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赵玉林 等著

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国家自然科学基金项目(编号:79570052)

科技成果向现实生产力转化的供求结构研究

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内容提要

本书是国家自然科学基金项目"科技成果向现实生产力转化的供求结构研究"的主体成果,首次从科技一产业系统结构的角度探讨了科技成果向现实生产力转化的规律性问题,通过分析我国科技成果转化的供求结构现状,揭示了我国科技成果转化的结构性过剩与结构性短缺并存的事实及其原因,建立了我国科技成果转化的供求结构优化模型,从科技成果转化的供求机制、自组织机制、动力机制、市场运行机制、投融资机制、风险机制等方面,探讨了优化我国科技成果转化的结构,加速科技成果转化的内在规律和对策。

To Transform S&T Achievements into Realistic Productivity: An Economic Analysis

Abstract

This paper deeply reviews and analyses the actuality, problems and its causes to transform scientific & technological(S&T) achievements into realistic productivity (RP) in China, and open out the immanence disciplinarian to transform S&T achievements into RP, That is, supply & demand mechanism, self—organization evolvement mechanism, drive mechanism, marketing circulate mechanism, investment and financing mechanism, risk mechanism, etc. Consequently, accidence established the theoretical frame of economics on S& Tindustry.

前 言

早在 100 多年以前,马克思就明确地提出了科学技术是生产力的著名论断。1912 年,著名的美籍奥地利经济学家熊彼特(J. A. Schumpeter)提出了技术创新概念,认为技术创新是经济增长的主要源泉。1957 年,美国经济学家索洛(R. Solow)在《技术进步与总生产函数》一文中,创立了一种能确定不同因素对经济增长的作用的理论模型,从而发现了技术进步是经济增长最根本因素的事实。60 年代以来,技术进步、技术创新已成为世界经济学界研究的热点问题,出现了阿罗(K. Arrow)的从干中学的技术进步内生理论、厄特巴克(Utterback)和艾伯西(N. Abernathy)的技术创新动态理论、纳尔逊(R. Nelson)和温特(S. Winter)的技术创新进化理论。

1978年,在全国科学大会上,邓小平在我国首次重申了"科学技术是生产力"这一马克思主义的著名论断。1988年,邓小平进一步发展了这一思想,明确提出了"科学技术是第一生产力"的论断。90年代以来,我国理论界对科学技术是第一生产力的理论内涵、实现条件、实现途径等问题进行了深入的理论研讨,取得了一系列重要的理论成果。国家制定了《科学技术进步法》、《促进科技成果转化法》,提出并实施科教兴国战略,极大地促进了科技与经济的结合,和科技成果向现实生产力转化。然而,在我国,科技成果向现实生产力转化难的问题尚未从根本上得到解决,其原因固然是多方面的,但科技成果的供求结构不适应,对科技成果转化的内在规律尚未认识清楚,则是最重要的因素。为此,我们于1995年向国家

自然科学基金委员会申报了"科技成果向现实生产力转化的供求结构研究"课题,并获批准立项(项目编号为79570052)。

本课题的主要目的,是探索科技成果向现实生产力转化的内在规律,从而构造科技产业经济学的理论框架,为科研机构和企业加速科技成果转化提供理论指导,为各级政府制定有关科技成果转化政策提供理论依据。经过近三年广泛深入的调研和系统研究,在《科学学研究》、《高技术与高技术产业》、《高技术企业评价》、《科技进步与对策》、《武汉工业大学学报》、《系统工程与决策》等期刊和国际学术会议论文集发表学术论文 20 余篇,出版了相关成果《科教兴国论》和《国际技术贸易学》两部著作。在此基础上,完成了本书的撰写。

全书共有七章。第一章导论。主要论述了科技成果转化有关的概念和原理,包括科技成果转化、技术创新、技术转移、科技产业等相关概念的界定以及技术创新的基本模式、技术转移的基本规律和科技产业经济学的理论框架等。

第二章科技成果转化的供求结构。主要分析了我国科技成果 转化的结构性过剩与结构性短缺的事实及其原因,构建了科技成 果转化的供求结构优化模型,从加强科技成果转化供求双方的界 面管理、改善科技投资结构等方面,提出了优化科技成果转化的供 求结构加速其转化的对策。

第三章科技成果转化的自组织演化机制。主要分析了科技成果转化系统的开放特征和远离平衡特征,将自组织理论的原理和方法运用于科技成果转化,揭示了科技成果转化系统中研究开发、技术创新等涨落因素,在非线性机制作用下实现产业化的涨落放大机制,从改善科技成果转化的环境,促进科研、设计与生产协同作用,研究开发、工业生产与市场营销的反馈作用,科学技术、资金与劳动者的相干作用等方面,提出了提高科技成果转化的效率和效果的对策。

第四章科技成果转化的动力。主要分析了我国企业对科技成果转化的有效需求状况,以及尚未形成技术进步和技术创新机制的事实及其原因,从科技成果转让方和受让方利益驱动的角度,提出了促进科技机构、企业成为科技成果转化主体以及科技成果转化资金投入主体,实现科技成果转化的政府推动模式向科技成果转化的内在动力模式转变的思路。

第五章科技成果转化的市场运行。主要分析了科技成果的商品属性、价值规律和流通规律,考察了我国技术市场的发育情况及其对科技成果转化的作用,从完善科技成果转化的中介服务体系的角度,提出了技术市场建设以及技术经纪人队伍建设等方面的对策建议。

第六章科技成果转化的投融资体系。主要分析了科技成果转化的投资特点和融资要求,在中外科技产业投融资体系和运行机制比较分析的基础上,构建了促进科技成果转化的投融资体系及其运行机制,为解决科技成果转化的资金瓶颈问题提出了更为广阔的思路。

第七章科技成果转化的风险评价与防范。主要分析了科技成果转化的风险属性和特征,论述了科技成果转化的风险评价方法和风险防范途径,在总结国外科技风险投资发展经验的基础上,从促进科技成果转化的角度提出了发展我国科技风险投资业的对策思路。

本书由赵玉林提出选题,完成项目总体设计,负责项目实施、组织协调以及全书的统稿和定稿。各章的撰稿人分别是:第一章(赵玉林、王毅成)、第二章(赵玉林、魏建国、吕晓蔚)、第三章(赵玉林)、第四章(李振溅、赵玉林)、第五章(夏劲、黄志刚、赵玉林)、第六章(赵玉林)、第七章(赵玉林)。此外,王毅成、李振溅、夏劲、魏建国等参与了立项和全书总体设计的讨论,蔡英旺、吕晓蔚、周立文、杨俊、黄志刚、汪芳、李晓霞、危平、韩平、单元媛、吴志平等参加了

课题的调研和部分初稿的撰写。

在本课题的研究和本书的写作过程中,承蒙国家自然科学委员会管理科学部副主任汪寿阳先生、学科部主任陈晓田先生、香港理工大学商学院教授戴伟思(Howard Davies)先生、荷兰特温特大学技术管理学院教授德·布尔(De Bore)先生、华中理工大学管理学院博士生导师邹珊刚教授、武汉汽车工业大学管理学院博士生导师万君康教授等的大力支持、关心、指导和帮助。得到国家科技部成果司、高新技术发展及产业化司、国家建材局科教委、湖北省科委、湖北省科技情报局、武汉市科委、武汉工业大学等单位领导和有关人员的大力支持和帮助,在此一并表示衷心感谢!书中参阅了诸多作者(包括参考文献和注释中列出的和未列出的、中国的和外国的)的研究成果,恕未一一列出,在此也一并表示由衷的谢意!

Foreword

In 1912, J. A. Schumpeter, A famous economist in America, putforward the concept of technical innovation. He considered technical innovation is the main source of economic increase. In 1957, R. Solow, economist in America, found the fact that technical change is the most fundamental factor of economic increase. Since 1960s, technical change, technical innovation has become a hotspot problem studying at economical bound in the world. K. Arrow established aninternal theory of technical change of learning by doing. Utterback and N. Abernathy established a dynamic theory of technical innovation. R. Nelson and S. winter established an evolutionary theory of technical innovation.

In 1978, Deng Xiaoping ingeminated the Marxist famous thesis, which science and technology (S&T) is productivity. In 1988, he more developed this thought, and definitude put forward the thesis about which S&T is first productivity. Since 1990s, Chinese theory bound has deeply entered into the theoretical meaning, realist condition, coming true approach about which S&T is first

productivity, and obtained a series of important theoretical achievements. The nation constituted The Law of Scientific and Technical Change, and The Law of Accelerating the Transformation of Scientific and Technological Achievements. It has advanced and being implemented The Stratagem of which the Nation Develoed by S&T and Education, which has brought about great the combination S&T with economy, and transformed S&T achievements into realist productivity (RP). However, the problem to transform S&T achievements into RP is still far fron being solved in China. What are its main reasons? What are its internal laws? That these problems are resolved has important theoretical and realistic meaning Therefore, in 1995, we declared the research task that On Supply and Demand Styucture to Transform S&T Achievements into RP to National Science Fund Committee, and was authorized and subsidized.

The main aim of this research task is to explore the internal lavs to transform S&T achievements into RP, and construct the theoretical frame on economics of S&T industry. It will provide theoretical hereunder for that all levels government constitute the policies to transform S&T achievements into RP, and afford theoretical guidanced for that institutions of scientific research and enterprises accelerate to transform S&T achievements into

RP.

By extensively and deeply investigation in approximately triennium, author has gotten some tentative accomplishments. I published morethan 20 pieces learning thesis in Research on Science of Science, Journal of Wuhan University of Technology, Management of Research and Development, and so no, published 2 learning works, namely, On The Stratagem of the Nation Developed by S&T and Education, A Studying on International Technology Trade. On this basis, we have accomplished the works written.

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