




中南财经政法大学学术文库

# 我国加工贸易

## 发展战略研究

RESEARCH ON DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF CHINA'S PROCESSING TRADE

廖涵 著

 中国财政经济出版社

文库

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## 序

一个没有思想活动和缺乏学术氛围的大学校园，哪怕它在物质上再美丽、再现代，在精神上也是荒凉、冷清和贫瘠的。欧洲历史上最早的大学就是源于学术。大学与学术的关联不仅体现在字面上，更重要的是，思想与学术，可谓大学的生命力与活力之源。

我校是一所学术气氛浓郁的财经政法高等学府。范文澜、嵇文甫、潘梓年、马哲民等一代学术宗师播撒的学术火种，五十多年来一代代薪火相传。因此，在世纪之交，在合并组建新校而揭开学校发展新历史篇章的时候，学校确立“学术兴校，科研强校”的发展战略。这不仅是对学校五十多年学术文化与学术传统的历史性传承，而且将成为谱写新世纪学校发展新篇章的战略性手笔。

“学术兴校，科研强校”的“兴”与“强”，是奋斗目标，更是奋斗过程。我们是目的论与过程论的统一论者。我们将对宏伟目标的追求过程寓于脚踏实地的奋斗过程之中。由学校斥资资助出版《中南财经政法大学学术文库》，就是学校采取的具体举措之一。

本文库的指导思想或学术旨趣,首先在于推出学术精品。通过资助出版学术精品,形成精品学术成果的园地,培育精品意识和精品氛围,提高学术成果的质量和水平,为繁荣国家财经、政法、管理以及人文科学研究,解决党和国家面临的重大经济、社会问题,作出我校应有的贡献。其次,培养学术队伍,特别是通过对一批处在“成长期”的中青年学术骨干的成果予以资助推出,促进学术梯队的建设,提高学术队伍的实力与水平。第三,培育学术特色。通过资助在学术思想、学术方法以及学术见解等方面有独到和创新之处的成果,培育科研特色,力争通过努力,形成有我校特色的学术流派与学术思想体系。因此,本文库重点面向中青年,重点面向精品,重点面向原创性学术专著。

春华秋实。让我们共同来精心耕种文库这块学术园地,让学术果实挂满枝头,让思想之花满园飘香。

A stylized handwritten signature in black ink, likely belonging to Zhang Shou, the author of the text.

2001年11月28日

## 序

廖涵同志的《我国加工贸易发展战略研究》，是在他的博士后研究报告的基础上修改和扩充而成的。1999 年底，廖涵同志将他的国家社会科学基金资助项目“今后十年我国加工贸易发展及政策调整”带进武汉大学理论经济学博士后流动站从事博士后科研工作。经过我们反复探讨，最终确定从我国经济发展战略高度来认识和研究加工贸易在我国的发展。我作为他的主要合作导师，深知他在站期间，为完成这篇报告所付出的艰辛劳动，现在该研究成果终于付梓公开出版发行，我深感欣慰，并向他表示祝贺。

加工贸易是当前我国经济理论界备受关注的-一个重要问题。一方面，加工贸易是随着国际要素流动和经济全球化深入发展而出现的一种新型的贸易方式。利用这种贸易方式，各国可以充分发挥本国的比较优势，参与国际分工，增强本国产业及出口产品的国际竞争力，以最大限度地获取贸易利益和推动本国的经济增长和发展。20 世纪 60 年代以来，一些发展中国家和地区尤其是新兴工业化国家和地区，正是抓住机遇，实施加工贸易政策，从而推动了她们的工业化目标的实现。1979 年实行改革开放以来，我国政府总结国际经验和利用有利的地理人文环境，率先在沿海开放地区实行鼓励



加工贸易发展的政策,并将这种鼓励政策逐步向内地扩展,随之加工贸易在我国迅速发展起来。1996年加工贸易进出口总额占总进出口额的比重开始超过一般贸易,成为我国最主要的外贸方式。20多年的加工贸易发展对我国吸引外资、增加就业、扩大出口、积累外汇发挥了十分重要的作用。但另一方面,由于加工贸易特性以及我国的实际状况,加工贸易在迅速发展过程中,也日益凸现出一些不容忽视的问题:目前我国加工贸易经营的产品主要是附加值低、技术含量不高的劳动密集型产品,这不利于我国出口产品的国际竞争力进一步增强,以及外贸利益的更大实现;加工贸易的“两头在外”特征,使得加工贸易产业与我国其它产业尤其是中间品产业的关联性差,难以带动我国的产业结构升级;一直以来,国家对加工贸易实施优惠政策,使得具有地理、人文优势的沿海地区从开展加工贸易中获得较大利益,从而拉大了内地与沿海地区的发展差距;我国开放式的加工贸易管理模式易引发走私和偷漏税等问题;同时,享受诸多优惠政策的加工贸易迅猛发展也对一般贸易造成冲击。此外,依据国际经验,加工贸易的发展存在一定的周期性。随着我国沿海地区劳动力成本上升,我国产业结构调整的需要,以及我国加入世贸组织等客观形势的变化,我国加工贸易的发展目前正处于关键时期。正因为如此,对加工贸易在我国经济贸易发展进程中的地位和作用如何认识,对加工贸易在我国发展前景如何预期,理论界存在较大争议。因此,如何从经济全球化的发展趋势,从我国经济发展战略的层次上来剖析加工贸易兴起和发展的客观必然性,审视今后我国加工贸易发展方向的选择以及寻找既已存在问题的解决对策,是亟待深入研究的重要议题。对此问题的潜心研究并得出富有建设性的成果,必将丰富和发展经济贸易理论,对加工贸易在我国的发展具有重要的指导意义。

随着加工贸易的迅速发展和在我国外经贸活动中的地位增强,

有关加工贸易发展的对策性和专题性研究成果日渐增多,而系统地对我国加工贸易发展战略研究成果尚不多见。在指导廖涵同志进行此项课题研究中,我突出地感受到的一点是,与加工贸易直接相关的理论文献资料和实证数据相对较少。廖涵同志克服重重困难,在尽可能多地占有相关理论的和实证的资料基础上,对加工贸易进行了较为系统深入地研究,最终完成了他的博后研究报告并出版这本专著,实属不易。总体而言,我认为他的这项研究在以下几个方面具有自己鲜明的特点:

一、从发展中国家,尤其是我国总体经济发展战略的高度来审视和研究加工贸易的历史地位和作用,并对经济发展战略研究框架进行了较为深入的研究,因而研究视角较为宽广。

二、就加工贸易本身的特性,将加工贸易的研究既作为一个系统,又分“进口——加工——出口”三个环节分析其内在运行机理,形成了一个较为合理和系统的加工贸易问题研究框架。这在国内外的相关研究中独具一格,具有较高的学术价值。

三、关于“加工贸易中间品本地化”、“加工贸易的就业创造机制”、“加工贸易与一般贸易的短期挤出效应和长期促进作用”等方面的研究较为深入,具有新意。

科学研究只有起点没有终点。对加工贸易的理论研究在我国还处于起步阶段,许多问题尚须深入探讨。廖涵同志对这方面的研究已有了较好的基础,我希望他百尺竿头,更进一步;不懈努力,勇攀高峰。

最后,我对他的这份研究成果能够公开出版再次表示祝贺。

刘光杰

2002年6月于武汉珞珈山

## 前 言

加工贸易是我国及世界许多国家和地区的重要的贸易方式,它成为一国或地区利用比较优势参与国际分工,融入经济一体化,以此推动本国或地区的经济和贸易发展的一条有效途径。我国的加工贸易在 20 多年的迅速发展过程中,暴露出所经营的产品技术含量低,附加值低,对本国相关产业联动性差,对技术引进和升级作用有限等弱点;同时,也造成走私,税收流失,在短期内对一般贸易造成一定的冲击等问题。正因为如此,目前经济理论界和实际工作部门的有关人士对我国加工贸易发展及其政策如何调整,存在着一定的分歧。因此,我们有必要从国内经济发展和国际竞争的状况出发,从经济发展战略的层次上对我国的加工贸易发展进行审视,对其未来的发展方向进行深入的理论探讨,以得出科学的结论。

1999 年,我得到国家社会科学基金立项资助,主持这项“我国加工贸易发展战略研究”课题的研究工作,并成立了课题组。王平、曹仕龙、杨恺作为课题组的主要成员,为该项课题的最终完成,做了大量研究工作。同年,我将该项课题带入武汉大学理论经济学博士后流动站进行了为期二年的研究。其间武汉大学商学院的

刘光杰教授、周茂荣教授、张彬教授,湖北省社会科学院院长陈继勇教授,中南财经政法大学余鑫炎教授、夏兴园教授、林汉川教授、张新国教授、汪海粟教授对我的研究工作给予了悉心指教。在此,我向他们表示衷心的感谢。经过二年的努力,我完成了出站报告,并对该项课题进行了专家评审和结题。在研究报告的基础上,我进行了进一步的扩充和修改,形成现在这本专著。

如同任何一项科学研究工作一样,其中既有探索的艰辛,又有完成的喜悦。这次中南财经政法大学出版基金资助这本拙作,使我有机会将其奉献给广大读者,就教于经济学界和实际经济部门的同仁,这更使我平添了一份喜悦。在拥有喜悦的同时,也有遗憾和不安相伴。尽管得到了许多学识渊博的老前辈以及同仁的指导 and 帮助,但因自身理论水平和掌握资料所限,文中必会存在不少缺陷,其中一些问题的研究还显浮浅,在此,敬请读者批评、指正。

作 者

2002 年 6 月

## *Abstract*

# *Research on Development Strategy of China's Processing Trade*

*In this book, we will discuss the development strategy and policy of China's processing trade. Processing trade specially refers to the trade pattern that companies process imported intermediate products and export end products, which is inevitably supervised by government. It consists of processing material supplied by clients and processing imported material. This trade pattern has two distinctive characters: one is that processing domestically with factors on which the host country has a comparative advantage, thus forming a kind of international division of labor; other is that it leaves two ends abroad, i. e. the main raw material or components and parts come from abroad, and almost all of the end products are exported.*

*Economic development strategy possesses of such coherent characters as overall, systematic, long-term and hierarchy. The analysis framework of economic development strategy contains four parts: 1. A strategy is based on both initial and potential condition with internal and external constraints. 2. The sub-strategies should be in accordance with the*

overall strategy and should be coordinated with each other. When the sub - strategies are substitutive , optimum choice must be made. 3. A reasonable , organized system composed of decision structure , motivation structure , information structure and coordination structure , that is important institutional guarantee to carry out the aims and key points of the strategy. 4. Policies and measures should be formulated according to the aims and path of the strategy.

Since reform and opening to the outside world , the processing trade in China has been developing rapidly and now it has surpassed the ordinary trade and becomes the most dominant trade pattern. The processing trade plays an active role in a lot of aspects , such as promoting the country to participate in the international division of labor at its comparative advantage , attracting foreign investments , creating more job opportunities , expanding exports , improving the structure of exports and propelling the national economy to keep growing , etc.

There are apparent structural characters with China 's processing trade: 1. Regional feature. Most processing companies are located in coastal developed areas. 2. The processing imported materials grows more rapidly than processing materials supplied by clients. 3. A major part of processing materials supplied by clients is carried out by domestic companies , while for processing imported materials , the companies with joint - ventures and foreign funded enterprises have a larger proportion. 4. Product structure is changing and the rate of added - value is increasing over time. 5. China's processing trade partners cover the East Asia , Europe and America.

During its development , the processing trade has shown some shortages , among which are its weak influence on the development of

domestic industries, a low localization rate, a short chain of domestic processing, a low rate of add-value and a low technical level. Therefore, it is worthwhile to inquire further into how to recognize the historical position and function of processing trade on the perspective of the national economic development strategy and how to adjust the development strategy and policies concerning the processing trade.

During the early stage of industrialization, the supply and demand for certain factors necessary for the establishment and development of manufacture industries, such as capital, technology, intermediate inputs, management, labor, tend to be in an in disequilibrium state. This is why developing countries should take an active part in international trade and absorb foreign investments. Developing countries have comparative advantages of low labor cost and rich natural resources, but it does not mean that they inevitably possess of a competitive advantage in international competition. Thus, on the one hand, participating in international division of labor and combining the country's competitive advantage with other countries' to gain international competitiveness constitutes the endogenous conditions of developing processing trade; on the other hand, the expansion of economic globalization, FDI, a new pattern of international division of labor provides the exogenous conditions. China just seizes these favorable circumstances to implement its development strategy of processing trade and so as to push forward the process of industrialization. The rise of processing trade can be explained by theories of Multinational Corporations (MNCs) and FDI. Having advantages of "special ownership" and "integration", MNCs are powerful in international competition and have strong incentives in FDI. Meanwhile, since MNCs hold the "core assets", or determinant links in

value chain, it is possible for them to take control of the whole process of produce, marketing and the profit distribution, which is the basic motivation for MNCs to invest and expand to foreign countries. And, the special divisibility of different links in the whole value chain permits MNCs to manage their affiliates scattered worldwide. Finally, the host countries, driven by the motives of learning advanced technology and / or getting other intangible assets such as patents, brands, tricks, management skills, marketing experience, which form the core competitiveness of MNCs and have the features of high preproduction capital expenditure, being difficult to keep, high transaction costs on market, etc, are the eager demand side for FDI and usually welcome MNCs.

On the other hand, the host countries have regional advantages of which the MNCs hope to take use. Generally speaking, developed countries have the advantage of special ownership and developing countries have advantage in labor and other costs. So it might be profitable for MNCs to transfer product process to those countries to save costs and to obtain more competitiveness. This is known as the objective basic for intra - industry labor division between MNCs and companies in developing countries. Besides, the geographic position is also an important consideration in the emergence and growth of processing trade. This can be testified by the fact that the MNCs investment in foreign countries and process transference are mostly destined for areas that are proximity to the home country. This is simply because in this way MNCs can lower the cost of transportation and to close to the market of end products. What is more, if processing trade takes the form of internal transaction in MNCs, a high transaction cost could be avoided. So processing trade is so often adopted by MNCs to obtain benefits not only from regional



*advantage of the host country but also from internal transaction.*

*Nowadays, the imports of China's processing trade are mostly from Taiwan, Japan, Korea, Hongkong etc. and the importers concentrate in Guangdong, Sanghai, Jiangsu, Shandong, Fujian and other coastal provinces. Among them, Guangdong is the most advanced area in processing trade in China; She holds a major share in the total trade volume. Statistic data from Guangdong shows the tendency of an increasing in portion of high tech intermediate imports and of an increasing in portion of high tech end product exports. This illustrates that China's processing trade is on the way of upgrading. And, from the data collected since 1993, we outline that import of domestic processing trade companies has been declining both in volume and in proportion, while foreign investment processing trade companies are playing a more and more important role. We can also perceive that the joint-ventures and foreign funded enterprises prefer processing trade to other trade patterns. Since 1990, the processing trade increased much more in the volume of imports and exports than before, but, it shows a different way, which means imports decreases because of localization of intermediate inputs. However, generally speaking, the localization rate is still quite low. At present, the major obstacles which prevent the rate from rising lie in the monopolistic interests of the foreign funded companies through unification of international operation, the imperfect operation mechanism of domestic companies, the inadequate producing capacity and inferior quality of domestic intermediate products and the unfavorable policies concerning the substitution of intermediate products.*

*The present administration of processing trade makes it difficult for the customs to supervise it, which gives rise to a rampant smuggle at the*