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创新设计与中国创造

路甬祥

摘要：通过回顾工业时代设计创新推动产业革命的历史，阐述了知识网络时代的创新设计（设计 3.0）的时代特征，以及创新设计推动引领中国制造向中国创造跨越的重要作用，并对提升中国创新设计能力提出了若干建议。

关键词：创新设计 设计 3.0 中国创造

作者简介：路甬祥，中国科学院院士、中国工程院院士，流体传动与控制专家。曾任浙江大学校长、中国科学院院长、中国机械工程学会理事长、全国人大常委会副委员长。

关于“十三五”规划要研究的 十个重大问题

杨伟民

摘要：“十三五”规划不仅是我国实现第一个百年目标的收官规划，而且是引领经济发展新常态、为第二个 35 年发展开启航程的规划。本文提出，在“十三五”规划中必须回答如何实现全面建成小康社会目标、如何保持经济稳定增长、如何提高居民特别是低收入群体收入、如何改变传统发展方式、如何扩大国内需求、如何推进经济结构深度调整、如何促进城镇化健康发展、如何优化经济发展空间格局、如何加快生态文明建设、如何扩大对外开放等十个问题。

关键词：“十三五”规划 新常态 目标 改革

作者简介：杨伟民，中央财经领导小组办公室副主任。

对我国当前通货紧缩压力的 分析和对策建议

李德水

摘要：当前，市场对通货紧缩预期有所加大，但还不能认为我国已经出现明显通货紧缩。更值得关注的是，工业品出厂价格指数（PPI）过于低迷。在通货紧缩压力和经济下行压力都比较大的时期，要增强定力，把压力转变为调结构、转方式的强大动力。建议要正确认识、主动适应、积极引领经济新常态，坚持“以问题为导向”，努力开拓国内外市场，整顿和规范金融秩序，使金融更好地为实体经济发展服务，客观判断、正确引导通货紧缩的预期。

关键词：通货紧缩 经济下行 新常态 对策建议

作者简介：李德水，国家统计局原局长。

中国外汇储备及其运用的战略思考^{*}

陈炳才 田 青 陈安国 郑 慧

摘要：外汇储备是国家经济实力和地位的象征，储备越多，战略作用越大，外汇储备是国家可以随时动用的资产。保障外汇储备安全的途径在于投资实体经济，要利用外汇储备增加产能以增加世界供给；调整外汇储备投资结构，扩大实体经济投资比重。在实体经济投资中，增加对农业和新技术的投资，加强基础设施海外投资建设。利用外汇储备推进行人民币国际化，应逐渐摆脱对美元清算体系的依赖；区分流动需求外汇储备与投资性需求外汇储备，国家可以将外汇储备资金直接划拨给政策性银行或者承担政策性项目的商业银行使用。运用外汇储备进行直接投资的形式可以灵活多样。

关键词：外汇储备 国家资产 投资战略

作者简介：陈炳才，国家行政学院进修部副主任、研究员；
田 青，中国国际经济交流中心战略研究部副部长、研究员；
陈安国，国家行政学院决策咨询部副巡视员、副教授；
郑 慧，国家行政学院决策咨询部副处长、副研究员。

^{*}本文系中国国际经济交流中心 2015 年度资助课题《中国外汇储备与资本输出新战略研究》的阶段成果。

中国国际收支平衡分析和展望

刘翔峰

摘要：中国 2014 年国际收支趋于基本平衡，但存在投资收益为负、外汇储备结构性风险等问题。基于国内外经济环境，2015 年中国国际收支平衡可能呈现波动趋势，中国应当继续优化国际收支结构，加快人民币国际化，加强跨境短期流动资本监管，推动外汇管理改革，以推动中国的国际收支平衡。

关键词：国际收支结构 国际投资头寸 外汇储备管理 国际收支平衡

作者简介：刘翔峰，国家发改委对外经济研究所副研究员、国际金融室副主任。

· 国际经济 ·

全球价值链背景下东亚服务生产网络的发展新趋势^{*}

白津夫 刘中伟

摘要：在全球价值链整合和产业跨境转移背景下，东亚服务生产网络的形成与发展在经济上对东亚区域贸易投资体系产生了深刻影响。伴随服务业和制造业之间的融合互动，生产性服务业特别是知识密集型服务业的全球转移，以及东亚区域内经济体自身产业结构和布局调整的诉求，逐步形成了富有东亚地区特色的服务生产网络。本文力图通过研究全球价值链的深度整合对东亚服务生产网络形成和发展的影响，分析和反映东亚服务生产网络的具体特征，同时对其未来可能对区域服务贸易发展与东亚经济一体化治理机制的启示进行分析和研究。

关键词：全球价值链 东亚服务生产网络 服务贸易 服务外包

作者简介：白津夫，北京科技大学东凌经济管理学院教授、博导、中国经济研究院院长；
刘中伟，北京科技大学东凌经济管理学院博士、国际关系学院讲师。

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大力发展混合所有制 应对“竞争中立”规则

冯 雷 汤 婧

摘要：TPP 框架下的“竞争中立”规则给我国国有企业的全球化发展带来了挑战。国有企业界定为区域贸易安排中的大国博弈提供了重要空间，我国国有企业是“竞争中立”规则的潜在目标，“竞争中立”规则将对我国国有企业产权结构形成冲击。西方国家对国有企业治理的分类立法管理有一定的借鉴意义。加快推进国有企业产权结构分类多元化改革，提升信息披露与决策透明度，在双边及诸边自贸协定中重新定义“竞争中立”的内涵，为国有企业混合所有制改革创造更大的空间。

关键词：TPP “竞争中立” 国有企业 混合所有制

作者简介：冯雷，中国社会科学院财经战略研究院研究员、博导；

汤婧，中国社会科学院财经战略研究院助理研究员、法学博士。

人民币国际化回顾与新常态 初期展望

王冠群

摘要：近年，人民币国际化水平不断上升，尤其是 2014 年已实现多项突破，但人民币国际化总体水平尚处初期阶段。在新常态初期，相关工作艰巨繁重。展望 2015 年，国内外经济形势决定了我国推进人民币国际化应针对“三期叠加”实际、大力推动创新驱动、配合与借助我国“一带一路”国际战略，继续夯实和发展综合国力，主动捕捉美国经济复苏、国际资本流动、能矿价格大幅波动、全球经济结构调整、科技进步和世界政治格局变化带来的机遇，因势利导，重点深化人民币国际化基础性工作，增加和创造人民币国际需求，防范化解国内外经济金融风险，稳妥积极巩固和提升人民币国际化水平。

关键词：人民币国际化 新常态 展望

作者简介：王冠群，中国国际经济交流中心副研究员、金融学博士后。

智慧城市与节能环保产业的 协同策略研究

吴维海 郭慧文

摘要：本文基于全球化环境和“中国梦”的国家战略，从智慧城市与节能环保产业协同的研究背景、基本概念、起源与特征、趋势分析等入手，分别从关联性研究、协同模型两个角度，分析智慧城市与节能环保产业的协同现状；通过研究中国智慧城市建设现状、产业趋势与存在的三大缺陷，分析智慧城市与节能环保产业协同发展方面存在的六大问题或障碍；进而对智慧城市与节能环保产业协同存在的缺陷进行了剖析，构建智慧城市与节能环保产业协同关系模型，提出中国智慧城市与节能环保产业的协调策略与政策措施，推动中国智慧城市的节能化、环保化，提高中国节能环保产业的城市聚集度和智慧程度。

关键词：智慧城市 节能环保 产业协同

作者简介：吴维海，国家发改委国际合作中心执行总监、研究员；

郭慧文，浙江大学硕士研究生。

ABSTRACTS

(1) Innovative Design and Created in China

Lu Yongxiang

The paper reviews the history of the industrial revolution promoted by design innovation in the industrial era, elaborates the characteristics of innovative design in the knowledge network times, that is, 3.0 design age, as well as the important role played by innovative design leading “made in China” to “created in China”, and puts forward several suggestions on improving China’s innovative design capability.

(2) On the 10 Key Issues concerning the 13th Five-year Plan

Yang Weimin

The 13th Five – year plan is not only a plan to wrap up the first hundred – year goal, but also a plan leading the new normal of economic development and opening the voyage for the second 35 – year development. The paper holds that the 13th Five – year plan must answer the 10 issues such as how to achieve the goal of building a moderately prosperous society comprehensively, how to maintain stable economic growth, how to improve the income of residents, especially low – income groups, how to reform the traditional development mode, how to expand domestic demand, how to promote in – depth economic structural adjustment, how to advance the healthy development of urbanization, how to optimize the spatial pattern of economic development, how to speed up the construction of ecological civilization, and how to expand the opening – up to the outside world.

(3) Analysis on Deflationary Pressure and Countermeasures

Li Deshui

Currently, the expectation of deflation from market has increased, but we still cannot say China has appeared evident deflation. It is notable that the producer price index (PPI) is too sluggish. Willpower should be enhanced, and the pressure must be changed into the powerful motive for structural adjustment in the period of time with relatively large deflationary and economic downward pressures. The paper suggests that we should correctly understand, actively adapt to and positively lead the new economic normal, adhere to the problem – oriented mindset, spare no efforts to develop domestic and international markets, rectify and standardize the financial order to make better financial services for the real economy, objectively judge and correctly guide deflation expectation.

(4) Strategic Thinking on China’s Foreign Exchange Reserves and Actual Utilization

Chen Bingcai, Tian Qing, Chen Anguo, Zheng Hui

Foreign exchange reserves are the symbol of one country’s economic strength and status, and the more one country reserves, the greater strategic role it can play. Foreign exchange reserves are assets that country can use at any moment. The safe way of protecting foreign exchange reserves is investment in real economy. Foreign exchange reserves should be used to increase production capacity so as to increase the world’s supply; and the structure of foreign exchange reserves should be adjusted and the proportion of investment in real economy should be expanded. Regarding with investment in real economy, the area of agriculture and new technologies, and overseas investment of infrastructure construction should be strengthened; foreign exchange reserves

can also be used to push RMB internationalization, and we should gradually get rid of the dependence on the US dollar clearing system; liquidity demand and investment demand of foreign exchange reserves should be distinguished, and the foreign exchange reserves funds can be directly allocated to the policy banks or commercial banks undertaking policy – oriented projects. The utilization of foreign exchange reserves in the form of direct investment should be flexible and varied.

(5) Deflation Debate and Positive Analysis

Huang Zhiling

Persistent deflation can severely strike the economy. The paper reviews the academic methods under dispute regarding deflation, discusses that the current hot economic issues facing the world is deflation, puts forward that the current major risks facing various countries worldwide is the risk of deflation. Through positive analysis, The paper concludes that China is now faced with the risk of deflation, then presents the proposals and countermeasures for China's future economic development: China should accurately judge currency supply and demand condition, be more prudent when adopting the deleveraging measures in the deflationary period; measures for the sake of dealing with deflation should be taken with international perspective, deflation levels should be predicted with methods such as big data, and the combination of prudent monetary policy and loose fiscal policy can be used, so as to guide social investment and consumer behavior.

(6) Analysis and Outlook on China's International Balance of Payment

Liu Xiangfeng

China's international balance of payment in 2014 tends to be balanced basically, but there are still some problems such as negative investment income and structural risk of foreign exchange. The paper also gives the prospect of fluctuant trend of international payment account and China could be faced with pressure of capital outflow due to global economy growth differentiation, world financial turbulence and national economy growth deceleration. Accordingly, in order to attain the balance of international payments, China government should optimize the structure of international payment, accelerate process of RMB internationalization, strengthen the management on short – term capital flows across borders, and reform foreign exchange management system.

(7) New trends in Services Production Networks in East Asia under the Background of Global Value Chains

Bai Jinfu, Liu Zhongwei

Under the background of the global value chains' integration and industries' cross – border transfer, the formation and development of East Asian services production network poses profound impact on the trade and investment system of the East Asian region. With the integration of the interaction between services industry and manufacturing industry, the worldwide transfer of producer services in particular knowledge – intensive services, as well as the adjustment demand of industrial structure and layout within economies in the East Asian region, gradually formed services production network with characteristics of East Asian region. The paper, through studying the impact of in – depth integration of global value chains on the formation and development of East Asian services production network, analyses and reflects the specific characteristics of services production networks in East Asia, and studies its implications for future development of regional trade in services, and East Asian economic integration governance mechanisms.

(8) Vigorously Develop Mixed Ownership for the Response to “Competitive Neutrality” Rules

Feng Lei, Tang Jing

“competitive neutrality” rules under the TPP framework challenges the globalization development of China's SOEs. The definition of SOEs provides important space for the great powers' game under the regional trade arrangements, China's SOEs are the potential targets of “competitive neutrality” rules, which will bring big shock toward China's SOEs' ownership structure. Learns can be taken from Western countries that SOEs should be classified and governed

through legislation. We should accelerate the SOEs’ reform of diversified classification of ownership structure, enhance information disclosure and transparency of decision making, redefine the connotation of “competitive neutrality” in bilateral and pluri – lateral FTA, create more space for SOEs’ mixed ownership reform.

(9)Review on RMB Internationalization and Initial Stage Outlook of New Normal

Wang Guanqun

In recent years, the level of RMB internationalization increases ceaselessly, especially in 2014, a number of breakthroughs have been achieved, but the overall level of RMB internationalization is still at the early stage. At the initial stage of the new normal, related work is still arduous. Looking ahead to 2015, domestic and international economic situation determines that China’s promotion of RMB internationalization should base on the actual situation of “three overlay”, vigorously advance innovation – driven strategy, match up and make full use of “one belt and one road” international strategy, continue to consolidate and develop comprehensive national strength, positively capture the new opportunities provide by US economic recovery, international capital flows, energy and mineral price volatility, global economic restructuring, technological advances and changes in the world political landscape, consolidate the basic work concerning the RMB internationalization, satisfy, release and create international demand on RMB, prevent and resolve the economic and financial risks at home and abroad, and actively and steadily consolidate and enhance the level of RMB internationalization.

(10)On the Collaboration Strategies between Smart City and Energy Saving Industries

Wu Weihai, Guo Huiwen

Based on the globalized environment and the national strategy of “China Dream”, the paper, starting from background analyses of collaboration strategies between smart city and energy saving industries such as research background, basic concepts, origins and characteristics, trend analyses, analyzes the status quo of collaborative development between smart city and energy saving industries from the perspectives of association study and collaborative model respectively. By studying the status quo of China’s smart cities’ construction, industry trends and the three defects, the paper analyzes6 problems or obstacles of collaborative development between smart city and energy saving industries in Beijing, Shanghai, Wuxi, Guangzhou, Chongqing and other cities; with case study concerning smart city construction, defects among the collaborative development between smart city and energy saving industries are analyzed and collaborative development models between smart city and energy saving industries are build, and coordination strategies and policy measures are put forward so as to promote Chinese smart cities to develop on the energy – saving and environmental protection road, then continuously improve the urban agglomeration level and extent of wisdom of energy saving industry in China.

(11)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.

Editor:Guo Zhouming