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在全球化调整中深化亚洲区域合作^{*}

曾培炎

摘要：当前世界经济已经出现复苏迹象，但仍然充满了不确定性，亚洲经济将会首当其冲受到影响。全球化是几十年来亚洲经济发展的重要引擎，亚洲经济体先后创造了几轮“亚洲经济奇迹”。经济全球化作为历史趋势不会逆转或终结，加快亚洲经济一体化进程，深化区域经济合作，是未来亚洲适应全球化调整、推动经济发展的有效途径。“一带一路”倡议将为经济全球化和区域经济一体化提供新思路、新动力，尤其为打造东亚区域合作升级版插上一对有力助推的翅膀。

关键词：全球化 亚洲区域合作 一带一路

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^{*} 本文为作者在博鳌亚洲论坛曼谷会议开幕式上的主旨演讲。

改革：中国特色社会主义的伟大实践*

——中国改革 40 年的回顾和思考

高尚全

摘要：在十九大即将召开之际，中国改革开放事业将迎来 40 周年的重要历史节点。近 40 年的改革开放是中国特色社会主义在中国大地上的伟大实践，历经“目标探索”“框架构建”“体制完善”和“五位一体的全面深化改革”四个阶段。改革推动了整个国家从以阶级斗争为纲向以经济建设为中心、从计划经济向市场经济、从闭关锁国转向全方位开放、从人治走向法治、从贫穷落后转向小康的五大转变，国家和社会面貌发生了翻天覆地的变化，取得了不可磨灭的成就。中国的改革开放事业仍面临着经济发展方式转型、法治政府建设等诸多挑战，而近 40 年实践得来的经验和启示是我们继续取得改革开放这一中国特色社会主义伟大实践胜利的重要法宝。

关键词：改革四十年 中国特色 社会主义 全面深化改革

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* 本文为“改革开放 40 年”征文。

新形势下推进城乡统筹发展的再思考

范恒山

摘要：在我国经济进入新常态、向着全面建成小康社会的目标迈进的关键时期，加强城乡统筹发展具有十分重要的意义。党的十八大以来，城乡统筹发展被放在了更加突出的位置，城乡协调发展势头进一步向好，但受基础与体制机制等制约，统筹城乡发展仍然面临严峻形势。新时期推进城乡统筹发展需要居高谋划、科学推进。特别是对一些关乎大局的问题，要深入研究、提高认识、廓清思路。当前，我国城乡统筹发展进入了一个关键时期，要紧扣消除二元经济体制、协调推进农业现代化与新型城镇化、缩小城乡居民收入差距、实现基本公共服务均等化等要求，着力抓好一些重点工作。

关键词：城乡统筹发展 小康社会 新型城镇化 农村现代化 区域协调

作者简介：范恒山，国家发展和改革委员会副秘书长。

2017 年上半年经济运行情况简析

许宪春

摘要：2017 年上半年，中国经济巩固了稳中有进、稳中向好的发展态势。从生产角度看，第三产业对经济增长起主要拉动作用，三次产业共同拉动经济增速比去年同期回升；从需求角度看，最终消费支出增速比去年同期略有回落，资本形成总额增速明显回落，货物和服务净出口由下降转为增长；从收入角度看，全国居民人均可支配收入保持平稳较快增长，增速比去年同期略有回升，全国一般公共预算收入增速回升，1—5 月，规模以上工业企业利润总额增速明显加快；从价格角度看，居民消费价格涨幅比去年同期收窄，工业生产者价格和货物进口价格明显上涨；从结构角度看，产业结构、需求结构和收入分配结构继续改善；从新动能角度看，工业中的战略性新兴产业、高技术制造业、新产品、网上零售额快速增长，新动能继续积累；从供给侧结构性改革重点任务角度来看，“三去一降一补”取得新进展。

关键词：2017 年上半年 经济运行 经济增长 三次产业

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· 国际经济 ·

中国软件出口：现状趋势与战略机遇^{*}

王晓红

摘要：当前，虽然中国软件出口由高速增长转向中低速增长，但总体规模实力明显提升，出口结构呈现多元化发展，价值链不断向高端拓展。软件出口市场已经形成面向全球的发展格局，软件出口企业自主创新能力和国际竞争实力增强，软件人才结构向知识化和高端化发展。然而，中国软件出口仍存在成本全面上升、创新投入不足、人才缺口较大等制约因素。2017 年中国软件出口仍面临有利的发展机遇，新技术、新业态、新模式成为推动全球软件业增长和创新的动力，传统市场和新兴市场具有双向拓展空间，国内软件业加快发展、营商环境改善等都有利于扩大出口。未来促进中国软件出口应提高软件企业自主创新能力、加强软件强国人才体系建设、积极拓展软件出口市场空间、优化软件出口政策和营商环境。

关键词：软件出口 信息技术 服务外包 软件产品 自主创新

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^{*} 本文为商务部课题《中国软件出口发展报告 2016》的总报告，感谢商务部服务贸易和商贸服务业司冼国义、汤军、王旭阳、姜义茂、敬艳辉在研究过程中给予的大力支持。

推进沿边重点地区人民币跨境使用研究^{*}

——以瑞丽经验为例

周先平 朱新蓉 张健 邱龙宇

摘要：在沿边重点地区的跨境交易中使用人民币，是人民币国际化的一个重要推进领域和方向。瑞丽市作为云南沿边金融综合改革试验区的前沿阵地，在跨境结算渠道建设、中缅货币兑换、中缅边境地区银行间合作三大领域开拓创新，推动了中缅跨境交易中的人民币使用。沿边重点地区人民币的跨境使用存在诸多问题，瑞丽市“创新突破、先行先试、风险可控、稳步推进”的实践能够为其他沿边重点地区推进人民币跨境使用提供借鉴。

关键词：瑞丽经验 沿边重点地区 人民币跨境使用

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^{*} 本文得到 2016 年、2017 年中南财经政法大学湖北省金融研究中心、中南财经政法大学“产业升级与区域金融”湖北省协同创新中心、滇西应用技术大学滇西金融研究院项目资助。

中国西北五省（区）与中亚五国次区域 经济合作的边界效应

——基于 2010—2015 年相关数据与引力模型分析

于 倩 王雁芸

摘要：本文在对次区域经济合作及其边界效应文献综述的基础上，以中国西北五省（区）和中亚五国为主体，探究二者次区域经济合作的边界效应问题。先对中国西北五省（区）与中亚五国次区域经济合作现状进行分析；然后采用 2010—2015 相关数据和边界效应模型衡量此次区域经济合作的边界效应情况，实证得出具有较高的屏蔽效应，并对此作相关说明；最后就弱化此次区域经济合作的边界屏蔽效应提出对策建议。

关键词：次区域经济合作 边界效应 西北五省（区） 中亚五国

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贸易监管制度创新：四地自贸试验区建设的经验总结及路径探索

——基于贸易通关便利化视角

王珍珍 甘雨娇

摘要：通关便利化是当前自贸试验区推进“贸易便利化”核心任务过程中的重要探索内容，对于我国自由贸易区战略的实施意义重大。沪津闽粤四地自贸试验区共同围绕着贸易通关便利化建设推出一系列改革措施。本文对四地自贸试验区在“三互”大通关体系、国际贸易“单一窗口”平台以及创新通关监管制度三个维度进行比较研究，并进一步指出未来发展中要找准“单一窗口”建设模式，深入“三互”大通关改革，加快通关一体化全面覆盖，持续推进制度创新，形成高效通关机制。

关键词：自贸试验区 贸易通关便利化 “三互”大通关 国际贸易“单一窗口”

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编者按：2017年5月15日，由中国国际经济交流中心主办的第五届全球智库峰会在北京召开，主题是“汇聚智慧、共谋全球发展”。峰会分为开幕式和四个平行圆桌会议。本期刊发“全球可持续发展：问题与对策”“‘一带一路’与相关国家战略对接”两个平行圆桌会议的综述。

ABSTRACTS

(1)Deepening Asian regional cooperation in the adjustment of globalization

Zeng Peiyan

The current world economy has shown signs of recovery, but it is still full of uncertainties, of which the Asian economies will bear the brunt. Globalization has been an important development engine of Asian economies for decades, which have created several rounds of “Asian economic miracles”. As a historical trend, economic globalization will not reverse or end. Accelerating the process of economic integration in Asia and deepening regional economic cooperation will be an effective way for Asia to adapt to globalization adjustment and promote economic development in the future. “Belt and Road” Initiative will provide new ideas and new impetus to economic globalization and regional economic integration, especially inserting a powerful wings to build upgraded version of the East Asian regional cooperation.

(2) Reform: Great practice of socialism with Chinese characteristics——Review and reflection on the forty years of China’s reform

Gao Shangquan

On the eve of the upcoming nineteenth CPC congress, China’s reform and opening up enterprise is about to usher in the important historical node of 40th anniversary. Nearly 40 years of reform and opening up is the great practice of Chinese socialism in China, after undergoing the four stages of “target exploration”, “framework construction”, “system improvement” and “one of the five comprehensive deepening of reform”, reform promoted five changes for the whole country, from taking class struggle as the key link to economic development as the center, from a planned economy to a market economy, from closing the border to all – round opening up, from the rule of man to the rule of law, from poverty to fairly well – off, state and society have changed a lot, and Chinese reform and opening – up has made indelible achievements. Chinese’s reform and opening up is still facing with challenges of the transformation of economic development mode, the rule of law government construction, and nearly 40 years of experience and enlightenment is an important weapon for us to continue making victory for the great practice of reform and opening up of this Chinese socialism.

(3)Reconsideration of promoting the overall development of urban and rural areas under the new situation

Fan Hengshan

It is of great significance to strengthen the overall development of urban and rural areas during the crucial period when China’s economy has entered the new normal and moved toward the goal of building a well – off society in an all – round way. Since the eighteenth CPC congress, urban and rural coordinated development has been put in a more prominent position with good

momentum, but restricted by the foundation and institutional mechanisms, urban and rural coordinated development is still faced with the grim situation. To promote urban and rural coordinated development in the new period, we need high – level planning and scientific advance. Especially for a number of issues related to the overall situation, we should study in depth, raise awareness and clarify ideas. At present, China’s urban and rural coordinated development has entered a critical period, we should focus on some key work including closely linking to the elimination of dual economic system, promoting the coordination of agricultural modernization and new urbanization, narrowing the income gap between urban and rural residents, and realizing the equalization of basic public services.

(4)Brief analysis of economic operation in the first half of 2017

Xu Xianchun

In the first half of 2017, China economy consolidated the good development trend of steady progress. From the production point of view, the third industry plays a major role in driving economic growth, three industries together push quicker economic growth than the same period of last year; from the perspective of demand, final consumption expenditure grew slightly lower than the same period of last year, total capital formation growth rate was dropped significantly, net exports of goods and services changed from decline to growth; from the perspective of income, the national per capita disposable income maintained a steady and rapid growth, the growth rate was slightly higher than the same period of last year, the general public budget revenue growth picked up; 1 ~ 5 months, the growth of total profits of industrial enterprises above designated size significantly accelerated; from the price point of view, the consumer price increase narrowed over the same period of last year, industrial producer prices and import prices rose significantly; from the view of structure, industrial structure, demand structure and income distribution structure continued to improve; from the perspective of new energy, strategic emerging industries, high – tech manufacturing, new products, online retail sales were in the rapid growth with new energy continuing to accumulate; from the perspective of supply side structural reform key tasks, “three elimination one drop one subsidy” has made new progress

(5)Chinese software exports: status, trends,opportunities and challenges

Wang Xiaohong

At present, although China’s software exports change from high – speed growth to medium and low growth, but the overall size and strength improved significantly, export structure showed diversified development, and the value chain developed towards high – end. The software export market has formed a global development pattern, and the ability of independent innovation and international competition of software exporting enterprises has been enhanced, and the structure of software talents has been on the knowledge and high – end development. However, there are still some factors restricting the export of software in China, such as the overall increase in costs, insufficient investment in innovation, and a large gap in talents. In 2017 China software export is still facing favorable development opportunities, new technologies, , new industries, new models become driving forces for the global software industry growth and innovation, traditional and emerging markets have two – way expansion of space, the domestic software industry is accelerating development, improved business environment is conducive to expanding exports. In the future, to promote China’s software exports, we should improve the capability of independent innovation of software enterprises, strengthen the construction of talent system for being a software powerful country, actively expand the market space for software exports, and

optimize the software export policies and business environment.

(6) A study on promoting cross—border use of RMB in key areas along the border

Zhou Xianping, Zhu Xinrong, Zhang Jian, Qiu Longyu

The use of RMB in cross – border transactions in key areas along the border is an important field and direction of internationalization of the RMB. As the leading position of Yunnan border and finance comprehensive reform pilot area, Ruli city initiated innovation in three areas of the channel construction for the bank settlement of cross – border, China – Myanmar border currency exchange, bank cooperation in cross – border between China and Myanmar, and promote the use of RMB in the cross – border trade. There are many problems of the use of RMB for the cross border trade in key areas, the practice of Ruili, in terms of the breakthrough innovation, pilot, risk control, and steadily push forward provide reference for other key areas in the border to promote cross – border use of the yuan.

(7) Border effect of sub—regional economic cooperation between five provinces (regions) of Northwest China and five Central Asian countries——Based on relevant data and gravity model analysis from 2010 to 2015

Yu Qian and Wang Yanyun

On the basis of literature review of regional economic cooperation and the boundary effect and five northwestern provinces (regions) in China and the five Central Asian countries as the main bodies, this paper explores the boundary effect of sub – regional economic cooperation. First, it analyzes the sub – regional economic cooperation status between Chinese five northwestern provinces (regions) and the five countries of Central Asia; then, it measures the border effect of regional economic cooperation based on 2010 – 2015 related data and boundary effect model, producing the empirical results of high shielding effect and relevant explanations; finally, it gives some suggestions on how to weaken the shielding boundary effect of the regional economic cooperation.

(8) Innovation of trade supervision system: experience summarization and route exploration of construction of FTA in four areas——Based on the view of trade facilitation

Wang Zhenzhen and Gan Yujiao

The convenience of customs clearance is an important exploration in the process of promoting the “trade facilitation” in the FTA pilot area, and is of great significance for the implementation of China’s free trade zone strategy. With the foundation of Shanghai free trade zone, Tianjin, Fujian and Guangdong FTAs, around the trade customs clearance facilitation construction, together with Shanghai FTA, launched a series of reform measures. This paper carries a comparative study from three dimensions of “three mutual” customs clearance system in four FTA test areas, international trade “single window” platform and innovative clearance and regulatory system, and further points out that the future development should focus on the “single window” construction mode, deepen three mutual customs clearance reform, speed up integration comprehensive coverage of customs clearance, continue to promote institutional innovation, and form efficient clearance mechanism.

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