

New Economic Engine

—Effective Government and
Efficient Market

汉英对照

经济新引擎

——兼论有为政府与有效市场

陈云骥 著 [澳] Ethan F. Chung 译

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PREFACE

There are at least three main highlights in *New Economic Engine—Effective Government and Efficient Market*:

1. Breaking Through the Limitations of the Mainstream Western Economics System and the Market Theory Framework

The book is divided into nine chapters and one appendix. The first chapter looks at how Adam Smith's third book attempted to analyze the dealings of government, and explores the roles governments should play and their functions. The second chapter reveals that John Maynard Keynes did not explain why national governments should participate or even be one of the main subjects in promoting infrastructure investment and construction, but he hastily launched a series of measures of governmental intervention in effective demand. The third chapter explicitly states that "resource generation" research is virgin ground in current mainstream economic theories. The fourth chapter points out that the government is a competitor in the field of "generative resources". The fifth chapter describes government competition in its broad and narrow senses. The sixth chapter describes the three levels of efficient market. The seventh chapter describes the three levels of performance for an effective government. The eighth chapter expresses the view that there are nine modes of combinations of an effective government and efficient market. The ninth chapter proposes the need to build up the new economic engine in the field of generative resources. The appendix proposes to build up the framework of "mezzoeconomics".

In its entirety, the book breaks through the limitations of Western mainstream economics system and the market theory framework. Firstly, as to the theory of market economy, this book suggests that a mature market economy is an "effective government plus efficient market" economy. Specifically, this book analyzes the "horizontal system

of market economy”, that is, resource allocation, resource scarcity, resource generation, and the roles of livelihood economy, industrial economy, urban economy and others in the horizontal system of the market. It explores the “vertical system of market economy”, that is, the market factor system, market organization system, market legal system, market supervision system, market environment system and market infrastructure. These six subsystems form an organic whole in

序 言

《经济新引擎——兼论有为政府与有效市场》至少有三大亮点：

一、突破了西方主流经济学体系和市场理论框架的局限

全书有九章和一个附录。第一章揭示亚当·斯密的第三本书对国家政府行为的分析，并由此探讨政府应该扮演的角色和具有的职能。第二章指出，凯恩斯没有回答国家政府为什么可以作为参与者甚至主要主体之一去推动基础设施投资建设，却匆匆忙忙推出了一系列政府干预有效需求的措施。第三章直接表明，“资源生成”研究在当今的主流经济学理论中是个空白。第四章提出，政府在“生成性资源”领域是个竞争主体。第五章论述政府竞争有广义、狭义范畴。第六章阐述了有效市场的三个层次划分。第七章提出了有为政府的三个层次的表现。第八章认为，有为政府与有效市场的结合有九种模式选择。第九章倡议，应构建生成性资源领域的“经济新引擎”。附录展开了架构“中观经济学”的设想。

通观全文，本书突破了西方主流经济学体系和市场理论框架的局限：首先，在市场经济理论方面，本书提出成熟的市场经济是“强式有为政府+强式有效市场”的经济。具体来说，本书分析了“市场经济横向体系”，即资源配置、资源稀缺、资源生成，以及民生经济、产业经济、城市经济和各类型经济在市场横向体系中的角色、作用；探讨了“市场经济纵向体系”，即市场要素体系、市场组织体系、市场法制体系、市场监管体系、市场环境体系和市场基础设施，这六个子系统组成了市场规则在其中发挥作用，实现公

which market rules exert their effects and realize openness, fairness and justice. It analyzes the “dual competitors in the market”, that is, the main competitor in industrial economy is the enterprise, the main competitor in urban economy is the government; the two competitors are distinguishable from each other, and yet interrelated, becoming the dual driving forces behind the industrial upgrading and national development across the world. It points out that both industrial and urban economic competitions must abide by the rules of the market; enterprises and governments, being the dual main competitors, must firstly abide by the rules of the market, participate in market competition, and at the same time, governments should function in a better way. It suggests that many theoretical and practical problems faced by nations in their economic development are not the problems of the market itself, but stem from defects of traditional market theory and a void of modern market theory.

Secondly, as to the economics system, the book proposes to establish a “mezzoeconomics” framework: Microeconomics takes the industrial economy as the carrier and develops a fairly complete discussion from the analysis of commodities, prices, supply and demand, competition, and equilibrium; whilst macroeconomics, under the circumstances of economic globalization, is feasible on one hand, but needs reform and innovation on the other hand. Henceforth, a mezzoeconomics system should be established, in which the effects of government competition are demonstrated in the allocation of newly generated resources, with regional economy or urban economy as its operating carrier, regional government as one of the main competitors. It has a positive effect of innovation and development on correcting the defects of the traditional economics system and filling the void left by the existing economics system.

Finally, as to economic growth across the world, this book puts forward the theory of new economic engine. This new engine is in the field of resource generation, different from industrial economy and livelihood economy. It is manifested at the current stage in the

development of the urban economy, whose main content is the investment and construction of software and hardware infrastructure and the development and operation of intelligent cities (followed by the development and operation of space resources, deep-sea resources, polar economy and network economy). This new engine is a new pole of economic growth for the world. Thus, every effort should be made to promote new engines on investment, innovation and regulations with infrastructure development and construction as the main content. It is different from the “trade engine”, and will promote sustainable economic growth across the world.

开、公平、公正的有机整体；分析了“市场竞争双重主体”，即产业经济竞争主体主要是企业，城市经济竞争主体主要是政府，两者相互区分，互相联系，成为各国产业提升和国家发展的双重原动力，指出产业经济竞争和城市经济竞争都需要遵循市场规则，企业和政府作为双重竞争主体，首要的仍是遵循市场规则，参与市场竞争，同时政府在其中更好地发挥作用；提出了世界各国经济发展中存在的很多理论与实践问题，不是市场本身的问题，而是源于传统市场理论的缺陷和现代市场理论的空白。

其次，在经济学体系方面，本书提出了创建中观经济学架构的设想：微观经济学以产业经济为载体，从商品、价格、供求、竞争、均衡分析入手展开的阐述较具完整性；而宏观经济学在全球经济一体化的格局中具有可行的一面，又有需要改革创新之处；因此应创立以区域经济或城市经济作为运行载体、区域政府作为竞争主体之一，并在新生成性资源配置中发挥政府竞争作用的中观经济学体系。这对纠正传统经济学体系的缺陷和填补现有经济学体系的空白，有着积极的创新发展作用。

最后，在世界各国经济增长方面，本书提出了经济新引擎理论。这种新引擎，在资源生成领域，有别于产业经济和民生经济，现阶段主要体现在以基础设施软硬件投资建设乃至智能城市开发运营为主体的城市经济发展中（接下来还会逐步体现在太空资源、深海资源以及极地经济、网络经济的开发运营中）。这种新引擎对世界各国而言是新的经济增长极，因此应全力推动以基础设施开发建设为主体的投资新引擎、创新新引擎和规则新引擎。它有别于“贸易引擎”，将促进世界各国经济可持续增长。

2. Correctly Explaining the Successful Experience of China's Reform and Opening Up over the Past 40 Years from an Economic Perspective

This book explores the dual attributes of regional governments. Regional governments, in comparison with the world or the central government, are “quasi-macro” and “quasi-micro”. The “quasi-macro” attribute emphasizes “coordination”; the “quasi-micro” attribute emphasizes “interests”. Such dual attributes prompt regional governments to implement policies of “general underpinning, fairness and justice, and effective promotion” in the livelihood economy, “planning and guidance, support and coordination, supervision and management” in the industrial economy, and “participation in competition, supervision in allocation” in the urban economy.

This book analyzes the dual competitions in the market. In industrial economy, there is market competition with enterprises as main competitors, and in urban economy, there is market competition with governments as main competitors. Through the buildup of the “new economic engine” mentioned above, governments continuously explore new economic growth points and promote the sustainable growth of the national economy.

This book points out that a mature market economy must be an organic integration of strong effective governments with strong efficient markets that operates in an orderly manner. In accordance with the major functions of the six subsystems of the modern market system, efficient market can be divided into three levels: “weak”, “semi-strong”, “strong”. In accordance with whether or not there are supporting policies and measures for livelihood economy, industrial economy and urban economy, effective government can be divided into three levels: “weak”, “semi-strong”, “strong”. The organic combinations of the two form the nine modes of “effective government plus efficient market”. Among these, “strong effective government plus strong efficient market” is

the targeted mode for a mature market economy. It can be said that up until the present, China's market economic mode still needs to be upgraded, whilst the US market economic mode is not yet a mature market economy.

This book puts forward the view of government foresighted leading (GFL). The premise of government foresighted leading is to rely on market rules and market mechanism. The principles of government foresighted leading are that the market decides the allocation of resources,

二、从经济学角度正确解释了中国改革开放四十年来的成功经验

第一，本书探讨了区域政府的双重属性。区域政府相对于全球或国家来说，具有“准宏观”属性和“准微观”属性。准宏观属性强调的是“协调”，准微观属性强调的是“利益”。这样的双重属性促使区域政府在民生经济中实施“基本托底、公平公正、有效提升”政策，在产业经济中实施“规划、引导，扶持、调节，监督、管理”政策，在城市经济中实施“参与竞争、调配监督”政策。

第二，本书分析了市场双重竞争行为，即在产业经济领域，存在以企业为主体的市场竞争，在城市经济领域，存在以政府为主体的市场竞争。政府通过对前文所说的“经济新引擎”的建设，不断开拓新的经济增长点，推动一国经济的可持续增长。

第三，本书指出，成熟市场经济一定是强式有为政府与强式有效市场有机结合、有序运行的经济。有效市场按现代市场体系六大子系统发挥作用的情况，分为“弱式”“半强式”“强式”三个层次；有为政府按国家对民生经济、产业经济和城市经济配套政策措施的有无，分为“弱式”“半强式”“强式”三个层面：这二者的有机结合形成“有为政府+有效市场”的九种模式选择。其中，“强式有为政府+强式有效市场”是成熟市场经济的目标模式。可以说，至今为止，中国的市场经济模式仍有需要提升之处；而美国的市场经济模式也还不是成熟的市场经济。

第四，本书提出了政府超前引领的观点。政府超前引领的前提是依靠市场规则和市场机制；政府超前引领的原则是市场决定资源配置，同时政府对产业经济发挥导向、调节、预警作用，对城市经

and at the same time, the government guides, adjusts, and forewarns in the industrial economy, allocates, participates in and maintains order in the urban economy, and guarantees, underpins and promotes in the livelihood economy. The measures of government foresighted leading are to use policies of planning, investment, consumption, price, taxation, interest rate, exchange rate, law, and others to innovate in value, institution, organization and technology. The purpose of government foresighted leading is to promote the structural reform on the supply side or demand side, forming the leading edge in economic growth and a path towards scientific and sustainable development. This ensures that enterprises do what they should do, and governments do what enterprises cannot do and what enterprises cannot do well; neither of them can be absent.

This book explores innovation in government competition, and points out that the government competes in nine aspects, including competitions in projects, supporting industrial chains, talent, science and technology, treasury and finance, infrastructure, imports and exports, environmental systems, policy systems, and management efficiencies. Governments in competition need to innovate constantly: “innovations in values” substantially promote resource allocation during a nation’s factor-driven stage, “innovations in organizational management” have multiplier effects on resource allocation during a nation’s investment-driven stage, and “innovations in institutions and technologies” have crucial effects on resource allocation during a nation’s innovation-driven stage. Continuous all-round innovations throughout the process in all factors can promote scientific and sustainable development of resource allocation at various stages of development across the world.

3. Developing a New Economics System and Market Theory with China Providing Extensive Materials for Its Development (Though not Uniquely Chinese)

This book develops a mezzoeconomics system and modern market theory, which breaks away from the fields of Adam Smith's industrial economy or microeconomics, while completely differing from the theoretical nature, research focus, government behavior, and operation modes of the Keynesian government intervention theory. It can be said that this book is devoted to exploring the revolutionary innovation of market economy theory and economics system.

济发挥调配、参与、维稳作用，对民生经济发挥保障、托底、提升作用；政府超前引领的手段是运用规划、投资、消费、价格、税收、利率、汇率、法律等政策，开展理念、制度、组织、技术创新；政府超前引领的目的是推动供给侧或需求侧结构性改革，形成经济增长的领先优势和科学、可持续的发展路径。这确保了企业做企业该做的事，政府做企业做不了和做不好的事，二者都不空位、虚位。

第五，本书探讨了政府竞争创新，指出政府处于九方面的竞争中，包括项目竞争、产业链配套竞争、人才科技竞争、财政金融竞争、基础设施竞争、进出口竞争、环境体系竞争、政策体系竞争和管理效率竞争。竞争中的政府需要不断创新，其中，理念创新在一国要素驱动阶段对资源配置有实质推动作用，组织管理创新在一国投资驱动阶段对资源配置具有乘数效应，制度与技术创新在一国创新驱动阶段对资源配置具有关键制胜作用，全方位、全过程、全要素的不断创新在一国发展的各阶段均能促进资源配置科学、可持续发展。

三、创建了新经济学体系和市场理论，虽无“中国”这个定语，但中国为这一理论的发展提供了广阔素材

本书创建了中观经济学体系与现代市场理论，跳出了亚当·斯密的产业经济领域或微观经济学范畴，又与凯恩斯主义政府干预理论的理论本质、研究重点、政府行为和运行模式等完全相异。可以说，本书致力于探索市场经济理论和经济学体系的颠覆性创新。

The American economist, Milton Friedman, commented that whoever accurately explained China's reform and development would win a Nobel Prize in Economics. China's economic development has become an important phenomenon in the world economy. The theoretical research and empirical analysis of China's economic development will certainly become one of the important achievements of world economic theories, which needs to be based on the exploration of China's reform and opening up, economic development and mode of operation, and also needs to learn from the practical development and research findings of the world economy. The great era has provided us with all of these.

Many people describe my life as "three-staged". Since the reform and opening up, I have spent more than 10 years in universities, more than 10 years in financial enterprises, and more than 10 years in the government; at the same time, I have studied at Harvard University, Yale University, University of Massachusetts in the US and Toronto University in Canada successively. Henceforth, this humble book of not many words, not only discusses the economic situations in countries like the United States, Britain, Germany, ROK, Singapore and organizations such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund; but also follows the course of my work, thought, research in practice, and distillation in analysis in the forefront of China's reform and opening up with my experience as Secretary of Shunde District Committee of the CPC, Secretary of Foshan Municipal Committee of the CPC and Mayor of Foshan City, and Vice-Governor of Guangdong Province.

The relationship between government and market is like Goldbach's conjecture in economics. From the definitions of the three types of resources in the world to the characteristics of resource allocation at various stages of economic development across the world, this book reveals the dual economic attributes of the government, and points out that there are dual competitors in the market, and that a mature market economy needs the organic combination of strong effective government

and strong efficient market; that successful governments across the world cannot do without foresighted leading, and that governments need to compete in innovations and innovate in competitions. Thereby, new economic growth points and new paths to new economic engines can be found in the field of resource generation across the world. China's reform and opening up and innovative developments have provided a wide range of materials and resources for this theory; the results of this research will be integrated into world economic theories and serve the economic development and economic growth across the world.

美国经济学家米尔顿·弗里德曼说：“谁能正确解释中国改革和发展，谁就能获得诺贝尔经济学奖。”中国经济的发展成为世界经济中的重要现象，对中国经济发展的理论研究和实证分析，必将成为世界性经济理论的重要成果之一。它需立足于探索中国的改革开放、经济发展和运行模式，又需借鉴和吸收世界经济的实践发展和研究成果，伟大的时代为我们提供了这一切。

人们说我的人生是“三段式”的：改革开放以来，十多年在高校，十多年在金融企业，十多年在政府，同时又先后赴美国哈佛大学、耶鲁大学、马萨诸塞大学和加拿大多伦多大学学习。因此，字数不多的拙著，不仅探讨了美国、英国、德国、韩国、新加坡和世界银行、国际货币基金组织等经济相关情况，更是立足于自己历任顺德区委书记，佛山市市长、市委书记，广东省副省长的工作实践，总结了我在一片中国改革开放前沿热土上扎实工作、潜心思考、在实践中研思、在分析中升华的历程。

“政府与市场”关系，可谓经济学中的哥德巴赫猜想。拙著从世界各国三类资源界定，到各国经济发展不同阶段资源配置的特征，揭示出政府的双重经济属性，指出市场存在双重竞争主体，成熟市场经济需要强式有为政府与强式有效市场的有机结合，世界各国成功的政府都离不开超前引领；政府需要在创新中竞争、在竞争中创新，于是，就有了在世界各国的资源生成性领域，找到经济增长点，开拓经济新引擎之路径。中国的改革开放、创新发展为这一理论提供了广泛的素材和资源，这一研究成果又将融入于世界经济理论、服务于世界各国经济发展与经济增长过程之中。

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CHAPTER 1 WHAT COULD BE THE CONTENTS OF ADAM SMITH'S THIRD BOOK?

1. The Biography of Adam Smith

Adam Smith (1723-1790), renowned English social philosopher and political economist, is the key representative figure of classical political economics.

Adam Smith's father was a customs controller in Scotland, and his mother was the daughter of a hereditary landowner. At the age of 14, Adam Smith became a student at the University of Glasgow, receiving a good education in this famous center of Enlightenment. There, Smith was moved by his mentor, Francis Hutcheson, a renowned moral philosopher, whose philosophy profoundly influenced his subsequent moral philosophy and economic views.

In 1740, Adam Smith graduated from the University of Glasgow with honors and went to Oxford to continue his education. There, he relentlessly self-educated and explored, acquiring substantial amounts of knowledge in classical and contemporary philosophy.

In 1751, aged 28, Adam Smith was appointed professor of logic at the University of Glasgow. In 1752, he turned to the field of moral philosophy to research in natural theology, ethics, jurisprudence and political economics.

In 1759, aged 36, Smith published his first work, *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*. This work laid the foundation in psychological behavior analysis for his later book, *The Wealth of Nations*.

In 1776, aged 53, Smith completed the famous *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*, which continually exerts important influence even to this day. This book looked deeply into the behavior of market economy and the complex political economics system, rendering Adam Smith a towering figure in the history of economic thoughts even to this day.

Upon completing his second masterpiece, Smith spent more than ten years exploring, thinking and investigating, and attempted to write a third book speculated to be on “the general principles of law and government”. In 1790, at the age of 67 however, Smith’s life, filled with honors and recognition, ended with a little pity.

📖 亚当·斯密第三本书的内容会是什么？

一、亚当·斯密简介

亚当·斯密（1723—1790），英国著名的社会哲学家和政治经济学家，古典政治经济学的代表人物。

亚当·斯密的父亲是苏格兰当地的一名海关监督，母亲则是当地一名世袭土地主的女儿。斯密十四岁进入格拉斯哥大学——在这个苏格兰著名的启蒙中心，斯密受到了良好的教育。期间，斯密的导师、著名的人性道德行为哲学家弗朗西斯·哈奇森教授的哲学思想深深地打动了斯密，并对斯密后来形成的道德哲学和经济思想产生了极为深刻的影响。

1740年，斯密以卓越的成绩从格拉斯哥大学毕业，尔后到牛津大学求学。在那里，斯密通过不断的自学探索，获取了大量的古典和当代哲学知识。

1751年，斯密时年28岁，被委任为格拉斯哥大学逻辑学教授。1752年，斯密转入道德哲学领域，从事自然神学、伦理学、法学和政治经济学的研究。

1759年，斯密时年36岁，发表了他的第一部著作《道德情操论》。这部著作也为其后完成的《国富论》奠定了心理行为分析的基础。

1776年，斯密时年53岁，完成了至今还有着重要影响的名著《国富论》。该著作对市场经济行为、对复杂的政治经济学体系作出了深刻分析，使亚当·斯密成为经济思想史的灯塔人物，并至今闪烁着光辉。

斯密在完成第二部巨著之后，花费十多年时间探索思研，曾试图撰写出第三本著作《政府与法律论》。但令人遗憾的是，1790年，时年67岁的斯密，带着一生盛誉和一点惋惜离开了人世。