INFRASTRUCTURE WARS

HOW THEY COMPARE

Country	Length of railroad network (route-km)	Length of road network (km)	Broadband subscriptions per 100 individuals	Mobile subscriptions per 100 individuals	Broadband speed (average download speed in mbps)	Electricity production (gigawatt hours)
US	150,462.92	6,733,023	34.72	122.01	180.84	4,401,300
China	68,141	5,162,100	31.33	104.58	163.83	7,503,400
India	67,956	6,215,797	1.40	87.28	55.34	1,558,700
Japan	19,122	1,281,072	33.50	133	141	1,036,300
Indonesia	8,357	544,917	3.80	174	24.72	279,100
Thailand	4,092	701,847	14.51	176.03	217.7	186,500
South Korea	4,111.20	111,314	42.76	134.48	176.95	954,400
Vietnam	2,481	594,898	15.34	125.62	58.21	227,400
Malaysia	2,783	256,494	9.27	133.88	93.07	171,000
Singapore	240.10	3,520	25.91	148.24	238.59	54,142
Philippines	509	33,018	5.47	159.4	38.46	103,300

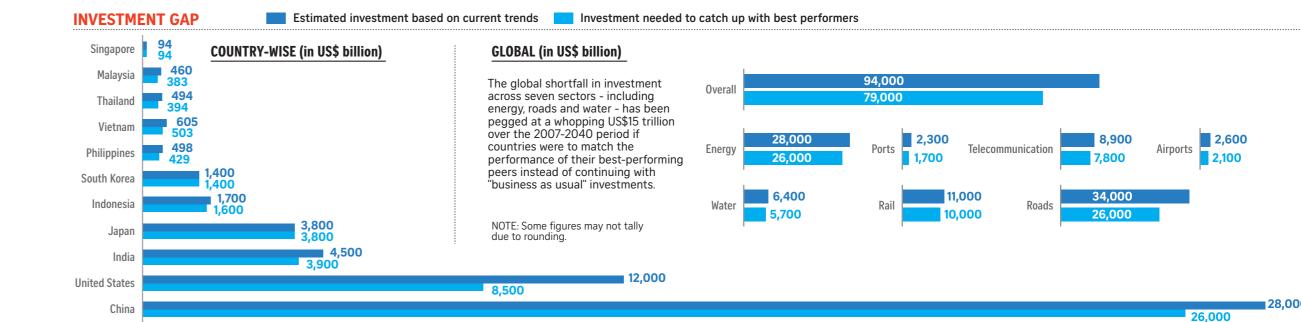
NOTE: Multi-year data based on latest available records.

KEEPING IT COMPETITIVE

The World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness
Report for 2019 ranked 141
countries, with
infrastructure considered
as one of the pillars
determining how
competitive a country is.
The report ranked the
transport infrastructure in
a country - such as road
connectivity, railroad density
and airport connectivity
- as well as its utility
infrastructure like electricity
access and reliability of
water supply.

Country	Transport infrastructure	Utility infrastructure	Overall
Singapore	1	5	1
Japan	4	11	5
South Korea	5	22	6
United States	12	23	13
Malaysia	29	51	35
China	24	65	36
India	28	103	70
Thailand	53	90	71
Indonesia	55	89	72
Vietnam	66	87	77
Philippines	102	96	96

The big infrastructure plan unveiled by President Joe Biden last week is meant to do more than revive America's decaying infrastructure and create jobs. The United States would like to prove that democracies can do big projects and challenge Beijing's all-but-official stance that the West is in a long-term decline. Other countries around the world are also looking to ramp up spending to steal a march on their competitors. The Straits Times takes a look at competitive infrastructure plays around the world and the political and economic calculus driving them.



THE AMERICAN JOBS PLAN

President Joe Biden wants a roughly US\$2 trillion (S\$2.7 trillion) injection of government funds over eight years to address crumbling infrastructure and trigger a fundamental shift to a cleaner energy economy. To finance this, he has proposed a corporate tax hike from 21 to 28 per cent, setting up a battle in Congress. Among the key features of the President's

community-based care for the elderly and people with disabilities

for manufacturing and business, including US\$50 billion for semiconductor research and manufacturing, US\$30 billion for pandemic preparedness and US\$52

for waterways and ports of entry

to remove lead pipes, and US\$56 billion to modernise

water systems

broadband

for the electrical grid and clean energy

for affordable housing, US\$112 billion for schools and for community colleges

for research and development, including US\$50 billion for the National Science Foundation and US\$35 billion "to achieve technology breakthroughs that address the climate crisis"

American Jobs Plan are: billion for domestic manufacturers.















UNITED STATES











































