



大国经济丛书 主编 欧阳峤

新兴大国的增长与转型

“金砖国家”经济研究

欧阳峤 易先忠 等著

格致出版社



上海人民出版社



国家出版基金项目
NATIONAL PUBLISHING FUNDATION

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新兴大国的增长与转型:“金砖国家”经济研究/
欧阳峣等著. —上海:格致出版社:上海人民出版社,
2015

(大国经济丛书)

ISBN 978-7-5432-2526-8

I. ①新… II. ①欧… III. ①世界经济-经济增长-
研究 IV. ①F113.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2015)第 117489 号

责任编辑 彭 琳
装帧设计 路 静

大国经济丛书

新兴大国的增长与转型——“金砖国家”经济研究

欧阳峣 易先忠 等著

出 版 世纪出版股份有限公司 格致出版社
世纪出版集团 上海人民出版社
(200001 上海福建中路 193 号 www.ewen.co)



编辑部热线 021-63914988
市场部热线 021-63914081
www.hibooks.cn

发 行 上海世纪出版股份有限公司发行中心

印 刷 苏州望电印刷有限公司
开 本 787×1092 1/16
印 张 14.5
插 页 2
字 数 211,000
版 次 2015 年 10 月第 1 版
印 次 2015 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5432-2526-8/F·851

定价:45.00 元

国家“十二五”重点图书

本书获国家软科学研究计划重大项目“金砖国家的增长与转型”
(2012GXS3D040)资助

总 序

经济学发展历史表明,经济理论的重要程度往往取决于被解释现象的重要程度。中国的崛起被称为“东亚奇迹”,“金砖国家”的崛起已成为“世界奇迹”,这说明大国经济现象的重要程度是毋庸置疑的。如果将典型的大国经济发展现实和经验的研究提升为普遍性的理论体系和知识体系,那么,中国经济学就有可能掌握国际话语权。

一般地说,掌握国际话语权应该具备三个条件:一是研究的对象具有典型意义,被解释的现象不仅对某个国家的发展具有重要意义,而且对世界的发展具有重要意义;二是取得的成果具有创新价值,在学术上有重要发现,乃至创造出新的科学理论和知识体系;三是交流的手段具有国际性,研究方法符合国际规范,可以在世界范围交流和传播。

在大国经济研究领域,第一个条件是已经给定的,因为大国经济发展具有世界意义。关键是要在第二个条件和第三个条件上下功夫。要通过创造性的思维和研究,深刻把握大国经济的特征和发展规律,构建大国经济的理论体系和知识体系,追求深层次的学术创新和理论突破;要使用国际化的交流手段,运用规范的研究方法和逻辑思维开展研究,从中国与世界关系的角度来看待大国经济问题,并向世界传播大国经济理论和知识体系,从而使大国经济理论具有世界意义和国际影响力。

我们将联合全国的专家学者,致力于探索超大规模国家经济发展的特征和规律,进而构建大国经济理论体系和知识体系。格致出版社以深邃的目光发现了这个团队的未来前景,组织出版这套《大国经济丛书》,国家新闻出版总署将其列入

“十二五”国家重点图书出版规划,为大国经济研究提供了展示成果的平台。

我们拥有这样的梦想,并且在集聚追求梦想的力量。我们期望这个梦想成为现实,并用行动构建中国风格的经济学话语体系,为中国经济学走向世界做出积极的贡献。

歐陽曉

前言

进入 21 世纪,以金砖国家为代表的新兴大国对世界经济增长的贡献与日俱增,成为世界经济发展的典型化事实。新兴大国怎样实现经济可持续增长和转型升级,成为世界经济发展所面临的挑战和机遇。本书运用理论分析方法、比较分析方法、定量分析方法和系统分析方法,从发达大国的经济发展进程出发分析发达大国经济增长的动力机制,对金砖国家的经济增长质量进行实证分析,探索金砖国家的经济增长与转型路径,提出通过技术进步和产业升级实现效率型经济增长,通过内需引导和结构调整实现平稳型经济增长的战略思路。

首先,分析发达大国经济增长的动力机制。通过回顾发达国家经济增长从数量型增长阶段过渡到质量型增长阶段的过程,总结发达大国经济增长动力机制的特点:其一,经济增长方式演变的总体趋势是从要素驱动型向生产效率驱动型转变;其二,产业结构演变的总体趋势是从农业主导向工业主导和服务业主导转变;其三,技术进步和制度创新可以加快经济增长方式转型的过程。我们选取美国、日本、英国、法国、德国等五个发达大国 1981—2011 年的相关数据,运用柯布—道格拉斯动态生产函数和索洛经济增长速度方程模型,实证分析各国技术进步和要素投入对经济增长的贡献率,结果表明,在近 30 年的发达大国经济增长中,劳动与资本等要素投入的作用不太明显,而技术进步的贡献率达到 50% 至 100%,可见技术进步是发达大国经济持续增长的动力源泉。进而,我们从微观和宏观两个方面分析技术进步促进经济持续增长的机理:在微观方面,主要是通过降低成本、提升品质和优化要素促进经济增长;在宏观方面,主要是通过改变需求结构,转变产业结构和就业结构以及培育战略性新兴产业促进产业结构升级。

其次,评价金砖国家的经济增长质量。在明确经济增长质量分析框架的前提下,从四个方面对金砖国家的经济增长质量进行评价。一是选取1992—2009年的数据分析金砖国家的产业结构,结果表明:产业结构变动是新兴大国经济增长的重要驱动力量,它对经济增长的贡献呈现出显著的周期性,但这种贡献在逐步下降。二是选取1980—2008年的数据分析金砖国家的经济增长稳定性,结果表明:金砖国家的经济均维持高位增长,经济周期长度有延长的趋势,波动幅度较小,而且有进一步平稳增长的迹象。三是选取2003—2009年的数据分析金砖国家的收入分配,结果表明:金砖国家除巴西外均有收入差距扩大的趋势,虽然贫困人口比重在减少,但失业压力大,收入分配不均的现象比较突出。四是选取2003—2010年的数据分析金砖国家的全要素能源效率,结果表明:金砖国家全要素能源效率整体水平不高,技术进步对俄罗斯、巴西和南非的全要素能源效率存在正向作用,而对中国和印度的作用不明显。

再次,探索金砖国家的经济增长与转型路径。针对金砖国家经济粗放型增长和过度依赖外部市场的问题,借鉴发达大国的经验,从两个基本方面分析了金砖国家的经济增长与转型路径。一是分析通过技术进步,产业升级推动效率型经济增长的路径,通过比较金砖国家和发达大国的技术创新与产业结构状况,提出了培育国家技术创新战略意识,构建技术创新保障体系,适时调整技术创新战略重点,加快技术创新与产业发展深度融合的思路。二是分析通过内需引导、结构调整促进平稳型经济增长的路径,在考察金砖国家经济波动与最终中间需求结构波动的关系的基础上,提出了逐步完善消费市场体系,扩大消费需求规模,保持投资合理增长和外需平稳增长思路。

然后,分析金砖国家在增长与转型过程中外贸的共享式增长。在金砖国家的贸易利益分析框架下,具体探索金砖国家贸易结构的互补性、竞争性关系及共享式外贸增长途径。一是选取相关数据分析金砖国家的贸易结构,发现:从出口产品的总体结构来看,金砖国家的出口商品结构存在较大差异;从主要出口产品来看,金砖国家的出口产品结构差异显著,互补性强,而且,中国与印度、巴西、俄罗斯的总出口结构相似度指数有明显下降的趋势。二是分析中国与其他金砖国

家的竞争性贸易关系,发现中国与印度仅仅在低技术产品上构成贸易竞争关系,中国与南非仅在中等技术产品出口上具有竞争性,其他竞争关系不明显。三是分析中国与其他金砖国家实现外贸共享式发展的途径,包括:通过产业链的“雁行”布局,构建互利共赢的贸易格局;以科技合作强化优势互补,实现经济和贸易结构的调整升级;通过“出口转投资”模式,实现外贸的共享式增长。

最后,研究金砖国家金融合作平台的构建。在金砖国家加强和深化金融合作的框架下,提出了设立金砖国家开发银行的方案。一是从功能视角分析设立金砖国家开发银行的现实依据,认为金砖国家基础设施的巨大融资缺口以及危机传染和储备不均的现实状况,迫切要求设立金砖国家开发银行,以满足金砖国家发展与稳定的需求。二是通过构建基于协助性的博弈模型,论证了金融合作给各个参与国家带来的潜在利益,认为相对于建立开放的金砖区域市场等其他形式的合作,设立金砖国家开发银行是一种具有效率、剩余增大、灵活性强的合作制度安排。三是分析金砖国家开发银行的宗旨,提出了“开发银行+货币基金组织”的方案,以及具体的股本规模、结构和投票制度,论证了金砖国家开发银行的机构设置、总部选址和业务运行等问题。

本书将理论与实证研究、系统研究与专题研究相结合,通过总结发达大国经济增长的历程,分析从数量型增长向质量型增长的转变,揭示技术创新和制度创新的作用,从微观和宏观的视角分析技术进步促进发达大国经济持续增长的机理,丰富和深化经济增长理论;通过评价金砖国家经济增长的质量,揭示金砖国家在产业结构、增长稳定性、收入分配和全要素能源效率等方面的状况及其特点,分析金砖国家经济增长中存在的矛盾和问题,为制定金砖国家的经济增长与转型战略奠定基础 and 前提;通过分析金砖国家的经济增长与转型路径以及金融合作战略,提出推动经济增长与转型的具体对策,实现外贸共享式增长的具体路径以及设立金砖国家开发银行的具体方案,有着重要的实践意义。

Abstract

In the 21st century, a stylized fact is that large emerging countries represented by BRICS contribute increasingly to world economic growth. How to achieve sustainable economic growth and transformation for large emerging countries, has become the challenges and opportunities of the world's economic development. This book analyzed the momentum mechanism of economic growth in the large developed countries through theoretical analysis, comparative analysis, quantitative analysis and systematic analysis methods, and empirically analyzed the economic growth quality in BRIC countries, exploring the path of economic growth and transformation in BRICS. Based on our analysis, we proposed that a more efficient economic growth mode can be achieved through technological progress and industrial upgrading, and a balanced economic growth mode can be achieved through stimulating domestic demand and structural adjustment.

Firstly, this book analyzed the growth momentum mechanism of large economies. Through reviewing the growth phase transition from quantity-oriented to quality-oriented in large developed countries, we summarized the characteristics of economic growth momentum mechanisms of the major developed countries as follows. First, economic growth mode evolves from factor-driven growth to productivity-driven growth. Second, the overall trend of industrial structure evolution is a shift from the agriculture-dominant to the industry-led and service-led economy. Third, technological progress and institutional innovation can accelerate the transformation of economic

growth mode. We conducted an empirical analysis on the contribution of technological progress and factor inputs to economic growth by using the dynamic Cobb-Douglas production function and the Solow model based on the data from 1981 to 2011 covering United States, Japan, Britain, France, Germany the five major developed countries. The results show that in the past nearly 30 years, the role of factor inputs such as labor and capital were less obvious in economic growth of the major developed countries, and the contribution rate of technological progress reached 50% to 100%, showing that technological progress is the major momentum in large developed country's economic growth. Furthermore, we conducted an analysis of the mechanism of technological progress to promote sustained economic growth further from micro and macro aspects. As far as micro aspect is concerned, technological progress spurs economic growth mainly through reducing costs, improving quality and factors optimizing. And technological progress can promote macro economic growth mainly through adjusting the demand structure, industrial structure and employment structure and promoting industrial upgrading by the development of strategic emerging industries.

Secondly, this book evaluated the quality of economic growth in BRICS. The quality of economic growth can be evaluated from four aspects under the clear analytical framework of the evaluation of quality of economic growth. First, the analysis of industrial structure in BRICS based on the 1992-2009 data showed that the industrial structure changes in large emerging countries is an important driving force in economic growth, whose contribution to economic growth shows a significant cyclicity but has gradually declined. Second, the analysis of the growth stability in BRICS based on the 1980-2008 data showed that BRICS have maintained high economic growth, extended and less volatile economic cycles, and there are further signs of steady growth. Third, the analysis of the income distribution in BRICS based on the 2003-2009 data showed that the BRICS except Brazil are experiencing the widening income gap, with the unemployment pressure and unequal income

distribution are quite prominent, although the proportion of poor people is decreased. Fourth, the analysis of the total-factor energy efficiency in BRICS based on the 2003–2010 data showed that the total-factor energy efficiency in BRICS is not high, the technological progress exerts a positive effect on the total-factor energy efficiency in Russia, Brazil and South Africa, but not in China and India.

Furthermore, this book explored the path of economic growth and transformation in BRICS. Allowing for the extensive economic growth and the problem of over-reliance on external markets in BRICS, we analyzed the two basic paths of economic growth and transformation in BRICS by drawing on the experience of the large developed countries. One is the efficiency-driven path promoting by technological progress and industrial upgrading. By comparing technical innovation and industrial structural condition between BRIC countries and the large developed countries, we proposed the strategy accelerating the integration between technology innovation and industry development by fostering national technology innovation strategical awareness, building technology innovation support system, adjusting technology innovation focus. Another is the stable economic growth path based on the domestic demand and structural adjustment. Based on investigation into the relations between economic fluctuations and changes in the structure of demand in BRICS, we proposed the steady growth mode by gradually improving consumer market system and expanding the scale of consumer demand and maintaining rational growth of investment and external demand.

After that, this book analyzed the shared foreign trade growth among BRICS. Under the analysis framework for the trade benefit of BRICS, we specifically explored complementary and competitive trade relationships among BRICS and development approach of shared foreign trade growth. First, we analyzed the trade structure of BRICS based on the trade data and found that the export commodity structures of BRICS are quite different from the point of view of overall structure, and that export product structures of BRICS are significantly different, exerting a strong complemen-

tary effect, with the similarity index of overall export structure among China and India, Brazil, Russia significantly decreased. Second, we tested the competitive trade relationship between China and other BRICS. The results suggested only competitive trade in the low-tech products between China and India and in the medium-tech exports between China and South Africa can be found. Third, We proposed the channels to achieve the shared foreign trade growth among BRICS, including Flying Geese Layout of industries chain to build mutually beneficial trade patterns, strengthening cooperation in science and technology to achieve structural adjustment of economy and trade, and china's mode transition from export to reinvestment to achieve shared trade growth.

Finally, this book studied the financial cooperation platform building in BRICS. We proposed the program to establish BRICS Development Bank under the framework of strengthening and deepening financial cooperation among BRICS. First, we analyzed the realistic basis of the establishment of the BRICS Development Bank, and found that the huge financing gap in infrastructure, crisis contagion and reserves inequality exerts urgent need to establish the BRICS Development Bank to meet the need of development and stability. Second, we demonstrated the potential benefits from financial cooperation of BRICS based on the game model. It suggested that BRICS Development Bank is a cooperative arrangements with more efficiency, more surplus and more flexibility compared with other forms of BRIC cooperation such as open regional markets. Third, we analyzed the purpose of the BRICS Development Bank, and proposed the program of "Development Bank plus IMF", as well as specific capital size, structure and voting system, demonstrated the BRICS Development Bank's institutional settings, headquarters location and business operations and other issues.

The book combined theoretical studies with empirical research, systems research with case studies. By summarizing the course of economic growth, we analyzed the transition from quantitative growth to quality-oriented growth, revealing the role of

technological innovation and institutional innovation and the mechanism of technological progress to promote sustained economic growth, which enriched the theory of economic growth theory. By evaluating the quality of economic growth in BRICS, we demonstrated the situation and characteristics of industrial structure, growth stability, income distribution and total-factor energy efficiency, analyzed the contradictions and problems that exist in economic growth in BRICS, which laid a strong basis to develop the economic growth and transformation strategy in BRICS. By analyzing the path of economic growth and transformation in BRICS and financial cooperation strategy, we proposed specific measures to promote the economic growth and transformation, the specific path to achieve shared growth in foreign trade, and the specific program to establish BRICS Development Bank, which undoubtedly have important practical significance.

目 录

第 1 章	绪论	001
1.1	国际背景	001
1.2	文献综述	003
1.3	研究思路	011
第 2 章	发达大国经济增长动力机制分析	015
2.1	发达大国经济增长动力机制的演变	015
2.2	发达大国经济持续增长的动力源泉	019
2.3	技术进步促进发达大国经济持续增长的机理	029
第 3 章	金砖国家的经济增长质量评价	033
3.1	大国经济增长质量的界定及其分析框架	033
3.2	金砖国家产业结构优化的测度与评价	046
3.3	金砖国家经济增长稳定性的测度与评价	057
3.4	金砖国家收入分配的测度与评价	069
3.5	金砖国家全要素能源效率的测度与评价	076
第 4 章	金砖国家的经济增长与转型路径	084
4.1	增长的困境	084
4.2	技术创新、产业升级和创新与经济效率型增长	088
4.3	内需引导、结构调整与经济平稳型增长	119
第 5 章	金砖国家外贸的共享式增长	145
5.1	“南南合作”的新模式	145

5.2	金砖国家贸易利益的分析框架	147
5.3	中国与其他金砖国家贸易结构的互补性	151
5.4	中国与其他金砖国家的竞争性贸易关系	158
5.5	实现中国与其他金砖国家贸易共享式增长的途径	163
5.6	结论	167
第6章	金砖国家金融合作平台构建	169
6.1	金砖国家开发银行的提出	169
6.2	设立金砖国家开发银行的现实依据:功能视角	173
6.3	设立金砖国家开发银行的理论基础:基于协调性的博弈模型	183
6.4	金砖国家开发银行的宗旨、资本金及投票制度	187
6.5	金砖国家开发银行的机构设置与业务运作	192
6.6	结论	198
	参考文献	199
	后记	215

CONTENTS

Chapter 1	Introduction	001
1.1	International Context	001
1.2	Literature Review	003
1.3	Research Framework	011
Chapter 2	Economic Growth Momentum Mechanism of Large Economies	015
2.1	The Evolution of Momentum Mechanism of Large Country's Economic Growth	015
2.2	The Momentum Source of Sustained Economic Growth in Large Countries	019
2.3	The Functioning Mechanism of Technological Progress Promoting Sustained Economic Growth	029
Chapter 3	The Evaluation on the Quality of Economic Growth in BRICS	033
3.1	Definition and Analysis Framework of Economic Growth Quality in Large Countries	033
3.2	Measurement and Evaluation of Industrial Structure Optimization in BRICS	046
3.3	Measurement and Evaluation of the Stability of Economic Growth in BRICS	057
3.4	Measurement and Evaluation of Income Distribution in BRICS	069
3.5	Measurement and Evaluation of Total-Factor Energy Efficiency in BRICS	076