1949~1999

中华人民共和国五十年









CHINA CELEBRATES





中华人民共和国五十年

$1949 \sim 1999$

主 编

龚文抗

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Published by Sterling Publications Limited

a subsidiary of Sterling Publishing Group Plc 55a North Wharf Road, London W2 1XR United Kingdom

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电传: 22315 CCPIT CN



Sterling Publications Limited

Flat B, 18th Floor Tai Ping Industrial Centre, Block 1 57 Ting Kok Road Tai Po, Hong Kong

中国国际商会驻英国代表处

40/41 Pall Mall London SW1Y 5JQ United Kingdom

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目 录

7 为全人类的共同繁荣与进步再创业绩

——为庆祝中华人民共和国成立五十周年而作 中国国际贸易促进委员会 中 国 国 际 商 会

- 13 回顾 20 年经济成就 进一步扩大开放 国家经贸委副主任 陈邦柱
- 18 辉煌的历程 广阔的前景 ——庆祝中华人民共和国建国五十周年 中华人民共和国对外贸易经济合作部 部长石广生
- 25 中国的科学技术与国际合作 中华人民共和国科学技术部部长 朱丽兰
- 30 面向世界和未来的中国铁路 中华人民共和国铁道部部长 傅志寶
- 35 **走向世界的中国公路、水路交通事业** 中华人民共和国交通部部长 黄镇东
- **40** 坚持改革开放,加快发展我国信息产业 中华人民共和国信息产业部部长 吴基传
- 45 加快基础设施建设 促进经济快速增长 中华人民共和国建设部部长 俞正声
- 50 中国电力工业:回顾与展望 国家电力公司总经理 高严

公司战略

- 55 英国力争成为中国在欧洲的第一大贸易伙伴 査尔斯・鲍维尔爵士 英中贸易协会主席
- 57 捷利康 21 世纪中国农业的伙伴! 甘智林博士 业务发展高级经理

金融

59 创造新的机会 PaineWebber 公司

信息技术

- 61 **重新确定网络经济中咨询服务的定义** 保罗・路易斯 IBM 全球服务公司
- 63 爱立信与中国的百年合作 爱立信诚挚祝贺中华人民共和国建国五十周年 爱立信

健康与医药

65 中国及中国的保健项目 理査徳・塞克斯 Glaxo Wellcome 公司

农业

67 通过基因转换实现小麦品质的改良 威廉·J·赫克曼 美国农业部

水环境

71 "爆裂预报"

一使自来水公司有所适从迈克尔・图托内 科林・格雷玛丽・克拉克泰晤士自来水公司和气象局

咨询

75 保护变电所免受直接雷击 马克·德拉布坎博士 雷电消除器和咨询公司

电力

- 79 中国的三峡工程 马克·德巴赫尔 西门子公司电力集团
- 83 **领先的技术,各别化的解决方案** 阿尔诺・卡茨曼 GEA 有限公司

85 电气工业先行者在中国 王洁

施耐德电气公司

87 联合循环发电在放松了管制的市场上

兰道夫・利斯曼 ABB 发电有限公司

建筑

91 PCE—预制混凝土领域的佼佼者 PCE 工程有限公司

加工

92 生产聚合制品的烯烃流原料的纯化

王兴明 陈颢 巴斯夫东亚地区总部有限公司

工程与设计

95 逆向工程

维内希・罗亚 克里斯托弗・劳里

石油与润滑剂

100 成功离不开优良的润滑剂

德尔・芬德利 Lucas 石油产品公司

航空

103 创造性地解决空中厨房问题

乔·贝克 B/E 航空设备公司 105 在世界范围内燃料储运的成功经验 克里斯蒂安娜・格勒茨巴赫 AFS 航空燃料服务与管理有限公司

106 世界一流, 誉满全球

卢西恩・谢默尔 Cargolux 国际航空有限公司

107 迎接下一个千年的挑战 理查德·布兰森

维尔京大西洋航空公司

108 空中客车客机系列之间的通用性

让 - 米歇尔・罗瑞 空中客车工业公司中国公司

汽车

111 新型保时捷轿车的轻车体设计

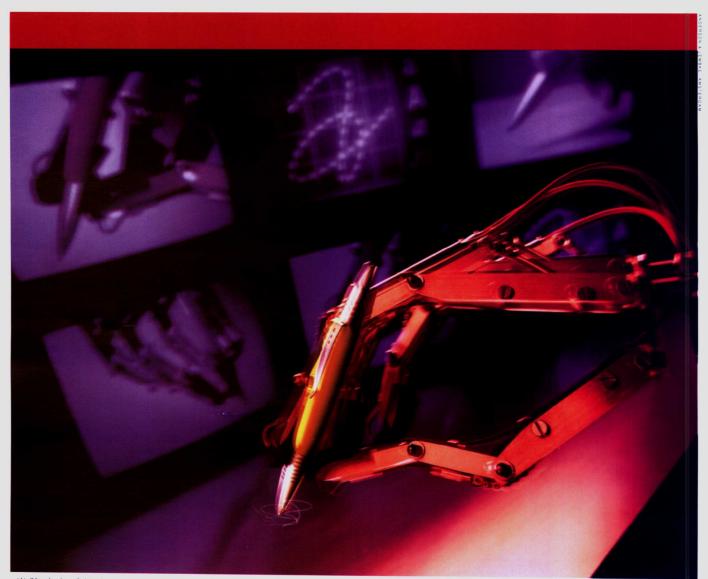
路德维格・哈姆 保时捷股份公司工程服务部

运输

113 欧洲造船业和船舶工程中的新发明 伊恩·布坎南 船舶工程师学会

物流储存

- 117 美国物流后勤业:正在转换的角色 约翰・诺夫辛格 美国物流产业公司
- 120 产品之窗
- 124 广告索引



当移动电话与生活用品合而为一时,便携式的效果将是「理所当然」的。届时,除了目前发展蓬勃的移动语音通信之外,创新的非语音用途势必纷至沓来一当然是采用爱立信开发的未来高速无线纤巧数据技术。

对这对它对它对它对的是我们对的一个人是非密而是我们对。

它还可是什么?

移动电话的体积越来越小,人们不仅利用它作各种新的用途,连其它用具也须借助它的优点。

这支笔内置动态感应器,能将您的笔迹通过一台小巧的移动电话(配置一块芯片)传送到您的电脑一跨越空间与国界一您的电脑便能加以解读、处理和存档。

虽然尚未面市,但是内置电话的笔、腕表和 眼镜将使我们的联系方式迈向革命性的里程。我们 将穿戴电话,不再是携带它;电话将一直保持 "开启"的状态,以便随时接收信息。

这一切将是网络运营者的梦魇。

所幸爱立信总是未雨绸缪,早已设计了新一代的移动网络;其宽频和高度灵活性功能,将是人们以电话往来书信的热门话题。

一九九一年获专利的宣訊 永恒时差型号是其中一款 最精巧的设计。同时也是 最新的设计。这款于表显 示标准时间和真正太阳时 的时差、并且具备万 年历功能。 大小比例及饰面设计绝对调和 对合、风格历久常新。宝玑在 一七八六年首次采用人手精雕 的表面。个中需要 排凡手7、目前 实屬罕见。

宝玑名表专为阁下而设

宝现先生在一七八〇年 构思制成这款自动行针 机件,利用摆动铊自行 卷动发条。时至今日, 摆动铊刻上精细的饰面, 外型更加优雅精致。

以蓝铜制成的

宝玑"pomme"长短表针名闻全球 是宝玑先生在一七八三年创制·正 是无瑕手工及风格的代表作。 无现名表任重道远、乘承有史以来最伟大手表大师宝玑先生(Abraham-Louis Breguet)悉心设计名表一贯传统、例如充满传奇性的宝玑长短蓝钢表针、优雅耀目的人手雕刻表面及精巧琢磨的槽纹表壳等、尽显宝玑特色。最重要的,是风行了二百多年的精密机芯、时至今日、仍然极富原创性、难以仿效。选戴宝玑表正好显出阁下独具慧眼、与众不同。

一七九五年宝玑 先生发明"铊飞轮" 姜躩、抗衡地心吸力 影响手表的准确性。 目前多款精巧"铊飞 轮"枢轴设计的手 表,都是青出于



Big 提 Breguel Depuis 1775

如需索取最新宝玑目录,请惠赐姓名、地址及目录编号 CHINA CELEBRATES 5/99 、联络华嘉精品有限公司、香港湾仔告土打道 56 号,第一太平银行中心 2501室、电话 852-2861 1311、传真 852-2861 2671 。 http://www.breguet.com

为全人类的共同繁荣 与进步再创业绩

——为庆祝中华人民共和国成立五十周年而作

中国国际贸易促进委员会 会长 会长 中国 国际 商会



今年是世纪交替的年份,也是 千年交替的年份,同时又是新中国 建国 50 周年大庆的年份。回顾人 类走过的漫长道路,想到我们对未 来所肩负的使命,我们深切感到, 世界各国需要更密切的交流与合 作,建立平衡协调发展的机制,才 能使人类的未来更加美好。

中国是占世界人口五分之一、有五千年文字记载的历史、有 50 多个不同文化背景和宗教信仰的民族、在国际上有重要影响的国家。中国又是一个人均生活水平很低的发展中国家。中国的经济发展与社会进步不仅关系到我们本国人民,也影响着整个世界经济和社会的发展步伐。中国的发展离不开世界各国的帮助与合作,中国的发展也将

使世界各国广泛受益。中国国际贸易促进委员会成立、发展本身,就表现了中国融入国际社会,并与世界各国共同推进人类的繁荣和进步事业的意愿和决心。

1979年,中国实行改革开放 政策以后, 贸促会承担的工作范围 不断扩展,新增了知识产权保护、 国际贸易和海事仲裁、原产地认 证、信息服务等业务:成立了地 方、行业分会和海外分支机构;兴 建了中国最大的展览馆,中国改革 开放事业的缔造者和总设计师邓小 平亲笔给展览馆题上了"中国国际 展览中心"的名称。从此、贸促会 全面铺开了引进海外资金、产品、 技术、管理经验和推动中国企业按 国际惯例开展经贸合作的工作。最 早与中国开展贸易,来中国投资和 合作的外国企业,许多都是通过贸 促会的渠道,建立与中国有关部门 和合作对象的联系, 开展市场调 查、产品销售业务,并获得法律服

务。商品贸易、技术交流、经济合作,使中国与世界各国的相互了解、相互联系、相互依赖日益增加,使中国与世界其他国家一道,利用国际分工和资源优化配置的机制,共享各自经济发展和科技进步的成果。

在中国国际贸易和经济合作迅 速发展的过程中, 为使中国企业适 应并加快按国际惯例运作的进程, 中国贸促会于 1988 年起, 同时使 用中国国际商会的名称,增加了商 会的职能和机制,并为中国经贸界 加人国际上重要的民间经贸机构而 积极与国内外有关单位进行联系。 贸促会经过不懈努力, 1994年5 月,中国加入太平洋盆地经济理事 会,1994年11月中国加入国际商 会。贸促会牵头组织了这些国际经 贸组织的中国成员委员会, 并作为 中国成员委员会主席单位和秘书处 常设单位负责处理日常事务。贸促 会已代表中国加入了世界知识产权 组织、国际保护工业产权协会、国 际许可证贸易工作者协会、国际博 览会联盟、国际海事委员会、国际 商事仲裁机构联合会、国际临时进 口关税公约等国际经济贸易组织。 此外,中国贸促会还同世界 130 多 个国家,200 多个工商会、外贸协 会及其他经济团体和大型金融、咨 询、展览、法律服务等企业建立了 业务关系。

中国贸促会所做工作远远超出了贸易的范畴,它表现了中国政府和人民促进人类社会共同繁荣与进步的神圣意愿。贸促会代表中国政府参加世界博览会已达九届,其中包括近年在西班牙塞维利亚、韩国

大田、葡萄牙里斯本举办的世界博览会。1995年,经过我们的积极努力,中国加入了国际展览员为,中国加入了国际展览会的人们,从而获得了举办世界博览会的权利,并在此基础上协助中国党的权利。这是我国承办的审览会的权利。这是我国承办的第一个大型世界博览会。通过参加和民的友好感情进一步加深。

冷战结束后,经贸关系成了国 与国之间关系的重要组成部分。各 国领导人出访都把经济事务放在日 程里。根据这一情况,贸促会组织 了第一批随国家领导人出访的组织 了第一批随国家领导人出访的随外 国领导人来访的企业家代表团,同时经常接团, 安排外国领导人及随行企业家 安排外国领导人及随行企业家 安排外国企业家的直接见面对话活动。 使贸促会在国际 使贸促会在国际 进一步突出。

随着中国经济改革的深化和对 外开放的扩大,特别是九十年代初 期中国确立社会主义市场经济体制 后,无论是面对世界经济一体化严 峻挑战的中国企业, 还是需要进入 中国市场的外国企业, 都要求对市 场情况、法规政策信息、法律服务 和产品销售方面的服务更加多样化 和具体化。从计划经济时代走出来 的贸促会,一方面要根据我国经济 改革和政治改革的进程、积极开拓 业务,进一步协调与有关政府部门 和经济组织的关系; 另一方面也要 加快调整自身运作机制,更新员工 知识结构和服务手段、提高工作质 量和效率。

贸促会今后的工作重点是:

一、积极配合我国的经济发展

和改革。通过贸促会在国际上广泛的交往渠道,大力宣传我国深化改革和扩大开放政策。及时向政府有关部门反馈对我国有影响或借鉴作用的国际经济动态,以及中外企业在经营管理中遇到的与我国政策法规及对外关系有关的问题。

二、加强与国际经贸组织和国外经贸团体的联系,认真组织外国领导人与中国企业的直接对话和见面活动,建立广泛的国际交往,促进中国与世界各国的相互了解和友谊。在新形势下,积极发展与台、港、澳地区的经贸合作关系。

三、认真落实关于强化依法治 国和改善投资环境的方针,继续加 强知识产权保护和法律保障工作。 贸促会将逐步在全国范围内增加知 识产权保护和贸易仲裁办事处。

五、积极寻求国际经贸组织和 国外对口组织及社会各界为贸促会 的改革和发展提供帮助和合作,使 贸促会的工作向国际先进水平看 齐。

我们相信,在世界各国经贸界和全社会的支持和关心下,贸促会将为中国与世界的融合,为人类的繁荣与进步创造更出色的业绩。

New achievements for the common prosperity and progress of mankind

In honour of the 50th anniversary of the People's Republic of China

Chairman Yu Xiaosong
China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT)
China Chamber of International Commerce (CCOIC)

This year, the 50th anniversary of the People's Republic of China (PRC), stands at the brink of the new millennium. Looking back over the long course mankind has followed, and thinking of our tasks set for the future, we are keenly aware that we can only hope for a better tomorrow if countries throughout the world pursue closer cooperation and establish a balanced, coordinated strategy for development.

China is an influential nation in the international community, since it has one—fifth of the world's population, over 5,000 years of history, and more than 50 nationalities with different cultural backgrounds and religious beliefs. It is also a developing country, with rather low per capita living standards. Therefore, China's economic development and social progress not only concern the Chinese people themselves, but also influence the development of the whole world. China cannot progress without the help and cooperation of other countries that will also benefit from China's development. The establishment and development of the CCPIT itself reflects China's willingness and resolution to integrate into the world community and join other countries to promote the common prosperity and progress of mankind.

The CCPIT was established by China's economic and trade circles right after the founding of the PRC, when the new republic had just ended more than a century of civil wars and foreign invasions. Most foreign countries had not declared diplomatic recognition of the republic, and there were many previously neglected areas to be addressed. China used the non – governmental organisa-

tion, the CCPIT, to win the understanding and support of other countries and to obtain the necessary funds, materials and technology for existence and development. Its first attempt to reintegrate with the international community included establishing contacts with the industrial and commercial circles of foreign countries, initiating the very first steps towards international trade.

In 1979, China began its series of economic reforms and moved towards opening its markets to the outside world, and the business scope of the CCPIT expanded accordingly. We offered new services, including protection of intellectual property rights (IPR), arbitration of international trade and maritime affairs, certification for place of origin, and a new information service. We established sub - councils, local branches, industrial sub councils and overseas representative offices and agencies; we built China's largest exhibition hall, which Deng Xiaoping named the China International Exhibition Centre. Since then, the CCPIT has started to introduce overseas funds, products, technology and management expertise into China and to promote Chinese enterprises to do business in accordance with international practices. Many foreign enterprises have established contacts with related Chinese agencies and cooperative partners through the CCPIT when trading with the country in the early stages. In addition, they have conducted market surveys, sold their products and enlisted legal services with the help of the organisation. Commodity trade, technology exchanges and economic cooperation all enable China and other countries in the world to reach a mutual understanding, creating closer ties and greater interdependence; both sides can share the achievements of each other's economic development and technological progress by taking advantage of the international division of labour and optimal allocation of resources.

In order to accelerate adaptation to, and conformity with, international norms for Chinese enterprises during the course of rapid development in China's international trade and economic cooperation, the CCPIT adopted another name in 1988 - the China Chamber of International Commerce (CCOIC). With its new status as a chamber of commerce came additional functions, such as making positive efforts to contact related organisations, thus facilitating the participation of China's economic and trade circles. Through unremitting efforts by the CCPIT, China joined the Pacific Basin Economic Council in May 1994, and the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) in November of the same year. The CCPIT has also taken the lead to establish the China Committees of these international organisations, and to handle the day - to - day business as the chair and secretariat of these China Committees. The CCPIT has participated with a number of international economic and trade organisations in the name of the PRC. These include the World Intellectual Property Rights Organization, the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI), the International Workers Society for Licensing Trade (LES), the International Fairs Union, the International Maritime Committee (IMC), the International Federation of Commercial Arbitration Institutions, and the International ATA Convention.

In addition, the CCPIT has established business relations with more than 200 chambers of industry and commerce, foreign trade associations, and other economic groups and large enterprises involved in finance, consultancy, exhibitions and legal services, in over 130 countries worldwide. The CCPIT's work has extended beyond the field of trade only, reflecting the wish of both the Chinese government and people to promote the common prosperity and the progress of mankind. The CCPIT has, on behalf of the Chinese government, participated in the World Fair on nine occasions including, more recently, those in recent years in Spain, the Republic of Korea, and Portugal. In 1995, as a result of the efforts of the CCPIT, China joined the International Exhibition Bu-

reau, hence winning the right to sponsor world fairs in the country. Thus, the CCPIT also helped the Chinese government in their successful bid for Expo '99 (the International Horticulture Fair) in Kunming - the first time China has sponsored such a large world fair. Through sponsoring and participating in Expo '99, China has further strengthened the friendship between the Chinese and other nations.

Since the end of the Cold War, economic and trade relations have become an important part of state affairs, and most heads of state have included economic issues on the agendas of their visits. Depending on individual circumstances, the CCPIT has organised the initial delegation of Chinese entrepreneurs following the visit of Chinese leaders and, at the same time, hosted many such foreign delegations, arranging face to face dialogue for foreign heads of state and entrepreneurs with their Chinese counterparts. This highlights the CCPIT's commitment to international exchange.

With the deepening of China's economic reform and its policy of more openness to the outside world (particularly after the establishment of the socialist market economy system in the early 1990s), Chinese enterprises facing severe challenges from the integration of world economy, and foreign enterprises planning to enter the Chinese market, need more diverse and concrete services in the areas of market information, laws and regulations, legal services and the sale of products. According to the plan for economic development, the CCPIT has to explore new business areas and further coordinate its relations with the government and respective economic organisations. Alongside the process of China's economic and political reforms, the CCPIT needs to accelerate the adaptation of its own operations, update the knowledge structure and service method of its staff, and raise the quality and efficiency of its work.

From now on, the focus of the CCPIT's work will be on the following five areas:

1) Making positive efforts to coordinate with China's economic reform and development; publicising China's policies for deepening reform and enhancing the opening up of its markets through the CCPIT's extensive channels for international exchange; conveying timely feedback to the government as to the latest, relevant in-



中国国际贸易促进委员会中 国 国 际 商 会

中国国际贸易促进委员会(中国国际商会) 是由中国经济贸易界有代表性的人士、企业和团 体组成的全国民间对外经贸组织。

开展促进对外贸易、利用外资、引进外国先进技术及各种形式的中外经济技术合作,促进中国同世界各国、各地区之间的贸易和经济关系的发展,增进中国同世界各国人民以及世界经济界之间的相互了解与友谊,是中国贸促会始终不渝的宗旨。

中国贸促会自 1952 年 5 月成立以来,从 五、六十年代,为发展国际间正常经贸关系,全 力打破西方国家对新中国的封锁和禁运,到七十 年代,国家外交取得重大进展,出现"官民并 举"的格局;从八十年代,我国改革开放突飞猛 进,贸促会职能迅速向国际商会转变,到九十年 代,以国际商会中国国家委员会成立为标志的全 面大发展,已经走过了灿烂辉煌的 45 年历程。

时至今日,中国贸促会已拥有 64 家地方和行业分会、600 家支会、60000 多家企业会员,已同 170 多个国家和地区的商协会、经贸团体及经济界、企业界组织建立起广泛的联系,与 120 多个国家的对口组织签订了合作协议,设有 15 个驻海外代表处。

中国贸促会、中国国际商会的主要业务是:

- (一) 开展同世界各国经济贸易界的联络工作,邀请和接待外国经济贸易界人士和代表团组来访,组织中国经济贸易、技术代表团出国访问和考察:
- (二)发展同外国商会和其他经贸**國**体以及 有关国际组织的联系,参加有关国际组织和它们 的活动,负责与外国对口组织在华设立的代表机 构以及外国在华成立的商会进行联络,向外国派 遣常驻代表或设立代表处;
 - (三)组织、参加或与外国相应机构联合召

开有关经济贸易和法律方面的国际会议:

- (四)在国外举办中国经济贸易展览会或参加国际博览会,协调和协助中国各有关部门和地方在国外举办经济贸易展览会或参加国际博览会的工作;
- (五)安排和接待国外来华举办的经济贸易 或技术展览会,主办多国专业性或综合性展览 会,组织并主办国际博览会;
- (六)联系、组织中外经济贸易界的技术交流活动,负责国外新产品样本、样品和各种科技出版物的收集、分类、陈列和展览;
- (七)办理国际经济贸易和海事仲裁事务, 受理共同海损和单独海损理算案件,出具中国出口商品产地证明书和人力不可抗拒证明,签发和 认证对外贸易和海上货运业务的文件和单证;
- (八)代理中国企业在国外或外国公司和个人在中国办理商标注册和专利申请,承办有关工业产权的咨询、争议及技术贸易等业务;
- (九)编辑出版发行对外经济贸易的技术报刊以及其他出版物,组织对外经济贸易座谈;
- (十)开展调查研究和经济信息的搜集、整理工作,向国内外有关企业和机构提供经济技术合作和贸易方面的信息和咨询服务,提供中外经济技术合作项目的评估和可行性研究以及国内外公司、企业的资信调查服务;
- (十一) 指导各地方分会和行业分会的工作:
- (十二)办理其他促进对外经济贸易活动的 有关事宜。

总部: 地址: 北京复兴门外大街 1号

电话: 6801 3344 (总机)

传真: 6801 1370 邮政编码: 100860 ternational economic trends that may affect China or its policies, and laws and regulations encountered by Chinese and foreign enterprises in their businesses and management.

- 2) Enhancing the ties with international economic and trade organisations and groups; improving direct dialogue and meetings between foreign heads of state and Chinese enterprises; establishing worldwide exchanges to promote mutual understanding and friendship between China and the rest of the world; and developing economic and trade cooperation with Taiwan, Hong Kong in accordance with their new circumstances.
- 3) Implementing the guidelines of strengthening the rule of law and improving the investment environment; continuing to strengthen the protection and legislation work for intellectual property rights (IPR). The CCPIT will set up more offices nationwide for the protection of IPRs and trade arbitration.
 - 4) Helping domestic enterprises promote sales and

explore new markets. To that end, the CCPIT will establish closer ties with government bodies and enterprises (in particular, medium – to small – sized enterprises): providing useful information; sponsoring or organising domestic enterprises to participate in international exhibitions and trade talks, according to demand; improving our services; trying to create an atmosphere in which the whole society supports the CCPIT, while in turn, the CCPIT serves the society whole – heartedly.

5) Making active efforts to seek assistance and cooperation from respective international economic and trade organisations in all sectors, in order to upgrade the CCPIT's work to world - class level.

We firmly believe that, with the support and care of the economic and trade circles, as well as society as a whole, the CCPIT will accomplish great achievements for the common prosperity and progress of mankind, as well as for the integration of China into the rest of the world.



回顾20年经济成就进一步扩大开放

国家经贸委副主任



始于 1978 年末的改革开放, 翻开了中国经济社会发展的新篇 章。从最初的家庭联产承包责任制 到确立建设有中国特色的社会主义 市场经济体制的最终目标, 中国走 出了一条史无前例的改革开放之 路,取得了举世瞩目的巨大成就。 20年来, 在邓小平理论的指引下, 在以江泽民同志为核心的党中央领 导下,中国经济体制改革和对外开 放不断推进, 为经济社会发展注入 了强大的生机和活力,整个国民经 济持续、快速、健康发展,综合国 力、社会生产力和人民生活水平都 跃上了一个新台阶, 经济和社会面 貌发生了根本性变化, 中国社会主 义现代化建设事业正胜利地迈进 21世纪。

一、20年来的伟大经济成就

自改革开放以来,中国经济持续 高速增长,对外贸易迅速扩大,引入 外资大量增加,中国与世界经济联系 不断加深,国际地位显著提高。

经济总量居世界第七位,增长速度位居首位。1978年中国国内生产总值为3624.1亿元人民币,至1998年达79,552.8亿元,比1978年扩大22倍,按可比价格计算增长5.4倍。按当年人民币对美

元的平均汇率计算,1998年中国国内生产总值为9609亿美元,居世界第七位,经济总量与发达国家的差距逐步缩小。1979~1998年,中国经济年均增长率为9.7%,是新中国历史上发展最快的时期,在世界经济舞台上独领风骚。

主要工农业产品产量居世界第一位。1978~1998年,中国煤炭和布匹产量始终保持世界首位,谷物、棉花、油菜籽、猪牛羊肉、钢、水泥和电视机等8种工农业产品产量也上升至世界第一位。

对外贸易由世界第二十七位升 至第九位。1978年中国对外贸易 总额仅有206.4亿美元,位居世界 第二十七位。其中出口额为97.5 亿美元, 仅占到世界份额的 0.75%,居全球第二十八位;进口 108.9 亿美元,占世界份额的 0.81%,居全球第二十七位。1998 年中国进出口总额达 3239.3 亿美 元,比1978年扩大了14.7倍,年 均增长 14.8%, 居世界第九位。 其中出口额达 1837.6 亿美元, 比 1978年扩大 17.8倍, 年均增长 15.8%; 进口 1401.7 亿美元, 比 1978 年扩大 11.9 倍, 年均增长 13.6%。同时,出口结构也有所改 善,1998年初级产品出口占出口 总额的 11.2%, 比 1981 年下降了 35.4 个百分点; 工业制成品所占比重由 1981 年的 53.4%上升到 1998 年的 88.8%。

外汇储备居世界第二位。1978年中国外汇储备仅有1.67亿美元,极大地制约了经济发展。改革开放以后,随着对外贸易的快速增长,中国外汇收入开始好转,特别是1993年以来,外汇储备迅速增加,到1996年底突破1000亿美元大关,居世界第二位,1998年继续增加,达1450亿美元,稳居世界第二位。外汇储备的增加为抵御金融风险、提高国际信誉以及保持经济稳定增长提供了坚实的基础。

利用外资总额居发展中国家首 位。改革开放前,中国利用外资几 乎为零,即使在改革开放前4年累 计利用外资仅有 124.6 亿美元。改 革开放以来,到1998年底中国实 际利用外资总额达 4069 亿美元, 其中1998年当年实际利用外资总 额为585.6亿美元,利用外资规模 增长较快的是 1993 年至 1997 年, 累计为 2495.2 亿美元, 占 1979~ 1998年利用外资总额的61.3%。 自1990年以来,中国吸引外国长 期资本总额一直居发展中国家前 列,1993年以后利用外资总额已 连续保持发展中国家首位。外商投 资领域不断拓宽, 涉及石油、煤 炭、交通、通信、冶金、机械、电子、化工、建材、轻工、纺织、医药、种植业、房地产、旅游服务、航空、货运、商业、保险、会计师事务所等众多领域。

市场需求旺盛,规模不断扩 大。改革开放以来,中国城乡居民 收入获得较快增长,城镇居民家庭 人均可支配收入由 1978 年的 343 元增加到 1998 年的 5425 元, 增长 15.8倍;农民家庭人均纯收入由 1978年的134元提高到1998年的 2162 元, 增长 16.2 倍; 扣除物价 因素,年均分别增长 6.2% 和 7.9%。居民收入的持续较快增长, 使市场需求快速增长, 市场规模不 断扩大。1978~1998年,全国社 会消费品零售总额累计达到 16.7 万亿元,扣除物价因素,实际年均 增长9.7%,保持了市场总体规模 的不断扩大,推动了中国经济的高 速增长。

尽管改革开放 20 年来,中国经济社会发展取得了巨大的成就,但我们仍然是一个发展中国家。因为,我们是在旧中国满目疮痍的基础上搞社会主义建设的,中国人口多,底子薄,人均国内生产总值仍属于低收入国家。按当年平均汇率计算,1998 年中国人均国内生产总值仅为770美元,与发达国家相比,我们还有很大的距离,改经济建设为中心,坚持改革开放。

二、进一步深入改革、扩 大对外开放

改革开放 20 年的实践证明,中国必须继续坚持改革开放。只有改革开放,各项事业才能不断取得新进展、新成就。改革开放作为我们必须长期坚持的一项基本国策,已经写入中华人民共和国宪法。改革开放,对于中国人民来说是一项不可逆转的全新的伟大事业,今后

的路还很长,任重道远,但我们已 经迈出了坚实的步伐。

全方位、多层次对外开放格局 已经形成。成就辉煌的20年,是以 中国共产党的十一届三中全会作出 对内进行经济体制改革, 对外实行 开放的战略决策为起点的。1980年, 中共中央、国务院批转了广东、福 建两省提出的在深圳、珠海、汕头、 厦门各划出一定范围的区域, 试办 经济特区的提议。1984年,又进一 步开放大连、秦皇岛、天津、烟台、 青岛、连云港、南通、上海、宁波、 温州、福州、广州、湛江、北海等 14个沿海城市。以后, 乂逐步开放 了沿江、沿边城市和部分省会城市, 批准了34个开放口岸,以及建立了 高新技术开发区、保税区、旅游渡 假区和以上海浦东为龙头的沿长江 开放开发地带,从而形成了从东到 西、从沿海到内地的全方位、多层 次的对外开放格局。

改革开放 20 年来,中国从本 国实际出发,大胆借鉴世界各国特 别是经济发达国家市场经济法制建 设的有益经验,逐步建立健全了与 市场经济相适应的法律制度,为进 一步扩大对外开放提供了有利的法 律保障。作为国家基本大法的宪法 明确规定中国实行社会主义市场经 济。公司法、海商法、保险法、票 据法、合同法、证券法等商法体系 逐步建立。反不正当竞争法、消费 者权益保护法、产品质量法、广告 法等维护公平竞争秩序的法律已经 发挥了较好的作用。中外合资经营 企业法、中外合作经营企业法、外 资企业法、对外贸易法、涉外经济 合同法, 以及保护知识产权的专利 法、商标法等与国际经济接轨的涉 外经济法律制度已经建立。此外, 中国还缔结了许多双边或多边国际 条约,保护外商的正当权益。

为了扩大开放,吸引外资,中 国在税收、信贷和外汇政策等方面 采取了一系列优惠政策。在税收方 面,按照中国税法,外商投资企业 的所得税按应纳税额的所得额计 算,税率为33%;同时根据对外 开放的布局和产业政策, 还采取在 限定地区和产业实行优惠税率、对 限定行业及项目减免征收企业所得 税、对再投资实行退税办法等。在 信贷资金方面,中国银行等商业银 行积极支持外商对华投资,特别是 对投资规模大、技术较先进的项 目,予以重点扶持。在外汇管理方 面,为保证和便利外商取得合法利 益,促进外商投资企业的发展,中 国采取了一些积极措施, 如对外商 投资企业实行现汇管理,不结汇, 允许自收自支,自行平衡;银行对 外商投资企业可以发放外汇贷款和 外汇抵押人民币贷款; 外商依法取 得的利润和外方职工的合法收入, 可以汇往境外;属于国家鼓励项目 外汇不能平衡的,经批准供汇银行 适当予以供汇;外商投资企业有权 从国外筹措资金。同时, 在外商投 资的形式、设备及原材料采购等方 面还有一些相应的配套优惠政策, 并鼓励外商向基础设施、基础产 业、高新技术产业和国有大中型企 业的技术改造投资。为了进一步扩 大对外开放,加强与国际经济的联 系与合作,中国将进一步为外商来 华投资提供优惠政策。

中国今后将继续坚持循序渐进 的改革开放模式。20 年的实践证 明,只有循序渐进,对于新事物采 取先试点后推广、先局部后整体的 步骤,整个改革开放才能积极有序 地向前推进。这符合改革发展的客 观规律,也符合中国具体国情,是 改革开放 20 年取得巨大成就的重 要经验。

在世纪之交,伟大的中国人民 以举世瞩目的成就迎来了建国 50 周年。展望未来,我们将继续在邓 小平理论指引下,在以江泽民同志 为核心的党中央领导下,沿着有中 国特色的社会主义道路胜利前进, 不断提高中国的综合国力,发展社 会生产力,提高人民生活水平。

Reviewing two decades of economic achievement and expanding the new policy of openness

Chen Bangzhu

Vice Minister of State Economy and Trade Commission of the PRC

The reform and policy of new openness to the outside world, implemented in 1978, have both signified a new chapter in China's economic and social development. China has established an unprecedented record of reform and openness, from the launch of the household contract responsibility system with remuneration linked to output at the very beginning, to the establishment of the final goal * a system of socialist market economy of remarkable achievements, with Chinese features. Under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's philosophy, and the leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, China has made constant progress in the reform of the economic system and openness over the past two decades. This has greatly revitalised the economic and social development. China has witnessed sustained, rapid and healthy development in its national economy, with its production forces and the people's standard of living having made significant progress. Fundamental changes have taken place in the overall economy and society. China's socialist construction for modernisation is making bold moves towards the 21st century.

Great economic achievements over the past two decades

Since the reform and period of new openness, China's economy has been growing in a sustained and rapid manner, with fast—increasing foreign trade and an influx of foreign investment. China's ties with the world economy have been strengthened continuously, and its international status has risen dramatically in a number of ways.

1 China's economic aggregate ranks seventh in the world, and its growth speed ranks first in the world. The country's GDP totalled RMB7955.28 billion in

1998, 22 times that of 1978 (RMB362.41 billion), a 5.4 per cent increase. If calculated at the average exchange rate of renminbi to US dollars in the same year, China's GDP was US \$ 960.9 billion in 1998, ranking seventh in the world. The gap between it and advanced countries in the economic aggregate has gradually narrowed. Between 1979 and 1998, the annual growth rate for the economy was 9.7 per cent. This implies the most rapid period of development in China's history and the country is justly gaining wide attention on the world economic stage.

2 Output of major industrial and agricultural products ranks first in the world. Between 1978 and 1998, China's output of coal and textiles ranked first in the world, and output of eight other products (including grain, cotton, rape seeds, pork, beef and mutton, steel, cement and televisions) rose to be first in the world.

3 Ranking of foreign trade rose from 27th (US \$20.64 billion in 1978) to ninth in the world. Of this, export volume totalled US \$ 9.75 billion, accounting for a tiny 0.75 per cent of world trade, ranking 28th in the world. Import volume totalled US \$10.89, accounting for 0.81 per cent of world imports, and ranking 27th in the world. In 1998, China's import and export volume totalled US \$ 323.93 billion, 15.7 times that of 1978, with an annual growth rate of 14.8 per cent, and ranking ninth in the world. Of this, export volume totalled US \$ 183.76 billion, 18.8 times that of 1978, an annual growth rate of 15.8 per cent. Import volume totalled US \$ 140.17 billion, 12.9 times that of 1978, an annual growth rate of 13.6 per cent. Meanwhile, the balance of export products has also been improved. This is reflected by the fact that the proportion of primary products accounted for 11.2 per cent of the total exports in 1998

(35.4 per cent down from 1981). Finished industrial products accounted for 88.8 per cent in 1998, up from 53.4 per cent in 1981.

4 Foreign currency reserves rank second in the world. China had only US \$ 167 million of foreign currency reserves in 1978, which greatly restrained any economic development. With the rapid growth of foreign trade since reform, China's currency earnings are giving higher returns, especially since 1993: the reserves have increased substantially, exceeding US \$ 100 billion at the end of 1996 and ranking second in the world. The figure continued to grow to US \$ 145 billion in 1998, steadily retaining the world's second place. The increase of foreign exchange reserves has laid a solid foundation from which China can withstand risk, raise its international credit and maintain steady economic growth.

5 China's use of foreign capital ranks first among developing countries. China's use of foreign capital was almost nil before the reform and policy of openness. Even four years before the reform, the figure was merely US \$12.46 billion. Between the reform and the end of 1998, China had used US \$ 406.9 billion of foreign capital, of which US\$58.56 billion was in 1998 alone. Use of foreign capital accelerated between 1993 and 1997, with a total of US \$ 249.52 billion, accounting for 61.3 per cent of the total between 1979 and 1998. China has been at the forefront of developing countries attracting long - term foreign capital since 1990, and has been ranked first among developing countries for use of foreign capital since 1993. The fields of foreign investment are constantly widening, and now include petroleum, coal, transportation, telecommunications, metallurgy, machinery, electronics, chemicals, building materials, light industrial products, textiles, medicines, crop cultivation, real estate, travel service, aviation, cargo transport, commerce, insurance and accountancy.

6 China has a robust market demand and extended scale. Since the reform and policy of openness, the income of Chinese residents has increased rapidly. The per capita disposable income of households in cities and towns rose from RMB343 in 1978 to RMB5,425 in 1998 (an increase of 15.8 times); and the per capita net income of peasant households rose from RMB134 in 1978 to RMB2,162 in 1998, (16.2 times increase). Allowing for inflation, the annual growth rate is 6.2 per cent and 7.9 per cent respectively. The comparatively fast and steady increase of resident income has boosted the growth

of market demand and the extension of market scale. The total volume of retail sales of consumer goods reached RM16.7 trillion between 1978 and 1998, with an annual growth of 9.7 per cent, allowing for inflation. This has ensured the constant extension of market scale and the high – speed growth of China's economy.

Although China has made great achievements in economic and social development in the last two decades, it is still a developing country. Since we are pursuing socialism on the devastated remains of the old society, and since we have a large population but weak foundations, the per capita GDP remains at the level of low – income countries. China's per capita GDP was only US \$ 770 in 1998, if calculated at the average exchange rate in the same year. We still have a long way to go, compared with advanced countries. Therefore, we must continue to concentrate on economic construction and persevere in the areas of reform and openness.

Further deepening of the reform and expanding the policy of openness

Two decades of reform and the policy of openness have proved that China must persevere in both these areas. Only in this way can new progress and achievement be made in our cause. Both principles have been written into the constitution of the PRC as part of the fundamental long - term state policy to which we must adhere. The policy of reform and openness is a new, irreversible cause for the nation; many formidable tasks loom ahead for its future course. However, we have made firm steps towards success. A comprehensive, multi-level pattern for greater openness has been formulated. The two decades of splendour date back to the third session of the Eleventh Congress of the CPC when the strategic decision was made to reform the internal economic system and initiate more openness to the outside world. In 1980, the CPC Central Committee and State Council approved the proposal submitted by Fujian and Guangdong Provinces to experiment with the establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the designated areas of Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou and Xiamen. In 1984, China opened a further 14 other coastal cities, including Dalian, Qinhuangdao, Tianjin, Yantai, Qingdao, Lianyungang, Shanghai, Ningbo, Wenzhou, Nantong, Fuzhou, Guangzhou, Zhanjiang, and Beihai. After that, China continued to open cities along its rivers, state borders and some provincial capitals; ratified 34 other ports to open; and established a number of hi - tech development zones,