

## 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向宏观调控，着力培育一个有效率的市场经济；  
**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，向放市场，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向参与国际贸易规则的制定，利用WTO争端解决机制保护企业的利益；  
**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.**

## 政府作用和职能转变的重点

### **Priorities for changing the role of the government and its functions**

- 工业化程由力以本国本建完整的工体系并自求平衡，  
向国比优势，在国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.**
- 提高国家争力，由单依靠本国企向造良好的市境，  
提高对各类源的吸引力。  
**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

结构上的互补性 Complementarity in the industrial structure

- 中日两国明显处于不同的发展阶段，一个进入工业化中期，一个在后工业化时期。

**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.**

- 发展阶段上的差异表各自比较优势。

**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 来源主要靠国外，有自主知 的技 和 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 模有限。中国制造 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 率低。中国制造 人均劳 生 率仅 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 的 装 （OEM）比重大，平均增加值仅 26%， 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.**

- 构偏 。装 制造 在制造 中的比重仅 26.5%， 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 低端 品。在国 分工中主要承担低价值的劳 密集型 品和生 。

**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 模小，生 集中度低。

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

- 中国的一些技 密集型 增 加快，比重有所上升，但主要来自 于外国投 企 的 献，来源于加工 易出口的 。

**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.**

加工易了口的同步增，使双方益

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

- 加工易出口在物出口的份由1980年的4%，快速增到目前的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.**
- 加工易出口常通与原料或中品以及生的口相伴生。  
**Processing trade often goes with the import of raw and semi-processed materials or intermediate products and the equipment needed for production.**
- 所“中国制造”中包含了大量“日本制造”、“四小制造”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的低附加值，而且大部分是劳成本。  
**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 品中外商在 投 企 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 投 企 的 品出口份 不断提高。2001年占出口的比例已超过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 之 双边 易中大 分别有42.0%和27.4%是在日 、 企 以加工 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 洲的 系, 主 的是 互 基 上的合作  
与互惠 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 易的 展将 口尤其是从 洲国家 口的快速增 ;

**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 洲国家的 往来也包含着当事国在 投 企 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 各国 增 ， 大市 需求，增加相 国家的 易量。  
**Helping the countries concerned to promote their economic growth, further boost market demand and increase their trade.**
  - 有利于充分 各国的比 优势，实 建立在国 分工基 上的 模 化生 和 。
  - 在更大范 内配置 源和布局生 ， 有利于促 移、 升 和企 的合理布局，增强企 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动技术进步。  
**Encouraging full competition which helps promote technological progress.**
- 地区相互依赖性提高，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 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, 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 建立 合作 系具有雄厚的 实基 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 系，使中国和 亚洲的合作具有 期 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

- 展 洲“10+3”首 和高官磋商机制。  
**develop the Ten Plus Three mechanism for meetings of state leaders and other high-ranking officials**
- 大中、日、 首 早餐会合作机制。  
**keep Chinese, Japanese and Korean leaders cooperation mechanism by mean of breakfast meeting.**
- 巩固 洲各国 合作的基 。**Expand the foundation of economic cooperation in Asia.**
- 推 洲区域 易投 便利化是实 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!**