

郑新立经济文选

Selected Works on Economy
of Zheng Xinli



郑新立
／著

通读书稿颇有温故知新之感。书稿中大部分文章都与相应年代改革发展息息相关，超前或及时地展示出自上世纪 90 年代至今中国改革与发展的进展、问题及对策，诸如本书在上世纪 90 年代初便主张建立国民经济信息监控系统；在十四届三中全会确立建立社会主义市场经济体系之后，提出经济建设要在充分发挥市场调节的基础上，建立强有力的宏观调控体系；在改革发展取得明显进展而社会发生一些不稳定因素时，提出要搞好改革、发展、稳定的关系，使之相互促进，相互统一；在经济几次出现过热及通胀时，提出利用财政、信贷及行政的手段，紧缩通货，控制通胀；在上世纪出现亚洲金融危机及本世纪出现美国次贷危机引发的经济危机时，提出中国要抓住机遇，防患危机，发展壮大自己；在经济出现不景气时，提出增加居民收入、刺激国内需求、推动经济增长；在提出要坚持科学发展观统领经济社会发展全局时，提出科学发展观和“三个代表”重要思想一脉相承的，是多项工作真理的结晶。浏览书稿，不仅能够从中得到理论启迪，而且有助于明确改革方向。



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郑新立近照

作者简介

郑新立，1945年2月生，河南省唐河县人。著名经济学家。1964年8月至1970年8月在北京钢铁学院采矿系学习。1978年9月至1981年9月，考入中国社会科学院研究生院工业经济系学习，获经济学硕士学位。1970年8月至1978年9月在邯郸冶金矿山建设指挥部工作，先后任技术员、理论教育科副科长、党委办公室副主任。1981年9月至1988年1月，在中共中央书记处研究室经济组工作，任处级调研员、经济组副组长。1988年1月至1989年12月，在国家信息中心工作，任副总经济师。1989年12月至2000年6月，在国家计委政策研究室工作，任副主任、主任、副秘书长、新闻发言人。2000年6月至2009年3月，任中共中央政策研究室副主任、第十一届全国政协经济委员会副主任。2009年3月起任中国国际经济交流中心常务副理事长。

郑新立长期从事宏观经济理论和经济政策研究。参加了中央一系列重要文件的起草工作，包括十四届三中全会《关于建立社会主义市场经济若干问题的决定》、十六届三中全会《关于完善社会主义市场经济体制若干问题的决定》、十六届五中全会《关于制定国民经济和社会发展第十一个五年规划的建议》和十六届六中全会《关于构建社会主义和谐社会若干重大问题的决定》，还有十七大报告、十七届三中全会决定和“八五”、“九五”、“十五”计划等重要文件。

主要社会兼职有：中国工业经济学会会长、中国社会科学院研究生院政府政策系博士生导师、中国国际经济交流中心博士后工作站指导老师、国家信息中心博士后工作站指导老师。

主要著作

《论抑制通胀和扩大内需》

《论新经济增长点》

《论改革是中国的第二次革命》

《21世纪初的中国经济》

《经济体制六大改革》

Author Synopsis

Zheng Xinli, born in Tanghe County of Henan Province in February, 1945, is a well-known economist. He studied in Mining Department at Beijing Iron and Steel Institute from August 1964 to August 1970. From September 1978 to September 1981, he studied in the Industrial Economics Department of Graduate School, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and obtained a master's degree in economics. From August 1970 to September 1978, he worked in the Construction Command Center of Handan Metallurgical Mine, as a technician, the deputy chief of Theoretical Education Department, the deputy director of the Party Committee Office successively. From September 1981 to January 1988, he worked in the economic group of Research Section of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CCCPC), as a division-level investigator and the deputy group leader of the economic group. From January 1988 to December 1989, he worked as a deputy chief economist in the State Information Center; From December 1989 to June 2000, he worked as the deputy director, director, deputy secretary general and the press spokesman successively in the Policy Research Office of the State Planning Commission; From June 2000 to March 2009, he worked as the deputy director of Policy Research Office of the CCCPC; He was also the vice director of 11th CPPCC economic committee. Since March 2009, he has been an executive vice president of the China Center for International Economic Exchanges. Zheng Xinli has been engaged in the study of macroeconomic theory and economic policies for a long time. He participated in the drafting of a series of important documents, including "Decisions on Improvement of a Number of Issues of the Socialist Market Economy System in the 3rd Plenary Session of the 16th Central Committee", "the Proposal on Formulating the 11th Five-year Plan of National Economy" and "Social Development in the 5th Plenary Session of the 16th Central Committee", "the Decisions Concerning a Number of Major Issues in Building a Harmonious Socialist Society in the 6th Plenary Session of the 16th Central Committee, the Report to the Seventeenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China and the Decision on Rural Reform in the 3rd Plenary Session of the 17th Central Committee".

Main social part-time jobs include: President of China's Industrial Economic Society, doctoral advisor in the Government & Policy Department of Graduate School, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, instructor of the post-doctoral workstation at China center for International Economic and Exchanges, instructor of the post-doctoral workstation at the State Information Center.

Main Works

Discussion on Curbing Inflation and Expanding Domestic Demand
Discussion on the New Economic Growth Engine
Discussion on the Topic that Reform is China's Second Revolution
China's Economy in the Beginning of 21st Century
Six Major Reforms of the Economic System

观点综述

进入新世纪之后，我到中央政策研究室负责经济方面的研究工作。2000~2010年的这一时期，我的主要任务是参加中央有关文件的起草和进行相关的调查研究。因此，研究对象也瞄准各个年度的重大紧迫经济问题和中长期发展问题。这一时期所发表的主要文章，也是围绕党的代表大会、中央全会、中央经济工作会议所提出的经济方面的重要方针、发展战略、政策措施进行阐释，对有关理论进行探讨，提出贯彻落实的具体措施的建议。回顾近10年来所进行的具有创新性的思考和提出的有价值的观点主要有：

1. 提出了“双提高”的建议

围绕转变经济发展方式，扩大消费对经济增长的拉动作用，2008年我在全国政协提出了一个“双提高”的提案，即用3~5年的时间，把居民消费率提高15个百分点，把居民收入占国民总收入的比重提高10个百分点。在近几年发表的经济文章中，对这个建议做了理论说明和可行性分析。

2. 提出了把无形资产的增值列入对国有企业资产保值增值考核的范围之内

为了建立国有企业自主创新的激励机制，鼓励企业增加技术研发投入，必须改进对国有企业的考核指标，对企业研发所形成的技术成果进行评估，列入企业资产的范围之内。这就能够改变目前企业经营

决策的短期行为，引导企业注重提高中长期发展能力。除了在全国政协做了提案以外，我还写了一些文章来说明其必要性。

3. 提出了自主创新的十种途径

除了原始创新、集成创新、引进消化再创新之外，还应当充分利用国际市场的科技资源，通过国际并购、国际合作、技贸结合、引进人才、委托研究等方式，尽快提高自主创新能力。我在调查和总结国内企业提高自主创新能力经验的基础上，提出了自主创新的十种途径，对于企业在技术创新的决策上提供了多种选择。

4. 分析了全球金融危机产生的根源及为我国经济发展带来的机遇

通过对这次源自美国的全球金融危机产生原因的分析，认为美国利用全球主要储备货币发行国地位，滥用国家信用，毫无节制地发行美元，对金融衍生产品缺乏监管，使美元的供给严重超过了需求，是这次全球金融危机产生的总根源。这一论断有力地驳斥了所谓贸易不平衡、储蓄与消费不平衡、汇率不合理等掩盖事实真相的种种谬论。这次危机为我国经济发展带来三大机遇，一是国际并购的机遇，二是扩大内需特别是扩大消费的机遇，三是人民币国际化的机遇，对如何化危为机指明了出路，起到了增强信心的作用。

5. 提出了加快“走出去”步伐的必要性和海外投资重点

认为目前我国外汇储备多和生产能力过剩，孤立起来看是两个包袱，合在一起看则是一个优势。要通过资本输出带动商品、劳务输出，创造出口需求。提出扩大海外投资，可发挥出五个方面的带动作用：一是带动出口，二是打破资源瓶颈，三是提高自主创新能力，四是实现外汇储备安全，五是有利于推动人民币的国际化，为我国企业应对危机提供了思路。

6. 提出利用社会资金加快农业现代化步伐

进入“十二五”，加快农业现代化的条件已经具备：社会资金富余，劳动力转移有出路，对优质农产品的需求旺盛。应抓住机遇，

建立鼓励社会资金投入农业现代化建设的机制，鼓励发展新型农业投资经营主体，包括家庭农场、农业合作社、农业公司等，以实现农业的规模化、集约化经营，把一部分农民从土地上解放出来，向第二、第三产业转移。为此，需要搞好农户对承包地和宅基地的确权颁证，确保其用益物权。学习推广成都、昆山、新乡城乡一体化的经验。

7. 提出了把通胀压力转变为产业升级动力的政策建议

进入 2011 年，经济运行面临着通货膨胀压力。如何引导流动性过剩的资金，在保持物价总水平基本稳定的前提下，实现经济平稳较快增长，是“十二五”开局之年面临的严峻挑战。在分析的基础上，提出了通过重视“菜篮子”工程以降低农产品价格，通过重视保障房建设以降低房价，通过海外投资以降低进口铁矿石价格。通过增加有效供给，抑制几类上涨过猛的商品价格是完全能做到的。同时，通过合理引导资金投向，把过剩资金引导到产业升级所需要的方向上来，包括资本市场、战略性新兴产业、公共服务、基础设施、农业现代化、第三产业和海外投资等方面。只要努力朝这个方向调控，就有可能在稳定物价的同时保持经济较快增长。

笔者的有关文章，大都登载在《人民日报》、《求实》杂志上，对各级干部、企业管理人员、经济研究人员和媒体都产生了较大影响，在某种程度上影响了社会舆论，为经济工作者更好地理解中央的方针政策，创造性地做好各方面的经济工作提供了思路 and 办法。

从 1981 年到中央书记处研究室经济组工作算起，从事经济政策和理论研究已经 30 年了。我的硕士论文题目是“论最终产品与最终产品率”，主要探讨从最终产品出发制订计划的方法，研究经济增长如何为广大居民带来最大利益，研究如何尽快提高广大居民的生活水平。这样的思路一直主导着我 30 年的研究工作。翻开我的经济文集，写得最多的文章是如何扩大居民消费，其次是从经济增长方式和到经

济发展方式转变，第三是技术创新与技术进步。这是我 30 年研究工作的兴奋点，为此投入了相当大的精力。研究技术进步是为了支撑经济发展，研究发展模式是为了探索如何实现又好又快发展，研究发展又是为了如何尽快提高我国人民的生活水平。我觉得，把精力放在这些方面，如果能有所贡献，是最有意义的。当我退居二线之后，又协助曾培炎同志创办了一家民间智库——中国国际经济交流中心，招聘了一批有才华的年轻的经济研究工作者，目的是把自己的研究经验传授给他们，为我国经济在未来一个较长时期继续保持平稳较快增长做点力所能及的事情。令人欣慰的是，中国国际经济交流中心创建才一年多，在国内外已经产生了一定的影响。我和我的同事们都抱定一个目标，一定要把办成经济研究方面的世界一流智库。

Suggestions Review

After entering the new century, I joined the Policy Research Office of the CCCPC responsible for economic research. During the period of the year 2000-2010, my main task was participating in the drafting of relevant documents of CCCPC and conducting associated researches and investigations. Therefore, the research objects were the major and urgent economic issues and the medium and long-term development issues. The main articles published during this period were the interpretations, theoretical investigations and specific recommendations on implementations for the important economic guiding principles, development strategies, policies and measures proposed in the party's congress, the plenary session of the central committee and the Central Economic Work Conference. Reviewing the works of near 10 years, there are following innovative thoughts and valuable viewpoints.

1. Proposed the “double-increase” Recommendations

Around the topic of transforming the economic development mode, strengthening the role of the consumption in boosting economic growth, I put forward a “double-increase” proposal in the CPPCC in 2008, i.e. to raise 15% of the citizens' consumption rate and raise 10% of the ratio of citizens' income to the gross national income. This proposal has had theoretic explanations and feasibility analysis in the economic articles published in recent years.

2. Proposed that Place the Appreciation of Intangible Assets into the Appraisal Criteria of Maintenance and Appreciation of Assets Value in State-owned Enterprises

In order to establish an incentive mechanism for the independent innovation of state-owned enterprises and encourage enterprises to increase technological R & D investments, it is necessary to amend the appraisal criteria over the state-owned enterprises, and have evaluations on the technical R & D achievements of enterprises and include them in the assets of the enterprises. In this way, it may change the current short-term conduct of enterprises in making businesses decisions and guide enterprises to focus on improving long-term development capacity. In addition to the submitting proposal in CPPCC, I also wrote some articles to explain its necessity.

3. Proposed 10 Approaches for the Independent Innovations

In addition to the original innovation, integrated innovation, introduction, assimilation and re-innovation, it should also take full advantage of technological resources in international markets, through international mergers and acquisitions, international cooperation, technology and trade integration, the introduction of talents, commissioned research and other means, to improve the capacity of independent innovation. On the basis of investigation and summary of experiences in improvement of independent innovation capability for domestic enterprises, I put forward 10 approaches for independent innovations, providing a variety of alternatives for enterprise's decision-making in terms of technological innovations.

4. Analysed on the Root Causes of the Global Financial Crisis and the Opportunities for China's Economic Development

From the analysis on the causes of the global financial crisis originated from the United States, the root causes of the crisis is believed as that the United States took advantage of its position as the global major reserve-currency-issuing country and abused the national credit to issue U.S. dollars without strain, plus the lack of supervisions of financial derivatives, making the supply of U.S. dollars seriously exceeded the demand and resulting in the global financial crisis. This judgment strongly disproved such truth-obfuscating fallacies as the trade imbalance, the savings and consumption imbalance and the unreasonable exchange rate, etc. The crisis has brought China three major opportunities for the economic development: the first is the international M & A opportunity; the second is the opportunity to expand domestic demand, especially the consumption, the third is the opportunity to internationalize the RMB, which showed a way on how to change the crisis into opportunities and had an effect to increase confidence.

5. Proposed the Necessity to Speed up the Pace of "Going out" and Pointed out the Focuses of Overseas Investments

The current large amount of foreign exchange reserves and the excessive production capacity seem to be burdens in isolated views but they can be advantages in combined views. The exports of goods and labors should be realized through the export of capitals so as to create export demands. The overseas investment can play a driving force in following five areas: The first is to stimulate exports; the second is to break the bottleneck of resources; the third is to improve independent innovation capacity; the four is to achieve the security of foreign exchange reserves; the fifth is conducive to promoting internationalization of the RMB. This has provided ideas for Chinese enterprises to cope with the crisis.

6. Proposed to Make Use of Social Capitals to Accelerate the Pace of Agricultural Modernization

Time has come into the 12th Five-year Plan period; there are suitable conditions to

speed up the modernization of agriculture available: surplus social capital, available ways for labor transfer and the high demand for quality agricultural products. Therefore, it is necessary to seize the opportunity to establish a mechanism that encourages social capitals to invest in the agricultural modernization to motivate the development of new agricultural investment business entities, including family farms, agricultural cooperatives, agricultural companies, etc., in order to achieve the scale and intensive operation in agriculture industry, liberating part of farmers from the farming land and transferring them into secondary and tertiary industries. To do this, it has to make efforts on the right confirmation and certification for the contracted land and housing site of farmers to ensure their usufructuary rights. The experiences of city and countryside integration in Chengdu, Kunshan and Xinxiang are worthy of learning.

7. Proposed to Turn Inflationary Pressure into the Motivation of Industrial Upgrading

In the year of 2011, the economy is facing inflationary pressures. How to guide the flow of excess capital, and achieve the stable and relatively rapid economic growth under the premise of maintaining the basic stability of general price level is a tough challenge in the beginning year of the 12th Five-year Plan period. Based on the analysis, it is proposed to reduce the prices of agricultural products by focusing on the Non-staple Food Project; to reduce housing prices by attaching importance on the indemnificatory housing construction; and to reduce the price of imported iron ore by overseas investment. By increasing the effective supply, it can be done to fully control the prices of several kinds of fast rising commodities. Meanwhile, it is suggested to reasonably guide capital investments, directing the excess funds to be invested in the industrial upgrading fields, including capital markets, strategic and emerging industries, public services, infrastructures, agricultural modernization, the tertiary industry and overseas investments and so on. As long as the regulatory efforts are made in this direction, it is possible to maintain the relatively rapid economic growth while stabilizing the commodity prices.

The majority of papers of the author were published in the *People's Daily*, *Qiushi* magazine, which have had great impacts on the cadres at all levels, business executives, economic researchers and the media, to some extent, on the public opinions, providing the ideas and methods for economic workers in better understanding the guiding principles and policies of the central government and carrying out all type of work creatively.

Since joining the Economic Group of Research Section of the Secretariat of the CCCPC in 1981, I have been working in the economic policy and theoretical studies for 30 years. My topic of master's thesis was "Discussion on the end products and the rate of the end products", which focused on discussions on the methods of

making plans starting from the end products, on how economic growth brought maximum benefits for the citizens, on how to improve the living standards of citizens. Such train of thoughts has been dominated my research work for 30 years. Opening my economic corpus, one can find out the majority of the articles are about how to expand consumptions of citizens, the next is about the transformation of the economic increase mode and the economic development mode, and the third is about technological innovation and technological progress. This is my interesting point of my 30-year study work, for which my substantial efforts have been put in. The study of the technological progress is to support economic development; the study of the development model is to explore how to achieve sound and rapid development; the study of the development is to know how to improve the living standard of Chinese people as soon as possible. I think it is most meaningful for me to make certain contributions by focusing my efforts on these areas. When left the leading post, I assisted Mr. Zeng Peiyan to create a civil think-tank and hired a number of talented young economic researchers in the purpose of passing on my own research experience to them and doing what I can do for maintaining a steady and rapid growth of Chinese economy in a relatively long period of time in the future. The good news is, the China Center for International Economic Exchanges has certain impacts at home and abroad after its establishment for only more than one year. Both my colleagues and I have a goal to make it become the world's leading economic research think tank.

目 录

宏观调控篇

| | | |
|---|----------------------|----|
| 1 | 国民经济信息控制系统探讨 | 3 |
| 2 | 社会主义市场经济需要强有力的宏观调控体系 | 15 |
| 3 | 坚持改革、发展和稳定的相互促进、相互统一 | 22 |
| 4 | 把高增长、低通胀的良好发展势头保持下去 | 32 |
| 5 | 在抑制通胀中实现平稳较快发展 | 37 |
| 6 | 化危为机、破浪前进的“十一五” | 44 |

发展方式篇

| | | |
|----|-----------------------------|-----|
| 7 | “软着陆”成功后的新形势和新任务 | 53 |
| 8 | 扩大内需：一项重要的战略方针 | 60 |
| 9 | 转变经济增长方式是实施新发展战略的核心 | 66 |
| 10 | 实现跨越式发展的机遇和挑战 | 74 |
| 11 | 发展要有新思路 | 82 |
| 12 | 当前中国农村经济发展中需要研究的几个问题 | 88 |
| 13 | 推动各地区共同发展 | 98 |
| 14 | 科学发展观是我们党关于社会主义建设指导思想的继承和发展 | 107 |
| 15 | 社会要和谐 首先要发展 | 113 |

| | | |
|----|----------------------------------|-----|
| 16 | 推动我国经济社会发展必须坚持的正确方向 ——论“三个转变” | 121 |
| 17 | 把保持经济平稳较快发展作为首要任务 | 128 |
| 18 | 转变发展方式是化危为机的关键 | 134 |

扩大消费篇

| | | |
|----|------------------------------------|-----|
| 19 | 积极启动消费市场 | 141 |
| 20 | 启动四个消费“发动机” 拉动经济增长 ——答新华社记者李安定问 | 146 |
| 21 | 增强消费对经济增长的拉动作用 | 149 |
| 22 | 通过改善民生拉动经济发展 | 156 |

自主创新篇

| | | |
|----|------------------|-----|
| 23 | 技术改造要有一个长远的总体规划 | 163 |
| 24 | 技术商品与技术市场 | 169 |
| 25 | 自主创新：增长方式转变的关键 | 175 |
| 26 | 提高自主创新能力的多种途径 | 181 |
| 27 | 自主创新是实现产业升级的中心环节 | 186 |

产业振兴篇

| | | |
|----|-----------------------|-----|
| 28 | 20 世纪末汽车工业应成为支柱产业 | 195 |
| 29 | 动员各方力量发展第三产业 | 203 |
| 30 | 20 世纪 90 年代支柱产业的培育和发展 | 206 |
| 31 | 产业升级与投资结构调整 | 212 |
| 32 | 努力振兴装备制造业 | 219 |

改革开放篇

| | | |
|----|------------------------|-----|
| 33 | 采取积极措施鼓励社会投资 | 229 |
| 34 | 建立适应市场经济要求的投资体制 | 232 |
| 35 | 论我国的大企业集团战略 | 247 |
| 36 | 根治重复建设从何入手 | 256 |
| 37 | 更新计划观念 转变计划职能 | 258 |
| 38 | 完善宏观经济调控体系 | 270 |
| 39 | 抓住机遇 积极应对全球化趋势 | 280 |
| 40 | 公有制实现形式的重大突破 | |
| | ——浙江省公有制经济实现形式和发展状况的调查 | 293 |
| 41 | 经济理论不能长期滞后于实践 | 313 |
| 42 | 发展资本市场是完善市场体系的当务之急 | 315 |
| 43 | 深化劳动就业体制改革 | 318 |
| 44 | 加快推进国有企业改革 | 324 |
| 45 | 积极推行公有制的多种有效实现形式 | 334 |
| 46 | 加快推进社会领域的各项改革 | 341 |
| 47 | 从制度上更好发挥市场在资源配置中的基础性作用 | 343 |
| 48 | 稳定和完善农村基本经营制度 | 351 |
| 49 | 应对危机需把握好政府与市场的关系 | 359 |