

在经济全球化背景下 推进亚州区域经济合作

PROMOTING THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION IN ASIA ADMIST ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION

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一、中国正进一步参与经济全球化进程

1. China is seeking a greater part in the course of economic globalization.

过去20 多年间，中国成为经济全球化进程的主动参与者。

Over the past two decades, China thus became an active participant in economic globalization.

中国通过主动参与国际分工与合作，促进了经济体制改革，推动了产业结构调整，创造了大量就业机会，促进了经济持续增长，分享了经济全球化的好处。

By taking an active part in international division of labor, China promoted its economic restructuring and the adjustment of its industrial structure, created enormous job opportunities and enjoyed sustained economic growth. The country therefore shared the benefits of economic globalization.

中国之所以在经济全球化中赢得主动，是因为中国政府从本国的比较优势出发，制定了正确的对外开放战略，并始终如一地加以实施。

China seized the initiative in the course of economic globalization because the Chinese government formulated the correct open policy in light of the country's comparative advantages and implemented it unswervingly.

基本事实 fundamental facts:

一国经济发展不仅需要调动本国资源，而且可以借助国际资源；
To develop its economy, a nation needs not only to mobilize its domestic resources but also to utilize international resources;
参与国际分工不仅可以提高生产效率，而且可以通过扩大贸易获利；

participation in the international division of labor helps a country both improve its productivity and benefit from increased trade;
国家经济利益和“国家竞争力”不再仅仅体现为本国投资的企业，而且体现为外商投资于“本土”的合资和独资企业。

The economic interest and competitive power of a nation are not merely embodied by the enterprises in which it invests but also in the joint ventures and wholly foreign-owned enterprises in the nation.

国家政策 Government Policies:

通过市场力量提高本国资源的配置效率;

Government should improve the allocation of its resources by means of the market.

通过改善环境提高对国际资源的吸引力，增强“本土”各类企业的竞争力。

Government also should make its environment more attractive to international resources and made its enterprises of all descriptions more competitive.

中国入世可以从三个方面获得利益 WTO membership will have three benefits for China:

可以获得相对稳定的外部经济环境。

China will have a relatively stable external economic environment.

可以推动中国经济的比较优势向竞争优势转化。

WTO membership will help the Chinese economy with comparative advantages to become more competitive.

将有力地推进中国的改革。

WTO membership will boost the reform in China.

中国入世后也遇到了三方面的严峻挑战

As a member of the WTO, China has the three formidable challenges :

体制转轨和制度创新的挑战。

making institutional transition and innovations.

结构调整和企业重组的挑战。

adjusting the industrial structure and reorganizing enterprises.

社会保障体制建设的挑战。

improving the social security system.

基本判断 General Estimation

中国加入WTO机遇大于挑战。

WTO membership means more opportunity than challenge for China.

加入WTO后遇到的挑战，很多是中国经济增长和社会发展必须解决的问题。

many of the challenges arising from WTO membership are problems China must solve for its economic growth and social development

中国加入WTO后更应该采取“进取性战略”，即将挑战看作深化改革和加速调整的动力和机遇，争取进入“发展----克服困难----再发展”的良性循环。

China should follow a “proactive strategy.” This means the country should take the challenges as the motive force and opportunities for deepening reform and accelerating industrial restructuring.

二、适应经济全球化的关键是政府改革

II. Government reform is the key to adapting to economic globalization.

经济体制转轨涉及：

The transition of the economic system involves:

涉及经济资源配置的机制由计划转向市场；

the transition of the economic resources allocation mechanism from planning to the market;

经济资源配置的主体由政府转向千万个独立的市场主体；

transition of the economic resources allocator from the government to hundreds of thousands of market players;

经济资源配置方式由政府集中决策，转向市场主体分散决策。

transition of the economic resources allocation mode from centralized government decision to the decisions by market players.

中国入世，首要的、最难的环节就是“政府入世”。
The primary and the most difficult aspect of China's accession to the WTO is to “get the government to adapt to WTO rules.”

政府自身改革仍然落后于经济体制转轨的进程；
the reform of the government lags behind the transition of the economic system;
政府职能转变力度小于机构改革的力度；
greater efforts are being made in carrying out institutional reforms than in changing the way the government functions.
政府与企业、政府与市场、政府与社会自主治理的关系上，还有一系列深层次矛盾尚待解决
the relationships between the government and enterprises, between the government and the market, and between the government and social self-government, a series of deep-seated conflicts have not yet to be resolved.

具体问题 Problems

政府对微观经济特别是国有企业的直接干预依然过多，有效的国有资产管理体制尚未形成；

The government has too much intervention in the microeconomy and especially in state-owned enterprises. An effective state assets management system has to be established.

投资融资资管理体制改革滞后；

The reform of the investment and financing systems is insufficient.

规范、监管市场的能力和力度不够；

Capacity and efforts are not enough for standardizing and regulating the market.

具体问题 Problems

一些政府机构出现权力和利益部门化倾向。

Some government institutions have the tendency to abuse their powers for their own interest.

中央和地方的责权利关系尚未理顺。

The relationship in responsibility, power and benefit between the central and the local authorities has yet to be straightened out.

依法行政的统一性和透明度不高。

Performance of official duties according to law is far from unified and transparent.

政府作用和职能转变的重点

Priorities for changing the role of the government and its functions

政府作用由直接配置资源转向宏观调控，着力培育一个有效率的市场；

The role of the government should shift from direct allocation of resources to macro-control, and great efforts should be made to develop an efficient market.

政策重点由依靠本国资源、保护本国市场和企业，转向开放市场，争取利用国内国际两个市场、两种资源；

The focus of policy should change from relying on domestic resources and protecting domestic market and enterprises to opening the market and striving to make use of domestic and international markets and resources.

贸易政策由着重壁垒转向参与国际贸易规则的制定，利用WTO争端解决机制维护企业的权益；

The focus of the trade policy should be shifted from setting up barriers to participating in the formulation of international trade rules and protecting the rights and interests of enterprises by means of the WTO

dispute settlement mechanism.

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政府作用和职能转变的重点

Priorities for changing the role of the government and its functions

工业化进程由力图以本国资本建设完整的工业体系并自求平衡，转向发挥国际比较优势，在国际重新分工中争取有利的地位；

Industrialization effort should shift from trying to establish a complete self-contained industrial system only with domestic capital to giving play to comparative international advantages and seek a favorable position in the new international division of labor.

提高国家竞争力，由单纯依靠本国企业转向创造良好的市场环境，

提高对各类经济资源的吸引力。

The nation should be made more competitive by shifting from merely relying on domestic enterprises to creating a favorable market environment and making it more attractive to all economic

resources.

三、中国与日本和亚洲国家的经济互补性

III. The economic complementarity between China and Japan and other Asian countries

产业结构上的互补性 Complementarity in the industrial structure

中日两国经济明显处于不同的发展阶段，一个刚刚进入工业化中期，一个则处在后工业化时期。

Chinese and Japanese economies are currently in different stages of development. The former has just entered the middle period of industrialization while the latter is in the postindustrial period.

经济发展阶段上的差异表现为各自的比较优势。

The economies in different stages of development have their own comparative advantages.

以制造业为例 As a Instance with Manufacturing Sectors

技术来源主要靠国外，有自主知识产权的技术和产品少。

The Chinese manufacturing industry depends mainly on foreign technology and does not have its own intellectual property rights for many technologies and products.

制造业规模有限。中国制造业规模仅相当于美国的 1/5，日本的1/4强。

The Chinese manufacturing industry has a limited scale as it is only one-fifth of the American manufacturing industry and a little more than a quarter of Japan's.

生产率低。中国制造业人均劳动生产率仅为美国的 1/25，日本的1/26。

The productivity of the Chinese manufacturing industry is low. Its per capita productivity is only one-twenty-fifth of America's and one-twenty-sixth of Japan's.

以制造业为例 As a Instance with Manufacturing Sectors

附加值低。依附国外企业的组装业（OEM）比重大，平均增加值仅为26%，远低于美国的49%和日本的38%。

The added value is low. The proportion of the OEM attached to foreign enterprises is big. The average added value is only 26%, far lower than 49% in the United States and 38% in Japan.

结构偏轻。装备制造业在制造业中的比重仅为26.5%，远低于美国的41.9%，日本的43.6%。

The proportion is excessively small. The equipment manufacturing industry accounts for only 26.5% of the manufacturing industry, far lower than 41.9% in the United States and 43.6% in Japan.

主要集中于制造业低端产品。在国际分工中主要承担低价值的劳动密集型产品和生产。

The Chinese manufacturing industry mainly produces low-end products. In the international division of labor, the Chinese manufacturing industry mainly produces low-value and labor-intensive products.

以制造业为例 As a Instance with Manufacturing Sectors

企业规模小，生产集中度低。

Chinese manufacturers are small and their production is far from concentrated.

中国的一些技术密集型产业增长加快，比重有所上升，但主要来自于外国投资企业的贡献，来源于加工贸易出口的带动。

Some technology-intensive industries of China grew rapidly and their proportion was higher, but this was mainly due to contribution from foreign-funded enterprises and the growth in processing trade.

加工贸易带动了进口的同步增长，使双方获益

Processing trade gives impetus to the growth of import, benefiting both the importer and the exporter.

加工贸易出口在货物出口的份额由1980年的4%，快速增长到目前的55%。

The proportion of processing export in the export of goods in China soared from 4% in 1980 to 55% now and is larger than the proportion of general export.

加工贸易出口常通与原料或中间产品以及生产设备的进口相伴生。

Processing trade often goes with the import of raw and semi-processed materials or intermediate products and the equipment needed for production.

所谓“中国制造”中包含了大量“日本制造”、“四小龙制造”的成分；

Products “made in China” contain many parts made in Japan and in the four little dragons in Asia.

中国只分享到部分加工制造环节的低附加值，而且绝大部分是劳动成本。

China gets the low added value in the processing and manufacturing links, most of which is the cost of its labor.

中国出口产品中外商在华投资企业占有相当高的比例

Products of foreign-funded enterprises in China account for a large proportion of the products China exports.

外商在华投资企业的产品出口份额不断提高。2001年占出口总额的比例已超过50%。

The proportion of the export of the products of foreign-funded enterprises in China's total export volume kept increasing. It exceeded 50% in 2001.

中日、中韩之间双边贸易中大约分别有42.0%和27.4%是在华日资、韩资企业以加工贸易方式向母国的出口。

About 42.0% and 27.4% of the bilateral trade between China and Japan and between China and Korea come from the Japanese and Korean enterprises in China respectively in the form of processing trade.

基本判断 Basic Situation

中国与亚洲的经贸关系，主导的是经济互补基础上的合作与互惠关系；

The economic and trade relationship between China and the rest of Asian is predominantly one of cooperation based on mutual economic complementation and mutual benefit.

中国加工贸易的发展将带动进口尤其是从亚洲国家进口的快速增长；

The development of China's processing trade will give impetus to the rapid development of its import, and especially import from other Asian countries.

中国同亚洲国家的经贸往来也包含着当事国在华投资企业的巨大利益。

China's economic relations and trade with other Asian countries include the tremendous interests of the China-based enterprises of these countries.

四、争取在多赢格局中共同发展

IV. Striving for common development in a win-win situation.

有利于促进各国经济增长，扩大市场需求，增加相关国家的贸易量。

Helping the countries concerned to promote their economic growth, further boost market demand and increase their trade.

有利于充分发挥各国的比较优势，实现建立在国际分工基础上的规模化生产和经营。

Helping give full play to the advantages of the countries concerned and bring about large scale of production and operation on the basis of international division of labor.

在更大范围内配置资源和布局生产，有利于促进产业转移、产业升级和企业产业链的合理布局，增强企业竞争力。

Making it possible to allocate resources and plan for production in more areas, promoting the transfer of industries, industrial upgrading and the rational distribution of the industrial chains of enterprises and making enterprises more competitive.

有利于吸引更多的投资，创造更多的就业机会。

Helping attract more investment and creating more job opportunities.

更充分的竞争有利于推进技术进步。

Encouraging full competition which helps promote technological progress.

经济上相互依赖性提高，有助于区域的安全和稳定。

Making the countries concerned more economically interdependent and contributing to regional security and stability.

中国发展阶段的特点 Characters of China's Development Stage

中国为本国和周边国家提供一个多样化的大市场。

There will be a large diversified market for China and for its neighboring countries.

有可能更多地接收发达国家的产业转移，为周边国家和世界提供廉价工业制成品。

China is in a position to have more industry transfers from developed countries in order to provide its neighboring countries and the rest of the world with cheap manufactured goods.

中国与毗邻国家和地区在市场的拓展方向和市场结构上有互补性；在生产布局和分工上有互补性；在自然资源的开发和利用上有互补性。

China and its neighboring countries and regions complement each other in their market development orientation and market structures; in the production distribution and division of labor; and in the development and utilization of their natural resources.

推进亚洲区域经济合作 PROMOTING THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION IN ASIA

中国与亚洲地区各国（地区）之间建立经济合作关系具有雄厚的现实基础和可能性。

The foundation is now solid for China to establish economic cooperative relations with the other countries (regions) in Asia.

相互有利的关系，使中国和亚洲的合作具有长期发展条件。

The mutually beneficial relationship provides the condition for long-term cooperation between China and the rest of Asia.

推进亚洲区域经济合作 PROMOTING THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION IN ASIA

发展亚洲“10 + 3”首脑和高官磋商机制。

develop the Ten Plus Three mechanism for meetings of state leaders and other high-ranking officials

扩大中、日、韩首脑早餐会合作机制。

keep Chinese, Japanese and Korean leaders cooperation mechanism by mean of breakfast meeting.

巩固亚洲各国经济合作的基础。

Expand the foundation of economic cooperation in Asia.

推进亚洲区域贸易投资便利化是实现制度性合作的良好切入点。

A good start can be made now by facilitating trade and investment in Asia.

Thank you!