



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，中国成 全球化 程的主 参与者。

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

中国通过主 参与国 分工与合作，促 了 体制改革，推 了 构 整， 造了大量就 机会，促 了 持 增 ， 分享了 全球化的好 。

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 全球化中 得主 ，是因 中国政府从本国的 比 优势出 ， 制定了正确的对外 放战略，并始 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 展不仅需要 本国 源, 而且可以借助国 源 ;
To develop its economy, a nation needs not only to mobilize its domestic resources but also to utilize international resources;
- 参与国 分工不仅可以提高生 效率, 而且可以通过 大 易 利 ;
participation in the international division of labor helps a country both improve its productivity and benefit from increased trade;
- 国家 利益和“国家 争力”不再仅仅体 本国投 的企 , 而且体 外商投 于“本土”的合 和独 企 。
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:

- 可以得相对稳定的外部环境。
China will have a relatively stable external economic environment.
- 可以推动中国的比较优势向竞争优势化。
WTO membership will help the Chinese economy with comparative advantages to become more competitive.
- 将有力地推动中国的改革。
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 和制度 新的挑战。
making institutional transition and innovations.
- 构 整和企 重 的挑战。
adjusting the industrial structure and reorganizing enterprises.
- 社会保障体制建 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 增 和社会 展必 解决的 。

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 采取“ 取性战略”，即将挑战看作深化改革和加速 整的 力和机遇，争取 入“ 展---克服困 ---再 展”的良性循 。

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 资源配置的机制由 划 向市 ；
the transition of the economic resources allocation mechanism from planning to the market;
- 资源配置的主体由政府 向千万个独立的市 主体 ；
transition of the economic resources allocator from the government to hundreds of thousands of market players;
- 资源配置方式由政府集中决策， 向市 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 体制 的 程；
the reform of the government lags behind the transition of the economic system;
- 政府 能 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 、政府与市 、政府与社会自主治理的 系上，还有一系列深 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.

- 投融资管理体制改革滞后；

The reform of the investment and financing systems is insufficient.

- 规范、管市的能力和力度不够；

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

具体问题 **Problems**

- 一些政府机构出 力和利益部 化 向。
Some government institutions have the tendency to abuse their powers for their own interest.
- 中央和地方的 利 系尚未理 。
- 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 一性和透明度不高。
Performance of official duties according to law is far from unified and transparent.