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“一带一路”给香港带来的 重大机遇与建议

陈文玲

摘要：习近平主席倡导并推动的“一带一路”战略，为香港提供了千载难逢的发展机遇，应深刻认识并把握住这一历史机遇。香港在祖国与沿线国家和地区携手迈向命运共同体、利益共同体、责任共同体和情感共同体的进程中，可以寻找其中更多的共同点和交汇点，可以放大促进经济要素有序自由流动、资源高效配置和市场深度融合的比较优势。面对“一带一路”战略提供的巨大机遇，香港的当务之急是顺应“一带一路”推进的大势，更好地发挥香港重要作用、解决好自身存在的深层次矛盾和问题。

关键词：“一带一路” 香港 机遇

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京津冀空间布局优化与河北的着力点

肖金成 马燕坤

摘要：京津冀协同发展上升为国家战略，京津冀一体化进程加快，但仍存在许多制约因素，如京津两市存在虹吸效应，城镇体系出现断层，京津冀之间的经济差距过大等。本文认为优化空间布局是京津冀协同发展的关键点，据此提出了“一轴两带、三核引领、四圈互动、多点支撑”空间布局设想。培育经济增长极是河北省加快发展的着力点，应将曹妃甸新区、北戴河新区、渤海新区、正定新区、冀南新区作为新的经济增长极进行重点培育，使之成为京津冀协同发展的新亮点和支撑点。

关键词：京津冀 关键点 着力点

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· 宏 观 经 济 ·

2015 年宏观经济运行回顾与展望

杨琳

摘要：当前中国经济运行呈现七大特点，即经济增速趋稳、结构调整取得进展，投资降幅收窄、基建投资拉动效应明显，消费稳定、传统消费下降与新兴消费兴盛并存，外贸疲弱、外贸结构优化，部分地区和产业发展分化严重，物价前低后高，宏观调控政策与微观产业政策加力增效；与此同时，在一系列政策调控与市场力量交织作用之下，也带来了一些新的问题和矛盾，主要体现在经济下行压力不减、结构调整缓慢、金融对实体经济传导机制不畅、潜在金融风险积聚等四个方面；下阶段需要科学制定宏观调控政策，并切实抓好宏观调控政策落地，确保实现全年经济发展目标任务并为下阶段经济平稳运行奠定坚实基础。

关键词：宏观经济 回顾 展望

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· 国际经济 ·

中美双边投资协定负面清单 谈判研究与政策建议

李罗莎

摘要：本文介绍了负面清单历史沿革与概念实质，各国负面清单比较与重要国际经验。通过分析中美双边投资协定（BIT）负面清单谈判动因、进展及重要意义，重点提出了中方谈判指导原则，以及抓住发展战略机遇期、“90%国内谈判”策略、避免僵局、放开竞争性产业和分层次拟定服务业条款等谈判策略，并对“国家安全法”立法、关于产业（行业）对外开放立法工作、允许外资参与标准制定、以及加强事中事后监管提出了政策建议。

关键词：双边投资协定 负面清单 谈判

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中国对非洲直接投资研究

刘翔峰

摘要：中国对非洲国家投资近年增长很快，本文分析了中国对非洲直接投资的特点和挑战，并给出相关的政策建议。中国对非洲的直接投资与资源和贸易密切相关，未来投资动力将更加注重市场驱动，并通过直接投资加强产能合作，实现对非洲国家的产业转移和技术转移。

关键词：直接投资 投资风险 均衡投资

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有序推进农业转移人口市民化的 思路与对策

黄勇 周世锋 王琳 潘毅刚

摘要：农业转移人口市民化是新型城市化的核心任务。本文以此为出发点，以农民市民化意愿为基础，从现状条件、推进路径、政策设计和成本分担等维度，分析存在问题和主要矛盾，并从人群有序、领域有序、空间有序和时间有序四大视角，创新提出推进市民化的思路安排、体制改革重点和政策建议。

关键词：农业转移人口 市民化 有序推进

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· 企 业 发 展 ·

台湾地区促进中小企业发展的经验及启示

王素贞 赵景华

摘要：台湾地区促进中小企业发展的政策涉及金融政策、财税政策、科技创新政策和社会化服务体系建设等内容。金融支持政策体系主要包括中小企业融资保证、融资辅导和多元融资管道三个子系统；财政方面主要是相关业务主管部门通过预算投入资金用于辅导支持中小企业的发展，税收优惠主要涉及与土地增值税优惠和盈利事业所得税相关的减免；科技创新方面主要是通过设立科技园区、研发资金支持、人才培养等形式；社会化服务体系包括中小企业辅导体系、人力资源开发服务体系、技术服务体系以及多元的服务主体。此外，台湾比较注重设计务实的政策操作模式。借鉴台湾的经验，大陆应持续完善中小企业的政策法规，健全中小企业金融服务体系，不断拓宽深化面向中小企业的支持服务范畴，并可以考虑与台湾相关机构合作开展对中小企业的辅导。

关键词：中小企业 主要措施 启示 对策建议

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· 调 研 报 告 ·

农户分化对农机服务使用与需求的影响及启示^{*}

姜长云 郑秋芬

摘要：基于对全国 10 个省（自治区）农户的问卷调查，将农户分为农场类户、以农为主和以农为辅两类兼业农户，分析并比较了不同类型农户的农机使用行为、对农机服务的需求。基于这些分析，提出要把加强对农业机械化和农机服务业发展的支持，同顺应农户分化趋势加强分类指导有机结合起来。要在鼓励发展农业规模经营、积极培育新型农业经营主体的同时，健全农户分化的促进机制；加强对农业机械化重点领域和薄弱环节的支持，推进农机服务信息网络建设；要着力推进农机服务标准化建设，积极引导农机服务质量的提高；积极实施农机服务补贴政策，引导市场化、社会化的农机服务业发展。

关键词：农户分化 农机服务 农业机械化

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不断推进中美新型大国关系向前发展

——第七轮中美工商领袖和前高官对话综述

任海平

摘要：第七轮中美工商领袖和前高官对话于2015年9月在北京举行。双方代表共同建议，争取早日完成BIT谈判，适时启动中美投资与贸易协定（BITT）的合作研究，条件成熟时启动谈判；美国推动中国加入跨太平洋伙伴关系协定（TPP），中国推动美国加入区域全面经济伙伴关系（RCEP），中美共同推动亚太自贸区建设，并争取在2030年前后建成全球最大的自贸区，进一步促进中美新型大国关系的构建。

关键词：中美关系 新型大国 工商领袖对话

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ABSTRACTS

(1)Great Opportunities to Hong Kong from “One Belt And One Road” and Suggestions

Chen Wenling

The “One Belt And One Road” strategy, advocated and promoted by President Xi Jinping, has been providing very rare opportunities for the development of Hong Kong, therefore we should deeply realize and firmly grasp this historical moment. Working together with the motherland and the relevant countries and regions toward building a community sharing common destiny, common interests, common responsibilities and common emotion, Hongkong would seek more common points and junctions and enlarge its comparative advantages in promoting the free and orderly flow of economic factors, resource efficient configuration and integration of market depth. Facingthe tremendous opportunities provided by the “One Belt And One Road” strategy, currently Hong Kong’s most urgent task is tocomply with the “ One Belt And One Road ” strategy, and to better play an important role in the general trend, and deal with the deep – seated contradictions and problems in the good of their own existence.

(2)On the Space Layout Optimization of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei, and the Acting Points for Hebei

Xiao Jincheng, Ma Yankun

The coordinated development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei has become the national strategy, and the integration process of the above three regions is accelerating. However, there are still a number of constraints, such as the siphon effect between Beijing and Tianjin, the faults in urban system, and the exaggerating economic gap between Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei. This paper argues that spatial layout optimization is the key point of the coordinated development of Beijing, Tianjin, and Hebei, accordingly proposes the space layout plan of “one axis, two belts, three – core leading, four circles interaction, multi – point support”. Fostering economic growth pole is the focal point for speeding up the development of Hebei Province, and Caofeidian New Area, Beidaihe New District, Bohai New Area, Zhengding New District, Jinan New District should be cultivated intensively as a new economic growth pole, and making them the Highlights and support points for the coordinated development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei.

(3)Macro—economic Operation in 2015 and Outlook on the Future

Yang Lin

Currently Chinese economy can be characterized into 7 aspects, which are as follows: GDP growth rate has been relatively slower, the structural reform has made substantial progress, the shrinking of the investment has been decelerating, consumption has kept stable, the reduction of traditional consumption and the increase of newly – developing consumption has been co – existing, foreign trading becomes weak while its structure is optimizing, economy development

differentiates seriously, price of commodities is high in front and low after in a year, macroeconomic policy and microeconomic policy becomes stronger and stronger; Meanwhile, there will be a series of problems such as GDP growth rate will go down and structure adjusting will be slow and transmission obstructing between financial institution and entity cooperation will continue etc. There should be scientific macroeconomic policy and its good executing to reach the economy goal.

(4) Study on the Negative List Negotiation of the Sino – US Bilateral Investment Treaties (BIT) and Policy Suggestions

Li Luosa

This paper introduces the historical development of the concept and the essence of the negative list. Comparisons among different countries and important international experiences are also touched upon in the paper. The paper also analyses of the motivation behind the negotiation of the Sino – US bilateral investment treaties (BIT) s negative list and also updates the progress already made and the significance attached. Chinese negotiators focused on proposed guidelines, and seized the strategic opportunities, “90 percent of domestic negotiation” strategy to avoid deadlock, open negotiation strategy of competitive industries and different levels of preparation service terms. Moreover, to set policy recommendations on legislating “the National Security Law,” the legislative work on industrial opening the legislative work of the law, allowing foreign participation in standards development and strengthening of the regulatory of afterwards.

(5) China's Outward Foreign Direct Investment in African

Liu Xiangfeng

China's outward foreign direct investment in African countries has increased significantly in recent years. This paper examines the distinguishing feature and challenge of Chinese outward FDI to African countries. Chinese FDI was found to be strongly correlated with resource – richness and the existence of trade ties between China and the recipient African country. Chinese investment will eventually become market – seeking, attain industry transfer and technology transfer rather than resource – seeking in African countries as their markets grow, and engage in cooperation with their foreign counterparts in building up production capacity through outward foreign direct investment.

(6) Ideas and Countermeasures of Orderly Advancing the Citizenization of Agriculture Transfer Population

Huang Yong, Zhou Shifeng, Wang Lin, Pan Yigang

Citizenization of Agriculture transfer population is the core task of new – type urbanization. Taking citizenization of Agriculture transfer population as starting point, and based on the wishes of citizenization of farmers, the paper analyzes the current problems and main contradictions from the dimensions such as present condition, advancing path, policy design and cost sharing, and creatively puts forward the idea arrangements, structural reform priorities and policy recommendations for citizenization from four perspectives including orderly crowd, fields, spaces and time.

(7) Experience and Implications for SME Development in Taiwan

Wang Suzhen, Zhao Jinghua

Policies to promote the development of SMEs in Taiwan involves financial policy, fiscal

policy, science and technology innovation policy, social service system construction and so on. Financial support policies include SMEs financing guarantee, financing counseling and pluralistic financing pipeline subsystems; financial policy primarily concerns that the relevant competent departments counsel and support SMEs development through budget funds, and tax preference mainly relates to land value – added tax preference and earnings – related enterprise income tax exemption; technological innovation mainly operates in the form of setting up science and technology parks, research and development funding support, personnel training; social service system includes SMEs counseling system, human resources development service system, technical service system and pluralistic service principal. In addition, Taiwan focuses on designing pragmatic policy operation mode. Mainland China should learn from the experience of Taiwan, continuously improve policies and regulations for SMEs, improve the financial service system for SMEs, continuously broaden the scope to deepen the support for SMEs, and consider undertaking counseling for SMEs in cooperation with the Taiwan related institutions.

(8) Influence of Rural — household Differentiation on Usage and Demand of Agricultural Mechanization Services and Its Enlightments

Jiang Changyun, Zheng Qiufen

Based on the survey on the farmers around 10 provinces (autonomous regions), we classify the farmers into farm households, and two part time farm households based on agriculture or supplementary agriculture, analyze and compare their behaviors in use of different types of farm households and their demands for agricultural services. Based on these analyses, we shall strengthen support for the development of agricultural mechanization and agricultural services, complying with the differentiation trend and strengthening individual guidance. Work should be done to encourage the development of large – scale agricultural operations, and to actively cultivate new agricultural business entities, at the same time, a sound mechanism to promote differentiation of farmers shall be perfected; support for agricultural mechanization should be strengthened in key areas and weak links, the construction of agricultural services information network shall be promoted; agricultural quality of service should be actively improved, and the efforts of standardization of agricultural services shall be pushed; agricultural mechanization service subsidy policies shall be actively implemented, and the development of marketized and socialized agricultural mechanization service industry should be guided properly.

(9) Continuously Pushing forward the Sino—US New Relations — Summary of the Seventh Round Dialogue between Sino—US Business Leaders and Former Senior Officials

Ren Haiping

The seventh round dialogue between Sino – US business leaders and former senior officials was held in September 2015 in Beijing. Representatives of both sides together recommended for the early completion of BIT negotiations, a proper start for collaborative research in the US – China Investment and Trade Agreement (BITT), and the ripe conditions to launch negotiations as well. US pushed China to join the Trans – Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP), meanwhile China promoted the United States to join the regional comprehensive economic Partnership (RCEP). Sino – US jointly promoted the construction of Asia – Pacific free trade area in order to establish the world's largest free trade area around 2030, thus further driving the constrection of Sino – US new power relations.