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# 坚持创新驱动发展 建设世界科技强国

张晓强

**摘要：**创新驱动发展战略已被置于中国国家发展全局的核心位置。2006年以来，中国创新进入快速发展的新阶段，科技创新能力大幅提升，为产业结构优化升级发挥了重要作用，同时科技体制改革逐步深化，创新生态环境不断改善。但中国的创新能力与先进国家仍有一定差距，依然是大而不强。应积极营造加快实施创新驱动战略的良好生态环境，包括加快完善使市场在资源配置中起决定性作用和更好发挥政府作用的体制机制、强化企业技术创新的主体地位、完善创新人才的培养使用机制、推动形成开放创新格局等。

**关键词：**创新驱动 科技强国 创新生态环境

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# 论顶层规划与供给体系的优化提效

贾 康 苏京春

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**摘要：**本文基于对西方规划理论的反思，试图侧重于经济学视角阐述规划的理论基础，结合经济学基本原理和发展经济学、空间经济学、制度经济学等对国土开发中城市的产生和发展进行的研究，以及现代规划学的要求，将科学合理的规划建立在对城市经济社会运行相关规律研究的基础上。中国经济历经 30 多年高速增长，工业化与城镇化的基本国情及其相关复杂的结构性问题，势必赋予规划更多供给管理属性。本文从世界典型地区和城市规划所提供的实践案例（巴黎、巴西利亚、日本）得出结论，认为“多规合一”的顶层规划以其供给管理的属性，可以推动要素供给优化的实现，切实提升供给体系的质量和效率、缓解增长制约、降低增长成本，促进经济增长潜力、活力的释放。

**关键词：**顶层规划 供给体系 城镇化 多规合一

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· 国际经济 ·

# 经济增长疲弱乏力 下行风险继续累积

——2016 年上半年世界经济形势分析

国家统计局释经组\*

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**摘要：**2016 年上半年，世界经济乏善可陈，复苏动能不足，整体经济运行低迷。全球工业生产低速增长，世界贸易持续低迷，初级产品价格持续回升，国际金融市场再现波动。分经济体看，美国经济缓慢复苏，欧元区经济低速增长，日本经济运行困难，其他经济体经济总体疲弱、分化加剧。预计 2016 年下半年，世界经济仍将继续低速增长，我国的外部经济环境严峻，需要密切关注，妥善应对。

**关键词：**世界经济 经济增长 经济复苏 外部环境

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\*课题组成员：国家统计局国际统计信息中心赵云城、闫海琪、郑泽香、张国洪、王磊、陈璇璇、汪雯羽。

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# TPP 对中国经济的影响及对策分析

——基于亚太生产网络的分析视角

李大伟 金瑞庭

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**摘要：**目前，亚太地区已经形成彼此存在一定竞争关系的东亚和北美两大生产网络。中国目前正处在从东亚生产网络的中低端向中高端跃升的过程中，和东盟、日、韩等经济体的竞争将不断加剧。分析表明，在短期内，TPP 对中国所产生的贸易投资转移效应并不大，且相对集中于纺织等劳动密集型行业；但在中长期内，随着 TPP 的不断扩容和其成员国非关税壁垒的不断消除，有可能导致中国被亚太生产网络边缘化。中国应在积极推动“一带一路”战略、加快推进 RCEP、中日韩 FTA 等自贸区建设的同时，在准备充分的前提下择机加入 TPP。

**关键词：**TPP 亚太生产网络 贸易投资

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# 上海合作组织贸易便利化测评及 对中国出口贸易的影响

于 倩 李 想

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**摘要：**2001 年上海合作组织（SCO）的成立，标志着中国、俄罗斯、哈萨克斯坦、吉尔吉斯斯坦、乌兹别克斯坦和塔吉克斯坦<sup>①</sup>在安全合作的基础上，贸易等合作愈加紧密。在传统贸易壁垒不断消除的背景下，提高贸易便利化是促进贸易合作更为有效的措施之一。本文通过对 SCO 成员国贸易便利化水平进行测算与对比发现，各国贸易便利化水平在 2006—2014 年间大幅提高，其中中国水平最高，俄罗斯次之，中亚成员国较低；在此基础上，运用引力模型分析贸易便利化四大领域（海关环境、制度环境、过境运输和电子商务）对于中国出口贸易的影响，结果显示：中国的海关环境和进口国的过境运输影响最大。

**关键词：**上海合作组织 贸易便利化 出口贸易 引力模型

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李 想，兰州财经大学国际经济与贸易学院研究生。

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<sup>①</sup>2015 年 7 月，印度和巴基斯坦加入 SCO。本文主要研究创始成员国，对印巴两国也进行了一定的研究，主要起到参考对比作用。

# 中国自贸试验区积极融入 “一带一路”建设研究

——内涵、基础、实践及路径探讨<sup>①</sup>

王珍珍

**摘要：**“一带一路”战略与自贸试验区建设是构建全方位对外开放新格局的重要内容，探讨中国自贸试验区与“一带一路”的互动融合机制意义重大。文章分别从“引进来”与“走出去”、“对内深化改革”与“对外扩大开放”、“营造国际营商环境”与“引领全球贸易规则”出发，探讨中国自贸试验区积极融入“一带一路”的深刻内涵。在此基础上，分别从经贸合作、金融开放、人文交流和交通基础设施建设四个方面分析了当前中国四地自贸试验区融入“一带一路”建设的基础和实践探索，结合十八届五中全会中提出的“创新、协调、绿色、开放、共享”理念，提出自贸试验区更好地融入到“一带一路”建设中的对策建议。

**关键词：**自贸试验区 “一带一路” “引进来” “走出去”

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<sup>①</sup>本文为 2014 国家社科基金青年项目“我国省域创新驱动发展的效率评价与路径选择研究”(14CJL001)、2015 年福建省社科基金重大项目“福建自贸试验区三大片区协同发展研究”(FJ2015JDZ016)、2015 年福建省中青年教师教育科研项目(统战工作专项)重点项目“侨务工作积极参与中国自由贸易试验区建设研究”(JAS151627)的阶段性研究成果。

· 宏观经济 ·

# 我国人口老龄化现状分析 与“十三五”时期应对战略与措施

姜春力

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**摘要：**我国于 2000 年进入老龄社会，呈现老龄人口数量大、进展速度快、发展不均衡、起伏波动大、未富先老、“四化”并发的特征。当前面临的突出问题是养老保障制度亟待调整、服务体系尚不完善、保障资金缺口渐大、服务机构发展不平衡、老年护理专业人员缺乏、养老服务市场发育不充分。积极应对人口老龄化，“十三五”时期应采取两大战略：改进劳动人口人力资本，提高生产力，以科技推动社会发展；改善老龄人口资产结构，提高购买力，以消费拉动经济增长。实施六项配套措施：技术进步与人文进步并重，以创新带动产业升级；发展速度与提高质量并重，树立科学发展观；就业开源与福祉改善并重，调结构和建机制；政府主导与社会参与并重，大力发展社会企业；家庭生育与国家人口规划并重，科学计划生育；终生自立与家庭社会养老并重，更新社会文化。

**关键词：**老龄化 老龄社会 应对战略

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· 企业发展 ·

# 企业营商环境的研究现状及政策建议

孙丽燕

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**摘要：**市场经济条件下，企业从事的各种经营活动都是在一定的经济和商业外部环境下开展的。本文系统地梳理了关于企业面临的营商环境的相关研究成果，包括营商环境的具体要素，营商环境对企业设立、运营、获取资本、绩效等方面的影响。本文认为营商环境全程“参与”企业运作、营商环境不仅对企业本身，对一国经济发展都至关重要。在此基础上，提出相应的政策建议，并指出亟待下一步深入研究之处。

**关键词：**企业 营商环境 企业行为

**作者简介：**孙丽燕，国家发展改革委国防动员研究发展中心助理研究员、博士。

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## ABSTRACTS

### **(1) Adhere to innovation – driven development and construct the world’s scientific and technological power**

*Zhang Xiaoqiang*

Innovation – driven development strategy has been placed in the core position of the China’s overall development strategy. Since 2006, the innovation in China has entered a new stage of rapid development, the innovative ability of science and technology has been significantly enhanced, playing an important role in the optimization and upgrading of industrial structure; in the meantime the institutional reform of science and technology has gradually deepened, the ecological environment of innovation has continued improving. But there is still a huge gap in innovation capability between advanced countries and China, whose innovation capability is still massive but not strong. China should actively create a good ecological environment to accelerate the implementation of innovation – driven strategy, including speeding up the perfection of the system and mechanism where market can play a decisive role in the allocation of resources and government can play a better role, strengthening the dominant position of the enterprise in technological innovation, perfecting the training mechanism of innovative talents, promoting the formation of open and innovative pattern etc.

### **(2) On the top level planning and the optimization and efficiency of the supply system**

*Jia Kang, Su Jingchun*

Based on the reflection on the theory of Western planning, from economics perspective on the theoretical basis of planning, combined with economics theory, studies on the emergence and development of cities in land development in development economics, spatial economics, institutional economics, as well as modern planning requirements, this paper places the scientific and rational planning on the studies of the relevant rules of urban social and economic operation. The rapid growth of China’s economy over more than 30 years, the basic national conditions of advanced industrialization and the relatively lagging behind of urbanization and relative complex structural problems all give the planning more supply management attributes. Based on the elaboration at the four levels, this article draws the conclusion from some practice cases (Paris, Brasilia, Japan) from some typical areas and urban planning in the world that, the top – level planning of “multiple rules in one” with the attribute of the supply management can promote the realization of factor supply optimization. Effectively improving the quality and efficiency of the supply system, easing growth constraints, and reducing growth costs can achieve the release of economic growth potential and vitality.

### **(3) Weak economic growth and downside risks continue to accumulate——Analysis of the world economic situation in the first half of 2016**

*NBS Economic Explanation Group*

In the first half of 2016, the world economy was lackluster and was running low, lack of momentum for recovery. It was reflected by the slow growth in global industrial production, the continued downturn in world trade, continued rising of commodity prices, and the fluctuations of international financial market. Looking into different economies, the U.S. economy underwent the slow recovery, the euro area's economy remained slow economic growth, Japan's economy operated difficultly, other economies remained weak growth with intensified diversity. It is expected in the second half of this year, the world economy will continue to growth slowly, China's external economic environment is grim for which we need to pay close attention and properly deal with.

### **(4)The impact of TPP on China's economy and its countermeasures — A perspective based on the Asia Pacific production network**

*Li Dawei, Jin Ruiting*

At present, the Asia Pacific region has formed two production networks of East Asia and North America which complete with each others. China is now in the process of rising from the low - end to high - end production network in East Asia, with increasing competition with ASEAN, Japan, Korea and other economies. Analysis shows that in the short term, the trade and investment diversion effect due to TPP on China's economy is not big, and relatively concentrated in the textile and other labor - intensive industries. However, in the long term, the continued expansion of the TPP and the continued elimination of tariff barriers among its member states may lead to China being marginalized by the Asia Pacific production network. China should actively promote the "Belt and Road" strategy, accelerate RCEP, FTA with Japan and South Korea; at the same time, in the premise of full preparation China should find a chance to join TPP.

### **(5)Evaluation of trade facilitation of Shanghai cooperation organization and its impact on China's export**

*Yu Qian, Li Xiang*

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) was established in 2001, marking the closer trade cooperation for China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan based on security cooperation. Under the background of eliminating traditional trade barriers, improving trade facilitation is one of the more effective measures to promote trade cooperation. Through calculating and comparing the level of trade facilitation of the SCO member countries, the level of trade facilitation of each country substantially increased during the period from 2006 to 2014, in which China is the highest, Russia is next, Central Asian members remain low; based on it using gravity model to analyze the impact of the trade facilitation on China's export of four major areas, inclusive of customs environment, institutional environment, transit transport and electronic commerce. The results shows that China's customs and the country's transit transport affect China's export the most.

### **(6)A study on the integration of Chinese free trade zone into the construction of the Belt and Road ——Discussion on connotation, basis, practice and path**

*Wang Zhenzhen*

The "Belt and Road Initiative" and the construction of free trade zone (FTZ) is an important part of building a new pattern of all - round opening, therefore, discussing the fusion mechanism

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of Chinese FTZ and the “Belt and Road” initiative is of great significance. From the “bringing in and going out”, “deepening reform and opening up” and “creating an international business environment and leading the global trade rules”, this article discusses profound connotation of “China FTZ test area to actively integrate into the “Belt and Road” initiative. Based on this, this article, from four aspects of economic and trade cooperation, financial openness, cultural exchanges and transportation infrastructure construction analyzes the foundation and practice of the current four Chinese FTZ test areas into the Belt and Road construction exploration, combined with the concepts of “innovation, harmony, green, open and sharing” proposed the fifth Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee this article puts forward some countermeasures for the FTZ to be better integrated into the construction of the “Belt and Road” Initiative.

### **(7)The analysis on status of the aging population in China and the strategy and measures should be taken during the “13th Five—Year” period**

*Jiang Chunli*

Our country entered the aging society in 2000, with four co-existing features of large number of aging population, fast growing, imbalanced development, considerable fluctuations, and getting old before becoming rich. The prominent problems currently facing include the old-age security system is in urgent need of adjustment, service system is not perfect, the funding gap is widening, imbalanced service institutions develop, the elderly care professionals are lacking, the pension services market is not fully developed. In order to positively respond to population aging, two strategies should be adopted during the “13th Five – Year” period: the first is to improve human capital of labor force, increase productivity, and promote social development using science and technology; the other is to improve the assets structure of aging population, increase purchasing power, and stimulate consumption-driven economic growth. There are six measures to be implemented: both technological and human progress for innovation-driven industrial upgrading; both speed and quality of development to establish the scientific concept of development; both employment source and improving the well-being for structural adjustment and mechanism construction; both government guidance and social involvement to vigorously develop social enterprises; both family birth and the national population and planning for scientific birth planning; both life independence and family social pension to update social culture.

### **(8) Research on the status and policy suggestions for the business environment of enterprises**

*Sun Liyan*

Under the condition of market economy, all kinds of business activities are carried out under certain economic and commercial conditions. From the significance of the business environment, this paper systematically reviews the related research about the business environment of enterprises, including specific elements contained in the business environment, the impact of business environment on the setup, operation, access to capital, performance and other aspects of the enterprises. This article believes that the business environment involves thoroughly business operation, and it is important not only for the enterprise itself, but also for the economic development of a country. On this basis, this article puts forward the corresponding policy recommendations, and pointed out the potential areas for further study.

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