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中国学术期刊网络出版总库收录期刊 中文科技期刊数据库收录期刊
中国核心期刊(遴选)数据库收录期刊 博看期刊网收录期刊 中文知识网

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携手推进“一带一路”建设 共同迎接更加美好的新未来

陈文玲

摘要：习近平总书记提出建设“丝绸之路经济带”和“21世纪海上丝绸之路”重大合作倡议，具有重大现实意义和深远历史意义。推动“一带一路”建设，是党中央、国务院根据国际国内形势深刻变化，统筹国际国内两个大局、推动构建以合作共赢为核心的新型国际关系、推动国际秩序和国际体系向更加公正合理方向发展、推动建设人类命运共同体作出的重大决策，是我国首次提出具有全球视野的对外和平发展战略，是维护我国海权和路权的核心战略，对于我国构建更高层次的开放型经济新体制，形成全方位开放新格局，具有重大和深远的意义。“一带一路”重大合作倡议得到越来越多国家的响应与支持，必将成为全球合作发展的新契机。

关键词：“一带一路” 对外开放 互联互通

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· 宏 观 经 济 ·

深化改革开放 全面构建开放型经济新体制

——关于“十三五”时期扩大对外开放的思考

霍建国

摘要：“十二五”时期我国的改革开放已进入快车道，高水平的对外开放格局以及开放型经济新体制的框架已基本形成。当前，世界经济将步入稳定发展新阶段，全球区域经济合作将进一步加强，合作形式将不断创新。“十三五”时期，我国开放型经济的发展环境也将呈现出新特点并面临更多压力和挑战，在对外贸易、利用外资和海外投资方面要形成战略重点。我国在构建开放型经济新体制方面已实现了有效的突破和起步，但还有许多工作要做，重点包括加快市场开放的制度性建设、把握好对外开放顺序和节奏、积极主动参与多边体制建设和全球经济治理、加强国际风险防范及提高国际事务的应变能力。

关键词：改革开放 “十三五” 开放型经济

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中国中高速增长区间、 条件和政策选择*

汪红驹

摘要：美欧日经济增长的长期趋势表明，经济高速增长之后的增长速度下移是自然现象，经济结构调整是适应经济增速下移的必然要求。目前中国经济发展进入新常态，从高速增长转向中高速增长也是顺应经济发展规律的自然现象。中国当前的主要宏观经济指标优于中高速增长经济体的对应指标。中国有条件、有潜力保持中高速增长，中国即将进入中高速增长与中上等收入相匹配的新常态，勿需过分担忧落入中等收入陷阱的风险。在经济增速换挡期，伴随着经济增速下移产生了一些问题，因而中国需要平衡“调结构”与“稳增长”的关系。中国应坚持以转变经济发展方式为主线，以“调结构”为着力点，释放改革开放的红利，统筹考虑“稳增长”“调结构”“促改革”，发挥好市场机制的作用，增强经济发展的活力和内生动力，防范经济增速过于快速下滑的风险。

关键词：中高速增长 中等收入陷阱 新常态 宏观调控

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*本文受中国社科院创新工程重大招标项目《促进经济发展方式转变的创新和改革研究》、中国社科院财经院创新工程（项目号 2015CJYCX08）的资助，特此感谢。

抓住大宗商品价格中长期低迷机遇 重构中国全球能源资源战略

王 军 刘向东

摘要：国际大宗商品价格将进入中长期低迷的盘整时期，至少在3~5年内会维持在低位震荡，这对中国经济总体利大于弊。今后一个时期，应抓住有利时机，对我全球能源资源战略进行调整，努力扩大海外资源储备能力，加快矿山并购与投资；逐步形成需求导向的定价中心；理顺国内资源性产品价格，压缩新能源以外的各种能源补贴；深化油气等资源领域体制改革，构建多元化供应渠道。

关键词：大宗商品 全球能源资源战略 价格

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• 世界 经济 •

“一带一路” 的动因与挑战

田惠敏 曹红辉

摘要：“一带一路”是我国新时期统筹国内外大局的新倡议、新战略，通过与“一带一路”沿线国家基础设施的互联互通，促进我国与沿线国家彼此之间的政治互信、经济融合和文化包容，为我国参与全球治理、推动区域合作提供了重大战略机遇。本文分析了“一带一路”的动因与挑战，并提出“一带一路”建设的实施建议。

关键词：一带一路 动因 问题与挑战 实施建议

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· 产业 经 济 ·

中国制造 2025 实现变道超车

张茉楠

摘要：当前的中国比以往任何时候更需要制造强国战略。没有强大的制造业，中国就难以从大国走向强国。特别是在全球经济结构正经历着深刻调整的背景下，发达国家纷纷实施“再工业化”和“制造业回归”战略，从而与中国形成较为激烈的竞争。中国制造业面临着“前堵后追”的双重挤压。本文在分析全球制造业发展战略新动向与新趋势的基础上，对比“德国工业 4.0”“美国工业互联网”以及“中国制造 2025”战略的异同，提出中国应以“中国制造 2025”为战略重点，全面实施“制造强国”的举国战略。

关键词：工业 4.0 工业互联网 中国制造 2025 全球价值链 强国战略

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消除西方对中国法律误读的路径探讨^{*}

——以西方比较法学研究为视角

顾华详

摘要：国家法治文明程度和法治体系的完备程度，直接反映了执政党依法执政的能力、国家政权的生命力和国际形象。西方传统观点对中国法律地位认识的严重偏差，在过去、现在和将来都会存在，对此要有充分的思想准备。西方社会研究中国法律所用案件是非常有限的，且缺乏深入分析，对此要做到心中有数。消除西方社会长期以来误读中国法律所形成的积习与痼疾，对此要有足够的耐心与持久的行动力。正确处理好消除西方误读与坚持向西方学习并保持交流的关系，对此要有兼收并蓄、虚怀若谷的博大胸怀。积极凝聚更加广泛的社会共识，合力优化全面推进依法治国、共建丝绸之路经济带的国内外大环境。

关键词：西方法律 中国法律 依法治国 消除误读

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^{*}本文系中国法学会2012年部级重大课题《新疆跨越式发展和长治久安法治保障若干问题研究》（CLS（2012）A03）的成果之一。

· 调 研 报 告 ·

以色列“绿色国会”项目考察及其它*

李晓西 朱兆一 荣婷婷

摘要：本文从以色列的“绿色国会”项目出发，以一位绿色工作者沙姆博士为主线，重点介绍了以色列“绿色国会”项目的启动与实施、沙姆博士绿色住房的设计理念与内容、普及绿色理念与培养绿色人才的重要性。本次以色列绿色经济考察的启示有多个方面。在推行绿色经济与绿色消费中，国家机构要以身作则，率先垂范，做到实处；树立绿色发展理念是践行绿色经济的首要因素；绿色建筑构成绿色产业与绿色消费中的关键部分；建设绿色国家一定要以绿色产业为基础。

关键词：绿色国会 沙姆博士 以色列

作者简介：李晓西，北京师范大学学术委员会副主任、经济与资源管理研究院名誉院长、博士生导师；
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*本文为国家自然科学基金重点项目“中国经济绿色发展的评价体系、实现路径与政策研究”阶段性成果，项目批准号：71333001。

“三创”改变中国

高尚全

摘要：所谓“三创”，就是“创业、创新、创牌”。其中，创业是基础，创新是关键，创牌是目标。创业、创新、创牌可以改变企业，可以改变中国。创业、创新、创牌是市场的行为，但是政府要为创业、创新、创牌创造良好的制度环境、司法环境。

关键词：创业 创新 创牌

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ABSTRACTS

(1)Promoting hand in hand the construction of “One Belt And One Road” strategy for a more beautiful future

Chen Wenling

We must realize the important practical significance and long – term historical significance of building the “One Belt and One Road” from the perspective with new historic height. From the international view, pushing forward actively the construction of the “One Belt and One Road” is not an “individual solo” of China, but the “collective chorus” of all the countries and regions along the area. From the domestic view, the new layout of regional economy which is characterised by internal and external interaction, connectivity and mutual support under the “One Belt and One Road”strategy is going to be formed;following the construction principle of “putting concept first, seeking approval, opening up inclusively , mutual benefit and win – win, considering on both the politics and the economics, one policy for one nation, step by step , government guidance and market operation, optimizing inventory and increasing the increment”, long term mechanism of “One Belt and One Road” construction and systematized and institutionalized arrangement should be established.

(2)Deepening the reform and opening—up and building comprehensively the new system of the open economy

Huo Jianguo

China’s reform and opening – up has entered the fast lane during the “12th Five – year” period, a new pattern of China’s opening – up to the outside world and the framework of new open economic system has basically formed. At present,the world’s economy will enter a new phase of steady development, the regional economic cooperation worldwide will be further strengthened and the form of cooperation will be continuously innovated. During the “13th Five – year” period, the environment of the development of China’s open economy will also present new characteristics and face more pressures and challenges with strategic focuses in the aspect of foreign trade, utilization of foreign capital and overseas investment. China has realized effective breakthroughs and startings in constructing the new system of open economy, but there is still much work to do, key aspects include: accelerating the institutional construction of open markets, holding the good sequence and rhythm of opening – up to the outside world, participating in actively the multilateral system construction and the global economic governance, strengthening the prevention of international risks and improving the strain capacity of international affairs.

(3)The range, conditions and policy choices of china’s mid—to—high speed growth

Wang Hongju

Long – term trends of economic growth of the US,Europe and Japan show that the slow – down of growth speed after the high – speed growth of economy is a natural phenomenon, the adjustment of economic structure is an inevitable requirement of the slowdown of economic growth. The economic development of China has come into the new normal situation, and the

switch from rapid growth to mid – to – highspeed growth is also a natural phenomenon that complys with the economic development law. China's current main macroeconomic indicators are superior to the corresponding indexes of the mid – to – high speed growing economies. China has the condition and potential to maintain a rapid economic growth and is now going to enter the new normal situation matched by mid – to – high speed growth and upper – middle income, so there is no need to worry about the risk falling into the middle – income trap. In the shifting phase of economic growth speed, some problems appear along with the slowdown of economic growth. China needs to balance the relations between “adjusting the structure” and “stabilizing the growth”. China should adhere to the transformation of economic development pattern as the mainline and focus on the policy of “adjusting the structure”, release dividends of the reform and opening – up policy and comprehensively consider the policy of “stabilizing the growth”, “adjusting the structure” and “advancing the reform”, give full scope to market mechanism, strengthen the development vitality and the endogenous power, and prevent rapid decline of economic growth.

(4) Grasping the opportunity of medium – to – long – term slump of commodity prices and reconstructing China's global energy resource strategy

Wang Jun, Liu Xiangdong

Global commodity prices will enter a medium – to – long – term downturn period of consolidation in the future and is likely to continue drifting lower through the following 3 – 5 years, which does more good than harm to China's economy in general. In the next period to come, we should seize the favorable opportunity and adjust the strategy of China's global energy resources, strive to expand overseas resources reserve capacity and speed up the M&A and investment of mines; form a demand – oriented pricing center gradually; straighten out the domestic prices of resource products and compress the various energy subsidies that beyond the new energy; deepen the structural reform in the area of oil and gas resources and build diversified supply channels.

(5) The motivations and challenges of “One Belt and One Road” strategy

Tian Huimin, Cao Honghui

“One Belt and One Road” is China's new initiative and strategy of coordinating the domestic and the international situation in the new period, interconnecting with the national infrastructure of countries along the “One Belt and One Road” route so as to promote mutual political trust, economic integration and cultural inclusiveness, thus providing China a major strategic opportunity to participate in global governance and promote regional cooperation. This paper analyzes the motivations and challenges of the “One Belt and One Road” strategy and proposes some corresponding implementation suggestions.

(6) China Manufacturing 2025 : Realizing Overtaking through Lane Change

Zhang Monan

At present, China is in more urgent need for the strong strategy of rejuvenating the nation through powerful manufacturing than ever before. Without a strong manufacturing industry, the state cannot realize the transformation from the big country to the power. Especially under the background that the global economic structure is undergoing profound adjustments, the developed countries have implemented reindustrialization strategy and manufacturing return strategy one after another to form a more intense competition with China, then China's manufacturing industry will face double squeezes. Based on the analysis of new trends of global manufacturing strategy and through comparison among the similarities and differences of “German Industry 4.0”, “American Industrial Internet”, and “China Manufacturing 2025 strategy”, this paper suggests that China should focus on “China Manufacturing 2025 strategy” and implement the whole nation strategy of rejuvenating the nation through powerful manufacturing.

(7)On the Path to Eliminate the Western misreading on Chinese laws— from the Perspective of Western comparative law research

Gu Huaxiang

The civilization degree of rule of law and the completion extent of the legal system for every country are the direct reflection of the governance ability of the ruling parties, the vitality of state power and international image. Serious deviation of traditional Western viewpoints toward the Chinese legal status will exist throughout the past, present and future, which must be fully realized. It must be aware that the cases adopted by western society when studying Chinese laws are very limited, and in – depth analysis always lacked. We should have enough patience and sustained action force to eliminate the confirmed habits of misreading Chinese laws by western society. We should be open – minded and correctly handle the relationship between eliminating misreading from western society, and learning from and maintaining exchanges with western society. We should spare no efforts to gather broad social consensus and work together to optimize domestic and international macro – environment for comprehensively advancing the rule of law and building the silk road economic belt.

(8)Investigation on “green congress” project in Israel

Li Xiaoxi, Zhu Zhaoyi, Rong Tingting

Starting from the “green congress” project of Israel, this paper chooses a green worker named Dr Sham as the mainline, emphatically introduces the launch and implementation of the “green congress” project in Israel, Dr Sham’s design concept and content of green homes and the importance of popularizing the green concept and cultivating talents on the green. The revelation of investigation on Israel’s green economy are as follows: national institutions should set an example with their own behaviors , take the lead and guarantee their actions to land on feet; setting up the concept of green development is the primary factor in the practice of green economy; green building is the key part in green industry and green consumption; the construction of a green country must be based on the green industry.

(9) Change China with “3 Creation”

Gao Shangquan

The so – called “3 Creation”, is creating business, creating innovation and creating brand, and among them, the business creating is the foundation, innovation creating is the key, and brand creating is the goal. “3 Creation” can change enterprises and China as well. “3 Creation” are the behavior of market, but the government must create a good institutional and legal environment for “3 Creation”.

Editor: Guo Zhouming