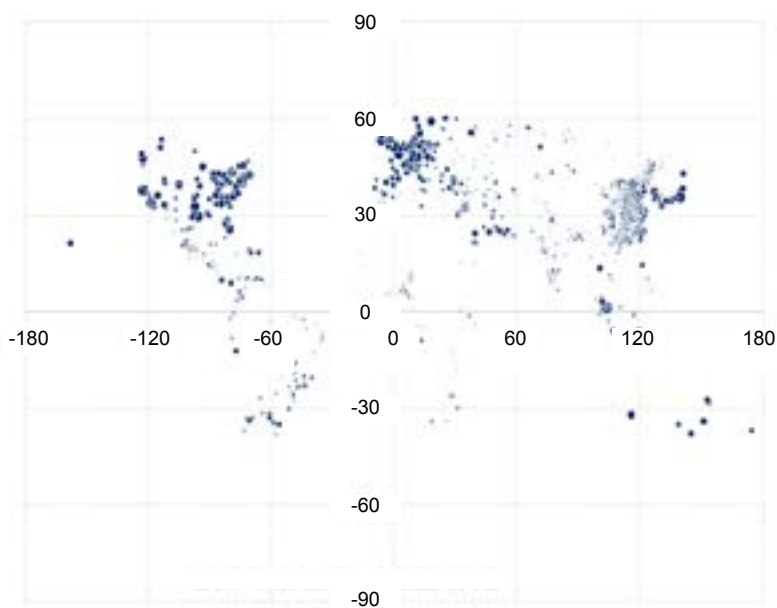
### 3. Economic Competitiveness of GUCR(2019-2020): Influenced by the decline in the average urban competitiveness of China, the United States and Europe, the average global urban competitiveness declined slightly. This also indicates that if the trade war between major countries continues, it will not only weaken the urban competitiveness of each country, but also weaken the global urban competitiveness and welfare.

Global urban economic competitiveness of a city can be understood as the ability of a city, in the process of cooperation, competition and development relying on the

internal organization efficiency and the external economic advantage which are formed by its factor endowments and space foundation, to create more values in a rapid and extensive

way by means of attracting, controlling and transforming resources and dominating the market, so as to continuously provide and maximize the benefits for its residents.

Figure 2: The spatial distribution of economic competitiveness output of 1,006 cities



Source: CCC of CASS

**According to the global urban economic competitiveness research, the top 20 cities in the 2019 Global Urban Economic Competitiveness ranking are: New York, London, Singapore, Shenzhen, San Jose, Tokyo, San Francisco, Munich, Los Angeles, Shanghai, Dallas, Houston, Hong Kong, Dublin, Seoul, Boston, Beijing, Guangzhou, Miami and Chicago.** Nine of them were from North America, eight from Asia and three from Western Europe. Overall, the top 20 cities



face fierce competition with significant changes in rankings. 14 cities has changed position with the largest change of 4 places. Global comprehensive centers and technology centers have generally improved, while specialized cities and manufacturing centers declined overall.

**The study found that comparing the top200 cities in economic competitiveness, Europe has more cities declined in the ranking while Asia has more cities improved.**

Compared with 2018, among the top200 cities, 54.2% of European cities declined in terms of ranking of economic

competitiveness while this ratio in Asia is only 31% which indicates that the majority of cities in Asia are improved in the ranking. Regarding North America, the number of risen is as much as fallen.

**The study found that among the top ten urban agglomerations, Northern California has the highest average and Rhein-Ruhr has the smallest internal difference.**

The study found that the economic competitiveness of the top ten urban agglomerations showed a trend of increasing differentiation. The ranks of the Northern California urban agglomerations have risen significantly and the Seoul

metropolitan area, the Yangtze River Delta and the Pearl River Delta have also improved in but with smaller extent. The Northeastern US urban agglomeration, the Midwestern urban agglomeration, the London-Liverpool urban agglomeration, the Netherlands The Belgian urban agglomeration and the Rhine-Ruhr urban agglomerations have declined slightly . The overall ranking of the Mumbai urban agglomeration is relatively low but stable.

**Comparing the three major economies of China, the United States and the European Union, China have more cities declined**

**in the ranking, while European cities has a deeper descent degree**

. As the three engines of world economic development, China, the United States and the European Union have attracted worldwide attention for the change of urban economic power. From the perspective of urban economic competitiveness, the overall level of the three major economies has declined. The United States has the smallest number of cities declined and China has the biggest number but with slight overall descent degree. However, severity declines have appear in some European cities.

**Comparing the overall pattern of global economic competitiveness, the report found that the average level has declined, but the divergence has converged.**

Comparing all 1006 samples, it is found that compared with 2018, the average level of global urban economic competitiveness in 2019 has decreased, but the difference has converged. Meanwhile, from the perspective of spatial distribution, the cities with better economic competitiveness output are still mainly concentrated in Western Europe and North America, while the number and scale of cities with strong economic competitiveness in

east Asia is smaller. From the aspect of urban competitiveness upgrading, European and African cities present more growth than decrease, while Asian and north American cities present more decrease than growth.

**Comparing changes of global sub-regional pattern, the report found that Northern China and Eastern Europe declined while Southern China and India rose in ranking.**

From the perspective of spatial distribution, the cities with rising global competitiveness are mainly distributed in the west coast of the United States (100 degrees west longitude), Western Europe (20 degrees east longitude) and China, Japan and South Korea (110-140 degrees east longitude), and the latitude is concentrated between north 25 to north 55 degrees. Cities in Northern China and Eastern Europe generally declined while those in southern China and India generally rose in ranking.

**From the perspective of Chinese cities: more cities declined than increased and the average value has decreased. The Matthew effect of specific ranking is significant.**

However, from the perspective of index, the overall level has declined while the overall gap

has narrowed. In terms of regions, there are more cities increased in Eastern China and Central China while the rest parts have the opposite situation.

According to the Global Urban Competitiveness Report 2019, five cities in China rank among the top 20, namely Shenzhen No. 4, Shanghai No. 10, Hong Kong No. 13, Beijing No. 17, and Guangzhou No. 18. Compared with 2018, Shanghai has increased by 3, Beijing has increased by 2, Hong Kong has decreased by 2, and Guangzhou has decreased by 4. Shanghai surpasses Hong Kong.

Nine cities in China have entered the top 50, including Suzhou (25), Nanjing (42), Wuhan (43), and Taipei (44). Compared with the ranking in 2018, Nanjing has increased by 3, Suzhou and Taipei have increased by 2.

Twenty cities in China have entered the top 100, including Chengdu (54), Hangzhou (64), Wuxi (65), Changsha (68), Qingdao (76), Chongqing (81), Tianjin (82), Foshan (84), Ningbo (90), Zhengzhou(94) and Changzhou(99). Ningbo has increased by 11, Hangzhou by 10, Qingdao and Foshan by 9, Changzhou by 8, Chengdu by 6, Zhengzhou by 5, Changsha by 3 and Tianjin has decreased by 40.



Thirty-nine cities in China have entered the top 200, including: Dongguan (104), Macao (113), Nantong (121), Kaohsiung (126), Ji'nan (141), Hefei (145), Quanzhou (148), Xiamen (149), Xi'an (150), Fuzhou (153), Yangzhou (163), Zhuhai (173), Zhenjiang (174), Yantai (175), Taizhou (180), Dalian (185), Xuzhou (191), Nanchang (197) and Shenyang (200). Compared with the ranking of 2018, Taizhou has increased by 38, Xi'an by 21, Fuzhou by 20, Dongguan by 20, Yangzhou by 19, Jinan by 16, Zhuhai by 14 and Quanzhou by 11. Four cities, including Nantong and Nanchang, have increased by eight, and Chongqing and Xuzhou both have increased by one. Xiamen and Zhenjiang

both have decreased by six, Yantai has decreased by nine, Shenyang has decreased by 30, and Dalian has decreased by 60.

According to the 2019 global urban economic competitiveness ranking, for China, there are more cities declined. By regions, in Eastern and Central China, there are more cities increased than decreased but in underdeveloped Western China and resource-based Northeastern regions, there are more cities decreased than increased. In 2019, 103 out of 291 cities in China have increased in terms of economic competitiveness, accounting for 35.4% of the total number. And 182 out of 291 cities have

decreased, accounting for 62.54% of the total number.

In 2019, the overall urban economic competitiveness of China is in a middle level, with the mean value declined slightly and the gap narrowed. In 2019, the mean value of economic competitiveness of 291 cities in China is 0.291, lower than that of 2018 (0.328), and close to the global average (0.292). In 2019, the variance of economic competitiveness level of 291 cities in China is 0.134, slightly lower than that of the last year (0.148) and the variance of the world (0.166). In 2019, the coefficient of variation of economic competitiveness of 291 cities in China is 0.449, slightly lower than that of 0.451 in 2018 and 0.568 of the world.

Table 1: Chinese cities among Top200 economic competitiveness 2019

City	Rank	City	Rank	City	Rank
Shenzhen	4	Qingdao	76	Quanzhou	148
Shanghai	10	Chongqing	81	Xiamen	149
Hong Kong	13	Tianjin	82	Xi'an	150
Beijing	17	Foshan	84	Fuzhou(FJ)	153
Guangzhou	18	Ningbo	90	Yangzhou	163
Suzhou	25	Zhengzhou	94	Zhuhai	173
Nanjing	42	Changzhou	99	Zhenjiang	174
Wuhan	43	Dongguan	104	Yantai	175
Taipei	44	Macao	113	Taizhou	180
Chengdu	54	Nantong	121	Dalian	185
Hangzhou	64	Kaohsiung	126	Xuzhou	191
Wuxi	65	Jinan	141	Nanchang	197
Changsha	68	Hefei	145	Shenyang	200

Source: CCC of CASS

## 4. Sustainable Competitiveness of GUCR(2019-2020): North American and Western European cities perform well with small divergence, while Asian cities stay in low level with significant difference

Global urban sustainable competitiveness refers to the ability of a city to enhance its advantages in economy, society, ecology, innovation, global connection and other aspects, and to seek systematic optimization to continuously meet the complex and advanced welfare utility of citizens.

**According to the global urban sustainable competitiveness research, The top 20 cities in 2019**

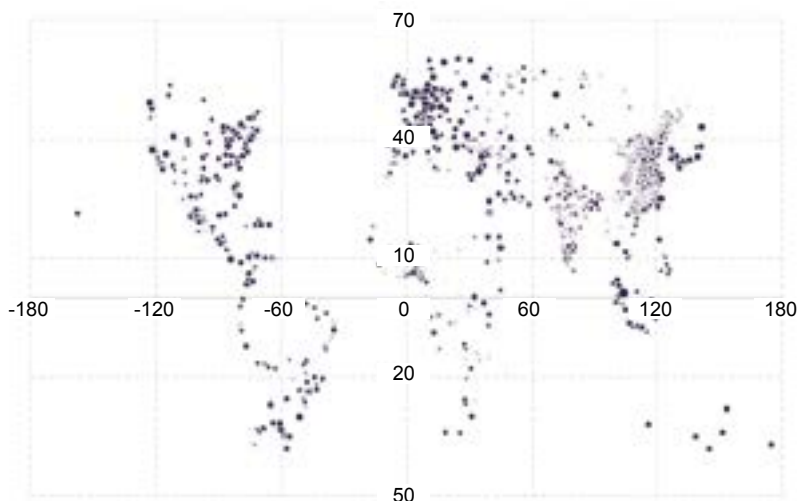
**Global Urban Sustainable Competitiveness ranking are Singapore, Tokyo, New York, London, San Francisco, Paris, Hong Kong, Osaka, Los Angeles, Chicago, Barcelona, Moscow, Stockholm, Seoul, Munich, Stuttgart, Boston, Madrid, Shenzhen, and Frankfurt.** It basically covers the major cities in the world and the center cities in the developed countries. There are five in U.S., nine in Europe, and the

rest are in East Asia, including China, Japan, South Korea and Singapore. **Among the top 20 cities, Europe holds the most seats, while Asia has the highest mean value.** It is not difficult to find that all the top 20 cities almost represent the characteristics and development of their countries. These leading cities can be regarded as the symbol of the development and achievements of the whole country.

**In terms of the top 200 cities, Asia holds the most seats and Europe has the highest mean value.**

Among the top 200 cities in the 2019 Global Urban Sustainable Competitiveness ranking, Asia has the largest number of cities, namely 65, indicating that Asia is fast growing with a strong upward trend. But we could also find that the average value of Asian cities is low, indicating that their sustainable competitiveness needs to be further improved. Northern America and Europe

Figure 3: The spatial distribution of sustainable competitiveness output of 1,006 cities



Source: Global urban competitiveness database of CASS

followed closely, with 60 cities and 58 cities respectively entering the top 200. The mean value of sustainable competitiveness of European cities is the highest, which indicates that the quality of urban development is worthy of recognition.

**Comparing the ten largest urban agglomerations, the report found that Seoul has the highest mean value and Rhine-Ruhr is best**

**balanced.** Among the ten largest urban agglomerations, the strength of urban agglomerations in the United States and the United Kingdom is prominent. Although urban agglomerations in China, India and other developing countries are large in size, the gap between central cities and surrounding cities is obvious and the development is unbalanced. Due to the limited number of cities in Seoul city cluster, the average sustainable competitiveness index is in a leading position. And among the urban agglomeration in Europe, the Rhine-Ruhr urban agglomeration has the lowest standard deviation, which shows the balance of development in the Western European countries.

**The report found that for three major economies: China, the United States and the European Union, the United States and the European Union far surpass China, and the development**



**of US cities is of potential.**

In total, there are 439 cities in China, the EU and the US entered the global urban competitiveness ranking, which is close to half of the total number of 1006 cities. The overall performances of the EU and the US are in the same level while there is still a large gap for China to catch up. In the US-EU comparison, the United States has a higher cumulative average, indicating that the development potential of American cities is greater than that of Europe. In general, the sustainable competitiveness of Chinese cities has not yet reached the optimal level, and the US and EU cities are at the peak.

**According to the report, in terms of the overall global spatial pattern, Northern American and Western European cities perform well with small divergence, while Asian cities stay in**

**low level with significance internal difference.**

In terms of the global distribution, the average value of North America and Europe is much higher than the world average, and they are at the top of the global sustainable competitiveness with small internal differences. Asia is far ahead of the rest of the continent in terms of the number of cities, but the average value is slightly behind the world average and there are big internal differences. But it is also a sign of the rapid rise of central Asian sub-hubs.

**From the perspective of global sub-regional spatial pattern, it shows that coastal cities and cities**

**located in temperate zone are leading.** Through the study, we find that the cities with strong sustainable competitiveness are mainly distributed in the coastal areas in the north temperate zone: 120-70 degrees west longitude

**Table 2: Chinese cities among Top200 sustainable competitiveness 2019**

City	Rank
Hong Kong	7
Shenzhen	19
Taipei	23
Shanghai	29
Beijing	38
Suzhou	58
Guangzhou	67
Nanjing	83
Xiamen	94
Wuxi	103
Tianjin	7
Foshan	19
Taichung	23
Dongguan	29
Wuhan	38
Kaohsiung	58
Hangzhou	67
Chengdu	83
Qingdao	94
Macao	103
Zhongshan	149
Ningbo	154
Changzhou	158
Zhengzhou	159
Tainan	164
Changsha	165
Shenyang	182
Zhuhai	189
Dalian	193
Xi'an	197
Hefei	199

Source: CCC of CASS

(east and west coasts of the United States), 10 degrees east longitude to 10 degree west longitude (western European countries) and 110-140 degrees east longitude (China, Japan and South Korea). At the same time, in latitude, the top cities in these areas are mostly located between 25 and 55 degrees north latitude.

**From the perspective of Chinese cities, the mean value of sustainable competitiveness is close to the world average, and more balanced than the global average.** The sustainable competitiveness of Chinese cities has been steadily improving for many years. According to the data in 2019, there are 2 cities in China ranking top 20, which is Hong Kong (No.7) and Shenzhen(No.19). Among the top 50 cities, Taipei ranks No.23 , Shanghai ranks No.29 , and Beijing ranks No.38. And there are 9 cities enter the top 100 , including Suzhou (58), Guangzhou (67), Nanjing (83), and Xiamen (94). 31 cities enter the top 200, including Wuxi (103), Tianjin (108), Foshan (109), Taizhong (110), Dongguan (121), Wuhan (122), Kaohsiung (124), Hangzhou (130), Chengdu (143), Qingdao (144), Macao (146), Zhongshan (149), Ningbo (154), Changzhou (158), Zhengzhou (159), Tai'nan (164), Changsha (165), Shenyang (182), Zhuhai (189), Dalian (193), Xi'an (197), and Hefei (199).

The sustainable competitiveness of Chinese cities is close to the world average level, and the internal differences are relatively small. The mean value of Chinese cities is 0.333, and the global average is 0.35. China's standard deviation is 0.12, and the global level is 0.17, indicating that Chinese cities, in terms of sustainable competitiveness, are relatively more balanced.

**Ningbo has performed well in global competitiveness as its economic competitiveness ranked No.90 in the world in 2019.** It is the first time that Ningbo has entered the top 100 most competitive ranking, increased by 11 compared to last year. Among the top 100 cities in the world, Ningbo ranked No.1 in terms of ranking improvement among Chinese cities. And its sustainable competitiveness ranks No.154 in the world which is relatively of competitive.

## 5. CASS and UN-HABITAT Global Urban Classification Standards

**According to the report, urban classification is an important issue of global concern, and new contents and trends have emerged in the global urban development. There are four major innovations in the report:** Firstly, from the perspective of elasticity of substitution and based on the theory of spatial economics, a more general economic theoretical framework based on the degree of aggregation and connection of cities is proposed. Secondly, considering the key characteristics of cities of aggregating and connecting, the framework of classification including both degree of aggregation and degree of connection is proposed, and the

corresponding index system is designed. Thirdly, considering the major changes in the connotation of the urban world in the era of intelligence, we have re-examined the increasingly important soft elements and products since the origin of the city, and considered the invisible “soft” factors and tangible “hard” factors in the global urban classification framework. Fourth, considering the major changes of cities and their functional systems in the information age, besides traditional financial factors, factors of technological innovation are also emphasized when selecting the indicators of.

**According to the theoretical framework, the report**

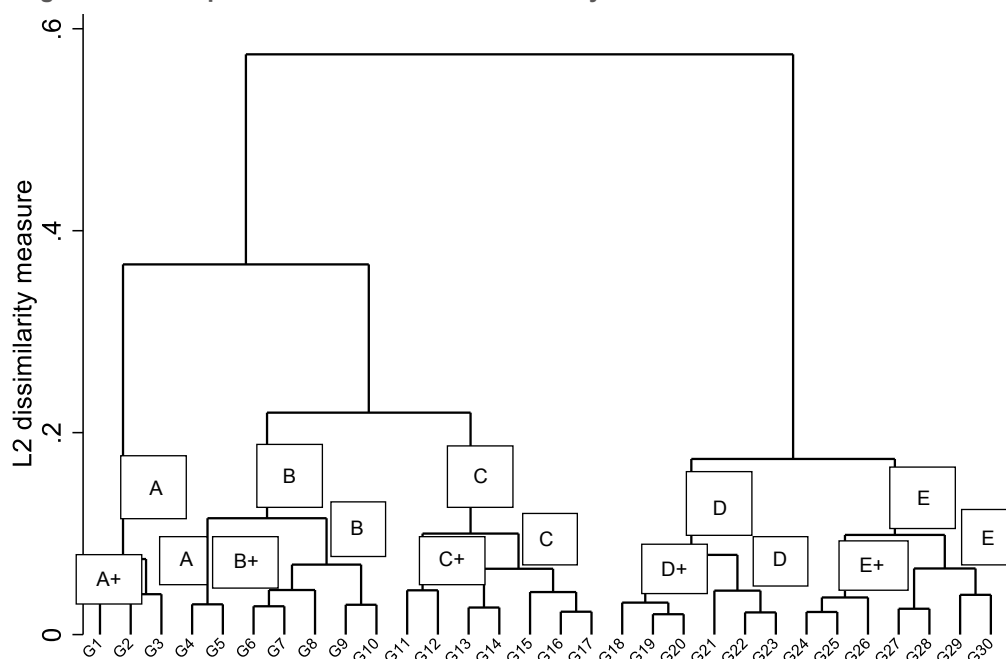
**establishes the index system, uses the official statistical data and crawler big data, and adopts the hierarchical clustering method to cluster the central index of 1006 sample cities.** According to the result, the global urban is divided into 3 layers, 2 categories, 5 groups, and 10 levels : A+,A, B+, B, C+, C, D+, D, E+, E. The first category is strong international cities and the second category is weak international cities. The first group is the global city (A group), the second group is the international hub city (B group); the third group is the international gateway city (C group); the fourth group is the regional hub city (D group); the fifth is the regional gateway city ( E group).

Table3: Conceptual framework and indicator system for urban classification

Primary indicators	Secondary indicators	Tertiary indicators	Quaternary indicators
Degree of agglomeration	Hard agglomeration	High-end industrial agglomeration (enterprise)	Distribution of top corporate headquarters in banking, technology and other industries around the world.
		High income population concentration (population)	Population with an annual income of more than \$20,000 in each city
	Soft agglomeration	Number of patents	Data of patent applications of each city
		Number of papers	Data of papers published of each city
Degree of connection	Hard connection	Number of aviation lines (population)	Data of International flights of each city
		Multinational company contraction (enterprise)	Distribution of the headquarters and branches of 175 productive services companies worldwide (legal, management consulting, accounting, finance and advertising)
	Soft connection	Information connection	Google trends of each city
		Knowledge connection	Data of papers published by cities in cooperation with other cities

Source: CCC of CASS

Figure 4: Conceptual framework and indicator system for urban classification



Source: CCC of CASS

Table4: Global Urban Classification

City Level	Level	Number	Mean	StDev	C-V
Global City (A)	A+	3	0.9635	0.032	0.0332
	A	2	0.9052	0.0006	0.0006
International Hub City (B)	B+	3	0.7585	0.0178	0.0234
	B	26	0.6423	0.0464	0.0723
International Gateway City (C)	C+	29	0.5322	0.0251	0.0471
	C	96	0.4185	0.0354	0.0845
Regional Hub City (D)	D+	122	0.3269	0.0181	0.0553
	D	266	0.2429	0.0244	0.1003
Regional Gateway City (E)	E+	389	0.1769	0.19	0.1072
	E	70	0.0776	0.0404	0.5208
<b>Total</b>		<b>1006</b>	<b>0.2565</b>	<b>0.1327</b>	<b>0.5172</b>

Source: CCC of CASS

Specifically, there are 3 cities of A+ level, New York, London and Tokyo; 2 cities of A level, including Beijing and Paris which shows that the global urban system is undergoing important changes, and Chinese cities have become an important pole in the world ; as international hubs, there are 3 B+ level cities, including Seoul, Shanghai and Chicago; 26 cities of B level, mainly including Singapore, Hong Kong, Sydney, Dublin, Munich, Toronto, Osaka, etc; as international gateways, there are 29 cities of C+ level, mainly including Melbourne, Buenos Aires, Dubai and Warsaw, Copenhagen, etc.

**From the perspective of the intercontinental distribution of cities of different levels,** there are obvious differences between the north hemisphere and the south hemisphere in the global city system, and the north hemisphere still has an absolute advantage; **from the perspective of the national distribution of cities of different levels,** the cities of developed countries still have an leading position in the global city system, but the cities of developing countries represented by China and India are rising rapidly. **From the perspective of global city distribution of agglomeration - connection,** most of the cities in the global city system belong

to the type of low agglomeration - low connection. The degree of agglomeration is more important than the degree of connection in determining the level of a city.

**From the perspective of global city distribution of softness - hardness,** most cities in the global city system belong to the type of weak hardness - weak softness, and the role of soft factor is more important than hard factor in determining the city level.

**Beijing is the only city of developing country in the world within group A, but other Chinese cities are distributed in varying levels.** As a Global City, Beijing ranks 4th in the city level score, 5th in agglomeration degree and 2th in connection degree. And Beijing has more advantages in connection degree, among them, Beijing ranks 2th in hard connection degree and 4th in soft connection degree, which shows that Beijing has absolute advantages in hard connection degree.

**Shanghai has advantages in hard connection and disadvantages in soft connection.** There are only 3 B+ cities in the world, with Shanghai occupying 1 seat. As an international hub city, Shanghai ranks 7th in the city level score, with 9th in agglomeration degree and 8th

in connection degree, indicating that Shanghai has an advantage in connection degree. The ranking of soft connection degree and hard connection degree is 27th and 7th respectively, which shows that Shanghai has advantages in hard connection degree and disadvantages in soft connection degree.

**Hong Kong and Taipei have advantages in hard agglomeration and disadvantages in weak connection.** Chinese Hong Kong and Taipei are among the B level, international hub cities. Hong Kong's city level score ranks 9th, with 8th for agglomeration and 20th for connection degree, which shows that Hong Kong has a significant advantage in agglomeration degree and a weakness in connection degree. Among them, the number of soft agglomeration degree and hard agglomeration degree is 16th and 5th respectively, indicating that Hong Kong has more advantages in hard agglomeration; the ranking of soft connection and hard connection is 48th and 18th respectively, indicating that Hong Kong has disadvantages in soft connection. Taipei ranks 34th in the city level score, 18th in the degree of agglomeration and 49th in the degree of connection, indicating that Taipei has advantages in the degree of agglomeration, and

Table 5: Overview of Chinese cities of C level and above

Level	City	Type of Agglomeration Degree - Connection Degree (AD-CD)	Type of Hardness Degree - Softness Degree (HD-SD)
A (1)	Beijing	High AD -High CD	Strong HD- Strong SD
B+ (1)	Shanghai	Middle AD -Middle CD	Middle HD- Strong SD
B (2)	Hong Kong	High AD - Middle CD	Middle HD- Strong SD
	Taipei	Middle AD - Middle CD	Middle HD- Middle SD
C+ (4)	Guangzhou	Middle AD - Middle CD	Weak HD- Strong SD
	Shenzhen	Middle AD - Middle CD	Weak HD- Strong SD
	Chengdu	Middle AD - Middle CD	Weak HD- Middle SD
	Nanjing	Middle AD - Middle CD	Weak HD- Strong SD
C (18)	Hangzhou	Middle AD - Middle CD	Weak HD- Middle SD
	Wuhan	Middle AD - Low CD	Weak HD- Middle SD
	Tianjin	Middle AD - Low CD	Weak HD- Middle SD
	Chongqing	Middle AD - Middle CD	Weak HD- Middle SD
	Suzhou	Middle AD - Low CD	Weak HD- Middle SD
	Ningbo	Middle AD - Low CD	Weak HD- Middle SD
	Xi'an	Middle AD - Middle CD	Weak HD- Middle SD
	Qingdao	Middle AD - Low CD	Weak HD- Middle SD
	Changsha	Middle AD - Low CD	Weak HD- Middle SD
	Xiamen	Middle AD - Low CD	Weak HD- Middle SD
	Hefei	Middle AD - Low CD	Weak HD- Middle SD
	Dalian	Middle AD - Low CD	Weak HD- Middle SD
	Shenyang	Middle AD - Low CD	Weak HD- Middle SD
	Jinan	Middle AD - Low CD	Weak HD- Middle SD
	Zhengzhou	Middle AD - Low CD	Weak HD- Middle SD
	Kunming	Middle AD - Low CD	Weak HD- Middle SD
Harbin	Middle AD - Low CD	Weak HD- Middle SD	
Fuzhou	Middle AD - Low CD	Weak HD- Middle SD	

Source: CCC of CASS

has weakness in the degree of connection, among which the soft agglomeration and the hard agglomeration are 57th and 11th, indicating that Taipei has more advantages in the hard agglomeration; of which the

soft connection and the hard connection are 117th and 43th respectively. It can be seen that Taipei has a certain disadvantage in soft connection .

**There are 22 Chinese cities have entered the**

**international gateway city level, with 4 cities rank C+ level, namely Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Chengdu and Nanjing, with their city level scores ranking 40th, 42th, 59th and 60th respectively. Generally speaking, Chinese C+ level cities have more advantages in soft agglomeration. And there are 18 Chinese cities are ranked C level , including Hangzhou, Wuhan, Tianjin, Chongqing, Suzhou and Ningbo. etc. Hangzhou, Wuhan, Tianjin, Chongqing, Xi'an and Qingdao rank in the top 100 cities in the world, ranking 66th, 69th, 73th, 76th, 77th and 96th respectively. Most of the C level cities have advantages in soft agglomeration, and some cities have disadvantages in connection degree.**

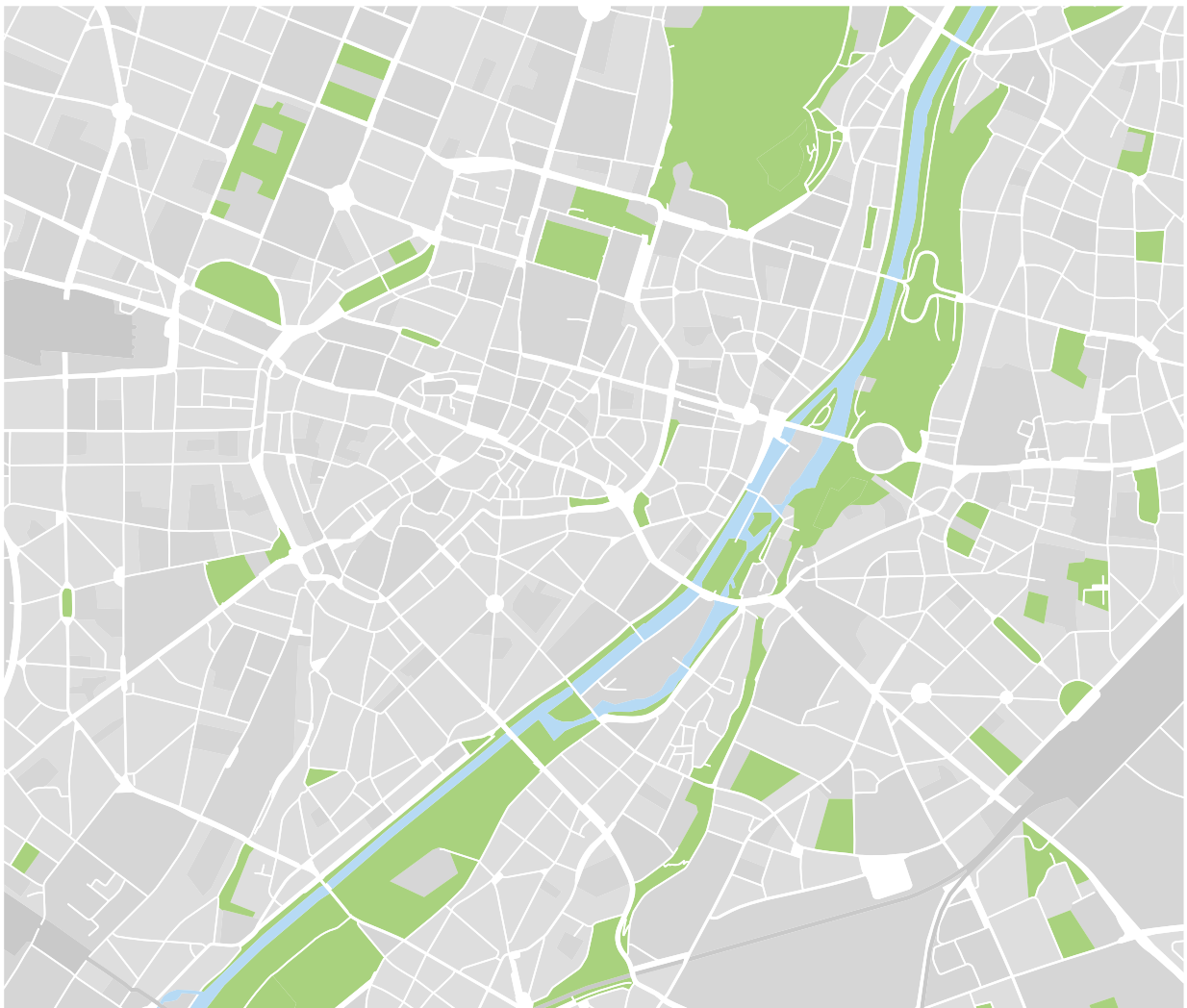
**Chinese cities have some comparative advantages in the degree of agglomeration, and weakness in the degree of connection.** Most cities in China belong to the type of low agglomeration -low connection, with a total number of 166, followed by the type of middle agglomeration -low connection, with a total number of 114. In terms of agglomeration degree, China has a certain comparative advantage in agglomeration degree. There are 2 cities with high agglomeration degree, and the number of cities with middle



and low agglomeration degree are 123 and 166 respectively. On the whole, the number of middle agglomeration cities is almost the same as that of low agglomeration cities. In terms of connection degree, there is only 1 city ,Beijing, in China, with high connection, and the number of cities with middle connection and low connection is 10 and 280 respectively, which indicates that most cities in China are in a state of low connection, so it is urgent to improve their soft and hard connection.

**Chinese cities need to strengthen both softness and hardness, but the weakness of hardness is more obvious.** Most cities in China belong to the weak hardness - weak softness type, with a number of 192. In terms of hardness, China is at a certain disadvantage with only 1 city, Beijing, with strong hardness. The number of middle hardness and weak hardness cities is 3 and 287 respectively, which indicates that most cities in China have disadvantages in hardness. From the perspective of softness,

the number of cities with middle softness is in a certain advantage. The number of cities with strong softness is 6, and the number of cities with middle softness and weak softness are 93 and 192, respectively. Compared with the hardness, the number of cities with middle softness is significantly more, but nearly 2 / 3 of the cities are still of the type of weak softness, indicating that the softness of most cities in China are weak, so it is necessary to improve their soft agglomeration and soft connection.



## 6. Progress monitoring towards SDGs from the perspective of urban sustainable competitiveness :

**The report, for the first time, attempts to measure the implementation progress of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) from the perspective of Urban Sustainable Competitiveness(USC).**The

sustainable development goals of the United Nations are committed to eradicating poverty, protecting the earth and ensuring peace and prosperity for human beings through concerted action. It was put forward in September 2015 to guide member countries to

thoroughly solve the development problems of society, economy and environment in an integrated way in the 15 years from 2015 to 2030, and move towards sustainable development.

The Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations (SDGs), including 17 goals, 169 specific goals and 232 indicators, involve all aspects of economic, social and environmental development.

They are interrelated and form a comprehensive organic target system. It is found that these

goals are not one-dimensional related, but multi-dimensional related. The report creatively deconstructs the target system of SDGs, abstracts the core content of SDGs in the way of target matrix, and uses the indicator system of Urban Sustainable Competitiveness as a tool to monitor the progress of global cities in implementing the SDGs, especially the sustainable cities and communities (SDG11).

**Through monitoring SDGs, the report found that almost all countries and**



Table 6: Comparative study of USC and SDGs through matrix

		<b>Eradicate Poverty (fairness, inclusiveness, affordability)</b>	<b>Protect the Planet (ecology, resilience)</b>	<b>Ensure peace and prosperity (security, well-being)</b>	<b>Sustainability (innovation, sustainability)</b>	
<b>Human &amp; Society</b>	<b>Goal 2 Zero hunger</b>	Labor productivity	Ecological diversity			
	<b>Goal 3 Good health and well-being</b>			Quality of life index		
	<b>Goal 4 Quality Education</b>	Cultural facilities			University index	
					Paper index	
	<b>Goal 5 Gender equality</b>					
	<b>Goal 10 Reduced inequalities</b>	Social Equity				
	<b>Goal 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions</b>	Social Security		Social Security	Culture inclusiveness	
		Culture inclusiveness		Culture inclusiveness		
<b>Resources &amp; Environment</b>	<b>Goal 6 Clean water and sanitation</b>		Ecological diversity			
	<b>Goal 7 Affordable and clean energy</b>		Development threats index		Power adequacy	
	<b>Goal 13 Climate action</b>			Ecological diversity		
				Climate confort		
				Environmental pollution		
	<b>Goal 11 Sustainable cities and communities</b>					
	<b>Goal 14 Life below water</b>		Ecological diversity		Ecological diversity	
<b>Goal 15 Life on land</b>		Ecological diversity		Ecological diversity		
<b>Economy Development</b>	<b>Goal 1 No poverty</b>	Economic density growth				
		Labor productivity				
	<b>Goal 8 Decent work and economic growth</b>	Technology enterprise index			Entrepreneurial enthusiasm	
		Integrity degree				
		Business convenience				
	<b>Goal 9 Industry, innovation, infrastructure</b>	Airport index			Sense of innovation	
		Shipping convenience			Patent index	
		Number of airlines				
		Information accessibility				
	<b>Goal 19 Industry, innovation, infrastructure</b>		Development threats index		Population vitality	
		Environmental pollution		Unit GDP energy consumption		
<b>Global Connections</b>	<b>Goal 17 Partnerships for the goals</b>	Enterprise Connection				
		Degree of information connection				

Source: Global urban competitiveness database of CASS

### **cities have varying degrees of shortcomings in the implementation of SDGs.**

South America performed well in goals such as clean energy, sustainable production and consumption, and climate action but the rest are equal to or below the global average. Asian cities performed better than the world average in zero hunger, water and sanitation, underwater life, land life, and peace and justice while the rest performed at or below the global average. Most European cities are well above the global average in implementing the SDGs but they are facing significant challenges in climate action and sustainable

consumption and production. North America as a whole is doing well, but its performance in climate action and peace and justice needs to be improved. Most indicators of SDGs for African cities are well below the world average, with only a few doing well.

Specifically, the top 20 cities in the world in terms of implementing the SDGs are: New York, London, Tokyo, Paris, Singapore, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Boston, Dallas, Amsterdam, Atlanta, Sydney, Chicago, Seattle, Dublin, Philadelphia, Taipei, Houston, Copenhagen, Melbourne. Half of them are in the United States,

5 in Europe, 3 in Asia and 2 in Oceania.

From the regional distribution of the top 200 cities, North America and Europe lead the world, occupying 68 seats and 67 seats respectively, followed by Asia, occupying 56 seats. Others are distributed in Oceania (6), South America (6) and Africa (1).

In the comprehensive ranking of SDGs, China has 1 city in the top 20, which is Taipei; 12 cities in the top 100, including Beijing, Shanghai, Chengdu, Hong Kong, Nanjing, Guangzhou, Xi'an, Shenzhen, Hangzhou, Chongqing and Wuhan.

**Table 7: Top20 Cities (SDGs)**

City	Country	Ranking for SDGs	City	Country	Ranking for SDGs
New York	United States	1	Atlanta	United States	11
London	United Kingdom	2	Sydney	Australia	12
Tokyo	Japan	3	Chicago	United States	13
Paris	France	4	Seattle	United States	14
Singapore	Singapore	5	Dublin	Ireland	15
San Francisco	United States	6	Philadelphia	United States	16
Los Angeles	United States	7	Taipei	China	17
Boston	United States	8	Houston	United States	18
Dallas	United States	9	Copenhagen	Denmark	19
Amsterdam	Netherlands	10	Melbourne	Australia	20

Source: Global urban competitiveness database of CASS

**Table 8: Country distribution for Top100 Cities (SDGs)**

Country	No. of Cites among SDGs Top100
United States	33
China	12
Germany	9
United Kingdom	8
Canada	5
Australia	3
Japan	3
Italy	3
Switzerland	2
Spain	2

**Table 9: Continent distribution for Top200 Cities (SDGs)**

Continent	No.of cities among TOP200
North America	68
Europe	67
Asia	56
Oceania	6
South America	2
Africa	1

**Table 10: Chinese cities among Top100 (SDGs)**

City	Ranking for SDGs
Taipei	17
Beijing	25
Shanghai	40
Chengdu	44
Hong Kong	49
Nanjing	59
Guangzhou	69
Xi'an	73
Shenzhen	74
Hangzhou	79
Chongqing	97
Wuhan	98

Source: Global urban competitiveness database of CASS

**Table 11: Comparative study of USC and SDG11 through matrix**

	Economic		Security			Inclusive			Resilience		Sustainability	
	Efficiency	Affordability	Life	Property	Resources	Fairness	Equality	Universalization	Disaster Reduction	Pollution Reduction	Green	Persistence
11.1 Housing	labor productivity	Living cost				Social Equity						
11.2 Transportation	Traffic congestion											
11.3.1 Human-Land relations											Ecological Diversity	Human-land relations
11.3.2 Government administration								Citizen participation				
11.4 Heritage protection											Ecological Diversity	Heritage protection
11.5 Facilities									Development threats index			
11.6 Environment										Environmental pollution		
11.7 Public Space			Social security								Ecological Diversity	
11.a Regional Connections	Urban sustainable competitiveness											
11.b Urban communities	Urban sustainable competitiveness											
11.c Building support	Urban sustainable competitiveness											

Source: Global urban competitiveness database of CASS

Table 12: Top20 Cities (SDG11)

City	Country	Ranking of SDG11	City	Country	Ranking of SDG11
Tokyo	Japan	1	Philadelphia	United States	11
London	United Kingdom	2	Sydney	Australia	12
Rome	Italy	3	Stockholm	Sweden	13
Paris	France	4	Osaka	Japan	14
new York	United States	5	Seoul	Korea	15
Hong Kong	China	6	Los Angeles	United States	16
Singapore	Singapore	7	Stuttgart	Germany	17
Seattle	United States	8	San Francisco	United States	18
Melbourne	Australia	9	Hiroshima	Japan	19
Boston	United States	10	Barcelona	Spain	20

Table 13: Country distribution for Top100 Cities (SDG11)

Country	No. of Cites among SDGs Top100
United States	24
Germany	12
China	12
United Kingdom	8
Japan	6
Italy	5
Canada	4
Australia	3
Spain	3
Israel	3

Table 14: Continent distribution for Top200 Cities (SDG11)

Continent	No. of cities among TOP200
Europe	63
North America	62
Asia	58
South America	9
Oceania	5
Africa	3

Table 15: Chinese cities among Top100 (SDGs)

City	Ranking of SDG11
Hong Kong	6
Taipei	22
Shenzhen	57
Nanjing	63
Tainan	69
Xiamen	81
Shanghai	88
Beijing	92
Taichung	94
Wuhan	95
Shenyang	99
Suzhou	100

Source: Global urban competitiveness database of CASS

Cities play an increasingly important role in economic and social development. In the process of rapid urbanization, sustainable development of cities has become one of the most important issues. Therefore, item 11 of the SDGs proposes "Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable".

Sustainable Development Goal 11 (SDG11) is a concentrated display of sustainable development in the city.

**Deconstructing SDG11 in a similar way of target matrix and monitoring it we found: housing burden, social equity, heritage protection,**

**production and consumption mode, social security, etc. are the common short boards of urban sustainable development goals.** The overall performance of Europe and North America is relatively outstanding, but the development between cities is unbalanced, and most cities also have short

boards. Living burden in South America is heavy and the security situation needs to be improved. The progress coexist with the deterioration of problems in Asia cities, and the sustainable development of African cities lags behind in an all-round way. In terms of ranking, the top 20 cities in implementing sdg11 are: Tokyo, London, Rome, Paris, New York, Hong Kong, Singapore, Seattle, Melbourne, Boston, Philadelphia, Sydney, Stockholm, Osaka, Seoul, Los Angeles, Stuttgart, San Francisco, Hiroshima and Barcelona. The

United States has 6 cities, Japan has 3 cities, Australia has 2 cities and the rest 9 countries have 1 city respectively.

From the national distribution of the top 100 cities, 27 countries are involved, but 80 cities are distributed within 10 countries. Among them, there are 24 in the United States, 12 in Germany, 12 in China, 6 in the United Kingdom, 6 in Japan, 5 in Italy, 4 in Canada, 2 in Australia, 2 in Spain and 2 in Israel.

In terms of the regional

distribution of the top 200 cities, Europe is the first, occupying 63 seats, North America is the second, occupying 62 seats, Asia is the third, occupying 58 seats. Others are distributed in South America (9), Oceania (5), and Africa (3).

In the global ranking of SDG11, China has 1 city in the top 20, which is Hong Kong; 12 cities in the top 100, including Taipei, Shenzhen, Nanjing, Tainan, Xiamen, Shanghai, Beijing, Taichung, Wuhan, Shenyang and Suzhou.



This report is the fourth Annual Report on Global Urban Competitiveness, jointly launched by the The Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (National Academy of Economic Strategy) and UN-HABITAT. Using the indicator system and objective data, the report provides a detailed assessment of the competitiveness of 1,006 cities. The report measures the development pattern of global urban competitiveness as a whole and discusses important theoretical and practical issues in global urban development. The report has important reference significance and research value for global urban government departments, domestic and foreign enterprises, relevant research institutions, and the public.

# Appendix:

## Global Cities Grading (2019-2020)

Level	City Name	Country
A+	New York-Newark	USA
A+	London	United Kingdom
A+	Tokyo	Japan
A	Beijing	China
A	Paris	France

Level	City Name	Country
B+	Seoul	Republic of Korea
B+	Shanghai	China
B+	Chicago	USA
B	Sydney	Australia
B	Dublin	Ireland
B	Vienna	Austria
B	Sao Paulo	Brazil
B	Brussels	Belgium
B	Munich	Germany
B	Moscow	Russian Federation
B	Amsterdam	Netherlands
B	Toronto	Canada
B	Boston	USA
B	Osaka	Japan
B	Stockholm	Sweden
B	Istanbul	Turkey
B	Madrid	Spain
B	Singapore	Singapore
B	Milan	Italy
B	Hong Kong	China
B	.....	.....

Level	City Name	Country
C+	Melbourne	Australia
C+	Buenos Aires	Argentina
C+	Dubai	United Arab Emirates
C+	Warsaw	Poland
C+	Copenhagen	Denmark

C+	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
C+	Helsinki	Finland
C+	Bogota	Colombia
C+	Montreal	Canada
C+	Prague	Czech Republic
C+	Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia
C+	Seattle	USA
C+	Oslo	Norway
C+	Zurich	Switzerland
C+	Bangkok	Thailand
C+	Athens	Greece
C+	Auckland	New Zealand
C+	Budapest	Hungary
C+	Mumbai	India
C+	Guangzhou	China
C+	.....	.....
C	Brisbane	Australia
C	Abu Dhabi	United Arab Emirates
C	Cairo	Egypt
C	Rio de Janeiro	Brazil
C	Sofia	Bulgaria
C	Krakow	Poland
C	Stuttgart	Germany
C	Lyon	France
C	Incheon	Republic of Korea
C	Rotterdam	Netherlands
C	Vancouver	Canada
C	Doha	Qatar
C	Zagreb	Croatia
C	Nairobi	Kenya
C	Riga	Latvia
C	Bucuresti	Romania
C	Charlotte	USA
C	Lima	Peru
C	Casablanca	Morocco
C	Mexico City	Mexico



C	Johannesburg	South Africa
C	Lisbon	Portugal
C	Nagoya	Japan
C	Geneva	Switzerland
C	Hangzhou	China
C	Riyadh	Saudi Arabia
C	Ankara	Turkey
C	Kiev	Ukraine
C	Valencia	Spain
C	Bologna	Italy
C	Delhi	India
C	Jakarta	Indonesia
C	Manchester	United Kingdom
C	San Diego(US)	Chile
C	Ningbo	China
C	.....	.....

D+	Colombo	Sri Lanka
D+	Tunis	Tunisia
D+	Izmir	Turkey
D+	Barcelona-Puerto La Cruz	Venezuela
D+	Montevideo	Uruguay
D+	Malaga	Spain
D+	Tehran	Islamic Republic of Iran
D+	Kingston	Jamaica
D+	Thessaloniki	Greece
D+	Tel Aviv-Yafo	Israel
D+	Florence	Italy
D+	Kolkata	India
D+	Belfast	United Kingdom
D+	Amman	Jordan
D+	Ho Chi Minh City	Viet Nam
D+	Changchun	China
D+	.....	.....
D	Gold Coast	Australia
D	Algiers	Algeria
D	Cordoba	Argentina
D	Muscat	Oman
D	Sharjah	United Arab Emirates
D	Luanda	Angola
D	Lahore	Pakistan
D	Asuncion	Paraguay
D	Curitiba	Brazil
D	Liege	Belgium
D	Cotonou	Benin
D	Poznan	Poland
D	La Paz	Bolivia
D	Lome	Togo
D	Santo Domingo	Dominican Republic
D	Kazan	Russian Federation
D	Guayaquil	Ecuador
D	Toulon	France
D	Cebu	Philippines
D	Kinshasa	Congo
D	Tegucigalpa	Honduras
D	Douala	Cameroon
D	Kuwait City	Kuwait
D	Abidjan	The Republic of Cote d'Ivoire
D	Kigali	Rwanda
D	Monrovia	Liberia
D	Johor Bahru	Malaysia
D	Blantyre-Limbe	Malawi
D	Vientiane	Lao People's Democratic Republic
D	Tulsa	USA
D	.....	.....

Level	City Name	Country
D+	Baku	Azerbaijan
D+	Alexandria	Egypt
D+	Addis Ababa	Ethiopia
D+	Karachi	Pakistan
D+	Panama City	Panama
D+	Campinas	Brazil
D+	Minsk	Belarus
D+	Antwerp	Belgium
D+	San Juan	Puerto Rico
D+	Wroclaw	Poland
D+	Santa Cruz	Bolivia
D+	Cologne	Germany
D+	Novosibirsk	Russian Federation
D+	Quito	Ecuador
D+	Nantes	France
D+	Manila	Philippines
D+	Medellin	Colombia
D+	San Jose	Costa Rica
D+	Tbilisi	Georgia
D+	Almaty	Kazakhstan
D+	Busan	Republic of Korea
D+	Hague, The	Netherlands
D+	Hamilton	Canada
D+	Beirut	Lebanon
D+	Milwaukee	USA
D+	Dhaka	Bangladesh
D+	Guadalajara	Mexico
D+	Lagos	Nigeria
D+	Hiroshima	Japan
D+	Gothenburg	Sweden

Level	City Name	Country
E+	Kabul	Afghanistan
E+	Mar Del Plata	Argentina
E+	Suez	Egypt
E+	Faisalabad	Pakistan
E+	Gaza	State of Palestine
E+	Uberlandia	Brazil
E+	Abomey-Calavi	Benin
E+	Cochabamba	Bolivia
E+	Ouagadougou	Burkina Faso
E+	Bujumbura	Burundi
E+	Tomsk	Russian Federation
E+	Asmara	Eritrea
E+	Davao	Philippines
E+	Brazzaville	Congo
E+	Pereira	Colombia
E+	Port-au-Prince	Haiti
E+	Libreville	Gabon
E+	Lilongwe	Malawi
E+	San Pedro Sula	Honduras
E+	Conakry	Guinea
E+	Kumasi	Ghana
E+	Mombasa	Kenya
E+	Shymkent	Kazakhstan
E+	Benghazi	Libya
E+	Changwon	Republic of Korea
E+	Djibouti	Djibouti
E+	Bulawayo	Zimbabwe
E+	Bouake	The Republic of Cote d'ivoire
E+	Bamako	Mali
E+	Nouakchott	Mauritania
E+	Ipoh	Malaysia
E+	Provo-Orem	USA
E+	Ulan Bator	Mongolia
E+	Chittagong	Bangladesh
E+	Arequipa	Peru
E+	Mandalay	Myanmar
E+	Fes	Morocco
E+	Nampula	Mozambique
E+	Toluca	Mexico
E+	Niamey	Niger
E+	Ibadan	Nigeria
E+	Niigata	Japan
E+	Freetown	Sierra Leone
E+	Nyala	Sudan
E+	Mogadishu	Somalia
E+	Dushanbe	Tajikistan
E+	Mecca	Saudi Arabia

Level	City Name	Country
E+	Mwanza	United Republic of Tanzania
E+	Denizli	Turkey
E+	Ashgabat	Turkmenistan
E+	Maracaibo	Venezuela
E+	Kharkov	Ukraine
E+	Damascus	Syrian Arab Republic
E+	Sana'a'	Yemen
E+	Erbil	Iraq
E+	Kerman	Islamic Republic of Iran
E+	Varanasi	India
E+	Padang	Indonesia
E+	Newcastle upon Tyne	United Kingdom
E+	Da Nang	Viet Nam
E+	N'Djamena	Chad
E+	Bangui	Central African Republic
E+	Kitwe	Zambia
E+	Baoji	China
E+	.....	.....
E	Huambo	Angola
E	Greater Vitória	Brazil
E	Tyumen	Russian Federation
E	Zamboanga	Philippines
E	Kisangani	Congo
E	Bogra	Bangladesh
E	Vereeniging	South Africa
E	Matola	Mozambique
E	Pachuca de Soto	Mexico
E	Nay Pyi Taw	Myanmar
E	Sekondi	Ghana
E	Misratah	Libya
E	Warri	Nigeria
E	Ta'if	Saudi Arabia
E	Hargeysa	Somalia
E	Safaqis	Tunisia
E	Sanliurfa	Turkey
E	Samut Prakan	Thailand
E	Ciudad Guayana	Venezuela
E	Lvov	Ukraine
E	Hodeidah	Yemen
E	Namangan	Uzbekistan
E	Nasiriyah	Iraq
E	homs	Syrian Arab Republic
E	Zahedan	Islamic Republic of Iran
E	Be'er Sheva	Israel
E	Kayamkulam	India
E	Hegang	China
E	.....	.....

## Top200 Cities for Economic Competitiveness (2019-2020)

City Name	Country	Rank	City Name	Country	Rank
New York-Newark	USA	1	Baltimore	USA	31
London	United Kingdom	2	Bridgeport-Stamford	USA	32
Singapore	Singapore	3	Dusseldorf	Germany	33
Shenzhen	China	4	San Diego(US)	USA	34
San Jose	USA	5	Geneva	Switzerland	35
Tokyo	Japan	6	Atlanta	USA	36
San Francisco-Oakland	USA	7	Cleveland	USA	37
Munich	Germany	8	Perth	Australia	38
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana	USA	9	Denver-Aurora	USA	39
Shanghai	China	10	Detroit	USA	40
Dallas-Fort Worth	USA	11	Istanbul	Turkey	41
Houston	USA	12	Nanjing	China	42
Hong Kong	China	13	Wuhan	China	43
Dublin	Ireland	14	Taipei	China	44
Seoul	Republic of Korea	15	Charlotte	USA	45
Boston	USA	16	Nashville-Davidson	USA	46
Beijing	China	17	Minneapolis-Saint Paul	USA	47
Guangzhou	China	18	Berlin	Germany	48
Miami	USA	19	Austin	USA	49
Chicago	USA	20	Hamburg	Germany	50
Paris	France	21	Vienna	Austria	51
Frankfurt am Main	Germany	22	Abu Dhabi	United Arab Emirates	52
Tel Aviv-Yafo	Israel	23	Raleigh	USA	53
Seattle	USA	24	Chengdu	China	54
Suzhou	China	25	Cologne	Germany	55
Stockholm	Sweden	26	Las Vegas	USA	56
Philadelphia	USA	27	Zurich	Switzerland	57
Stuttgart	Germany	28	Salt Lake City	USA	58
Osaka	Japan	29	Richmond	USA	59
Toronto	Canada	30	Copenhagen	Denmark	60

Orlando	USA	61	Baton Rouge	USA	96
Moscow	Russian Federation	62	Cincinnati	USA	97
Sydney	Australia	63	Dortmund	Germany	98
Hangzhou	China	64	Changzhou	China	99
Wuxi	China	65	Haifa	Israel	100
Barcelona	Spain	66	Montreal	Canada	101
Birmingham	United Kingdom	67	Jakarta	Indonesia	102
Changsha	China	68	Nagoya	Japan	103
Milwaukee	USA	69	Dongguan	China	104
Vancouver	Canada	70	San Antonio	USA	105
Brussels	Belgium	71	Hiroshima	Japan	106
Dubai	United Arab Emirates	72	Oslo	Norway	107
Calgary	Canada	73	Dresden	Germany	108
Doha	Qatar	74	Hague	Netherlands	109
Hannover	Germany	75	Indianapolis	USA	110
Qingdao	China	76	Provo-Orem	USA	111
Columbus	USA	77	Hamilton	Canada	112
Sendai	Japan	78	Macao	China	113
Louisville	USA	79	Gold Coast	Australia	114
Essen	Germany	80	Kansas City	USA	115
Chongqing	China	81	Leipzig	Germany	116
Tianjin	China	82	Virginia Beach	USA	117
Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia	83	Jedda	Saudi Arabia	118
Foshan	China	84	Bangkok	Thailand	119
Washington, D.C.	USA	85	Brisbane	Australia	120
Ulsan	Republic of Korea	86	Nantong	China	121
Oklahoma City	USA	87	Pittsburgh	USA	122
Manchester	United Kingdom	88	Melbourne	Australia	123
Riyadh	Saudi Arabia	89	Helsinki	Finland	124
Ningbo	China	90	Madrid	Spain	125
Phoenix-Mesa	USA	91	Kaohsiung	China	126
Antwerp	Belgium	92	Charleston-North Charleston	USA	127
Amsterdam	Netherlands	93	Mexico City	Mexico	128
Zhengzhou	China	94	Hartford	USA	129
Tampa-St. Petersburg	USA	95	Ottawa-Gatineau	Canada	130

Incheon	Republic of Korea	131	Valencia	Spain	166
Sapporo	Japan	132	Lima	Peru	167
Riverside-San Bernardino	USA	133	Akron	USA	168
Bristol	United Kingdom	134	Bogota	Colombia	169
Gothenburg	Sweden	135	Liverpool	United Kingdom	170
Allentown	USA	136	Medina	Saudi Arabia	171
Rome	Italy	137	Knoxville	USA	172
Colorado Springs	USA	138	Zhuhai	China	173
Grand Rapids	USA	139	Zhenjiang	China	174
Lille	France	140	Yantai	China	175
Jinan	China	141	Marseille-Aix-en-Provence	France	176
Kitakyushu-Fukuoka	Japan	142	Sheffield	United Kingdom	177
Milan	Italy	143	Jerusalem	Israel	178
Providence	USA	144	Belfast	United Kingdom	179
Hefei	China	145	Taizhou(js)	China	180
Lyon	France	146	Panama City	Panama	181
Samut Prakan	Thailand	147	Bucuresti	Romania	182
Quanzhou	China	148	Venice	Italy	183
Xiamen	China	149	Sacramento	USA	184
Xi'an	China	150	Dalian	China	185
Edmonton	Canada	151	Glasgow	United Kingdom	186
Rotterdam	Netherlands	152	Buffalo	USA	187
Fuzhou(FJ)	China	153	Manila	Philippines	188
Birmingham(US)	USA	154	Mecca	Saudi Arabia	189
Honolulu	USA	155	New Haven	USA	190
Santiago de Chile	Chile	156	Xuzhou	China	191
Columbia	USA	157	Busan	Republic of Korea	192
West Yorkshire	United Kingdom	158	Warsaw	Poland	193
Worcester	USA	159	Ogden	USA	194
Dayton	USA	160	Changwon	Republic of Korea	195
Delhi	India	161	Buenos Aires	Argentina	196
San Jose	Costa Rica	162	Nanchang	China	197
Yangzhou	China	163	Gwangju	Republic of Korea	198
Auckland	New Zealand	164	Daejeon	Republic of Korea	199
Cape Coral	USA	165	Shenyang	China	200

## Top200 Cities for Sustainable Competitiveness (2019-2020)

City Name	Country	Rank
Singapore	Singapore	1
Tokyo	Japan	2
New York-Newark	USA	3
London	United Kingdom	4
San Francisco-Oakland	USA	5
Paris	France	6
Hong Kong	China	7
Osaka	Japan	8
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana	USA	9
Chicago	USA	10
Barcelona	Spain	11
Moscow	Russian Federation	12
Stockholm	Sweden	13
Seoul	Republic of Korea	14
Munich	Germany	15
Stuttgart	Germany	16
Boston	USA	17
Madrid	Spain	18
Shenzhen	China	19
Frankfurt am Main	Germany	20
Philadelphia	USA	21
Toronto	Canada	22
Taipei	China	23
Houston	USA	24
Miami	USA	25
Berlin	Germany	26
Melbourne	Australia	27
Rome	Italy	28
Shanghai	China	29
Seattle	USA	30

City Name	Country	Rank
Manchester	United Kingdom	31
Atlanta	USA	32
San Jose	USA	33
Cleveland	USA	34
Sydney	Australia	35
Hiroshima	Japan	36
Birmingham	United Kingdom	37
Beijing	China	38
Milan	Italy	39
Montreal	Canada	40
Dallas-Fort Worth	USA	41
Buenos Aires	Argentina	42
Vienna	Austria	43
Tel Aviv-Yafo	Israel	44
Denver-Aurora	USA	45
Hamburg	Germany	46
Zurich	Switzerland	47
Nagoya	Japan	48
Kitakyushu-Fukuoka	Japan	49
Baltimore	USA	50
Copenhagen	Denmark	51
Hannover	Germany	52
Salt Lake City	USA	53
San Diego(US)	USA	54
Perth	Australia	55
Washington, D.C.	USA	56
Incheon	Republic of Korea	57
Suzhou	China	58
Raleigh	USA	59
Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia	60

Vancouver	Canada	61	Glasgow	United Kingdom	96
Amsterdam	Netherlands	62	Adelaide	Australia	97
Astana	Kazakhstan	63	Dubai	United Arab Emirates	98
Geneva	Switzerland	64	Daegu	Republic of Korea	99
Brussels	Belgium	65	Santiago de Chile	Chile	100
Detroit	USA	66	Malaga	Spain	101
Guangzhou	China	67	Athens	Greece	102
Austin	USA	68	Wuxi	China	103
Orlando	USA	69	Dortmund	Germany	104
West Yorkshire	United Kingdom	70	Louisville	USA	105
Cologne	Germany	71	Pretoria	South Africa	106
Helsinki	Finland	72	Essen	Germany	107
Daejeon	Republic of Korea	73	Tianjin	China	108
Istanbul	Turkey	74	Foshan	China	109
Ulsan	Republic of Korea	75	Taichung	China	110
Richmond	USA	76	Brisbane	Australia	111
Valencia	Spain	77	Auckland	New Zealand	112
Jerusalem	Israel	78	Dresden	Germany	113
Columbus	USA	79	Saint Petersburg	Russian Federation	114
Sao Paulo	Brazil	80	Virginia Beach	USA	115
Bridgeport-Stamford	USA	81	Calgary	Canada	116
Phoenix-Mesa	USA	82	Las Vegas	USA	117
Nanjing	China	83	Bogota	Colombia	118
Doha	Qatar	84	San Jose	USA	119
Haifa	Israel	85	Medina	Saudi Arabia	120
Mexico City	Mexico	86	Dongguan	China	121
Antwerp	Belgium	87	Wuhan	China	122
Hartford	USA	88	Lima	Peru	123
Riyadh	Saudi Arabia	89	Kaohsiung	China	124
Sapporo	Japan	90	Dusseldorf	Germany	125
Gwangju	Republic of Korea	91	Tampa-St. Petersburg	USA	126
Busan	Republic of Korea	92	Belfast	United Kingdom	127
Naples	Italy	93	Jedda	Saudi Arabia	128
Xiamen	China	94	Worcester	USA	129
Milwaukee	USA	95	Hangzhou	China	130

Lyon	France	131	Leicester	United Kingdom	166
New Haven	USA	132	Tehran	Islamic Republic of Iran	167
Leipzig	Germany	133	San Juan	Puerto Rico	168
Dublin	Ireland	134	Providence	USA	169
Hamilton	Canada	135	Shizuoka-Hamamatsu M.M.A.	Japan	170
Hague	Netherlands	136	Verona	Italy	171
Buffalo	USA	137	Johannesburg	South Africa	172
Charlotte	USA	138	Baton Rouge	USA	173
Liege	Belgium	139	Bangkok	Thailand	174
Zaragoza	Spain	140	New Orleans	USA	175
Torino	Italy	141	Gold Coast	Australia	176
Colorado Springs	USA	142	Ottawa-Gatineau	Canada	177
Chengdu	China	143	Bologna	Italy	178
Qingdao	China	144	Leon	Mexico	179
Nashville-Davidson	USA	145	Sofia	Bulgaria	180
Macao	China	146	Indianapolis	USA	181
Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	147	Shenyang	China	182
San Antonio	USA	148	Pittsburgh	USA	183
Zhongshan	China	149	Ogden	USA	184
Minneapolis-Saint Paul	USA	150	Florence	Italy	185
Sendai	Japan	151	Kansas City	USA	186
Lisbon	Portugal	152	Budapest	Hungary	187
Oslo	Norway	153	Montevideo	Uruguay	188
Ningbo	China	154	Zhuhai	China	189
Lille	France	155	Honolulu	USA	190
Liverpool	United Kingdom	156	Barcelona-Puerto La Cruz	Venezuela	191
Provo-Orem	USA	157	Oklahoma City	USA	192
Changzhou	China	158	Dalian	China	193
Zhengzhou	China	159	Minsk	Belarus	194
Amman	Jordan	160	Porto	Portugal	195
Venice	Italy	161	Mecca	Saudi Arabia	196
Dammam	Saudi Arabia	162	Xi'an	China	197
Rotterdam	Netherlands	163	Ahvaz	Islamic Republic of Iran	198
Tainan	China	164	Hefei	China	199
Changsha	China	165	Marseille-Aix-en-Provence	France	200





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