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# 中国 2015 年经济运行的若干特点

许宪春

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**摘要：**2015 年中国经济运行呈现出以下主要特点：从生产角度看，第三产业增加值对经济增长起到了主要的拉动作用；从需求角度看，最终消费支出对经济增长的贡献明显提高；从收入角度看，居民收入保持平稳较快增长，在居民、企业和政府三者收入中增速最高；从结构角度看，产业结构、需求结构和收入分配结构得到进一步改善；从新的经济增长动力角度看，高技术制造业、新兴服务行业和符合转型升级方向的产品快速增长，网上零售额高速增长；从价格角度看，居民消费价格低幅上涨，工业生产者价格和货物进口价格降幅进一步扩大，对居民消费价格上涨都起到明显的抑制作用。

**关键词：**经济运行 生产 需求

**作者简介：**许宪春，国家统计局副局长。

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# 规范我国互联网金融发展 防范互联网金融风险

宋 海

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**摘要：**近两年来我国互联网金融发展迅速，已引起社会广泛关注。作者通过实地调研发现，互联网平台已带动了金融行业创新升级。互联网金融对传统金融业形成了冲击和补充，为民间资本参与到金融业开辟新的渠道。因此，在做好监管和风险防范的前提下，还要继续大力支持我国互联网金融发展。

**关键词：**互联网金融 融资 监管 风险

**作者简介：**宋海，全国政协副秘书长、民建中央副主席。

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# “十三五”经济转型升级基本趋势与 结构性改革的重点任务

迟福林

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**摘要：**“十三五”期间，我国面临着经济发展方式转变的重大任务，这将是我国决胜全面小康社会和全面深化改革的重要阶段。随着我国经济进一步转型升级，经济发展也会出现新的趋势。“十三五”经济转型改革的重点方向之一是推进供给侧结构性改革，从多个方面着手解决政策性、体制性的结构性矛盾，通过供给结构改革带动需求增长。

**关键词：**“十三五” 经济转型升级 结构性改革

**作者简介：**迟福林，中国（海南）改革发展研究院院长。

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# 融资租赁助力设备投资潜能释放

黄万鹏

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**摘要：**近年来，中国设备投资占固定资产投资比重呈逐年下降趋势，设备投资占比不仅低于发达国家水平，而且远低于日本、韩国在赶超阶段的水平，设备投资潜力没有得到充分释放已成为扩大当期有效投资、推动转型升级的重要制约因素。集“融资”与“融物”优势于一身的融资租赁业务，却受制于“监管散、限制多、政策缺、风险大、融资难”等问题，尚未真正实现对企业设备投资的正向激励。进一步打破制约融资租赁发展的体制机制障碍，促进融资租赁业务健康发展，将有助于设备投资潜能释放，促进中国经济向中高端水平迈进。

**关键词：**融资租赁 设备投资 转型升级

**作者简介：**黄万鹏，国家发展和改革委员会国民经济综合司。

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# 世界经济增长乏力 外部环境更趋复杂

——世界经济 2015 年回顾及 2016 年展望

国家统计局释经组\*

**摘要：**2015 年，世界经济运行中的新旧矛盾相互叠加和共振，复苏疲弱乏力，增长速度放缓。从经济体看，美国经济继续温和复苏，但整体复苏势头趋缓；欧元区经济动力不足，日本经济依然艰难，新兴经济体增幅持续回落、分化加大。世界经济运行呈现四个主要特点：一是世界经济继续低速运行；二是世界贸易增长进一步放缓；三是全球消费价格涨幅回落；四是国际金融市场大幅动荡。本文对 2016 年世界经济运行进行了初步判断，认为世界经济仍将处于国际金融危机后的修复期，政策措施的有效性下降，新的增长动能没有确立，仍会维持“低利率、低通胀、低增长、高负债”的“三低一高”态势，复苏将依然疲弱乏力。不利因素包括：各国政府宏观调控政策效果有限、美国加息带来的不确定性、新兴市场经济体的经济增长可能进一步放缓、国际市场大宗商品价格低位震荡及地缘政治紧张等。最后，本文分析了外部环境将对中国经济产生的影响，并提出了积极扩大内需，推进“供给侧改革”，加速产业结构转型升级，并提前做好金融市场动荡的应对预案等政策建议。

**关键词：**世界经济 经济增长 外部环境

\* 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、邹丽婷、陈璇璇。

# 论中国自贸试验区建设的意义、 目标及难点

陈宗胜 吴志强

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**摘要：**自由贸易试验区是中国在新形势下探索改革开放的试验田，对于推动中国经济转型升级、促进新一轮的改革开放、打造经济增长新引擎、实现小康社会等具有重要意义。转变政府职能、扩大投资领域开放、转型升级贸易功能和开放金融领域创新等，是自由贸易试验区的主要建设任务，但各个自由贸易试验区也有着各自的特点。中国自由贸易试验区与中国经济特区的改革开放方向是一致的，但改革开放的深度与广度都大大提高。在自由贸易试验区的建设过程中，应该有效管控风险，防止对中国经济造成巨大冲击。

**关键词：**自由贸易试验区 改革开放 负面清单 金融创新

**作者简介：**陈宗胜，南开大学教授、中国财富经济研究院名誉院长；

吴志强，南开大学经济研究所博士研究生。

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# 国外碳金融体系运行经验借鉴与 中国制度安排\*

刘佳骏 汪 川

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**摘要：**构建结构完整、功能齐全、行之有效的碳金融体系，对于中国发展低碳经济、落实可持续发展战略、引进国外先进技术、维护国家能源安全、扩大国际影响力等方面具有重要意义。本文基于对目前国际碳金融体系运行经验借鉴，提出未来完善中国碳金融体系政策建议：以碳交易所和碳基金以及碳汇银行为创新点，完善中国碳金融组织体系；以碳交易所和碳金融组织体系为核心，建立完善的碳金融市场体系；积极制定新的碳市场监管的相关法规，完善碳金融监管。

**关键词：**碳金融 经验借鉴 对策建议

**作者简介：**刘佳骏，中国社会科学院工业经济研究所助理研究员、中国科学院地理科学与资源研究所博士后；

汪 川，中国社会科学院财经战略研究院助理研究员、博士。

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\* 国家自然科学基金青年项目：京津冀城市群碳排放空间格局与影响机制研究（编号：41401188）。

· 区域 经济 ·

# 以改革攻坚塑造软环境促创新突破

——对上海“十三五”时期发展任务和主线的初步认识

汪胜洋

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**摘要：**“十三五”时期，上海需要完成按依法治国要求深化政府改革、构建适宜创新经济发展的格局、率先形成接轨国际的开放经济、基本形成发展转型的环境、初步形成城乡战略发展新局面、探索形成福利型社会体系框架、形成社会组织发育的社会环境、形成协调发展的人口政策体系、社会与城市治理能力大幅提高等九项重要任务。上海正处在经济转型升级的关键期，上海“十三五”规划的主线是“改革攻坚，创新突破”。

**关键词：**上海 “十三五” 改革 创新

**作者简介：**汪胜洋，上海市发展改革研究院副院长。

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· 产业发展 ·

# “十三五”电子信息产业发展态势与路径

罗仲伟

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**摘要：**电子信息产业作为制造业的核心内容、主导产业和智能制造的基础支撑，是《中国制造 2025》国家战略中确定重点突破的领域。电子信息产业在“十三五”期间将肩负着新的重大战略使命。当前电子信息产业存在自主创新能力和技术积累有待进一步加强、市场开拓一直面临较大阻力、产业新增长点尚未确立、系统集成创新能力较弱和企业实力不强等五大主要问题。面对新的历史起点提供的机遇与挑战，电子信息产业应当紧紧围绕“构建现代产业体系，支撑服务《中国制造 2025》”这一中心任务，形成新的发展态势与增长动力，通过“强化支撑、培育生态、推动融合、完善体系、深化合作、保障安全”六大发展路径，实现软硬融合、两化融合、产业与服务融合，为全面实现《中国制造 2025》与“互联网+”的战略目标奠定良好基础。

**关键词：**“十三五” 电子信息产业 动力与路径

**作者简介：**罗仲伟，中国社会科学院工业经济研究所研究员。

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## ABSTRACTS

### **(1) Some characteristics of China's economic operation in 2015**

*Xu Xianchun*

China's economic operation in 2015 showed the following characteristics: from the perspective of production, the value-added of the third industry played a major pulling role in economic growth; from the perspective of demand, the contribution of final consumption expenditure to economic growth increased significantly; in terms of income, the growth of residents' income remained steady and rapid, and the quickest in comparison to those of enterprises and government; from the perspective of economic structure, the industrial structure, demand structure and income distribution structure were all improved further; from the perspective of new economic growth engines, the high-tech manufacturing industry, emerging service industry and sectors within the direction of transformation and upgrade grew rapidly, the online retail sales soared; from the price point of view, the consumer price rose slightly, industrial producer prices and import prices fell further, playing a significant inhibitory effect on consumer price rises.

### **(2) The research on further standardizing development and preventing risks of China's Internet finance**

*Song Hai*

The rapid growth of China's Internet finance in the past two years has to some extent overcome the financing difficulties of small and medium sized enterprises which traditional banking industry failed to help and received considerable attention from the society. Based on field research, the author finds out that, the Internet platform has led to the innovation and upgrade of financial sector. Internet finance has not only shaken and supplemented traditional financial sector, but also opened up new channels for private capital to join. Thus, the Government should continue supporting the expansion of Internet finance on the premise of supervision and risk prevention.

### **(3) "The 13th Five-Year Plan" The basic trend of economic transformation and upgrading and the key tasks of structural reforms**

*Chi Fulin*

China has a major task of transforming economic development mode during the period of the "13th Five-Year Plan", which will be an important stage for China to complete the construction of a moderately prosperous society in all respects and deepen the reform. With economic upgrade and transformation going further, new phenomena and trends will emerge from Chinese economy. Studying one of the key directions of the "13th Five-Year" economic transformation reforms, the supply-side structural reforms, from the opening-up of service markets and other aspects, the author proposes the solutions to the structural contradiction of policy and institutions by reforming the supply-side to drive demand growth.

### **(4) Financial leasing helps unlock the potential of equipment investment**

*Huang Wanpeng*

In recent years China has observed continuous decrease in the proportion of equipment

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investment of fixed assets investment, which has been not only far below the levels of developed countries, but also below the levels of Japan and South Korea during their catch – up periods. The fact that the equipment investment’s potential has not been fully released has been the key restrictive factor for expanding current effective investment and promoting transformation and upgrade. Financial leasing that integrates the advantages of “financing capital” and “financing goods” is subject to a series of problems such as “lax regulation, many restrictions, lack of policy, high risk, financing difficulties”, and therefore has yet to provide positive incentives for firms to invest in equipment. Further removing the institutional obstacles and promoting the healthy development of financing lease, will help to unleash equipment investment potential, and promote China’s economy moving towards a medium to high level.

## **(5) Weak world economic growth and growingly complex external environment—— World economy review 2015 and outlook in 2016**

*NBS Economy Explanation Panel*

In 2015, the old and new contradictions in the world economy superposed and resonated, the recovery was anaemic, and the growth rate slowed down. Look at different economies, the U.S. economy continued recovering moderately, but the overall recovery was weak. The euro zone was lack of economic momentum. Japan’s economy was still difficult. The growth of emerging economies dropped with increasing differentiation. In 2015, the world economy presented four main characteristics: The first is the low growth of world economy; the second is the further slow – down of world trade growth; the third is the drop of global consumer prices growth; the fourth is the drastic volatility in the international financial markets. The paper makes a preliminary judgment on the world economy in 2016, arguing that the world economy will remain at the recovering stage after the financial crisis, the effectiveness of policies and measures declines, new growth momentum will not be established, the situation of “low interest rates, low inflation, low growth, high debt” or namely “three lows and one high” remains, the recovery will stay anaemic. Unfavorable factors include the following: the limited effectiveness of governments’ macro – management policy, the uncertainty resulted from the U.S. interest rate hike, the further slow – down of emerging market economies, the volatility of international commodity prices and geopolitical tension. Finally, this paper analyzes the potential influence of the external environment on China’s economy, and puts forward policy recommendations to actively expand domestic and foreign demands, promote supply – side reforms, accelerate the transformation and upgrade of domestic industrial structure, and prepare emergency plans to deal with turmoil in the financial markets.

## **(6) The significance, objectives and difficulties in constructing the Free Trade Zone of China**

*Chen Zongsheng, Wu Zhiqiang*

The construction of Pilot Free Trade Zone is a test field for China to explore reform and opening – up under the current situation. It is extremely important for promoting China’s economic transformation and upgrade, stimulating a new round of reform and opening – up, creating new engines of economic growth and building a moderately prosperous society in all respects. Transforming government functions, further opening up investment field, transforming and upgrading trade, and spurring innovation in financial sector are the main tasks of all Pilot Free Trade Zones, but each Pilot Free Trade Zone has specific characteristics. China’s Pilot Free Trade Zone is not exactly the same as other free trade zones in the world. China’s Pilot Free Trade Zone has the same direction of reform and opening – up as China’s Special Economic Zones established previously, but the depth and breadth improved greatly. We should effectively control risks and prevent huge impacts on China’s economy during the construction process of the Pilot Free Trade Zone.

## **(7) The operation experiences of foreign carbon financial system and China's institutional arrangements**

*Liu Jiajun, Wang Chuan*

To create a structurally comprehensive, functionally complete and effective carbon financial system is important for China to develop the low-carbon economy, implement the sustainable development strategy, import foreign advanced technologies, safeguard national energy security, and enhance the international influence. Based on the operation experiences of current international carbon financial system, this paper puts forward some policy suggestions to improve China's carbon financial system in the future: to improve our carbon finance organizational system by innovations such as carbon exchanges, carbon fund and carbon credit banks; to establish and improve the carbon finance market system with the core of carbon exchanges and carbon financial organization system; to improve carbon finance supervision by actively formulating new carbon market supervisory regulations.

## **(8) Tackling the tough via reform, creating a soft environment, and promoting innovation and breakthrough—Primary thoughts on the main tasks for Shanghai in the “13th Five-Year Plan” period**

*Wang Shengyang*

During the “13th Five-Year Plan” period, Shanghai needs to deepen the government reform according to the requirements of the Rule of Law, to build an innovation-friendly environment, to take the lead in forming an open economy consistent with the international convention, to form the basic environment for development transformation, to preliminarily create the new situation for urban and rural strategic development, to explore the welfare social system framework, to form a social environment that nurtures political and social organizations, to establish a balanced population policy system and to significantly improve social and urban governance. Shanghai is at the critical stage of transformation and upgrade. “Soft transition” is the keyword during the “13th Five-Year Plan” period. The key messages of the “13th Five-Year Plan” for Shanghai should be “reform and innovation”, namely “promoting innovation through reform”.

## **(9) The development trend and path of electronic information industry during the “13th Five-Year Plan” period**

*Luo Zhongwei*

As the core component and leading industry of manufacturing sector, Electronic Information Industry (EII) is the key realm to have breakthroughs as specified by the ‘Made in China 2025’ strategy. The EII is therefore shouldering the new strategically significant mission during the “13th Five-Year Plan” period. The EII is facing the following problems: the capability of independent innovation and technologically accumulation need further strengthening, market development encounters headwind, a new industrial growth point has yet to be established, the capability of systematic and integrated innovation remains weak and enterprises are not strong enough. Given the opportunities and challenges at the new historical beginning, the EII should focus on the main task of “building a modern industrial system and serving the Made in China 2025 strategy”, come up with new development trends and growth momentums, and achieve the fusions of both hard and soft, both information and industrialization, and both industry and service through the six development paths of “strengthening the support, cultivating the ecology, promoting the fusion, improving the system, deepening cooperation, ensuring safety”, so as to lay a solid foundation for the comprehensive realization of strategic targets, “Made in China 2025” and “Internet plus”.

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