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中美两国发展水平与潜力比较研究

林兆木

摘要：2013年，中国GDP为94946亿美元，相当于同年美国的56.6%；人均国民收入6560美元，相当于同年美国的12.2%。从发展阶段、人均国民收入、国民财富存量、经济结构、科技教育、研发创新、生产率、企业竞争力和可持续发展能力等方面看，中国经济与美国还有很大差距。本文对中美两国发展水平与潜力进行多维度比较研究，深化对中国现阶段国情特别是经济现状的认识，深入分析美国经济各个方面的现状和发展趋势，回答中国如何在综合国力的竞争中缩小同美国的差距。美国经济在全球份额虽然相对下降，仍将是21世纪最重要的全球性大国，中国经济实力、发展水平同美国相比还有很大差距，但经济规模将超过美国。中国未来仍有巨大发展潜力，今后的发展成就将会更加辉煌。中美双边经贸合作对于全球经济增长处于举足轻重的地位，如果中美对抗，冲突将给中美两国以及全世界带来巨大灾难。

关键词：中美经济 国内生产总值 人均国民收入 综合实力 发展水平

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2014年中国经济形势分析与 2015年展望

许宪春

摘要：本文包括两部分内容。第一部分是2014年经济形势分析，包括从生产、需求和收入三个方面对2014年的经济增长形势进行分析；从居民消费价格、工业生产者价格和货物进口价格三个角度对2014年的通货膨胀形势进行分析；探讨2014年经济运行中的一些基本特点。第二部分是2015年经济形势的初步判断，包括从生产和需求两个方面对2015年经济增长形势进行初步判断；通过对影响居民消费价格变动的因素分析对2015年通货膨胀形势进行初步判断。

关键词：经济增长 通货膨胀 基本特点 形势分析

作者简介：许宪春，国家统计局副局长。

我国应对气候变化和低碳发展的 战略与政策

苏 伟

摘要：大量观测资料表明，地球气候正在经历一次以全球变暖为主要特征的显著变化。我国的气候变化趋势与全球的总趋势基本一致，深受气候变化不利影响。作为全球碳排放第一、经济规模第二的国家，我国应对气候变化和低碳发展面临的形势更为严峻，任务也更为艰巨。党中央和国务院高度重视气候变化问题，采取了一系列政策与行动，取得了积极成效。党的十八大、十八大三中全会和四中全会明确提出了大力推进生态文明建设的要求，我们将进一步采取积极行动，将低碳发展的要求融入经济社会发展的各个方面，积极推动全球气候治理进程，为全球合作应对气候变化作出新的贡献。

关键词：气候变化 低碳发展 战略 政策

作者简介：苏伟，国家发展改革委应对气候变化司司长。

“三驾马车”认知框架需对接供给侧的 结构性动力机制构建

——关于宏观经济学的深化探讨

贾 康 苏京春

摘要：本文基于理论考察，分析出“三驾马车”的实质是需求管理由本义的“总量调控”开始引入结构性认知框架，作为重视“结构性”的成果，这一认识可以更好满足宏观调控需要，但仍然在理论与实践的互动发展中表现出其局限性；这种把消费、投资、出口的划分看作通过需求管理促进经济增长的“动力”，即“三驾马车”式表述，拓展了需求管理的范畴，但这种“动力”在需求侧难以自我实现；与需求侧“元动力”相对应的、回应为消费供给、投资供给和出口供给综合形成的供给侧产出及相关的制度供给，才是真正形成了经济发展中至关重要的供给侧动力机制体系。突破需求管理局限而助力经济增长，亟需推进经济学理论在供给侧研究的创新——在不完全竞争这一更符合真实世界情况的大前提下，认识和把握以物质要素的供给和制度安排的供给所合成的动力源。应以世界金融危机发生之后的经济学反思为重要的思想营养，以宏观经济进入“新常态”为背景，切实考虑在“如何实现供给侧的结构性动力机制优化构建”上做好文章、下足功夫，即以调结构、促改革，创新驱动，把握好理性的供给管理。

关键词：三驾马车 供给侧 经济增长动力

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破解雾霾难题：价格机制改革 撬动低碳制造发展

沈家文 黄 涛

摘要：中国制造业处于高碳发展模式阶段，通过价格机制改革促进制造业低碳化，加快形成低能耗、低污染为核心的低碳制造生产方式，对于破解当前面临的雾霾治理难题、加快转变经济发展方式具有重大意义。低碳制造是应对气候变化背景下的新型工业化模式，为中国制造业应对气候变化和碳减排指明了发展方向。促进低碳制造的发展，推动中国工业实现由高碳工业向低碳工业的转型升级，需要从约束与激励两方面入手。当前，应充分发挥市场资源配置作用，建立高碳制造的监管机制和低碳制造的激励机制，让价格反映低碳制造市场供求关系，发挥价格机制促进低碳制造发展的激励作用。

关键词：低碳制造 价格改革 节能减排 定价机制 气候变化

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复苏艰难曲折 增长动力不足

——2014年世界经济形势回顾与2015年展望

国家统计局释经组

摘要：2014年，世界经济继续艰难复苏，经济运行呈如下特点：一是经济增长缓慢；二是发达国家分化加剧，多数发展中国家增长放缓；三是主要经济体消费低迷；四是贸易低速增长；五是全球通胀冲高回落；六是就业形势总体稳定。影响世界经济运行的主要因素有，世界经济仍处于危机后的修复期，全球需求不足，各经济体货币政策分化加剧，国际金融市场再起波澜，国际市场大宗商品特别是原油价格大幅下跌，以及地缘政治等非经济因素。预计2015年世界经济形势可能好于上年，但不确定因素增多。中国外部环境仍然复杂多变，需认真应对。

关键词：世界经济 主要特点 影响因素 走势判断

澳大利亚专业队伍建设的 经验与启示

——“国家百千万人才工程澳大利亚培训团”培训和考察报告

国家百千万人才工程澳大利亚培训团

摘要：基于对澳大利亚的专业培训和访问调研，澳大利亚专业队伍建设的经验值得我国借鉴，建立需求导向的人才战略与政策，实行严格规范的职业资格管理制度，重视发展优质的职业教育和终生教育，支持专业技术人员协会等中介服务组织广泛参与人才评价和教育培训，形成平等、自由、开放、包容和鼓励创新的用人环境及规范有序、信誉优先、法律至上的社会氛围。借鉴澳大利亚经验，我国要牢固树立人才是第一资源的理念，培育以需求为导向、实用为重点、规范化、制度化的人才发展环境；提升优质职业教育，加强全国统一的职业资格框架建设；科学处理政府与中介组织的关系，为中介组织提供良好的环境和机制保障。

关键词：专业队伍建设 职业教育和培训 职业资格 专业技术人员协会

ABSTRACTS

(1) Comparison on Developmental Levels and Potentials between China and the United States

Lin Zhaomu

There are still huge economic gaps between China and the United States in many aspects, such as development stage, national income per capita, economic structure, R&D innovation, productivity, enterprise competitiveness, and sustainable development capacity. This article tries to answer that what we could do to narrow the gap between China and the United States in the competition of comprehensive strength, by making a comprehensive in-depth study on the developmental levels and potentials of the two countries, deepening our understanding to China's present conditions, especially economic situation, analyzing deeply the overall current situation of the U.S. economy and development trends, and making a comparison on developmental levels and potentials between the two countries. The United States will remain the foremost global power in the 21st century. Though still lagging far behind the United States on economic strength and developmental level, China has great potential to catch up with the United States in the size of the economy in future.

(2) An Analysis of the 2014 Economy and Preliminary Estimation on the 2015 Economy

Xu Xianchun

This article contains two parts, the first part is an analysis of the 2014 economy, including a discussion on the 2014 economic growth from three aspects of production, demand, and income; a discussion on the 2014 inflation from three perspectives of CPI, PPI, and price of imported goods; and a discussion on some basic features of the 2014 economic operation. The second part is preliminary estimation on the 2015 economy, including estimation on the 2015 economic growth from the perspectives of production and demand, and estimation on the 2015 inflation by analyzing the influencing factors of CPI.

(3) China's Strategy and Policy of Coping with the Climate Change and the Low-Carbon Development

Su Wei

Many observations indicate that earth's climate is experiencing a significant change featured by global

warming. The climate trend of China is basically in line with the global general trend. As the as the leading emitter of carbon dioxide and second largest economy in the world, China faces a more severe situation and a more daunting task to cope with climate change and low-carbon development. The Party Central Committee and the State Council pay high attention to climate change and adopt a series of policies and actions, which have yielded positive results. We shall take further steps, integrate low-carbon target to every aspect of economic and social development, promote actively the global climate governance process, and make fresh contributions to the global cooperation in coping with climate change.

(4) The Troika Cognitive Framework Shall Be Integrated with Construction of the Structural Dynamic Mechanism in the Supply Side: An In-Depth Discussion on Macroeconomics

Jia Kang and Su Jingchun

It has drawn much attention and discussion from various circles that how to regard the troika engines framework in macroeconomic regulation. Based on theoretical investigation, this paper arrives at the following conclusion. The essence of troika engines is a structural cognitive framework introduced to the original quantitative control of demand management. Focusing on structure, though this cognitive framework could meet the need of macroeconomic regulation better than before, it still shows its limitation along with the interactive development of theory and practice. The framework of troika engines, i.e. consumption, investment, and export, extends the scope of demand management indeed, but these engines are hard to get self-actualization in the side of demand. Certainly, the antinomy guides us to the side of supply. Consumption supply, investment supply, and export supply together make up production in the supply side, moreover, production in the supply side and its relative institutional supply, form an engine mechanism system being crucial to economic development. It's urgent for us to improve innovations of economic theory in the supply side to break the limitation of demand management and boost economic growth.

(5) Solve the Haze Problem: To Pry Low-Carbon Manufacturing Development with Price Mechanism Reform

Shen Jiawen and Huang Tao

As China's manufacturing being at the stage of high-carbon development mode, it's of great significance for China to promote low carbon development of manufacturing with price mechanism reform and accelerate to speed up the formation of a low-carbon manufacturing mode focusing on low energy consumption

and low pollution, for solving the present haze problem and accelerating the transition of economic development mode. The low-carbon manufacturing is a new-type industrialization mode in the context of coping with climate change, designating the direction for future development of China's manufacturing. For prying China's low-carbon manufacturing at present, we shall give full play to resources allocation of market, control high-carbon and stimulate low-carbon manufacturing with price mechanism.

(6) A Hard and Tortuous Recovery, a Weak Growth Momentum: A Review of the World Economy in 2014 and an Outlook for 2015

Shi Jingzu, the National Bureau of Statistics

The world economy experienced a hard and tortuous recovery in 2014, having the following features: first, the economic growth was slow; second, developed countries showed differentiated growth, and most developing countries slowed down growth; third, major economies had a consumption recession; fourth, trade grew slow; fifth, global inflation pulled back from preceding high; sixth, employment kept steady in general. Factors that affected the world economy running included the weak global demand and geopolitics. We expect that the world economy in 2015 will be better than the previous year, but uncertainties will increase in the meantime.

(7) Australia's Experience in Building the Professional Talent Community and Its Revelation: A Training and Investigation Report

The Australia Training Group, the National Bai-Qian-Wan Talent Program

Australia's experience in building the professional talent community is worthy of learning for our country: setting up a demand-oriented talent strategy and policy, carrying out a strict normative management system of occupational qualifications, valuing development of high-quality vocational education and life-long education, etc. To learn from Australia's experience, we shall firmly establish the awareness that talent is the most important resource, cultivate a normative institutionalized talent development environment oriented by demand and focusing on practice; promote high-quality vocational education, enhance the building of a unified occupational qualification framework in the whole country, etc.

Editor: Xie Yunliang