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# 全面建成小康社会的行动纲领

——十八届五中全会《建议》学习体会

杨伟民

**摘要：**在国际金融危机持续影响、国内“三期叠加”的背景下，我国经济社会发展取得了巨大成就，“十二五”规划目标胜利实现。《中共中央关于制定国民经济和社会发展第十三个五年规划的建议》对今后五年经济社会发展作出了全面部署：“十三五”时期是实现“两个一百年”奋斗目标第一个百年奋斗目标、全面建成小康社会的决胜期，我们要正确理解和把握全面小康的科学内涵，牢固树立并切实贯彻“创新、协调、绿色、开放、共享”五大发展理念，以供给侧结构性改革为主线，加强和改善党的领导，确保“十三五”规划建议的目标任务落到实处，为实现“十三五”规划提供坚强保证。

**关键词：**全面小康 五大理念 供给侧结构性改革 党的领导

**作者简介：**杨伟民，中央财经领导小组办公室副主任。

# 对中国环境法制建设的思考

杨朝飞

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**摘要：**新《环境保护法》取得了五个方面的制度创新，建立地方政府对环境质量责任制度，完善解决违法成本低的监管制度，为制定破解资源低价、环境廉价问题的政策提供了法律依据，完善环保社会治理体系，依靠技术创新解决环境问题。然而环境法制建设仍面临诸多艰难的挑战：一是严峻环境形势的巨大压力，二是环境群体性事件高发的巨大压力，三是环境公平失衡的巨大压力，四是环境法规自身不完善的巨大压力。改革环境法制未来的八大政策走向包括：转变政府职能，区分两种性质不同的排污行为，一次性清理环评监管的历史遗留问题，严格追究污染损害赔偿 responsibility，建立重污染企业退出机制，转变环保执法意识和执法方式，在法制精神和市场机制基础之上建立多样化的环境风险预防、赔偿和修复资金机制，借鉴适合国情的国际经验。

**关键词：**环境保护法 制度 政策

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# 中国软件出口的现状、趋势及 “十三五”战略思路

王晓红 艾 冰

**摘要：**“十二五”时期，中国软件出口规模扩大，结构不断升级，产业链向中高端攀升，软件出口企业国际化步伐加快，创新创业能力显著增强，自主知识产权拥有量显著提升，众包、众创推动技术创新与服务模式创新，出口基地城市、软件园区产业聚集效应日益突出。“十三五”时期，“一带一路”战略将拓宽新兴市场发展空间，以网络智能、共创分享为主导的新产业革命将为软件业创新发展带来机遇，新一代信息技术空前发展将为软件出口提供新动能，服务业态创新和传统产业升级将为软件业带来机遇。中国应加快供给侧改革，提升软件业自主创新能力，抓住“一带一路”战略机遇，形成出口市场多元化格局，建立适应软件业需求的人才引进机制和人才培养体系，进一步完善知识产权保护等法制政策环境，提高在国际规则标准制定中的主导权和话语权。

**关键词：**软件出口 现状与趋势 问题与机遇 战略思考

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# 外商直接投资对中国 GDP 增长的影响

田惠敏 刘 江

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**摘要：**外商直接投资对于资本输入国的经济增长有着重要作用，但作用的路径和程度并非线性，其中关键因素之一是资本输入国所处的发展阶段。文章根据中国 1983 年—2014 年间的相关数据，从人均收入发展阶段的角度实证分析了 FDI 对中国经济增长的影响效应，发现自中国经济进入起飞阶段之后，人均收入的变化放大了 FDI 对于 GDP 的推动效应。但是自 2010 年之后，人均收入的变化开始抑制 FDI 对于 GDP 的拉动效应，尽管实证结果并不显著，却在一定程度上表明中国应及时完善吸引 FDI 的政策。

**关键词：**外商直接投资 经济增长 中等收入陷阱 创新 人力资本

**作者简介：**田惠敏，国家开发银行研究院副研究员、应用经济学博士后；

刘 江，北京物资学院副教授、管理学博士。

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# 西线中蒙俄经济走廊国家战略研究

李罗莎

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**摘要：**本文主要研究了西线中蒙俄经济走廊国家战略内容、观点与重大意义。西线中蒙俄经济走廊是以中国内蒙古通往蒙古国和俄罗斯中部、直达北冰洋入海口南北大通道，其对中国的国家安全战略地位无可替代。指出这条走廊是中国面向北亚经济圈大开放和密切北亚区域合作新窗口。强调了内蒙古桥头堡的战略地位、蒙古国的战略重要性、以及水资源合作应成为重中之重。

**关键词：**西线中蒙俄经济走廊 水资源 内蒙古 国家战略

**作者简介：**李罗莎，中国国际经济交流中心研究员。

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· 产 业 发 展 ·

# 进一步拓展农村市场的政策建议

元利兴   詹   琳   聂振邦

**摘要：**针对当前我国农村市场发展中存在供需、市场体制、社会保障、文化和政府监管等方面的障碍，建议坚持城乡统筹、内源发展的总体思路，有针对性地拓展农村消费、农村要素和农产品“三大市场”，以提高农民收入、加强制度建设、推动市场转型升级、推进农业现代化和新型城镇化为重点任务，激活农村市场的“六大动力”，加快农村市场发展，促进我国经济实现扩内需、稳增长、调结构，推进城乡统筹发展，助力实现全面建成小康社会总目标。

**关键词：**农村市场   拓展   政策

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# 以全面深化改革引领中国经济 发展和体制改革

——《发展和改革蓝皮书 No. 7》首发式暨  
“确保全面深化改革落地生根”研讨会综述

杜树雷 孙凤仪 王再文

**摘要：**《发展和改革蓝皮书 No. 7》首发式暨——“确保全面深化改革落地生根”研讨会在北京举行，会议围绕全面深化改革的落地实施、当前中国经济发展和体制改革等问题进行了专题讨论和深入交流，认为蓝皮书不仅是对确保全面深化改革落地生根的一次系统探索和尝试，更是对切实推进全面深化改革强大正能量的有力汇聚，提出全面深化改革是历史的必然更是现实的需要，形成了深化财税体制改革是全面深化改革的突破口、扩大开放是全面深化改革的重要内容和持续推动力、完善的社会保障是全面深化改革的制度保证等一系列具有启发性的观点和见解。

**关键词：**发展和改革蓝皮书 全面深化改革 落地生根

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# 为中国对外开放理论与实践的探索 而奋斗终生\*

——深切追思著名专家王子先

李 蕊

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**摘要：**2015 年 12 月 15 日，我国著名对外开放问题专家、商务部政策研究室巡视员王子先因病与世长辞。子先同志一生虽然短暂，但研究成果丰硕，尤其在外资外贸、服务外包、全球价值链、时尚产业、生产性服务业等诸多方面的研究卓有建树；2004 年患鼻咽癌之后，子先同志仍未放弃自己深爱的政策研究工作，拖着病体深入基层，带领同志们报送了一大批有创见、有深度、有影响的研究报告，多次获得党中央、国务院领导批示。子先同志无私的奉献精神、克己奉公的高尚品质、经济学家的使命担当、一丝不苟的治学态度，不仅是公务员的楷模，也是专家学者的榜样。

**关键词：**王子先 对外开放 政策研究 追思

**作者简介：**李蕊，中国国际经济交流中心信息部助理研究员。

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ABSTRACTS

**(1)The action programme for building a moderately well—off society in all aspects——The learning experience from the “Proposal” of the fifth Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee**  
*Yang Weimin*

During the 12th Five – year period, under the background of continued influence of international financial crisis and domestic “three – period – overlapping”, China’s economic and social development reached great achievements with the targets of the 12th Five – year being successfully attained. “The CPC Central Committee Proposal on the Formulation of National Economic and Social Development of the 13th Five – year plan” has made a comprehensive deployment for economic and social development in the next five years: the 13th Five – year is the key period to achieve the two centenary goals and comprehensively build a well – off society, we should correctly understand and grasp the scientific connotation of the well – off society in all aspects, firmly establish and effectively implement the five development philosophies of “innovation, coordination, green, open, sharing”, focus on the supply – side structural reform, strengthen and improve the Communist Party’s leadership, ensure that the objectives and tasks of the 13th Five – year plan be implemented, and provide strong support for the realization of 13th Five – year plan.

**(2)Thoughts on the construction of China’s environmental legal system**  
*Yang Chaofei*

The new “environmental protection law” has institutional innovations in five aspects: establishing local government’s responsibility system for environmental quality; improving the supervision system for illegal actions which were imposed with low cost previously, providing legal bases for policy formulation to crack low – cost resources and environmental damages, improving the social governance system for environmental protection, and relying on technological innovation to solve environmental problems. However, the construction of environmental legal system still faces many difficult challenges: the first is the great pressure caused by severe environmental situation, the second is the enormous pressure caused by environmental group events occurring frequently, the third is tremendous pressure caused by the environmental inequity, the fourth is the great pressure associated with the imperfect environmental regulations. The environmental legal reform includes eight policy areas in the near future: the transformation of government functions, the division of the two different sewage behaviors, the cleaning – up of historical legacy of EIA regulations, the strict compensation liability for pollution damages, the establishment of exit mechanism for heavily polluting enterprises, the transformation of the consciousness and enforcement of environmental protection law, the establishment of a variety of environmental risk prevention based on the spirit of the rule of law and market mechanism, the funding mechanism for compensation and remediation, as well as international experiences suited to China’s national conditions.

**(3)The status and trend of Chinese software export and its strategy during the 13th Five—Year period**  
*Wang Xiaohong and Ai Bing*

During the 12th Five – Year period, the scale of China’s software exports increased, the

export structure upgraded, the industrial chain rose to high – end, software export enterprises accelerated their pace of internationalization, the capability of innovation and entrepreneurship significantly enhanced, the volume of independent intellectual property rights increased dramatically, public contract and public entrepreneurship all set to promote technological innovation and service model innovation, and the industrial aggregation effects in the export – base cities and software parks were increasingly prominent. During the 13th Five – Year period, The “Belt and Road” Initiative will expand our development space in emerging markets, the new industrial revolution based on shared network intelligence will bring new opportunities for the development of software industrial innovation, the unprecedented development of the new generation of information technology will provide new momentum for software exports, the service industrial innovation and the upgrade of traditional industries will bring opportunities for the development of software industry. Our country should speed up the supply – side reforms, enhance the independent innovation capability of the software industry, seize strategic opportunities of the “Belt and Road” initiative, form diversified structure of export market, establish mechanisms to absorb talents needed by the software industry and personnel training system, further improve the legal system and policy environment to protect intellectual property rights, and enhance leadership and discourse power in the formulation of international standards and rules.

#### **(4)The influence of foreign direct investment on China’s GDP growth**

*Tian Huimin and Liu Jiang*

Although foreign direct investment (FDI) plays an important role in the economic growth of recipient countries, the path through which the effect takes place and the extent are nonlinear, and one of the key factors that caused the nonlinearity is the development stage of recipient countries. According to relevant data between 1983 and 2014 and from the perspective of development stage based on per capita income, this paper empirically analyzes the effect of FDI on China’s economic growth, finding that, after Chinese economy entering the takeoff stage, the changes of per capita income amplifies the pulling effects of FDI on GDP. However, since 2010 changes in per capita income has begun to suppress the pulling effect of FDI on GDP. Although empirical evidence is not strong, to a certain extent it shows that China should improve the policies in time that are designed to attract FDI.

#### **(5) Study on the national strategy for the western front of China, Mongolia and Russia economic corridor**

*Li Luosha*

This paper mainly studies the content of national strategy, perspectives and significance of the western front of China, Mongolia and Russia economic corridor. The western front of China, Mongolia and Russia economic corridor starts from Inner Mongolia of China, via Mongolia and central Russia, to the North – South Corridor of Arctic estuary, whose position in China’s national security strategy is irreplaceable. This paper points out that the corridor is the new window for China to open up for Northern Asian economic circle and tighten regional cooperation with Northern Asia. This paper emphasizes the strategic position of Inner Mongolia as the bridgehead and Mongolia’s strategic importance, and that water resources cooperation should become the top priority.

#### **(6)Policy recommendations to further expand the rural market**

*Yuan Lixing, Zhan Lin and Nie Zhenbang*

Given the existing obstacles of supply and demand, the market system, social security, cultural and government supervision in China’s current rural market development, this paper proposes to adhere to the general ideas of overall planning of urban and rural areas and

endogenous development, expand the targeted “three big markets” of rural consumption, rural elements and agricultural products to increase farmers’ income, focus on key tasks of strengthening institutional development, promoting market transformation and upgrading, stimulating agricultural modernization and new urbanization, activate the “six big drivers” of rural market, speed up the rural market development, spur our economy to realize expanded domestic demand, steady growth, structural adjustment, and overall planning of urban and rural development, with an aim to helping achieve the overall target of comprehensive construction of a well – off society.

**(7) Comprehensively deepening reform to boost China’s economic development and institutional reform—the overall summary of the premiere of the 7th edition of “Development and Reform Blueprint” and the symposium on “Ensuring comprehensively deepening reform to take root”**

*Du Shulei, Sun Fengyi and Wang Zaiwen*

On 10 January 2016, the premiere of the 7th edition of “Development and Reform Blueprint” and the symposium on “Ensuring comprehensively deepening reform to take root” took place in Beijing, with attendees of more than 80 experts and scholars from across the country. Surrounding the measures to take root for comprehensively deepening reform, China’s current economic development and institutional reform and other issues, the attendees of the meeting carried out in – depth discussion and exchanges, and believed that the Blueprint is not only a systematic exploration and try into how to ensure comprehensively deepening reform to take root, but also a vigorous accumulation of enormous positive energy to effectively promote the comprehensive deepening of the reform, and that it puts forward that comprehensively deepening reform is both a historical necessity and the realistic need, it comes up with a series of instructive ideas and opinions regarding deepening reform of fiscal and taxation system is a breach for comprehensively deepening reform, expanding opening – up is an important part and continuous impetus for comprehensively deepening reform, and improving social security system is the institutional guarantee for comprehensively deepening reform.

**(8) Struggling for life for China’s opening – up theories and practical exploration—A memorial Tribute to the famous expert Wang Zixian**

*Li Rui*

On 15 December 2015, Wang Zixian, China’s famous expert on opening – up issues and the Inspector at the Policy Research Office of the Ministry of Commerce, died due to illness. Although his life was so short, Comrade Zixian was fruitful in research, especially in aspects of foreign capital, foreign trade, outsourcing services, global value chain, fashion industries, productive services. In addition to his outstanding research capability on economic issues, Comrade Zixian dealt with things in a fair, refined and gentle manner, and for the sake of others. After suffering from nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) in 2004, Zixian Comrade never gave up his beloved policy research work, went down to the grass – roots level with illness, led colleagues to complete and submit a large number of research reports with originality, depth and influence, and won several written comments or instructions by the leaders of CPC Central Committee and the State Council. Comrade Zixian’s selfless dedication spirit, his noble quality of wholehearted devotion to public duty, his mission and responsibility as an economist, his meticulous scholarship are not only the model for civil servants, but also the model for experts and scholars.

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