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# 跨国直接投资研究

吴国生 著



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跨国直接投资作为当今世界经济发展中最活跃、最重要的因素,已日益成为国际经济交往中的主导力量。一个国家或地区跨国直接投资是否活跃,在一定程度上反映了该国家或地区的整体经济实力,也从另一个侧面直接或间接地反映了这个国家或地区的社会稳定程度以及对外开放程度等。跨国直接投资的迅速发展,加快了经济全球化和一体化的进程,成为全球经济增长的重要推动力。吴国生选择《跨国直接投资研究》作为自己博士学位论文的研究方向,具有积极的理论意义和极强的现实针对性。

现在呈现在读者面前的这本书是吴国生在博士论文基础上完成的。该书分9章对跨国直接投资问题进行了研究:第1章导论,主要阐述了跨国直接投资和跨国公司的概念,分析了跨国直接投资的基本特点,论述了跨国直接投资与跨国公司间的关系;第2章介绍了跨国直接投资兴起和发展各个阶段的主要特点,分析了战后跨国直接投资空前发展的原因;第3章论述了西方跨国直接投资的两大理论渊源,一是以"绝对利益说"、"比较

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利益说"和"资源禀赋说"为代表的古典贸易理论、二 是马克思、列宁的资本输出理论,评析了以"两缺口理 论"、"比较优势理论"、"通货区域说"为代表的西方跨 国直接投资宏观理论,和以"垄断优势理论"、"内部化 理论"、"国际生产折衷理论"、"产品生命周期理论"为 代表的西方跨国直接投资微观理论;第4章从资本形成、 技术进步、贸易、国际收支、人力资源开发、就业与产 业结构论述了跨国直接投资对东道国经济的影响:第5 章用大量翔实的数据资料,阐述了跨国直接投资对母国 经济的影响,认为对外直接投资的发展对母国的经济产 生的重大影响包括对外直接投资增强了企业的竞争能力, 促进了母国产业结构的升级和调整,增强了母国的技术 水平,扩大了母国产品的国际市场,同时对母国的国际 收支平衡和就业机会都将产生一定的影响; 第6章阐述 跨国直接投资政策分析, 区分政府吸收外国直接投资的 政策与政府对外直接投资政策两个方面进行了研究;第 7章对中国吸收跨国直接投资进行了论述; 第8章重点 对中国跨国直接投资进行研究; 第9章重点论述了在新 形势下中国积极培育跨国公司的必要性,并探讨了中国 跨国公司发展的战略选择。

综观全文,有以下几个特点值得关注:

第一,理论联系实际。该书研究跨国直接投资,并 没有停留在对跨国直接投资理论的论述与评析上,而是 将这些理论与中国跨国直接投资的实践紧密结合起来, 在改革开放的背景下研究中国的跨国直接投资问题。改 革开放以来,中国的跨国直接投资发展迅速,有力地促进了中国经济的发展。但是,在中国跨国直接投资的发展过程中还存在着诸如外商投资投向结构不合理、部分经济自主权受到一定削弱、国有资产流失严重、转嫁环境污染、中方职工的合法权益受到侵害等方面的问题。这些问题的解决,一方面需要探讨跨国直接投资与中国的客观实际紧密结合起来,在中国经济体制转轨的条件下进行研究。

第二,比较研究与对策研究相结合。该书在研究跨国直接投资的过程中,充分运用了西方发达国重接投资的发展与中国的跨国直接投资的发展与中国的跨国直接投资。在此基础上,该书提出了好地直接投资。在此基础上,该为了更好的要求,对外国直接投资,要适应加入 WTO 的要求,对外商直接投资,要强应加入 WTO 的要求,对外商投资企业实行"国民待遇"; 要强化产业业和直整地区倾斜政策,优化外商投资结构; 要采取好地政策,优化外商投资保证制度、对外直接投资活动,提出了建立投资保证制度、对外直接投资活动,提出了建立投资保证制度、对外直接投资活动,提出了建立投资保证制度、对外直接投资活动,提出了建立投资保证制度、对外直接投资活动,是这个发展出的发挥自身的比较优势,中国跨国企业应该在投业的发展战略等等。

第三,突出对跨国直接投资政策的研究。该书对跨 国直接投资政策的研究分为两大部分:一是政府吸收外

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总之,该书中心突出,体系合理,突出了对跨国直接投资问题的系统研究,既有深入的理论分析,又有丰富的实证材料,还有操作性较强的对策研究。资料翔实,见解独到,提出的许多观点颇有新意,很值得关心和研究中国跨国直接投资问题的人士阅读和参考。

谨为序。

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2003年9月5日

#### 内容提要

本书抓住了当前世界和中国经济的热点问题——跨国直接投资问题作为研究对象,从基本概念入手展开研究,论述了跨国直接投资的兴起和发展情况,对西方跨国直接投资理论进行了评述,详细分析了跨国直接投资政策的主要方面,引用大量数据阐述了跨国直接投资对东道国和母国经济的影响。通过对中国跨国直接投资实践的总结、分析,对促进中国跨国直接投资提出了自己的观点。文章主要内容包括:

第1章导论,主要阐述了跨国直接投资和跨国公司的概念。跨国直接投资是指一国(地区)的投资者在另一国(地区)以最终获取利润为目的并取得投资企业一定或全部经营管理权的投资行为。跨国直接投资有股权投资形式和非股权投资形式两种,在股权投资形式中股权比例达到10%为最低比例。本章分析了跨国直接投资的基本特点。与跨国间接投资形式相比,跨国直接投资的基本特点。与跨国间接投资形式相比,跨国直接投资的特点有:跨国直接投资是多种生产要素的跨国移动;跨国直接投资人工度总有金融资本跨国移动;跨国直接投资周期长、风险大;跨国直接投资与间接投资(证券投资)往往不能绝对加以区分。此外本章还论述了跨国直接投资与跨国公司间的关系。跨国公司是跨国直接投资绝对的主体,而跨国直接投资又是跨国公司在世界范围内组织经济活动最主要的手段和形式。

第2章介绍了跨国直接投资兴起和发展各个阶段的主要特 点,分析了战后跨国直接投资空前发展的原因。战后跨国直接投 答字前发展的原因, 一是科学技术的发展为跨国直接投资的迅速 发展提供了可能性和前提条件;二是国际分工的日益细化、生产 的国际化程度的不断加深是跨国直接投资发展的重要推动力量; 三是冲破贸易壁垒占领国际市场是跨国直接投资发展的重要动 力;四是全球性的政策日益自由化是跨国公司直接投资迅速发展 的诱因; 五是席卷全球的私营化浪潮成为跨国直接投资增长中发 挥重要作用的特殊因素。本章对当前跨国直接投资的发展趋势做 了探讨。跨国直接投资的发展趋势,一是兼并与收购日益成为跨 国直接投资的主要手段;二是跨国直接投资政策的自由化趋势逐 渐加强; 三是发达国家仍是跨国直接投资的主要源地、发达国家 尤其是"大三角"国家间相互直接投资仍将是跨国直接投资的 主流; 四是发展中国家跨国直接投资势头强劲, 发展中国家吸收 跨国直接投资仍将继续发展; 五是中、东欧国家吸收跨国直接投 资的潜力巨大。

第3章论述了西方跨国直接投资的两大理论渊源,一是以"绝对利益说"、"比较利益说"和"资源禀赋说"为代表的古典贸易理论,二是马克思、列宁的资本输出理论。本章在现实条件下评析了以"两缺口理论"、"比较优势理论"、"通货区域说"为代表的西方跨国直接投资宏观理论和以"垄断优势理论"、"内部化理论"、"国际生产折衷理论"、"产品生命周期理论"为代表的西方跨国直接投资微观理论。

第4、5章从各方面阐述跨国直接投资对母国和东道国经济的影响。第4章论述了跨国直接投资对东道国经济的影响。跨国直接投资对东道国经济的影响主要体现在以下几个方面:资本形成、技术进步、贸易、国际收支、人力资源开发和就业与产业结

构。本文分别就对母国的国际收支的影响、对母国就业的影响、对母国国际竞争力的影响、对母国产业结构的影响、对母国技术水平的影响、对母国国际贸易的影响和对母国国民收入的影响几个方面进行了阐述,并对跨国直接投资促进东道国产业结构调整应具备的条件进行了分析。

第5章用大量翔实的数据资料,阐述了跨国直接投资对母国经济的影响,认为对外直接投资的发展对母国的经济产生的重大影响包括对外直接投资增强了企业的竞争能力,促进了母国产业结构的升级和调整,增强了母国的技术水平,扩大了母国产品的国际市场,同时对母国的国际收支平衡和就业机会都将产生一定的影响。

第6章阐述跨国直接投资政策分析。本书分两部分研究政府对跨国直接投资的政策,一部分是政府吸收外国直接投资的政策,一部分政府对外直接投资政策。跨国直接投资政策分国际政策和国家政策两个层次,国家政策又可分为吸收外国直接投资的东道国政策和对外直接投资的母国政策。本章对跨国直接投资的母国政策的核心内容即影响外国直接投资者进入与经营的投资措施、待遇标准和投资保护和争端解决等三个方面做了详细阐述,并介绍了跨国直接投资国际政策的发展和现状、关贸总协定乌拉查的合谈判对跨国直接投资的间接和直接影响。吸收外国直接投资东道国政策的主要内容是投资进入政策、所有权政策、优惠政策、业绩要求政策、资金转移政策等,母国对外直接投资政策、业绩要求政策、资金转移政策等,母国对外直接投资政策和自由化政策和鼓励政策组成,对此本章做了详细论述。

第7、8章联系我国实际,分中国吸收跨国直接投资和中国跨国直接投资两部分论述。这两章中主要分析跨国直接投资对中国经济的影响,中国如何有效地利用外国直接投资和更好地开展对外直接投资活动。第7章是对中国吸收跨国直接投资的论述。中国吸收跨国直接投资是改革开放以来的事,经历了起步探索、

稳定发展和高速发展三个阶段。外国直接投资在弥补资金缺口、促进对外贸易的发展、推动技术进步和管理水平的提高、增加就业、增加财政收入、促进经济增长、促进社会主义市场经济体制的建立等方面发挥着巨大的作用。但中国在利用外国直接投资中也存在着诸如外商投资投向结构不合理、部分经济自主权受到一定削弱、国有资产流失严重、转嫁环境污染、中方职工的合法的一般规则做了介绍,就中国加入WTO后的吸引国际直接投资的一般规则做了介绍,就中国加入WTO后的吸引国际直接投资的的最大区域。并对中国更好地利用外国直接投资提出了要适应加入WTO的要求,对外商直接投资企业实行"国民待遇";要强化产业政策,调整地区倾斜政策,优化外商投资投向结构;要采取积极措施保护中方各方面的合法权益等政策建议。

第8章重点对中国跨国直接投资进行研究。通过对中国跨国直接投资的兴起与发展历程的回顾,分析了中国跨国对外直接投资的独特的特点。其主要特点是投资主体的多元化、投资地区的相对集中、投资行业既多样化又集中、投资方式以合资为主、投资企业规模小。虽然相对于发达国家来说中国的对外直接投资还不是很大,但中国的跨国直接投资已在促进经济发展、开辟市场扩大出口、产业结构调整、吸收国外先进技术和管理经验等方面发挥了重要的作用。为更好地开展对外直接投资活动,本章最后提出了建立投资保证制度、财政金融支持和技术援助、加强立法等政策建议。

第9章重点论述了在新形势下中国积极培育跨国公司的必要性,并探讨了中国跨国公司发展的战略选择。本书认为,跨国公司是跨国直接投资的主体,跨国直接投资是跨国公司在世界范围内组织经济活动最主要的手段和形式。为应对挑战,充分发挥自身的比较优势,中国跨国企业应该在投资区位、产业技术和对外投资主体形式上选择适合本企业的发展战略。

#### **Abstract**

The thesis takes a research on a hot issue of the current Chinese and world economy – transnational direct investment. It begins from the basic definitions and takes a full review of the development of the transnational direct investment. A great amount of data has been used to illustrate the impact it has on the economy of the host nation and source nation. Also a summary and analysis have been made on the practice of transnational direct investment in China, which lead to an opinion the author has about the promotion of transnational direct investment in China. The main content of the thesis includes:

Chapter one: the definition of transnational direct investment and multinational company. Transnational direct investment is defined as an investment action an investor of one nation (or region) takes to gain profits from an enterprise and acquire full or a certain level of management of the enterprise in another nation (or region). Transnational direct investment can be divided into stock investment and non-stock investment. In stock investment, the minimum level of stock proportion is 10%. The basic characteristics of transnational direct investment are also discussed in this chapter. Compared with indirect investment, the direct one differentiates itself in these parts; the flow of

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production materials among the nations; the flow of financial capital is not essential; the investment lasts a long period and involves great risks; the blurry difference between the direct and indirect (stock investment) transnational investment. The relationship between transnational direct investment and multinational companies is also included in this chapter. Multinational companies are the absolute subjects of the transnational direct investment, while transnational direct investment is the most important measure and form multinational companies have recourse to in the organization of economic activities worldwide.

Chapter two: the characteristics of different phases during the development of transnational direct investment. The reasons for the unprecedented rapid development of transnational direct investment after war are as follows: firstly, the technological development has provided the possibilities and premises for the rapid development of transnational direct investment; secondly, the more elaborateness of international division of labor and the deepening internationalization of production are the main impetus for the development of transnational direct investment; thirdly, overcoming trade barriers to dominate international market is the main force for the development; fourthly, the global policies of free trade and investment give great support for the rapid development; fifthly, the global trend of privatization is a special factor for rapid progress of transnational direct investment among multinational companies. The trend of the development has also been discussed in this chapter. Firstly, merge and acquisition have gradually become the main measures of transnational direct investment. Secondly, the free factors in the policies for transnational direct investment have been strengthened step by step. Thirdly, developed nations are still main

sources of transnational direct investment, which the investment among the developed nations, especially "the Great Triangle" still constitutes the main part of transnational direct investment. Fourthly, the developing nations show a strong sign of developing transnational direct investment, and investment continues to flow into these nations. Fifthly, central and eastern European nations have great potential to absorb transnational direct investment.

Chapter three: two theatrical sources for the transnational direct investment in western nations. One source is the classical trade theories, featured by "theory of absolute interests", "theory of comparable interests" and "theory of natural endowment of resources". Another source is the theory of capital export presented by Marx and Lenin. In this chapter comments are made on the macro theory of transnational direct investment in western nations, featured by "double-gap theory", "theory of comparable advantage" and "theory of zones of currencies" and also those western theories, featured by "theory of monopoly advantage", "theory of internalization", "theory of eclecticism in the international production" and "theory of life cycle of products".

The general impact on the host and home country are presented by Chapter four and Chapter five.

Chapter four: This chapter suggests the impact on the source nation of the transnational direct investment. It is including the competitive edge of the enterprises has been sharpened through transnational direct investment. Also it helps to upgrade and readjust the industrial structure of the source nation and it is conducive to improve the technological ability of the source nation and promote the sales of the products in the world market. It present the inner impact on China, and at

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last of this chapter the policy of source nation is discussed.

Chapter five: the impact transnational direct investment has on the host nation and the source nation based on great amounts of data. The impact on the host nation is mainly in the field of capital formation, technology innovation, trade, human resources development, employment and industrial structure.

Chapter six: analysis on the policies of transnational direct investment. These policies are divided into two levels: international policies and domestic policies. Domestic policies can be further divided into the policies of host nations to absorb investment and the policies of source nations to invest in other nations. This chapter has made a detailed illustration on the investment measures, treatment, protection and dispute settlement for the entry and management of foreign investors, which are the essential part of the international policy. Also discussed in this chapter are the current situations and development of the international policies and the direct and indirect impact GATT Uruguay Round has on the transnational direct investment. The policies of the host nations mainly include entry policy, ownership policy, preferential policy, performance requirement policy and capital transfer policy, etc. The policies of the source nations mainly consist of policies of liberalization and encouragement, on which a detailed discussion has been offered in this chapter.

Chapter seven: comments on China's inward foreign direct investment. Foreign direct investment began to flow into China after the adoption of the policy of reform and opening to the outside world, and China has undergone the process of exploration, stable development and rapid development. Transnational direct investment has played a

very important role in capital supply, trade promotion, technological innovation, management improvement, employing enhancement, financial income, economy development and the construction of market system for the socialist economy. But there are also some problems existing in the use of transnational direct investment, such as the irrational investment structure, the weakening of power of making our own decisions, irresponsible treatment of state owned property, pollution and the non-efficient protection of the legitimate rights of the Chinese employees, etc. It is also introduced that the basic rules of transnational direct investment of WTO, and the perspectives of China's receipt of transnational direct investment are given in this chapter. Therefore for the purpose of making better use of transnational direct investment, in this chapter the author made the suggestions that "National Treatment" should be adopted to adjust us to the requirement of WTO; also jobs should be done to strengthen industry policies, balance the geographical policy and optimize the investment structure of foreign investors; positive measures should be taken to protect the legitimate rights of Chinese side in every respect.

Chapter eight focuses on China's outward foreign direct investment. Reviewing on the development of the transnational direct investment in our country, this chapter analyses the main features of China's outward foreign direct investment policies implemented since 1979. The main features are as follows: plural investment subjects, centralization of investment areas, diversification and centralization of investment industries, the usual use of the form of joint ventures and small scale. Compared with the developed nations, China does not have a large-scale investment. But these investment has played an important