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我国对外直接投资形势和对策建议

丁学东

摘要：对外投资已成为我国深度参与全球资源配置、调整国内经济结构的重要方式。本文重点分析了我国对外直接投资的总体概况和近年来出现的新趋势、新特点，揭示了我国对外投资中存在的突出问题和风险，提出了摸清对外投资总体情况、完善对外投资促进体系、提升对外投资整体合力，以及积极应对对外投资中的风险等政策建议。

关键词：对外直接投资 新趋势 国际经验 政策建议

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关于加大金融支持 精准扶贫力度的研究

宋 海

摘要：金融支持精准扶贫是我国现阶段脱贫的主要手段。从实践来看，金融支持精准扶贫具有比较优势和不可替代的独特作用，但也存在一些问题。如，国家层面至今没有明确金融扶贫的主体责任，国家出台相关的扶贫政策文件只有原则，没有细则，实践中难以操作。进一步改进金融扶贫工作，应完善及明确国家金融支持扶贫的制度和政策，将财政资金明确为金融扶贫资金的贴息、担保和风险补偿资金，建立国家级的财政扶贫担保机构和风险补偿机构，建立国家级的政策性农业保险机构，将金融扶贫的主要职能落实到具体金融机构，高标准选定金融支持项目，创新农村金融产品和服务方式，大力推进贫困地区金融生态环境建设。

关键词：精准扶贫 金融扶贫 财政扶贫 农村改革

作者简介：宋海，中国民主建国会中央委员会副主席。

①调研组成员：张红地、石俊志、曾之明、孙敏奇、李沛熙、汤闻博、罗峰。

关于推进供给侧结构性改革的思考

高尚全

摘要：面对我国经济社会发展新常态，着力推进供给侧结构性改革是中央提出的战略调整。推进供给侧结构性改革需正确认识其内涵和外延；去产能是供给侧结构性改革的首要任务，核心在于处置僵尸企业，应同扶贫和“走出去”相结合；去库存应同农村改革相结合；减税要注意调节贫富差距；政府要为供给侧结构性改革提供制度性保障，进一步深化政府改革；同时，还需解放思想，促进人的自由和全面发展，为创新提供动力。

关键词：供给侧结构性改革 去产能 去库存 创新

作者简介：高尚全，中国经济体制改革研究会原名誉会长。

· “中国经济年会 (2016 - 2017)” 专题 ·

编者按：中国国际经济交流中心和新华社国家高端智库联合主办的“2016 - 2017 中国经济年会”2016年12月17日在北京召开。本次年会的主题是“围绕主线、着力攻坚、稳中求进、进中求好”，学习解读中央经济工作会议精神，围绕深化供给侧结构性改革，完成好去产能、去库存、去杠杆、降成本、补短板五大任务，以及发挥改革开放创新引领作用，培育壮大增长新动能。本期刊出宁吉喆、张晓强、厉以宁等三位专家在年会上的发言。

深入贯彻落实中央经济工作会议精神

宁吉喆

2016—2017 年世界经济形势分析与展望

陈文玲 颜少君

摘要：2016 年世界经济和贸易增速双双低迷，经济增长前景不明，更多的矛盾和问题交织并存，世界经济增长面临诸多不确定性风险。但从 2017 年或更长一段时期看，同步进入低速增长“新常态”的世界经济和中国经济，在面临诸多挑战的同时也孕育着新的发展机遇。面对复杂多变的外部环境，中国必须做出清醒认识和正确判断，在面对挑战和困难的同时，要把主要精力放在做好自己国家的事情上，着力推动供给侧结构性改革，培育经济增长新动能，增强我国经济抗风险能力；要坚持对外开放的基本国策，继续主动推动经济全球化进程，研究制定因应新形势的一揽子战略，拉长我战略机遇期和经济增长的周期，同时，继续推动全球宏观治理体系变革，创造更好的外部环境。

关键词：世界经济 形势分析 新常态 新动能 政策建议

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借鉴国际经验 构建完善的儿童福利制度

田 帆 孙 熙

摘要：在我国，留守儿童群体的数量十分庞大。随着城镇化的发展，留守儿童也逐渐成为我国转型过程中突出的社会问题。实际上，我国对整个儿童没有专门的儿童福利制度。美国和挪威两个发达国家在儿童福利制度、儿童福利机构、儿童福利措施等方面的经验，值得我国研究借鉴。在今后的工作中，我们应当明确制度建设方向、转变儿童福利理念、完善儿童福利立法、设立专门的儿童福利机构并动员社会力量广泛参与儿童福利事业。

关键词：留守儿童 儿童福利制度 国际经验启示

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国家精准扶贫政策的实地调研与思考

刘学敏

摘要：基于实地调研，认为地方实现精准脱贫与宏观经济运行中的经济周期密切相关；在当前的形势下，解决贫困问题最大的困难还是要顶住经济下行的压力，创造经济发展的新动能，确保实现可持续发展。实现精准脱贫，地方政府必须要有大的发展思路和规划，这远比具体扶持一个农户的脱贫致富更重要也更有意义；基于“负所得税”考虑，可以让现行的精准扶贫政策更“精准”。通过实施“负所得税”，可以催生贫困户“自助”的动力。

关键词：精准扶贫 经济周期 区域发展规划 负所得税

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加快提高中国劳动生产率的政策建议

刘向东

摘要：中国经济处于跨越“中等收入陷阱”的关键时期。提高劳动生产率将成为保持中国经济社会中长期健康发展的主动力之一，有助于提高中国经济“含金量”和全面建成小康社会，有助于顺利跨越“中等收入陷阱”。近年来，中国全员劳动生产率仍呈现上升态势，但增速呈放缓迹象，且不再具有全球领先优势。未来5~10年，中国劳动生产率仍有较大提升空间。提高劳动生产率不能依靠就业人口数量减少来实现，而应依靠实施创新驱动战略、转变经济发展方式、持续提高劳动者素质和生产创新的效率来实现。政策措施主要是：全面提高全要素生产率水平，加快推动战略性新兴产业，推进企业技术改造，提高生产管理水平，强化职业教育，培育创新创业的内在基因，发展现代高效农业，保护知识产权等。

关键词：劳动生产率 全要素生产率 潜在增长率 供给侧

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①通常劳动生产率主要用劳动者在单位时间内生产的产品数量或价值量表示。微观层面看，劳动生产率反映了劳动者或企业个体投入工作量所获得的产出效果或能力。产出结果既可以实物化的产出数量衡量，也可以货币化的产出价值衡量。如单位工作量投入产出比，劳动者数量固定的情况下等价于每个工作小时的产出，工作时间固定的情况下等价于每个劳动者的产出。

大力发展民营经济 推动东北新一轮振兴

元利兴 陈怀海 张 斌 段志翔

摘要：民营经济已成为东北经济的重要组成部分、科技创新的重要力量、安置就业的主渠道、城乡居民收入的重要来源，但仍存在政府发展理念滞后、市场准入门槛高、融资环境较差等政策环境制约，以及行政管理服务职能偏弱、不完善、不规范问题，民营企业发展观念和管理落后、创新能力弱、人才缺乏等自身因素限制，东北民营经济依然数量相对较少、实力较弱、层次较低。要加大政策支持力度，以优化投资软环境为着力点，强化资金、人才等要素保障，推进“大众创业、万众创新”，增强民营经济发展的内生动力，促进企业转型升级，加快推动东北新一轮振兴。

关键词：东北振兴 民营经济 投资环境 转型升级

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ABSTRACTS

(1) The situation and countermeasures of foreign direct investment of China

Ding Xuedong

Foreign direct investment has become an important way for China to participate in the global resource allocation and adjust domestic economic structure. This paper focuses on the analysis of the general situation of China's foreign direct investment and new trends and new features in recent years, reveals prominent problems and risks of foreign investment, puts forward policy suggestions to find out the overall situation of foreign investment, improve the foreign investment promotion system, upgrade the comprehensiveness of foreign investment, and actively respond to the whole risks of foreign investment.

(2) The research on increasing financial support for precise poverty alleviation

Song Hai

Financial support is the most important means of poverty alleviation in China at this stage. From a practical point of view, financial support for precise poverty has a comparative advantage and irreplaceable role, but there are some shortcomings, for example, the main responsibility for financial poverty relief has not yet been clarified at the national level, the relevant national policy documents on poverty alleviation have rules but without operation details, making hard to follow in practice. To further improve the financial poverty alleviation, the government should perfect and clarify national regulation and policies on financial support for poverty alleviation, make clear financial funds as discounted, guaranteed and risk compensated funds, establish a national financial poverty alleviation guarantee institution and risk compensation institution, establish a national policy agricultural insurance institution, implement the main functions of financial institutions for poverty alleviation to specific financial institutions, select financial support projects to the highest standards, innovate rural financial products and services, and vigorously drive financial ecological environment construction in poor areas.

(3) Thoughts on how to promote the structural reform of supply side

Gao Shangquan

In the face of the new normal of China's economic and social development, promoting the structural reform of the supply side is the strategic adjustment of central government. Promoting the supply side structural reforms needs a accurate understanding of its connotation and extension; Reducing capacity is the primary task of structural reform of supply side, the core is to dispose zombie companies, combined with poverty alleviation and "going out"; reducing inventory should be combined with the rural reform; reducing taxes should pay attention to the adjustment of the gap between the rich and the poor; the government should provide institutional guarantee for the supply side structural reform, and further deepen the reform of the government; at the same time, we should emancipate our minds and promote people's free and all-round development, providing the impetus for innovation.

(4) Special topics on the “China economic annual meeting (2016—2017)”

Ning Jizhe, Zhang Xiaoqiang and Li Yining

Jointly organized by the Chinese Center for International Economic Exchanges and the Xinhua News Agency, the national high – end “2016 – 2017 China economic think – tank annual meeting was held in Beijing in December 17, 2016. The theme of this annual meeting is “surrounding the main line, focusing on tackling, making progress while maintaining stability and striving for perfection”, learning to interpret the central economic work conference, sticking to the deepening of structural reforms of supply side, to complete the five tasks of reducing capacity, reducing inventory, removing leverage, reducing costs, and making up short board, as well as exert the leading role of reform, opening up and innovation, foster and strengthen the new growth momentum. This issue publishes the speeches of three experts, Zhang Xiaoqiang, Ning Jizhe and Li Yining, in the annual meeting.

(5) Analysis and Prospect of world economic situation in 2016—2017

Chen Wenling and Yan Shaojun

In 2016 both world economic and trade grew in the doldrums, the outlook of economic growth is unclear, more contradictions and problems intertwined, the world economic growth is facing many uncertain risks. But for 2017 or for a longer period of time, the world economy and China’s economy, moving into the new normal of low growth, are facing many challenges while fostering new opportunities for development. When facing the complex external environment, China must have a clear understanding and correct judgment, tackling challenges and difficulties while focusing on our own domestic issues, striving to promote the supply side structural reform, fostering new economic growth momentum, enhancing China’s economic ability to resist risks; China must adhere to the basic national policy of opening up, continue to promote the economic globalization process, study and formulate a package of coping strategy for the new situation, extend the cycle of strategic opportunities and economic growth, while continuing to promote the reform of the global macro – management system, create a better external environment.

(6) Building a perfect system of children’s welfare with international experience

Tian Fan and Sun Xi

In our country, the number of left – behind children is very large. With the development of urbanization, the issue of left – behind children has gradually become a prominent social problem in the process of China’s transformation. In fact, China’s attention to the problem of children is not enough, there is no special child welfare system. The United States and Norway, two developed countries, have experience in the child welfare system, child welfare agencies, child welfare and other aspects, it is worth learning for china. In future work, we should define the direction of system construction, transform child welfare concept, improve child welfare legislation, establish specialized child welfare agencies and mobilize social resources to participate in children’s welfare course.

(7) The field investigation and consideration on the national policy of precise poverty reduction

Liu Xuemin

Based on the on – the – spot investigation, this paper argues that to achieve precise poverty locally is closely related with the economic cycle in the operation of macro economy; in the

current situation, to solve the problem of poverty, the biggest difficulty is to withstand the pressure of the economic downturn, create new impetus for economic development, and ensure the realization of sustainable development. To achieve precise poverty reduction, the local government must have the big ideas for development and planning, which is far more important and more meaningful than specifically supporting one farmers' poverty relief; based on the "negative income tax", we can make current precise poverty - reduction policy more precise. Through the implementation of the "negative income tax", we can give birth to the self - help power for poor households.

(8) Policy suggestions for accelerating the improvement of labor productivity in China

Liu Xiangdong

China's economy is in a critical period of stride over the "middle income trap". Improving labor productivity will become one of the driving forces to maintain long - term healthy development of economy and society in China, help to improve the Chinese economic "gold content" and building a well - off society, and contribute to the smooth stride across the "middle income trap". In recent years, China's overall labor productivity is still showing an upward trend, with the growth rate being slowing, and no longer has a global lead. The next 5 to 10 years, China's labor productivity has still much room for improvement. Improving labor productivity cannot rely on the reduction of employment, but rely on the implementation of innovation - driven strategy, change the mode of economic development, continuously improve the quality of workers and efficiency of production and innovation, to realize comprehensively the level of total factor productivity, accelerate the strategic emerging industries, promote the technological transformation of enterprises, improve production and management level, strengthen the occupational education, cultivate innovation gene, develop modern high - efficiency agriculture, protect intellectual property rights and other policy measures.

(9) Vigorously develop private economy and promote a new round of revitalization in Northeast China

Yuan Lixing, Chen Huaihai, Zhang Bin and Duan Zhixiang

At present, the private economy in the Northeast gradually expands the scale, its strength increasing, its social contribution becoming more prominent, its role in boosting economy growing, and becoming an important part of the northeast economy, an important force of science and technology innovation, the main channel of employment, the main source of income for urban and rural residents. Because there are still problems or restrictions of government's development concept lagging behind, the threshold of market access being too high, poor financing environment, the weak, imperfect and irregular administrative service function, the backward development ideas and management, weak innovation ability, lack of talent and other factors limiting itself, the private economy in the northeast is still relatively small, weak and the low level. Therefore, it is necessary to increase policy support, optimize the soft investment environment as the focal point, strengthen security of capital, talent and other elements, promote "public entrepreneurship, mass innovation", and enhance the development of endogenous power of private economy, promote the transformation and upgrading of enterprises, accelerate the new round of the Northeast revitalization.

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