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“十三五”时期推进我国能源 供给侧结构性改革的建议

中国国际经济交流中心课题组 *

摘要：在全球能源供需格局变化和国内新常态背景下，统筹国内可持续发展和全球应对气候变化的两个大局，需要加快能源供给侧结构性改革，促进能源清洁低碳发展。我国能源供给侧结构性改革的最终目的是通过建设清洁低碳、安全高效的现代能源体系，满足经济社会发展的能源需求。主攻方向是加快能源产业结构调整，推动清洁能源逐步替代化石能源成为我国的主体能源，并建立多元化的能源供应体系。根本途径是深化改革，还原能源商品属性，构建有效竞争的能源市场体系，完善市场在资源配置中起决定性作用的体制机制。推动能源科技创新，加强关键技术攻关，深化能源装备创新发展。

关键词：十三五 能源 供给侧改革 结构调整 市场体系

* 本文为中国国际经济交流中心“能源供给侧结构性改革研究”课题组的研究成果。执笔：张晓强、陈妍、景春梅、王成仁、李冠丰。作者单位：张晓强、陈妍、景春梅、王成仁为中国国际经济交流中心；李冠丰为清华大学地球系统科学系。

国家治理现代化与当代中国智库建设

张大卫 徐占忱

摘要：国家治理体系和治理能力现代化是中国适应时代发展需要，应对各种风险和挑战的必然要求。智库作为现代社会治理架构下不可或缺的制度性安排，在国家治理现代化中占有重要地位，发挥着特殊的功能性作用。我国当前智库建设主要以工具性为主，应坚持工具性和功能性有机结合，以不断做强的工具性来逐步做实功能性，以明确的功能性指引来保证工具性任务的实现；发挥聚合社会智力资源、连接体制内外桥梁、联系其他社会群体、形成思想品市场、国外同类机构对应性平台多种功能。建设中国特色新型智库要注意功能性要求，同时要着力解决好一些现实困难和问题。

关键词：国家治理 智库建设 决策科学化 功能性智库

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关于我国外汇储备下降过快的原因 及合理规模的研究

曹文炼 盛思鑫 杨悦珉

摘要：人民币贬值预期以及连续贬值的趋势导致金融账户出现高位逆差，是我国近两年外汇储备下降的主要原因。本文估算近中期我国外汇储备的适度规模在 1.4 万亿至 2.6 万亿美元的区间内。发达国家货币政策分化导致金融市场不稳定因素增多，建议当前亟需加强人民币汇率波动的市场预期管理，并考虑适当放慢资本项目可兑换步伐，审慎稳健推进汇率市场化和人民币国际化，积极防范短期大规模资本频繁跨境流动对我国经济发展、汇率和外汇储备造成较大冲击，同时坚持引进外资和对外投资并重的宏观经济政策。

关键词：外汇储备 汇率 市场预期 合理规模

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①数据来源：中国人民银行。

深化供给侧结构性改革与流通业的 先导性及物流业的战略性

丁俊发

摘要：流通业已经成为中国国民经济的基础性和先导性产业，物流业是支撑国民经济发展的基础性、战略性产业。通过剖析采购经理指数、价格指数、供应链绩效指数、社会消费品零售总额与生产资料销售总额、居民消费率、恩格尔系数，以及国民经济中生产、分配、流通、消费的相互关系，可以论证在深化供给侧结构性改革中，应充分发挥流通业的先导性和物流业的战略性作用。

关键词：供给侧结构性改革 流通先导性 物流战略性

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负面清单管理模式下 我国外商投资监管体系研究

张焕波 史 晨 杜靖文 刘 隽

摘要：改革开放以来，特别是加入 WTO 以后，我国外资监管经验不断丰富，上海、天津、广东、福建的自由贸易试验区探索也为投资管理体系改革提供了试验平台。在借鉴英、美两国外资监管经验基础上，对如何形成具有战略性、前瞻性的基于负面清单的外商投资监管体系提出了若干建议，为我国完善外商投资法律法规，自贸区投资管理模式创新及负面清单在全国推广提供相关政策参考。

关键词：负面清单 自贸区 外商投资监管

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“一带一路”投融资合作需要 宏观机制创新与微观业务模式创新

阎豫桂

摘要：“一带一路”战略和国际产能合作的深入实施，将为跨境投融资合作带来巨大潜力。然而，“一带一路”合作项目大多投资庞大、投资周期长、涉及跨境合作、项目结构复杂，金融机构参与“一带一路”建设相对滞后，迫切需要创新金融环境，提高投融资领域的创新开放水平。通过全面梳理“一带一路”投融资合作中宏观和微观两方面的风险问题，相对应地可发现一些改革创新途径：在宏观机制方面，建立健全对话协调机制，支持中外经济合作园区建设，打通境内外债券市场，改革创新金融机构风险防控机制；在微观业务模式方面，大力发展PPP业务模式，加强多元化投融资结构设计，开展跨境资产证券化业务，创新风险管理渠道。

关键词：一带一路 投融资创新 宏观机制 业务模式

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全球服务外包市场发展概览

李庭辉

摘要：全球国际服务外包快速发展，形成了以美国、欧洲、日本为代表的发达国家为离岸服务外包业务主要发包国，以印度、中国、菲律宾为代表的亚洲国家和爱尔兰、中东欧等国家为离岸服务外包业务主要接包国的市场格局。国际服务外包为发达国家和发展中国家经济发展提供了新的空间，并对全球经济转型升级发挥了积极作用。但是，随着世界科技发展和应用、各国人才培养和吸引，全球离岸外包的格局将发生重大变化。为此，无论是发包国还是接包国，都要在变化的市场格局中找到适合的发展位置，分享经济全球化的红利。

关键词：离岸服务外包 发包市场 接包市场 市场格局

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国有企业瘦身健体 提质增效成功模式研究

刘现伟 李红娟

摘要：国有企业瘦身健体、提质增效影响深远，意义重大，任务艰巨，党中央、国务院高度重视，多次进行研究部署。针对国有企业普遍存在的管理层级多、经营成本高、主业不突出、创新能力不强、核心竞争力不足等突出问题，很多中央企业制定工作方案，采取多种措施积极推进相关工作，并取得一定成效。对现有相关做法和经验进行系统研究、提炼总结，可以大体划分出压减管理层级人员、降本增效、聚焦主业、创新创业、联合重组等五种成功模式。国有企业需要结合自身实际，灵活借鉴现有成功经验和做法，加快推进瘦身健体相关工作，切实提高企业经营效率、发展质量和核心竞争力。

关键词：国有企业 瘦身健体 提质增效 成功模式

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英国创新设计发展经验及启示^{*}

李 蕊

摘要：英国是世界工业设计的发祥地，也是创意产业概念的最先提出者，其设计产业基础雄厚、发展门类完善，集聚效应明显，拥有良好的设计市场氛围。英国政府在不同阶段制定了不同政策推动设计产业发展，以促进制造业的转型升级。同时，英国有关设计产业的相关系统和组织也比较完善，先进的设计教育体系及剑桥大学独特的设计教育理念为设计人才培养提供了支撑，这些都非常值得借鉴。

关键词：英国 创新设计 设计政策 设计教育

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^{*} 本文为中国工程院咨询研究项目《制造业创新设计发展行动纲要编制研究》阶段性成果。

ABSTRACTS

(1) To promote China’s energy supply side structural reforms in the “13th Five—Year that” period

China International Economic Exchange Center Research Group

Under the background of the changing global energy supply and demand pattern and domestic new normal, to coordinate two overall situation of domestic sustainable development and global tackling climate change, we need to accelerate the energy supply side structural reform and promote clean energy and low carbon development. The ultimate goal of China’s energy supply side structural reform is to meet the needs of economic and social development by building a clean low – carbon, safe and efficient modern energy system. The main direction is to speed up the adjustment of the energy industrial structure, promote clean energy to replace fossil fuels gradually becoming China’s main energy, and establish a diversified energy supply system. The fundamental way is to deepen the reform, restore the energy commodity attributes, build an effective competitive energy market system, improve the institutional mechanisms where market plays a decisive role in the allocation of resources, promote energy technological innovation, strengthen key technology research, and deepen the innovation and development of energy equipment.

(2)The modernization of national governance and the construction of contemporary Chinese think tanks

Zhang Dawei and Xu Zhanchen

National governance systems and governance capacity modernization are necessary requirements for China to adapt to the development needs of the times and deal with various risks and challenges. As indispensable institutional arrangements within the governance structure of modern society, thank tanks play an important role in the modernization of national governance and play a special role in the function. Currently our think tank construction mainly focusing on tools should adhere to the organic combination of tools and functions, to develop functions by making tools stronger, ensure the realization of instrumental task via clear functional direction, and play multiple functions of aggregating social intelligence resources, connecting internal and external system, contacting other social groups, formatting goods market of ideas, corresponding platform of foreign institutions. Building a new think tank with Chinese characteristics should pay attention to functional requirements, while trying to solve some practical difficulties and problems.

(3)Research on the reasons for the rapid decline of China’s foreign exchange reserves and its reasonable scale

Cao Wenlian, Sheng Sixin and Yang Yuemin

RMB’s devaluation expectations as well as the trend of continuous depreciation causing the financial accounts to have a high deficit are the main reasons for the decline in China’s foreign exchange reserves in the past two years. Based on national conditions, this paper estimates the

moderate scale of China's foreign exchange reserves is in the range of \$ 1.4 trillion to \$ 2.6 trillion. In view of the current poor international economic situation, and differentiation of monetary policy in developed countries leading to financial market instability, we recommend that the current urgent need is to strengthen the market expectations of management of RMB exchange rate fluctuations, consider to slow down the pace of capital account convertibility, prudently promote the exchange marketization and the internationalization of the RMB, and actively prevent the short-term large-scale cross-border flows of capital frequently to have a big impact on China's economic development and foreign exchange rates and reserves, and insist on the macroeconomic policy of both absorbing foreign capital and foreign investment.

(4) Deepening the structural reform of supply side and the leading role of circulation industry and strategic role of the logistics industry

Ding Junfa

Chinese circulation has become the elementary and leading industry of national economy, while logistics industry is the elementary and strategic industry of national economy, the development of strategic industries. Through the analyses of the purchasing managers index (PMI), price index (CPI, PPI), supply chain performance index (LPI), total retail sales of social consumer goods and production goods, the consumption rate, the Engel coefficient, the relationship between production, distribution, circulation and consumption of the national economy, we can demonstrate that, in deepening the structural reform of supply side, we should give full play to the leading role of circulation industry and the strategic role of logistics industry.

(5) Research on the supervision system of foreign investment in China under the negative list management model

Zhang Huanbo, Shi Chen, Du Jingwen and Liu Jun

Since the reform and opening up, especially after joining the WTO, Chinese foreign capital supervision experience has continuously enriched, exploration of the free trade zone in Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangdong test, Fujian also provides a test platform for the reform of the investment management system. On the basis of the UK and the US foreign regulatory experience, this paper proposes several suggestions on how to form strategic and forward-looking foreign investment supervision system base on the negative list, and provides relevant policy reference for perfecting the laws and regulations on foreign investment in China, the FTA investment management mode innovation and the negative list generalized in the country.

(6) "The Belt and Road" investment and financing cooperation mechanism needs innovations of macro mechanism and micro business model

Yan Yugui

The further implementation of "The Belt and Road" strategy and international capacity cooperation will bring the huge potential for the cross-border investment and financing cooperation. However, the cooperation projects under "The Belt and Road" strategy are huge financially, have long investment cycle, involve in cross-border cooperation and complex project structure, with financial institutions and lagging behind to participate, there is an urgent need to innovate the financial environment, and improve the innovation and open levels of investment and financing. Through combing risks in macro and micro two aspects in "The Belt and Road" investment financing cooperation, we can correspondingly discover reform and innovation ways: in macro mechanism, establishment and improvement of dialogue and coordination mechanism to support the construction of Sino Foreign Economic Cooperation Zone, connect the domestic and foreign bond markets, reform and innovate financial institutions risk control mechanism; in the micro business model, the development of the PPP business

model, strengthening multiple structure design of financing and investment, to carry out cross – border asset securitization and innovate risk management channel.

(7) Overview of the development of global outsourcing market

Li Tinghui

The global international service outsourcing grows rapidly, forming the market pattern of developed countries to the United States, Europe and Japan as the representative for the main business of offshore outsourcing services issuing states, and India, China, Philippines as the representative of the Asian countries and the Middle East, Irish, central and eastern Europe and other countries for the offshore service outsourcing recipient countries. International service outsourcing provides a new space for the economic development of developed countries and developing countries, and has played a positive role in the global economic transformation and upgrading. However, with the development and application of the world’s science and technology, training and attracting of talents of every country, the pattern of global offshore outsourcing will changing. To this end, no matter for the issuing states or the recipient countries must find a suitable position in the changing market structure, and share the economic globalization of the dividend.

(8)A study on the successful model of state owned enterprises’ downsizing, health, quality and efficiency

Liu Xianwei and Li Hongjuan

State owned enterprises’ slimming fitness, quality and efficiency has a far – reaching impact and is a significant and arduous task, the CPC Central Committee and State Council attached great importance to it and carried out a number of the deployment and research. Aimed at the state – owned enterprises’ widespread management levels, high operation cost, less prominent of main business, less innovation ability, lack of core competitiveness and other outstanding issues, many central state – owned enterprises take various measures to actively promote the relevant work and achieved certain results. By systematic research and summarizing the existing related practice and experience, we can roughly generate five successful models of reducing management level personnel, lowering cost and increasing efficiency, focusing on main business, innovation and entrepreneurship, and reunion and reorganization. State owned enterprises need to combine their own reality, flexibly use the existing successful experience and practice, accelerate the work of slimming fitness, and effectively improve the efficiency of enterprise management and the development of quality and core competitiveness.

(9)The experience and enlightenment of creative design in the UK

Li Rui

Britain is the birthplace of the world’s industrial design, but also the first proposer for the concept of creative industries, having a solid foundation for the design industry, various the development categories, obvious aggregation effect, with a good design market atmosphere. British government developed different policies in different stages of the development to promote the development of the design industry in order to promote the transformation and upgrading of the manufacturing sector. At the same time, the related systems and organizations of the British design industry are also more complete, the advanced design education system and the unique design concept of University of Cambridge provide support for the design education personnel training, which are very worthy of reference.

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