



# 加入WTO 与中国经济前景

WTO MEMBERSHIP AND PROSPECTS  
OF CHINESE ECONOMY

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# **WTO MEMBERSHIP AND PROSPECTS OF CHINESE ECONOMY**

**Chief Editors: Li Xuesong     Arjan Lejour**

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## 前 言

加入世贸组织，不仅是中国而且是世界上许多国家都十分关注的问题。2000年10月19~20日，中国社会科学院数量经济与技术经济研究所与荷兰中央计划局（由诺贝尔奖获得者丁伯根创立）在北京联合举办了“中国加入世贸组织：近期研究进展”小型国际研讨会，会议基于中美及中欧达成的“入世”协议，分析了各种不同的影响。本书就是在该研讨会的基础上编辑而成的。

这次研讨会，邀请了中国及一些国家研究中国与世贸组织（WTO）问题的部分学者，深入探讨了“入世”后的影响，以探求应对的策略。会议不仅从不同的角度对WTO与中国经济前景、产业结构调整、区域经济发展、利用外资政策、国有企业改革等问题进行了深入研究，而且应用计量经济方法就“入世”对中国及其主要贸易伙伴的产业及区域经济的影响进行了定量分析。

总的来说，加入世贸组织有利于提高资源配置效率、促进国民经济增长，并将为中国经济的中长期发展创造竞争性的市场环境。然而，“入世”将对各个产业、各个地区产生不同的影响，从而对原有的产业与区域政策提出新的要求；而且“入世”还将对国有企业、金融体制及社会保障体制改革带来新的压力，可以说机遇与挑战并存。

加入世贸组织意味着中国将融入世界经济的大家庭中，这将对“渐进式”的改革战略构成挑战，但国际竞争也不会在一夜之间就来到。在中国加入WTO的过程中，存在一个5年左右的“过渡期”，以逐步地降低贸易壁垒、开放国内市场。这为中国产业和企业适应国际市场机制提供了一个缓冲和发展的机会，在一定时期内、一定程度上可以起到必要的保护作用。

但是，加入世贸组织后中国渐进式改革的紧迫性将显著增强，因为这个过渡期毕竟是有限的。中国产业能否发展起来、竞争力能否提高，

在很大程度上取决于在过渡期内各方面准备得是否充分。中国企业和产业的改革与重组速度需要比过去更快，以面对激烈竞争的世界经济环境和经济全球化的趋势。政府必须增强驾驭复杂经济改革的能力，以实现“入世”后经济与社会的平稳过渡。

中国加入 WTO 后，市场竞争将更加激烈，劳动力在城乡间、地区间、部门间的流动将进一步增加，因此短期内摩擦性失业有可能上升。为了保证劳动力市场的平稳过渡，中国必须加快建立一个覆盖全社会的，包括养老、失业、医疗以及社会救助在内的社会保障体系。此外，政府还应密切关注城市和农村的贫困阶层，帮助他们摆脱贫困。

本次研讨会的胜利召开和这本论文集的出版得到了荷兰教育、文化与科学部的资助，在此我们表示衷心的感谢；我们对参加此次研讨会并给予积极支持的各国专家学者也深表谢意；我们还要感谢荷兰中央计划局的尼可·鸿·利文先生在荷方所做的组织支持工作；最后，我们对中国社会科学院数量经济与技术经济研究所的汪同三先生与曾在荷兰中央计划局工作、目前在世界银行任职的汉斯·蒂默先生对本项目的最初拟订与支持表示诚挚的感谢。

李雪松 阿杨·雷炯

2001 年 10 月

## **PREFACE**

China's accession to the WTO is a hot topic both in China and in the rest of the world. Many articles and conferences has been devoted to this issue. A recent workshop titled "China's Accession to the WTO: An Overview of Recent Analysis", analyzed the effects of China's entry to the WTO based on the general agreements between China and the US and China and the EU in 1999. The workshop was organized by CPB, Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis and Institute of Quantitative & Technical Economics of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. It was held on October 19 ~ 20, 2000 in Beijing. This book is the outcome of this workshop.

Chinese and western scholars engaged in China and the WTO were invited to discuss the impact and its countermeasures after the WTO. They studied the prospects on China's economy, the adjustment of industrial structure, development of regional economy, policies of FDI, and reform on state owned enterprises. Moreover they also took attention to the sectoral and regional impacts on China itself and the world economy. For these quantitative analyses different CGE models were used: three Chinese CGE models and one world CGE model — "WorldScan".

In general, China's accession to the WTO will increase efficiency of sources allocation, and thus help to promote economic growth and set up competitive market environment for China's economy in the middle to long term. However, various impacts on different sectors and different regions after the WTO will put forward new questions for the old industrial and regional policies. Moreover, it will also bring up new pressures to economic reforms especially on state owned enterprises, financial system, and social insurance system. Therefore both opportunities and challenges exist.

WTO accession implies that China will be integrated into the world economy. This will challenge China's "gradual reform" strategy. However international competition will not come overnight. In the process of China's WTO accession there will be "a period of transition" for about five years to decrease trade barriers and open domestic markets step by step. The period of transition is like a buffer, which protects China's industries and enterprises in some degree in these years.

However, China's gradual reform will become much more urgent because the transition period is limited. Whether the domestic industries can expand or not and whether their competitiveness increase or not, depends to a high degree on China's preparation for the world economy during the transition period. Domestic enterprises and industries should be reformed or re-organized more quickly than before to be able to face high competitive world economic environment and economic globalization tendencies. Government should strengthen ability to control the comprehensive reform so as to bring about stable transition of the economy and the society.

After the WTO, the market competition will become more intense, labor mobility will increase between urban and rural areas, among different regions and different sectors, and so the unemployment rate might rise in short term. In order to ensure a smooth transition at the labor markets, China has to develop its social insurance policy. This could include pension funds, unemployment funds, medical benefits funds, and other society salvage systems coverage the whole society. Furthermore, the government should pay close attention to the poor in urban and rural areas, and help people to escape from poverty.

We would like to thank the Netherlands Ministry of Education, Culture and Science for their financial support of the workshop and publication of this book volume, all the participants of the workshop for their active collaboration, Mr. Nico Van Leeuwen from CPB, Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis for the organization and support in Holland, and Mr. Wang Tongshan of the Institute of Quantitative & Technical Economics of Chinese Academy of Social



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Sciences and Mr. Hans Timmer formerly affiliated to CPB and now at the World Bank for stimulating this project and their cooperation.

**Li Xuesong, Arjan Lejour**  
**October 2001.**

## **ABSTRACTS**

### **I WTO Membership and Implications for China and Its Regional Economies**

**Li Shantong, Zhai Fan, Liu Yunzhong**

Since the beginning of economic reform and its opening to the outside world, China's economy has been growing at a rate of nearly 10 percent annually and its external trade has expanded by more than 15 percent a year. China has emerged to become an important player in world trading system. A World Trade Organization (WTO) without China as members will have difficulty in claiming to represent the global economy. Integration of China into WTO's global trading system would significantly expand world trade, and strength the multilateral trade system's integrity and credibility. Substantial trade liberalization is expected in China in the coming 5 ~ 10 years to fulfill its commitment and further reform its foreign trade regime.

Accompanying the rapid economic growth, however, the variation in economic performance across provinces has widened, particularly since the late 1980s. After declining in the later 1970s and 1980s, the dispersion of provincial per capita income has increased steadily. Despite a tendency towards convergence among the coastal provinces and also among the inland provinces, there is strong tendency towards divergence between coastal and inland provinces since the late 1980s.

The divergence trend in provincial development is the result of profound structural change in the Chinese economy. However, it is not clearly revealed that how the trade expansion has affected regional disparity since economic reform and opening up in existing literatures. Undoubtedly, China's WTO membership will

have important implication on provincial development in China. As China is a large and diverse country, the effects on regional growth have significant meaning for the political feasibility of any trade policy reform in China. While the overall welfare gains may arise from the WTO accession, the uneven distribution of the gain may result in strong opposition to trade liberalization. Therefore, to evaluate the regional effects of trade policy reform is important for successfully implementing this reform.

This paper aim at providing a relative comprehensive analysis of the impact of China's accession to the WTO on China's economy and its regional economies, based on the China-US bilateral agreement on market accession which was made in November, 1999. We try to provide some empirical evidence for policy makers to evaluate the effects of China's WTO accession from both national and provincial perspective. This analysis mainly uses a 53-sector, 2-region recursive dynamic computable general equilibrium (CGE) model of China. It investigates the impact of China's WTO accession, quantitatively estimates the relevant benefit and cost, and help to fully understand the challenge and opportunities it brings about to relevant parties.

## **II The Impact of China's Trade Liberalization for WTO Accession: A Computable General Equilibrium Analysis Fan Mingtai, Zheng Yuxin**

This paper presents an assessment of both the short-run and long-run comparative static effects on China of trade liberalization commitments for China's WTO membership. This assessment is developed using our CGE model, PRCGEM. In this paper, the static and static plus growth effects and dynamic impact of the tariff cuts offered for China's WTO membership are simulated, and the results on Chinese macroeconomic, sectoral trade patterns and output growth and regional output growth are analyzed.

## **II The Sectoral Impact of China's Access to the WTO: A Dynamic CGE Analysis**

**Li Xuesong, Arjan Lejour**

This paper focuses on the sectoral impact of China's accession to the WTO based on a recursive dynamic CGE model for China. We take into account both tariffs cut and non-tariff equivalents reduction. Moreover, we model also the phasing out of the MFA agreement and take account of the broad tariff exemptions. The 40 sectoral dynamic model is based on the latest database in 1997. The analysis is carried out 2010. We find GDP rises 0.8 percent and the household welfare gain (EV) reaches \$4 billion in 2010 for the whole WTO package, but the exchange rate is devaluated slightly. Export expands in most sectors especially in textiles and wearing apparels, but falls in agriculture, food products and tobacco and electronic and telecommunication equipment. Import goes up in almost all sectors especially in such high-protected sectors as agriculture, transport equipment, post and telecommunication service, and finance and insurance. Most industrial sectors benefit from China's access to the WTO, especially textiles and wearing appeals, but many service sectors are hurt.

## **IV China and the WTO: The Impact on China and the World Economy**

**Arjan Lejour**

This paper focuses on the impact of China's accession to the WTO on the sectoral production within China and its main trading partners. The accession would mainly benefit other countries in South-East Asia. Within China itself the sectors Wearing Apparel and Electronic Equipment would expand, while sectors as Motor Vehicles and Lumber and Wood will loose due the abolition of the high protective barriers in these sectors. The outcomes are however affected if tariff exemptions for intermediate and investment goods are modelled. If these exemptions are not introduced, the sector Textile declines while it expands if we take account of exemptions. The reason is that a large share of these goods is used

for intermediate inputs. For sectors like Leather Products and Food Processing, which output is often used for final consumption, the opposite result prevails.

## **V Impacts of China's Entry into WTO on Its Main Sectors**

**Zheng Bingwen**

China's entry into the WTO marks an entirely new period for its economic development. But this has different effects on different sectors and different industries. As for the same sector and industry, the long-term effects and short-term effects are also different. We should adopt a positive attitude and make an in-depth study of the WTO so as to make use of advantages and avoid disadvantages. We should take the opportunities brought about by China's accession to the WTO and meet with new challenges.

This paper focuses on the analyses of the different impacts of China's entry into the WTO on different industries, including Agriculture, textile industry, iron and steel industry, petroleum and petrol-chemical industry, machinery industry, automobile industry, information technology (IT) industry, telecommunications service industry and finance and insurance service sector.

## **VI Industrial Strategy to Use FDI for China after the WTO**

**Song Hong, Chai Yu**

More than twenty years has passed since China started to open its economy to the world in late 1970's. Up to now foreign direct investment (FDI) has become an important part in the Chinese Economy, especially for its industry development. The overall strategy of attract FDI in China has passed the phases of "learning from other's strong points and closing the gap" in 1980s and "changing technology with market" in 1990s, now is reaching a new change period. After the WTO, China's market will be integrated with the global one, industry growth will also be developed in the world area. How about the effects will be brought by the FDI to China's industry growth and its structure adjustment? How to change the industrial policies to use FDI? This paper studies these questions in details

firstly, and then analyses the possible trends and impact of FDI to Chinese economy, finally we present some reform measures to use FDI after the WTO.

As a big developing country, China needs to draw up the overall and industrial strategy of attracting FDI rationally and orderly. Unchecked, non-limited attracting FDI will be unfavorable for domestic industry's growth. We propose that China should go far away from morbid dependence, develop some industries independently and expand the base of these independent industries gradually, in order to keep the whole economy growing healthy in the long run.

## **VI Prospect of Industrial Policy Regime after the WTO**

**Lu Ding**

Since China promulgated the first explicit industrial policy in 1989, the state intervention towards business in China has become more industry-oriented. National economies planning has put great emphasis on the development of the so-called "pillar industrials", which consist of high-tech sectors with capital-intensive technologies. Meanwhile, policies towards foreign trade and foreign direct investment have become more industry-selective.

This industrial policy regime has to adapt to changes brought in by China's accession to the WTO. In this paper, we first review the contents of China's industrial policy packages and examine the features of policy instruments the government has relied on to carry out these policy packages. We then look into the incentive implications of these policies on inter-industry resource allocation. Finally we discuss the likely changes to the industrial policy regime after the WTO.

## **VI China's WTO Entry and Reform of SOEs**

**Mai Yinhua**

China has come a long way since it started to transform its economy from central planning to market driven in 1978. During the 1960s and the 1970s, nearly every economically active person in the country was either a member of the rural communes or employed by a state-owned unit. Twenty years of economic

reform in China has seen a flourish of the non-state sector, including urban and rural private businesses, township enterprises, foreign invested enterprises and joint-stock companies. This non-state sector is replacing the role played by State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) in the supply and distribution of goods and services in the Chinese economy. However, these studies also point out that large SOEs remain the backbone of the industrial sector as they dominate capital-intensive intermediate goods industries. Only the smaller SOEs in the light manufacturing industries have been exposed to intensive competition from the non-state sector in the past twenty years. The current role of SOEs should not be undermined.

This paper argues that the most fundamental impact of WTO entry is to shake this dominant position of SOEs in the Chinese economy. WTO entry will thus set a milestone in China's transformation from a planned regime to a market system.

The approach used in this study is to obtain a detailed mapping of SOEs by manufacturing and services industries. The result shows that the manufacturing and services industries dominated or monopolized by SOEs coincide with industries that are to be exposed most to foreign competition following China's accession to WTO. Reform for WTO entry will also introduce competition from the domestic private sector into SOE dominated industries. The participation of foreign and domestic private enterprises will enable the transformation of SOEs in key manufacturing and services sectors into joint-stock corporations with diversified ownership structures. Reform for WTO entry therefore paves the way to overcome the most challenging hurdle in China's transition into a market economy - the inherent problems in SOEs and State-Owned Banks (SOBs).

## **IX Protection Data for China: An Overview**

**Nico Van Leeuwen**

Comparison of various sources of protection data reveals some striking differences. The differences between the nominal tariff rates and actual collection rates can't be entirely contributed to the exemption rates. There is reason to believe that there are other forms of revenue leakage that are going unrecorded.

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