

WTO

THE RESEARCH REPORT ON CHINA'S ENTRY INTO WTO

The Analysis of the China's Industries

中国“入世”研究报告： 进入WTO的中国产业

主 编 余永定 郑秉文
副主编 宋 泓

社 会 科 学 文 献 出 版 社
SOCIAL SCIENCES DOCUMENTATION PUBLISHING HOUSE

论
评点应
策划中国
提供权威资
纵论产业格局
策划中国未来
提供权威资讯
纵论产业格局
评点应变权略
策划中国未来
提供权威

中国“入世”研究报告

进入 WTO 的中国产业

主 编 / 余永定 郑秉文

副主编 / 宋泓

社会科学文献出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中国“入世”研究报告:进入 WTO 的中国产业/余永定
郑秉文主编. - 北京:社会科学文献出版社,2000.1
ISBN 7-80149-269-2

I. 中… II. ①余… ②郑… III. ①对外经济关系 -
经济一体化 - 中国 - 研究报告 ②世界贸易组织 - 贸易协
定 - 影响 - 产业 - 中国 - 研究报告 IV. F125

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 73089 号

中国“入世”研究报告:进入 WTO 的中国产业

主 编:余永定 郑秉文

副 主 编:宋 泓

责任编辑:何炳济 屠敏珠

责任校对:何 敏

责任印制:盖永东

出版发行:社会科学文献出版社

(北京建国门内大街 5 号 电话 65139963 邮编 100732)

网址: <http://www.ssdph.com.cn>

经 销:新华书店总店北京发行所

排 版:北京中文天地文化艺术有限公司

印 刷:北京隆华印刷厂

开 本:889×1194 毫米 1/32 开

印 张:21.25

字 数:513 千字

版 次:2000 年 1 第 1 版 2000 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

印 数:0001-8000

ISBN 7-80149-269-2/F·076

定价:38.00 元

版权所有 翻印必究

THE RESEARCH REPORT ON CHINA'S ENTRY INTO WTO

——The Analysis of the China's Industries

Editor-in-chief: Prof. Yu Yongding

(Director, Institute of World Economics & Politics,
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences)

Dr. Zheng Bingwen

(Vice President, Graduate School,
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences)

Sub-editor: Dr. Song hong

(Institute of World Economics & Politics,
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences)

**SOCIAL SCIENCES DOCUMENTATION
PUBLISHING HOUSE**

主 编 余永定 郑秉文
副 主 编 宋 泓
评审委员会 (按报告顺序列名)
裴长洪 郑玉歆 陈锡文 江小涓 卢世琛
胥和平 金 碚 赵 英 盛 洪 周其仁
李 扬 张曙光 沈骥如

课题组成员

导 论	郑秉文	石 雪	史寒冰		
分报告之一	李善同	翟 凡	徐 林		
分报告之二	孙振远				
分报告之三	施禹之				
分报告之四	刘静海	何军红	孙 立		
分报告之五	朱 煜	张旭之	朱建民	万邦蒸	毛加祥
	曹晓晞	方忠于	陈怀东	张 荣	廖志坚
	张 振	孙庆丰	刘慧仙	何 铮	高秀璞
	周小燕	高敏惠	安 福	崔静怡	温 健
	谢 皎	胡 楠	王欣红		
分报告之六	王文斌	王锡岩	孙建斌		
分报告之七	孙建斌	吕铁山	王文斌		
分报告之八	于清文	张学颖	刘 明		
分报告之九	王 巍	刘 研			
分报告之十	王宪磊	李有中			
分报告之十一	宋 泓				

课 题 策 划 方定友
学 术 编 辑 史寒冰
编 务 晋 辉 王 敏 汤军立 许 楠

加入世界組織，是泰國
改革開放不斷深入，綜合國
力日益強大，和國際地位
不斷提高的必然結果。我們
要緊抓住歷史機遇，加
強國際問題研究，加強建

主社会主义、市场经济作
制，是一步跨上国际收支
与世界经济竞争，迎接
新的挑战。

李子建

一九九九年十一月二十五日

**中共中央政治局委员、中国社会科学院院长
李铁映同志为本书题词**

加入世贸组织，是我国改革开放不断深入、综合国力日益强大和国际地位不断提高的必然结果。我们要紧紧抓住历史机遇，加强国际问题研究，加快建立社会主义市场经济体制，进一步扩大开放，参与世界经济竞争，迎接新的挑战。

李铁映

一九九九年十一月十五日

序

世界贸易组织（WTO）成立于 1995 年 1 月 1 日，是关贸总协定经过乌拉圭回合（1986、1994 年）后建立的作为世界贸易秩序支柱的国际组织。其前身是关税及贸易协定（GATT）。世界贸易组织的基本组成是 3 个协议：关贸总协定（GATT）、服务贸易的总协定（GATS）和知识产权协定（TRIPS）。世界贸易组织的意图是为所有贸易事务，其中包括关税、市场准入、知识产权、倾销、最惠国待遇、劳工、仲裁和制裁等制定出规范。世贸组织是一个超国家的经济立法和司法机构。世贸组织的规范高于个别国家的法律规范，任何国家的经济立法只要与世贸组织规范相抵触，就可能被判违背世贸规则和遭受制裁。

世贸组织是经济全球化的产物，同时也是进一步推进经济全球化的制度保证。世贸组织同国际货币基金组织、世界银行三足鼎立，成为 21 世纪世界经济秩序中贸易、金融和发展三大领域中维持贸易秩序的主要支柱。

自从 1948 年关税与贸易总协定临时生效，到 1995 年世界贸易组织诞生的 47 年间，关税与贸易总协定成功地发动和完成了 8 轮多边贸易谈判。经过谈判，发达国家的平均关税税率从 40 年代的 50 % 下降到 90 年代的 4 % 左右，下降了 90 % 以上。发展中国家和地区普遍建立起受约束的关税制度，并把平均关税税率

下降到 13% 左右。多边贸易谈判还在削减非关税壁垒方面取得了众多成果。缔约方也由最初的 23 个增加到 1999 年 5 月的 135 个。多边贸易谈判的进行使世界关税和非关税水平不断降低，极大地推动了全球贸易和投资自由化的进程。

出于对内改革、对外开放的需要，中国在 1986 年 7 月 11 日提出恢复关贸总协定缔约方地位的申请，开始了长达 13 年的艰难曲折的复关入世谈判。一个国家为加入某一国际组织经历了如此漫长而复杂的谈判过程，在国际经济关系史上是罕见的。1999 年 11 月 15 日，中国和美国经过艰苦谈判终于就中国的入世问题达成双边协议。中国在加入世贸组织的道路上终于迈出了决定性的一步。

加入世贸组织是一个关系到中国与世界经济的融入方式和程度、中国经济发展战略的选择和实施、中国国际地位和经济安全的确立的战略问题。研究和探讨加入 WTO 对中国各个产业发展所提供的机遇与挑战，各产业如何趋利避害，在竞争中增强实力，以确保中国经济在 21 世纪的持续健康发展，是中国经济理论工作者义不容辞的责任。

中国社会科学院世界经济与政治研究所和研究生院共同立项，对中国加入世贸组织的相关问题进行了深入研究。呈现在读者面前的这本书《中国“入世”研究报告：进入 WTO 的中国产业》就是该项研究的最终成果。

这是一项有较高质量的研究报告，该项研究具有以下几个特点：

①从产业发展的角度入手，由各个部委掌握大量第一手资料的专家完成，系统介绍了中国 9 大产业的现状及与国际水平的差距，并分析了加入 WTO 的影响。在进行了国际借鉴后，提出了针对性和操作性的政策建议。

②理论结合中国现实，论证有力，方法上也做了多种尝试。

2 中国“入世”研究报告：进入 WTO 的中国产业

既有翔实的数据支持，又有说服力较强的定性分析；既有总体层次上的战略研究，又有产业层次上的对策分析，所得出的结论建立在比较扎实的分析的基础之上。

③观点上也有不少创新之处。譬如，用“工业生产能力优势”、“产业比较优势”和“企业竞争优势”3个概念来分析中国的工业现状，研究加入WTO对中国经济的总体影响，具有相当强的解释力和说服力。

④该项研究认为，中国经济的发展主要取决于国内企业和产业的发展。加入WTO的最终目的是为了促进中国企业和产业的更好成长，而不能以动摇中国经济发展的基础为代价。作为世界人口最多的大国，中国必须始终坚持自主的发展道路。在积极参与经济全球化过程的同时，强调上述观点是很有必要的。

尽管本书大部分书稿脱稿于中美双方就中国入世达成协议之前，我相信，它的出版对政府部门制定经济发展战略、产业政策，进行发展模式的选择，对企业管理者应对加入WTO的挑战，以及一般读者了解WTO对中国经济的影响都是大有裨益的。

陈佳贵

1999年11月17日

Abstracts

Group Report I: Impact of WTO Accession on China's Economy

——A Dynamic General Equilibrium Analysis

This report devotes to a quantitative analysis of the impact of China's entry into the World Trade Organization (WTO) on its economy, following a dynamic "computable general equilibrium model". In line with China's promise made during negotiations for joining WTO, the model is used to simulate the four policies toward China's WTO entry: tariff cuts for industrial products; gradual cancellation of non-tariff barriers in industrial departments; liberalization of agricultural trade, namely, the accelerated growth of import quotas for farm produce and the final cancellation of import quotas; and the phase-out of the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA) quotas for Chinese textiles and garments exports to developed countries. The results indicate that joining WTO will bring China great benefits in economic efficiency. However, the benefits are not shared equally among departments, and joining WTO means more adjustments in the economic structure so that the ensuing structural

unemployment may be China's chief adjustment cost for the WTO accession. China is facing the dual challenge of industrialization and economic globalization, and WTO is the concentrated expression of the challenge. But it also means enormous opportunities for the Chinese economy. China should strive to seize the opportunities rather than refuse them. It is therefore a rational policy choice to actively work for joining WTO and adopt proper policies to maximize the adjustment cost occurring therefrom.

Group Report II: WTO and China's Agriculture

In terms of agriculture, China has three "irreversible" conditions—growing population, dwindling farmland and increasing demand. The country also has five outstanding contradictions—contradictions between micro-production policies and changes in demand structure, between destruction of the environment and resources and agricultural development, between the support needed for agricultural development and the government ability to render the support, and between reduction in self-supply of grain and the state's economic and political security. Up to now, almost all developed countries have financial subsidies and protective measures for their own agricultural sector, whereas China's agricultural policies are just the opposite. In mapping out the blueprint for agricultural development, the current mainstream points of view of Chinese scholars remain to be focused on the "four-step strategy", namely, the household contract responsibility system with remuneration linked to output, township enterprises, small towns, and the integration of urban and rural areas, under the condition

that China stays out of WTO. The strategy is characterized by relying on farmers and their initiative for meeting the social requirements for sufficient food supply, while the role of the state is mainly to offer encouraging policies to farmers and give less or no more direct input or support to them. However, the self-reliance program has run into the three restraints of resources, capital and demand. Once China joins WTO, the development of its agriculture will be exposed to market risks, unemployment risks and security risks, among others. For China's agricultural sector to grow, it is of vital importance to handle well the relations between protection and opening. That means that we should, through the "platform" that bridges domestic and international market, effectively integrate domestic resources with foreign resources, constantly readjust and optimize agricultural structure, and improve the overall quality and efficiency of the sector. This report puts forth some suggestions as countermeasures for China's agriculture to participate in international cooperation in two phases, that is, the transition period and post transition period, after China joins WTO.

Group Report III: WTO and China's Textile Industry

China is the world's largest textiles producer and exporter, and the production and exportation of textiles are of vital importance both to its economic development and foreign exchange balance, as well as to the balanced supply and demand of textiles and trade pattern in the world market. Since the 1970s, under the framework of the "Multifiber Arrangement (MFA)", the international textiles trade system has long deviated from the fundamental principles of

the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and developed countries that import textiles have always imposed quantity restrictions of a discriminative nature on developing countries that export textiles. After long years of arduous efforts, the “Agreement on Textiles and Clothing” was reached during the Uruguay Round of GATT talks, which has finally brought the MFA into the GATT orbit again and makes it possible for international textiles trade to be liberalized gradually. The establishment of the new system for international textiles trade will have an important and far-reaching impact on the international pattern of textiles production and trade. This report, which is based on international and domestic macroeconomic background, reviews the development process of international textiles trade and its trade system, analyzes the impact of the WTO entry on China’s textiles production and exportation by both qualitative and quantitative means, and puts forward countermeasures according to the latest developments in both international and domestic markets. The suggestions include: actively changing the mode for economic growth and increasing international competitiveness; adjusting industrial structure and product mix, striving for a rational layout of productive forces, and narrowing the gap between China and the outside world; establishing a production and trade system with rapid response mechanism; effectively utilizing foreign capital in a positive and reasonable manner, and giving national treatment to foreign-invested ventures; creating a market environment for fair competition in accordance with the requirements of market economy and international practice; making better use of export quotas, implementing the strategies of diversified markets and group and internationalized operations, and promoting the integration of the

domestic textile industry into the world economy; and intensifying the study and application of related stipulations of WTO, and the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing in particular, standardizing corporate operations, safeguarding the rights and benefits of enterprises and the state, and strengthening the collaboration and cooperation with related international organizations.

Group Report IV: WTO and China's Steel Industry

As one of the sectors to provide basic raw materials, China's steel industry plays a decisive role in the national economy. The sector has achieved rapid progress since the 1980s, with steel output topping 100 million tons to rank first in the world in 1996. However, China is by no means a steel power and still lags far behind the world's leading steel powers in terms of technology and equipment, product variety and quality, and labor productivity. As there is a heavy surplus in the capacity of steel production both at home and abroad, China's entry into WTO will pose its steel enterprises to a comparatively unfavorable position in international competition. China's steel industry is one of the sectors that have following international practice in operations at an early time. During the WTO talks related to the steel industry, China has made promises mainly in the three respects of tariff concession, non-tariff barriers and trade rights. As early as 1994, China canceled the import quota and license for steel products, and began to carry out the limited import registration system. At present, the general level of China's tariff rate for steel products almost meets the WTO requirements. For tariff concession alone, the rate of tariff cuts

China has promised for the next five years is much smaller than for the previous years. Therefore China's WTO entry will not have much impact on most of its steel products, but will bring serious challenges to the industry's current trade policy and management system. The cancellation of non-tariff barriers will have substantive impact on the steel industry, especially on high value-added products and special steel products. The government, various industries and enterprises of China should be fully prepared, carry out thorough research into related WTO rules, draw the experiences and lessons of other countries, and adopt timely and appropriate measures to go after gains and avoid the harmful. After the WTO entry, it is impossible for the Chinese government to give long-term comprehensive protection to the steel industry, and steel enterprises must base development on improving their own international competitiveness rather than indulge in illusions that the government will offer wide-range protection.

Group Report V: WTO and China's Petroleum and Petrochemical Industry

Affected by the Asian financial crisis, the world oil and petrochemical market has been in low spirits. All multinational corporations have begun to adjust their development strategies and product mix, strengthen their superior industries and improve their competitiveness through capital trade, leading to a high tide of industrial restructuring throughout the world. With the further opening of the Chinese market, China's petroleum and petrochemical industry will meet fiercer competition from international big companies. This report gives a general account of

6 中国“入世”研究报告：进入 WTO 的中国产业