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新经济爆发性增长的内在动因

——互联网革命与传统业态变革

陈文玲 刘秉镰 刘维林

摘要：世界经济呈现出新经济形态，其中包括实体经济由于互联网革命引发的传统业态变革，要深刻认识互联网革命与传统业态变革产生的新经济，把握互联网革命将引发传统业态深刻变革的趋势特征，及其对人类社会和世界经济发展产生的革命性和颠覆性影响，在加速形成“五个下一代”业态变革中掌握主动权。本文深入研究互联网革命的基础理论，对互联网革命与传统业态变革的实践进行提升提炼，系统分析互联网革命与传统业态变革在我国的现状与发展趋势，找出我国目前的差距和问题，对我国实施互联网领域的赶超战略进行顶层设计，提出引领我国乃至世界利用互联网发展共同创造发展新动能的战略布局。

关键词：新经济 互联网革命 传统业态变革 内在动因

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刘维林，南开大学经济与社会发展研究院副教授。

“一带一路”与全球供应链

丁俊发

摘要：在经济全球化进入互联网时代、进入后国际金融危机时期，全球经济发展模式与治理结构问题凸现。中国提出“一带一路”给予了一个全新的思路，即通过建设与完善全球价值链、全球供应链、全球产业链来重构全球经济新秩序。

关键词：“一带一路” 全球价值链 全球供应链 全球产业链

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· 国际经济 ·

亚投行在国际发展融资体系中 将成为重要支柱

刘翔峰

摘要：国际发展融资体系不断发展，呈现出私人资本为主、国际多边开发银行充当中介、南南合作在其中地位不断强化的特点，目前面临着全球基础设施建设需求缺口大、发展中国家融资困难等一系列问题。亚洲基础设施投资银行在这种背景下应运而生，作为政府间性质的亚洲区域发展融资机构，其宗旨是通过支持亚洲国家基础设施和其他生产性领域的投资，促进亚洲经济共同发展。它是以发展中国家为主体寻求共同发展的金融组织形式，是发展中国家走出现有国际发展融资困境的重大举措，能够通过分享发展经验对国际发展融资体系形成有力补充。未来，亚投行不断丰富内容，增强竞争性，将迅速成长为国际发展融资体系中的重要一极。

关键词：亚投行 国际发展融资 竞争合作

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中方对接澳大利亚创新驱动战略路径 和融资合作研究

孟 刚

摘要：创新驱动战略合作是中澳两国政府合作重点。中澳战略对接应当遵循以下路径，主动适应两国新科技革命合作的需要；以“一带一路”建设和两国自由贸易协定合作为契机；以企业为主体推动对接；共同打造在全球具有影响力的科技创新中心；以产业园区为平台服务产业集群需要。本文提出了融资支持中资企业对接澳大利亚创新驱动战略的建议，以规划先行为先导对接中澳创新驱动战略合作；以开发性金融为主力军支持中资企业参与重大项目；以银行同业合作为平台提供综合金融服务；以风险管控为核心完善融资支持的长效机制。

关键词：创新驱动战略 澳大利亚 对接路径 融资合作

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中越经贸合作的现状分析 及发展对策建议

金瑞庭

摘要：2015年，越南经济保持强劲增长，国内生产总值（GDP）增速高达6.68%，成为仅次于印度的亚洲增长第二快国家，但同时也面临着增长模式缺乏可持续性、经济体制改革滞后以及南北政治格局分化等现实困境。近年来，中越两国经贸关系稳步发展，主要表现为双边贸易额持续快速增长、贸易结构呈现新变化、直接投资规模逐年扩大、双边经济合作表现活跃、跨境合作区建设取得显著成效以及相关合作机制走向纵深等方面，但同时也存在贸易逆差、投资壁垒、营商环境较差以及政治互信不足等多重“掣肘”。下阶段，应当推动“一带一路”倡议与“两廊一圈”构想对接，提升经贸合作层次和水平，深化重点领域合作，推进国际产能合作，创新双边经贸合作方式，发挥澜沧江—湄公河等合作机制作用，加强宏观经济政策协调以及加强政党、科技和人文等领域合作，共同塑造新时期中越“命运共同体”。

关键词：“一带一路” 两廊一圈 命运共同体

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引导农村土地承包经营权 流转的政策建议

黄征学

摘要：农村土地承包经营权流转自家庭联产承包责任制后就一直存在，近些年来土地承包经营权流转的规模、方式、主体等方面都发生很大变化，但依然存在着流转程序不规范、市场机制不健全、服务体系不配套、非粮化问题突出等问题。针对这些问题，论文从完善土地产权制度、积极扶持新型农业经营主体、建立健全农地流转的中介服务体系、规范土地流转行为等方面提出政策建议。

关键词：土地承包经营权 农地流转 服务体系 农地市场

作者简介：黄征学，国家发改委国土开发与地区经济研究所研究员。

加快发展我国政策性住宅金融机构

张焕波

摘要：随着我国中低收入群体的住房问题逐渐显露，对政府加强住房保障和改善民生提出了新的挑战。发展政策性住宅金融机构不仅有利于刺激经济发展、防范金融危机、促进金融改革，而且对于解决社会问题、释放消费能力、促进房地产业健康发展具有重要意义。本文通过论述发展政策性住宅金融机构的必要性和紧迫性，分析我国现阶段需要考虑的几个主要问题，包括新设金融机构与现有体系关系问题、存量问题、介入环节和领域问题、定位问题、法律问题和配套体系问题等，从而结合我国具体国情，提出我国发展政策性住宅金融机构的几种可选方案。

关键词：政策性住宅金融机构 房地产业 中低收入住房

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澳门社会主要矛盾演进探析*

杨宜勇 魏义方 张志红

摘要：澳门是不同民族、阶层、文化等多种异质性因素汇聚的社会，其社会发展的诸多特殊性决定了澳门社会矛盾与社会冲突的多元性和复合性。随着不同历史阶段的变迁，澳门社会矛盾也在持续演进和嬗变，并呈现出一些趋势性规律。当前澳门正处于社会结构不断发生变化、社会关系持续进行调整、社会治理面临变革性挑战的关键转型时期，社会矛盾也呈现出不同于回归前的诸多新的特征。在把握澳门社会矛盾特征和规律基础之上，本文提出创新澳门社会治理体系、提高澳门特区政府社会治理能力和治理水平、有效防范和化解澳门社会矛盾的政策建议。

关键词：澳门社会矛盾 社会转型 矛盾演进

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* 本文为全国港澳研究会《澳门社会主要矛盾演进研究》课题成果。

“十三五”时期服务业增长趋势预测与展望

——兼论为经济增长提供新动力的服务产业

郭怀英

摘要：在“十三五”决胜全面小康社会阶段，服务业及其内部新动力性产业发展趋势事关我国能否爬坡过坎和建成全面小康之全局。测算表明，“十三五”的前三年服务业年均增长8.3%左右，至少拉动GDP增长4.3%；后两年服务业年均增长8.8%左右，至少拉动GDP增长4.9%，加上工业和农业增长，就能够支撑“十三五”时期经济实现6.5%以上的中高速增长。研发设计、现代金融等八大高成长性产业将为经济增长提供新动力。在积极推进工业结构调整的同时，要加强服务业结构性改革，实施力度更大、更直接的产业政策，加大对高成长性服务业的支持和保障，着力创设良好发展环境。

关键词：“十三五” 服务业增长趋势 经济增长新动力 高成长性产业

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· 智库信息 ·

我国城市群现状、问题、趋势与对策

——《中国城市群发展报告 2016》发布及研讨会综述

苏晓静 盛蓉 孔铎

摘要：城市群是全球城市发展的主流和趋势，也是我国新型城镇化的“主体形态”。与西方一些发达国家相比，我国的城市群还处于初级发展阶段，城市群应具备的功能、格局以及内部运行机制等还存在一些问题。在城市群规划中，通过信息化手段和智慧城市建设，可以把空间上的优质资源在更广泛区域里实现同步和共享，包括改革传统的生活方式和工作方式。中西部城市群有丰富的文化资源可以开发，关键在于如何回应国家“新型城镇化”和“人文城市建设”战略，依托自身优势，走出一条不同于东部地区“城市群”的建设新路。“十三五”时期是我国城市群战略大力推进，新型城镇化发展的关键时期，打破和消除城市群内分割封闭、无序竞争的局面，以网络化、产业链为基础，构建一个共享、开放、融合的城市群产业生态体系十分重要。

关键词：城市群 新型城镇化 人文城市

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ABSTRACTS

(1) The intrinsic motivation of the explosive growth of the “new economy” —— Internet revolution and traditional industrial changes

Chen Wenling, Liu Binglian, Liu Weilin

The world economy has demonstrated new economic forms, including the traditional industrial changes of economic entity due to Internet revolution. We need a profound understanding into the new economy brought about by the Internet revolution and the transformation of the traditional industries, grasp the characteristics and trends that the Internet revolution will lead to profound changes in the traditional industries, and the revolutionary and subversive influence of the Internet revolution on human society and world economy, and seize the initiative in accelerating the formation of the new industrial changes of the “fifth next generation”. This paper thoroughly researches into the basic theory of Internet revolution, improves and refines the practice of Internet revolution and the traditional industrial changes, systematically analyzes the current situation and development trend of the Internet revolution and the traditional industrial transformation of our country, finds out the gaps and problems, carries out the top - level design on China’s strategy of catching up and surpassing in the field of the Internet, puts forward the strategic layout that leads our country and even the world to jointly create new momentum by taking advantage of the Internet development.

(2) “The Belt and Road” and the global supply chain

Ding Junfa

In the era of economic globalization into the Internet era and after the international financial crisis, the global economic development model and governance structure are facing considerable difficulties. “The Belt and Road Initiative” proposed by China is to give a new idea, namely through the construction and improvement of the global value chain, global supply chain, global industrial chain to reconstruct a new global economic order.

(3) The AIIB will become an important pillar in the international development financing system

Liu Xiangfeng

The international development financing system continues to grow with the characteristics of private capital taking the lead, international multilateral development banks acting as the intermediaries, and the role of the South - South cooperation to be strengthened, and is currently faced with a series of problems such as the big financing gap of global infrastructure construction, and financing difficulties of developing countries. Against this background, the Asian Investment Development Bank (AIIB) was established, as the Asian Intergovernmental regional development financing institution, its purpose is to support the investment in the infrastructure and other productive areas of Asian countries, and promote the common development of the Asian economy. It is a financial institution where developing countries as the main body seek common development, an important measure for developing countries to get out of current international development financing predicament, and a powerful supplement to the international development financing system by sharing development experience. In the future the AIIB will constantly enrich its content, enhance competitiveness, and grow rapidly as an important pole in the international development financing system.

(4)The path and financing cooperation China to dock with Australian innovation — driven strategy

Meng Gang

Innovation – driven strategic cooperation is the focus of the cooperation between China and Australia. This paper introduces the main contents of Australian innovation – driven strategy, and believes that strategic docking should follow the following paths; the one is to meet the cooperation needs of two nations’ new science and technological revolution, the two is to take the opportunity of “The Belt and Road” construction and free trade agreement cooperation between the two countries, the three is to promote docking with enterprises being the mainstay, the four is to jointly create science and technology innovation center with global influence, the five is to meet the industrial cluster needs via the industrial park as a platform. This paper also puts forward the proposal that financially supports Chinese enterprises to dock with Australian innovation – driven strategy; the one is to dock with Australian innovation – driven strategy with the planning ahead as the forerunner, the second is to support Chinese enterprises to participate in major projects with for the development finance as the main force, and the third is to provide comprehensive financial services with the inter – bank cooperation as a platform, the four is to perfect long – term mechanism for financial support with the risk control as the core.

(5)An analysis on the present situation of economic and trade cooperation between China and Vietnam and suggestions for its development

Jin Ruiting

by 2015, Vietnam’s economy maintained strong growth with GDP growth rate reaching as high as 6.68%, ranking second in the Asia next to India; however Vietnam is faced with a number of real dilemmas, for example, growth pattern lack of sustainability, economic system reform hysteresis and differentiation of south – north political structure. In recent years, economic and trade relations between China and Vietnam have developed steadily, reflected by the sustained and rapid growth of bilateral trade volume, new changes of trade structure, the increased scale of direct investment each year, active bilateral economic cooperation, remarkable results achieved in constructing the cross – border cooperation zone and the relevant cooperation mechanisms going to depth; but at the same time, there are many “handicaps” such as trade deficit, investment barriers, poor business environment and insufficient political mutual trust. At the next stage, efforts should be mad to promote the docking of “The Belt and Road initiative” and “two corridors and one ring”, heighten the level of economic and trade cooperation, deepen cooperation in key areas, promote international capacity cooperation, innovate ways for bilateral economic and trade cooperation, bring into play the Lancang Mekong cooperation mechanism, strengthen macroeconomic policy coordination and the cooperation of political parties, science and technology as well as cultural fields, and jointly build the China – Vietnam “community of destiny” at the new period.

(6)Policy suggestions to guide the circulation of rural land contract management rights

Huang Zhengxue

The right to the contracted management of rural land circulation has existed for a long time since the household contract responsibility system. In recent years the scale, mode, the subject of the circulation of land contract management rights have changed a lot, but there are still problems of non – standardized transfer process, imperfect market mechanism, unmatched service system, non – food problems. With these problems in mind, the paper aims to put forward some policy recommendations in the areas of perfecting land property rights system, actively supporting the new agricultural enterprises, establishing and improving the intermediary service system for rural land circulation and regulating land circulation behavior.

(7)Accelerating development of policy—oriented housing financial institutions

Zhang Huanbo

With the prosperity of China’s real estate industry, the housing problems of medium – low – income groups are gradually revealed, which brings about new challenges to the government to strengthen the housing security and improve the livelihood of the people. Developing policy – oriented housing financial institutions is not only conducive to stimulating economic development,

preventing financial crisis, promoting financial reform, but also significant for improving social problems, releasing consumption capacity, promoting the healthy development of the real estate industry. By discussing the necessity and urgency of developing policy – oriented housing financial institutions, analyzing main problems at the present stage our country need to consider, including the link between newly – designed institutions and existing system, the stock problem, interventional links, area issue, positioning problems, legal problems and supporting system problem etc. , this paper combines the concrete national conditions of our country, and proposes several options for China to develop policy – oriented housing financial institutions.

(8) Analysis on the evolution of main social contradictions in Macao

Yang Yiyong, Wei Yifang, Zhang Zhihong

Macao is a society with different ethnic, social, cultural and other factors. Its particularity of the social development determines the diversity and complex of social contradictions and social conflicts. With the change of different historical periods, the social contradictions in Macao have continued to evolve and change with some trend rule. Currently, Macao is at the critical transition period with constant change of the social structure, ongoing restructuring of social relations and social governance facing revolutionary challenges, its social contradictions also showed different and new characteristics in comparison to before the return. The evolution of social contradictions in Macao is closely related to its unique political, economic and social systems.

(9) Growth forecast and outlook of service industry in the “13th Five – Year” period——A discussion on service industry that provides new impetus to economic growth

Guo Huaiying

During the 13th Five – year winning stage, service industry and development trend of its new power industry are related to building a well – off society in an all – round aspects. Estimates show that at the beginning 3 years, service industry grows annually by 8.3% , at least pulling GDP growth of 4.3% . At the last two years service industry will grow at an average annual rate of 8.8% , at least pulling GDP growth of 4.9% . Together with industrial and agricultural growth, it will be able to enable to support rapid growth of 6.5% or more during the 13th Five – year period. There are eight high growth industries including R & D design, modern finance will provide a new impetus to economic growth. Actively promoting the industrial structural adjustment, at the same time, efforts should be made to strengthen the service industry structural reform, implement the larger and more direct industrial policies, increase support and guarantee for the high growth service industries, and strive to create a favorable environment for development.

(10) Current situation, problems, trends and countermeasures of urban agglomeration in China——a summary of the Symposium on “China’s urban agglomeration development report 2016”

Su Xiaojing, Sheng Rong, Kong Duo

Urban agglomeration is the mainstream and trend of global urban development, and also the “main form” of new urbanization in China . Compared with some western developed countries, China’s urban agglomeration is still at the initial stage of development, there are problems associated with the functions, pattern and the internal operating mechanism of urban agglomeration. In the planning of urban agglomeration, by means of information technology and smart city construction we can achieve synchronization and sharing of high quality resources in a wider area, including the reform of traditional ways of life and work. The mid – western city groups have rich cultural resources to develop, the key lies in how to respond to national strategies of “new town” and “cultural city”, relying on their own advantages build a new road of “Economic city group”, different from the eastern region economy city group. The 13th Five – year period is the key period to vigorously promote the strategy of city group and develop new towns, it is important to break down and remove the partition and closeness of urban agglomeration and disorder competition situation, and build a shared, open, integrated urban agglomeration ecological system based on network and industry chain.

Editor: Huang Yongfu