

顾问委员会

总顾问 曾培炎

顾问 董建华 蒋正华 唐家璇 徐匡迪

资深专家委员会

中国专家（按姓氏笔画排序）

王春正	王伟光	王洛林	厉以宁	宁吉喆	冯国经	卢中原
许宪春	刘遵义	刘世锦	刘克崮	刘伟	朱之鑫	朱民
李扬	李毅中	李德水	李若谷	吴敬琏	张大卫	张国宝
张晓强	张祥	张卓元	陈元	林兆木	林毅夫	周文重
赵进军	高尚全	海闻	钱颖一	郭树清	辜胜阻	聂振邦
楼继伟	蔡昉	樊纲	薛澜	魏建国	戴相龙	

国际专家

亨利·基辛格/Henry Kissinger
傅强恩/John Frisbie
欧伦斯/Stephen A. Orlins
约翰·桑顿/John Thornton
郑永年

康睿哲/Richard Constant
约翰·奈斯比特/John Naisbitt
杰弗里·萨克斯/Jeffrey Sachs
马克·乌赞/Marc Uzan

编委会

主任 魏礼群

副主任 郑新立 王晓红

编委（按姓氏笔画排序）：

王一鸣	王战	王昌林	王晓红	马晓河	吕政	谷源洋
朱晓明	陈文玲	陈宗胜	李平	李晓西	李向阳	迟福林
张宇燕	张燕生	张蕴岭	杨圣明	冼国明	施子海	高培勇
贾康	隆国强	常修泽	徐洪才	曹文炼	裴长洪	霍建国

主编 郑新立

副主编 王晓红

编辑部主任 沈家文

· 全球智库峰会专题 ·

- 智库应做新全球化的积极推动者 陈 元 (005)
- 全球化的机遇与挑战 肖卡特·阿齐兹 (007)
- “一带一路”将促进区域和平 鸠山由纪夫 (009)
- 经济增长应更具包容性和可持续性 伊日·帕鲁贝克 (011)
- 智库在世界经济发展中应发挥独特的作用 约翰·桑顿 (013)
- 全球增长的趋势及促进增长的建议 詹晓宁 (014)

· 本刊专论 ·

- 改革开放 40 年的中国流通业 丁俊发 (016)
- 国家精准扶贫工作成效第三方评估的几个问题 刘学敏 李 强 (031)

· 国际经济 ·

- 世界经济格局变迁与服务业开放 夏杰长 陈 军 (047)
- 特朗普“制造业回流”政策对我国产业的影响及应对
王昌林 盛朝迅 苑生龙 (062)

国家发展改革委核心期刊

中国学术期刊网络出版总库收录期刊 中文科技期刊数据库收录期刊

中国核心期刊（遴选）数据库收录期刊 博看期刊网收录期刊 中文知识网

打造软件出口强国的人才体系建设研究 杜振华 刘智颖 (069)

中国国际服务外包发展现状与趋势 李庭辉 (084)

欧洲软件业与贸易发展的现状、特点及趋势 刘志斌 祝琳 (096)

· 宏观经济 ·

地方债务置换必须解决的几个问题 宋昕 (108)

· 权威观点 ·

国际权威机构观点综述 国家统计局国际统计信息中心 (118)

· 国际统计数据 ·

世界经济主要指标 国家统计局国际统计信息中心 (125)



CONTENTS

Think tanks should act as active promoters for the new globalization	<i>Chen Yuan</i> (005)
Opportunities and challenges of globalization	<i>Sartaj Aziz</i> (007)
“The Belt and Road” will promote regional peace	<i>Yukio Hatoyama</i> (009)
Economic growth should be more inclusive and sustainable	<i>Jiri Paroubek</i> (011)
Think tanks should play a unique role in world economic development	<i>John Thornton</i> (013)
Global growth trends and recommendations to promote growth	<i>James X. Zhan</i> (014)
China’ s circulation industry in the past 40 years of reform and opening up	<i>Ding Junfa</i> (016)
Several issues of the third party evaluation on the effectiveness of national precise poverty alleviation	<i>Liu Xuemin and Li Qiang</i> (031)
Changes of world economic structure and opening up of service industry	<i>Xia Jiechang and Chen Jun</i> (047)
The impact of Trump’ s “manufacturing return” policy on China’ s industries and our countermeasures	<i>Wang Changlin , Sheng Zhaoxun , and Yuan Shenglong</i> (062)
Research on talent system construction for a software export power in China	<i>Du Zhenhua and Liu Zhiying</i> (069)
Present situation and trend of international service outsourcing in China	<i>Li Tinghui</i> (084)
The present situation, characteristics and trends of European software industry and trade development	<i>Liu Zhibin and Zhu Lin</i> (096)
Several problems to be solved in the replacement of local debt	<i>Song Xi</i> (108)
Opinions of International Authoritative Institutes	(118)
Main Indicators of World Economy	(125)

· 本刊专论 ·

改革开放 40 年的中国流通业^{*}

丁俊发

摘要：邓小平同志创立的社会主义市场流通理论是对马克思主义的新发展，为中国的流通体制改革与流通产业发展奠定了基础。自 1978 年改革开放以来，中国的流通体制与流通产业经历了起步、快速发展与转型升级三个阶段，发生了翻天覆地的变化。在新的征程中，要用“创新、协调、绿色、开放、共享”五大发展理念统领中国流通业的发展，到 2020 年基本建立统一开放、竞争有序、安全高效、城乡一体的流通体系，建立分工明确、权责统一、协调高效的流通管理体制，遵循流通经济的基本规律，推进新的流通变革，加快大流通、大市场建设，使流通业真正成为国民经济的基础性、先导性产业。

关键词：邓小平理论 改革开放 流通产业 流通体制改革

作者简介：丁俊发，研究员、中国流通 G30 成员、享受国务院特殊津贴。

* 本文为“改革开放 40 年”征文。

国家精准扶贫工作成效第三方 评估的几个问题

刘学敏 李 强

摘要：引入第三方评估是国家精准扶贫工作成效考核中的一项重要制度创新。第三方评估的核心内容是两“率”一“度”：贫困人口识别准确率、贫困人口退出准确率和因村因户帮扶工作群众满意度。经过2016年试评估和2017年正式评估，揭示出精准扶贫工作中的一些问题，“三保障”中的“健康扶贫”存在“算账脱贫”和“被脱贫”现象，有些驻村帮扶工作未落到实处，不同帮扶单位的帮扶成效差异明显，各地以“赶考”“应试”的心态对待第三方评估，评估中的外部“干扰”严重等。为保证第三方评估的独立、客观、公正，需要在评估中处理好不同主体之间的关系，注重细节判定和甄别，理解基层扶贫干部工作的艰巨性，在发现问题的同时挖掘精准扶贫工作的亮点。

关键词：精准扶贫 工作成效 第三方评估 两“率”一“度”

作者简介：刘学敏，北京师范大学地理科学学部资源学院教授、博导；

李 强，北京师范大学地理科学学部资源学院教授、博导。

世界经济格局变迁与服务业开放^{*}

夏杰长 陈 军

摘要：综合比较服务贸易占 GDP 比重、世界银行服务贸易限制指数与 OECD 服务贸易限制指数，可以发现服务开放与人均 GNI 的关系的确存在着一种类似于 S 型螺旋上升的发展轨迹。从开放度水平来看，目前中国又与美日等国最为接近，尤其是 2008 年国际金融危机以来的日本，但在具体行业上有差别。在服务业内部结构演变方面，日本更接近于英国，而不是美国。但日本的金融服务业发展明显落后于英美，这或许是在这一轮全球化中，英美比日本面临更大挑战的原因之一。今后一段时期，英美还将面临医疗和教育服务开支上升的压力，服务业结构仍需做出显著调整。

关键词：世界经济格局 经济结构 服务业开放度 国民总收入 经济安全

作者简介：夏杰长，中国社会科学院财经战略研究院副院长、研究员；
陈 军，中国社会科学院财经战略研究院博士后。

^{*} 基金项目：国家社科基金重大项目《扩大我国服务业对外开放的路径与战略研究》（14ZDA084）和中国社会科学院创新工程项目《我国服务业对外开放绩效评估和提升策略研究》（GJYA006）。

特朗普“制造业回流”政策 对我国产业的影响及应对

王昌林 盛朝迅 苑生龙

摘要：特朗普推动制造业回流政策的特点是在主攻方向上从重视发展新兴产业转向现有产业，在政策措施选择上从创新政策为主转向扶持制造业回流，将加速制造业回流美国，深刻改变全球能源资源版图和制造业分工格局。我国应扬长避短，充分发挥市场、人力资源、成本和产业配套齐全等优势，分类施策，继续加大吸引外商投资力度；加强对传统制造业转型升级的支持，在技术改造、产业创新体系和平台建设等方面出台有针对性的政策措施；抓住“一带一路”建设契机，加强能源、基础设施、高铁、钢铁、建材、有色等重点行业国际合作，积极拓展新的国际发展空间，重塑制造业竞争优势。

关键词：美国 制造业回流 创新政策 产业发展

作者简介：王昌林，中国宏观经济研究院副院长、研究员；

盛朝迅，中国宏观经济研究院产业经济与技术经济研究所研究室副主任、副研究员；

苑生龙，中国宏观经济研究院对外经济研究所助理研究员、博士。

打造软件出口强国的人才体系 建设研究

杜振华 刘智颖

摘要：打造软件出口强国是中国软件出口发展战略的重要转变。而要实现这一转变，软件人才体系建设是关键的一环。论文从中国软件人才发展现状和特点出发，分析了软件人才发展中的主要问题及其产生的原因，针对中国软件人才存在的结构性矛盾和制约中国软件人才提升被固化在价值链低端的问题，提出了在借鉴美国和印度软件出口强国人才培养模式的基础上，强化人才培养链与产业链、创新链有机衔接，建立中国软件出口强国人才体系的对策建议。

关键词：软件人才 软件出口强国 人才体系 人才结构

作者简介：杜振华，北京邮电大学经济管理学院教授、国际经济与贸易专业主任；
刘智颖，北京邮电大学经济管理学院硕士研究生。

中国国际服务外包发展现状与趋势

李庭辉

摘要：在全球经济进入深度调整、国际服务需求下降的背景下，2015—2016 年中国国际服务外包业务规模仍保持增长态势。可以预料，在全球经济还没有强劲复苏的背景下，未来中国国际服务外包将保持中低速发展态势。中国服务外包企业从“成本套利”逐步向“智能化服务”提升，服务外包的技术支持由传统的互联网与信息技术转向以“云计算、大数据、移动互联网、物联网”为核心的新一代信息技术。未来，中国国际服务外包产业将同时面临机遇与挑战，我们所必须采取的应对政策主要有：一是因地制宜，提高对产业支持和引导的政策效应；二是建立创新型服务外包人才培养模式，为吸引更多的服务外包中高端人才营造良好的环境。

关键词：国际服务外包 离岸服务外包 人才培养

作者简介：李庭辉，中国服务外包研究中心顾问、研究员。

欧洲软件业与贸易发展的现状、 特点及趋势

刘志斌 祝琳

摘要：欧洲软件业的积极影响遍布经济各领域，其对 GDP 有着实质性的贡献，并创造了上千万的高收入工作岗位，提高了欧洲的全球化竞争力。因此，欧盟将软件业视为欧洲经济竞争核心力量，这也是欧盟国家的普遍共识。本文在基于数据的基础上分析了欧洲软件业及其贸易的发展现状与特点，重点考察了欧洲软件及信息服务贸易的外包市场。并对欧洲软件业及信息服务业发展趋势进行了展望，认为欧洲国家经济在经历了衰退后进入到一个新的转折期，正在向温和增长的方向发展。温和的经济发展态势将为欧洲地区的数字化经济发展注入新的活力，推动企业的技术升级和转型，从而有利于软件及信息服务业进出口的发展。

关键词：软件 欧洲 外包 信息服务业 数字化经济

作者简介：刘志斌，中华女子学院计算机系副教授；

祝琳，中华女子学院金融系讲师。

· 宏观经济 ·

地方债务置换必须解决的几个问题

宋 昕

摘要：地方债务置换是 2015 年财政部为支持地方经济发展和调整产业结构推出的一项重要财政举措，对我国地方债务处置以及地方债券发行产生了重大影响。但在地方债务置换中有些相关问题必须重视解决，否则将会出现地方政府违规举债的现象。我国地方债务现行的置换办法很难达到减轻地方政府债务负担的目的，同时也给银行机构带来极大压力。应以利率市场化为抓手，进一步理顺地方债务置换中的资金价格关系。

关键词：地方债务 债务置换 地方债券 利率市场化

作者简介：宋昕，华南理工大学经济与贸易学院博士研究生。

ABSTRACTS

(1)China's circulation industry in the past 40 years of reform and opening up

Ding Junfa

The theory of socialist market circulation theory founded by Comrade Deng Xiaoping is a new development of the Marxism doctrine, laying the foundation for the reform of China's circulation system and the development of circulation industry. Since the reform and opening up to the outside world in 1978, China's circulation system and circulation industry have undergone three stages of the beginning, the rapid development and the transformation and upgrading, and tremendous changes. In the new journey, we should apply the development ideas of "innovation, coordination, green, open, sharing" to the development of China circulation industry, aiming to basically establish a unified and open, competitive and orderly, safe and efficient, the integration of urban and rural circulation system by 2020, set up a unified, coordinated and efficient circulation management system with clear - defined responsibilities. We should follow the basic rules of circulation economy, promote new circulation reform, accelerate the construction of large circulation and large market, enabling the circulation industry to truly become a basic and leading industry of the national economy.

(2)Several issues of the third party evaluation on the effectiveness of national precise poverty alleviation

Liu Xuemin and Li Qiang

The introduction of third party evaluation is an important systematic innovation for the national precise poverty alleviation achievements appraisal. The core content of the third party evaluation is "two rates" and "one degree": the identification precise rate for the poor, population exit precise rate for the poor and the people's satisfaction for the help work for the village and households. The trial evaluation in 2016 and formal assessment in 2017 revealed some problems in the work of the precise poverty - reduction, "getting rid of poverty after doing accounts" and "being forced to get rid of poverty" phenomenon in the "health poverty - reduction" of "three security", some help work in the villages not being carried out, great differences of effectiveness for different support units, the attitudes of "taking the test" towards the third party evaluation, serious external interference into the evaluation. In order to ensure the evaluation the third party being independent, objective and impartial, we need to deal with the relationship between different subjects in the evaluation, pay attention to details' judgment and selection, understand the difficulty of grass - roots cadre work in poverty alleviation, and find out the problem while exploring the highlights for precise poverty alleviation.

(3)Changes of world economic structure and opening up of service industry

Xia Jiechang and Chen Jun

After comparing the proportion of service trade over GDP, with the world bank service

trade restriction index and OECD service trade restriction index, this paper finds that there exists a similar path to the S type spiral in the relationship between service open and per capita GNI. From the level of opening up, China is now the closest to the United States and Japan, especially Japan since the 2008 international financial crisis, but there are differences in specific industries. In terms of the evolution of the internal structure of services, Japan is closer to Britain rather than the United States. But Japan's financial services sector is clearly lagging behind those of Britain and the United States, perhaps one of the reasons why Britain and the United States face a greater challenge in this round of globalization than Japan. Over the next few years, Britain and the United States will face pressure from the rising costs of medical and educational services, and the structure of service sector will need significant adjustments.

(4)The impact of Trump's "manufacturing return" policy on China's industries and our countermeasures

Wang Changlin, Sheng Zhaoxun, and Yuan Shenglong

The characteristics of Trump polices to promote manufacturing reflux are transformations from emphasizing the development of new industries to the existing industries in the main direction, from innovative policies to supporting the reflux of manufacturing industry in the choice of policy measures, which will accelerate the return of manufacturing industry to the U. S. , profoundly changing the global division of labor and energy resources and the layout pattern of manufacturing industry. China should make the strong points and avoid weak points, making the best use of advantages of the market, human resources, and a complete set of costs and industries, implement measures accordingly and continue to increase efforts to attract foreign investment; strengthen the support for the transformation and upgrading of traditional manufacturing industry, introduce targeted policies and measures in relation to technological innovation, industrial innovation system and platform construction; seize the opportunity of "One Belt and One Road" initiative to strengthen international cooperation in key sectors of energy, infrastructure, iron, steel, building materials, nonferrous metal, and actively explore new international development space, and reshape the competitive advantage for manufacturing industry.

(5)Research on talent system construction for a software export power in China

Du Zhenhua and Liu Zhiying

To build a software export powerhouse is an important change in China's software export development strategy. In order to realize this change, the construction of software talents system is the key link. From the current situation and characteristics of China software talents development, this article analyzes the main problems and reasons in the development of software talents, structural contradictions and issues about talents to be kept in the low end of the value chain, and proposes countermeasures and suggestions, based on the experiences of software talent training mode of export powers of the United States and India, to strengthen the connection between personnel training chain, industrial chain, and innovation chain, and establish system for talents for China software export power.

(6)Present situation and trend of international service outsourcing in China

Li Tinghui

In the context of the global economy entering deep adjustment and the declining demand of international service, the scale of China's international service outsourcing business continued to grow in 2015 - 2016. It can be expected that, in the context of the global economy having not yet

been strongly recovered, China's international service outsourcing will continue to develop at a moderate and low level in the future. China service outsourcing enterprises grow up from the "cost arbitrage" gradually to "intelligent service", service outsourcing technical support move up from the traditional Internet and information technology to the new generation of information technology with the core being of the cloud computing, big data, mobile Internet, Internet of things. In the future, China international service outsourcing industry will be facing opportunities and challenges, the policy response we must adopt mainly include: the first is to improve the effectiveness of industrial policy support and guidance subject to specific locality; the second is to establish the training mode of innovative service outsourcing talents, in order to create a good the environment to attract more high - end service outsourcing talents.

(7) The present situation, characteristics and trends of European software industry and trade development

Liu Zhibin and Zhu Lin

The positive impact of the European software industry has spread across all areas of the economy. It has made substantial contributions to GDP, created tens of millions of high - income jobs, and improved the global competitiveness of the Europe. Therefore, the EU regards the software industry as the core force of European economic competition, which has become the common consensus among European countries. On the basis of data, this paper analyzes the current situation and characteristics of European software industry and its trade, with a special focus on the outsourcing market of European software and information service trade. It also outlook the development trend of European software industry and information service industry and expects that the European economy has entered a new turning point after the recession, and is developing towards a moderate growth. Moderate economic development will inject new vitality into the digital economic development in Europe and promote technological upgrading and transformation of enterprises, thus facilitating the development of the import and export of software and information services.

(8) Several problems to be solved in the replacement of local debt

Song Xi

In 2015 - 2016, with the gradual improvement of promoting the system construction of the new urbanization, the quality and efficiency of China's urbanization construction have gradually improved, urban and rural areas have significantly improved and the leading role of the city group for the new urbanization is growing. But we should also see many issues that have not been fundamentally solved including the non - integration of cities and towns in China, "people" and "land" contradictions, land acquisition, demolition and reconstruction of the village, the level of public services lagging behind the process of urbanization, urban and rural governance and other issues which are the problems of imminent. In 2017, with the gradual release of the effectiveness of policies and planning, China's new urbanization development quality and efficiency continue to improve, but also it needs to strengthen the system design, develop city agglomeration economy, construct intensive city, and promote the system construction of urban and rural governance.

Editor: Huang Yongfu