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Some Theoretical and Empirical Aspects of the Process of Economic Development in China since the Economic Reforms

改革开放以来我国经济发展的一些 关键性问题的理论和实证研究

常健聪 著



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THESIS

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To Prof Dr. Heinrich Bortis,
who supported and encouraged me so much.



前 言

中国创造了当今世界上最伟大的经济发展奇迹。过去 30 年的经济改革和对外开放政策把这个世界上人口最多的国家转变成为最有影响力的经济大国，其年均 GDP 增长达到了 10% 以上。中国的人均收入平均年增长率为 8% 以上，而且在过去 20 年中的增长幅度超过五倍。这对我国乃至世界贫困率的下降有显著的促进作用。根据购买力平价（PPP）来计算，2000 年以来，中国对全球 GDP 增长的贡献两倍于美国。根据 2006 年的统计，中国是世界第二大出口国，第三大进口国，仅次于美国的世界石油消费国，石油进口排世界第三，仅次于美国和日本。最近中国超过德国成为世界最大出口国。

然而，中国经济的快速增长一直伴随着不断上升的挑战。分析当前我国经济发展面临的挑战，是本文研究的出发点。经济领域中的最基本的挑战是财富的增长，尤其是收入分配的不平等，以及与工业化国家的贸易摩擦，这些都阻碍了中国的未来发展。这两大挑战似乎不相关，但在过去的 30 年中，中国的出口导向型增长模式实际上是这两大挑战的共同根源。中国能否在未来保持其发展势头，主要取决于能否成功地从根源上解决这两大挑战。

本书的重点是对中国经济主要成果和主要挑战的评估，研究其成因和影响，在此基础上提出解决方案。本书简要介绍和评估中国经济增长的成果，但这不是重点。笔者重点研究的是挑战，得出的结论是，中国政策制定者们的首要任务是降低收入分配的不均等，并且协调好同西方的贸易关系。收入分配的不均等导致总消费的减少，即有效需求降低，从而降低了



产出和就业水平，反过来，导致消费量的进一步下降。这样一来，经济陷入了恶性循环。国际贸易方面，出口增长率对中国的经济增长至关重要，但近年来，西方国家和中国有越来越多的贸易冲突，主要原因是一方面西方国家认为人民币的币值偏低，另一方面西方贸易赤字增加的同时产生的高失业率。另外，对出口的过度依赖也造成了一些中国国内的问题，如收入分配不公、环境污染、能源短缺。本书在理论和实证研究的基础上，对经济政策问题进行了分析，提出以出口为主导的增长模式确实是在上述问题产生的根源。

理论界对当前中国经济形势和中国的可持续发展问题存在着许多的讨论。本书选择了一些有价值的讨论，旨在为帮助中国经济从困境中突围做出贡献。具体地说，我国必须增加公共福利、改善收入分配和就业，特别是在农村和欠发达地区促进就业和消费。近年来，中国致力于建设和谐社会，政府积极推动和维护社会公平正义，创造未来平等与和谐的生活。这项倡议实际上大大强调在全国范围内实现更公平的收入分配的紧迫性。

本书的研究方法以描述性和分析为主。在分析方面，作者采用了实验和演绎的方法，并依赖于统计数据。研究结果由广义的建模和分析有关的变量推导而来。在任何研究中，没有可靠的统计数据来源就不能得出一个适当的结论。本书的主要统计数据来自世界各地的官方认可的组织，如国际货币基金组织、世界银行、经济合作与发展组织、世界贸易组织、中国国家统计局等。归纳法相关的描述性方法也被用来确定经济问题的规模和性质，但是，某些讨论、探索的观点可以是开放式的。对同一主题，西方和中国的经济文献经常有不同的研究结果，有时甚至产生了完全不同的观点。本书力图客观地比较不同的意见，以得出有价值的新知识，来深度解析中国经济增长的驱动力和挑战。本书对世界上主要的几种经济增长与经济发展理论作了简要的介绍，并且结合中国的具体情况做出评价，找出最适合中国经济发展的理论依据。

本书共分为九章。

第一章为绪论。

第二章回顾了经济增长与经济发展的相关文献。首先，研究和比较了新古典增长理论、凯恩斯主义增长理论。然后比较了经济增长与经济发展之间的关系。这一比较是非常必要的，因为经济增长和经济发展可以带来完全不同的效果。经济增长往往是国内生产总值的增长，而经济发展是一个更复杂的过程，不仅涉及产量的上升，但也改变人民的生活水平、生活方式、经济政策和技术。中国在经济增长方面取得了巨大成就，但在经济发展中面临着严重的问题。本章回顾了古典凯恩斯理论的发展，并将其作为本书的概念基础。

第三章对中国经济增长的主要成果进行了评价。中国经济增长的成果主要包括：产出、就业、生产力的巨大增长、出口和收入的提高；在减少贫困和提高物质生活方面取得的空前进步；中国正在整合成为全球市场的重要力量。

第四章提出了中国经济的主要挑战，即中国的收入和财富分配的不均等以及西方贸易保护主义日益提升的趋势。在这个主题中引入的问题包括城乡差距，个人收入的变化。在中国出口强劲的增长下，沿海地区和相对不发达的内陆地区之间的收入差距逐步拉大。此外，中国的外汇政策由于高贸易顺差面临巨大的国际压力。许多西方国家为了维持其国内就业水平而发起的反倾销措施也对中国经济产生严重影响。

第五章评估了中国经济发展的驱动力和所面临的挑战所带来的后果。古典凯恩斯理论为我国经济发展中的很多问题提供了解决方案。本章试图解答为什么中国经济会出现这样的成就和挑战，正如在前两个章节中所提出的。本章不仅用大量统计数据说明中国经济的问题，也引入了世界知名经济学家对此的不同看法。本章对相关的理论进行检讨，并结合在中国的实践选择最合适的理论依据。本章还探讨了各种不同的因素对中国经济成



就和挑战的动态影响。这些被研究的因素包括：投资、消费、出口增长、收入不均等以及西方国家对中国出口贸易保护主义的影响，以及关于中国汇率政策的大辩论。此外，本章还讨论了欧洲和中国之间的经济关系，总结了目前的问题，并建议今后的解决方案。

第六章是本书的重要部分。在理论研究的基础上，阐述了政府财政支出对中国经济发展的关键作用，并论证了经济政策对收入分配不均等和基础设施建设不平衡的影响。用古典凯恩斯理论来讨论政府支出与私人消费和就业之间的相互作用，并解释为什么国内私人消费将对我国的进一步发展起着至关重要的作用，以及如何让它有效地发生。

第七章回顾了两大截然相反的社会保障理论，并分析了为什么一个运作良好的社会保障体系和足够的社保覆盖面对于中国的进一步发展具有决定性意义。然后简要介绍了我国现行的社会保障制度，并提出了相关政策性建议。本章是第六章的延伸部分，因为社会保障与私人消费和就业是密切相关、互为因果的。

第八章研究了全球金融危机对中国的影响。首先对“大萧条”的经验证据进行透彻分析，然后介绍了金融危机对世界和中国经济发展的影响，以及中国采取的应对之道对世界经济的影响。最后，推导出以世界金融和经济秩序为基础的全球经济一体化的理论依据。

第九章归纳总结全文，并对中国未来可能的发展前景做出预测。

Abbreviations

APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
CPI	Consumer Price Index
EIU	Economist Intelligence Unit
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ILO	International Labour Organization
MIT	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
NIC	Newly Industrializing Countries
NIE	Newly Industrialized Economies
OASDI	Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PAYGO	Pay-As-You-Go
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PRC	People's Republic of China
R&D	Research and Development
RMB	Renminbi (the currency of the People's Republic of China)
SOE	State Owned Enterprises
TFP	Total Factor Productivity
TVE	Township and Village Enterprise
USTR	United States Trade Representative
WTO	World Trade Organization



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Symbols

A	labour productivity
$A(t)$	function of time that allows for neutral technological change
C	consumption
C_{food}	expenditure on food
ΣC	total consumption expenditure
E	$C+I+G$ =aggregate demand
F	function of technology
G	normal government expenditures
I	investment
Int	intermediate product
I_t	gross investment undertaken in period t
\bar{I}	$sY = sQ$ =autonomous investment
K	total capital input
K_t	capital stock in time-period t
L	labour input
M	normal imports
N	productive workers
P	profit
P_x	price of export of a country
Q	national product
Q^*	trend or long-period gross domestic product
Q_c	capacity output which would obtain if the presently existing capital stock K were normally utilized

Q_e^*	trend output governed by the external employment mechanism
Q_G	gross income (or gross product)
Q_i^*	trend output governed by the internal employment mechanism
Q_N	net income (or net product)
R	rent
S	gross savings
S_p	saving out of profits
S_w	saving out of wages
T	gross taxes
W	wage costs of the productive workers
$X - M$	net exports
X	normal exports
Y	output or income
a	autonomous consumption spending
b	$b_1 + b_2$ = import coefficient
b_1	fraction of output required to buy the imports necessary in the social process of production and
b_1	necessary import coefficient
b_2	fraction of income spent upon non-necessary goods associated with consumption
b_2	non-necessary import coefficient
c	consumption rate
c	average propensity to consume
cN	value of the goods consumed (used up) per worker in the production process
c_s	long-period consumption coefficient
d	depreciation rate of the capital
d^*	trend replacement rate
e	foreign exchange rate



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eP_m	price of import of a country
$f(K,L)$	function of capital and labour
g^*	s/v^* =Harrod's warranted rate of growth
g^*	trend growth rate (effective demand)
g_a	\dot{A}/A =growth rate of technology
g_k	\dot{K}/K =growth rate of capital stock
g_l	\dot{L}/L =growth rates of labour
g_q	\dot{Q}/Q =growth rate of output
$(g+d)v$	gross-investment/output ratio
i	interest rate
k	fixed capital endowment per productive worker
$1-(1/k)$	share of property income (k is here the realized mark-up)
k^*	target trend mark-up (or distribution)
k_e	average realized gross profit (mark-up) over e time periods
m	raw material consumption per worker
p_m	imports price in foreign currency
q	reaction parameter linking deviations of realized profits from target profits to actually undertaken gross investment
r	profit rate
s	savings rate
s_p	marginal propensity to save from profits
s_s	long-period saving propensity
s_w	marginal propensity to save from wages
$1/(s_p - s_w)$	the coefficient of sensitivity of income distribution
t_s	long period tax coefficient
v	K/Q =capital-output ratio