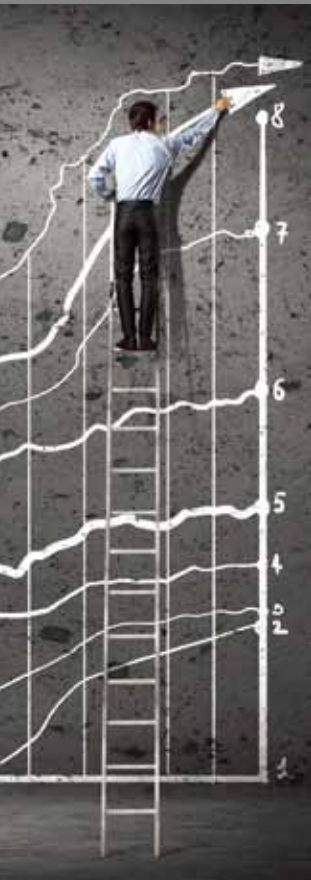


中国经济体制改革 未来展望



Reforming China's Economy in 2014 and Beyond



“经济体制改革是全面深化改革的重点，核心问题是处理好政府和市场的关系，使市场在资源配置中起决定性作用，更好地发挥政府职能。”在2013年11月召开的中国共产党第十八届中央委员会第三次全体会议上，中国国家主席习近平对于即将到来的新一轮改革作了这样的说明。

“Economic reform is the key of the entire reform drive while a proper relationship between the market and government remains the core of China's economic reform... China has to follow the basic law of the market economy and work on the problems of an underdeveloped market system, excessive government intervention and weak supervision of the market.” – China's President Xi Jinping explains the major upcoming reforms to the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee, held in November, 2013.



文/柯玫秀 By Janine Coughlin

“全面深化改革”是十八届三中全会提出的口号，它为中国新一届中央领导人推行的经济改革指明了道路。完善金融市场体系，放宽对于农民移居中小城市的政策限制，逐步实施单独二胎政策，提升地方政府发展经济的透明度和质量……这些都是已获批准并将于2020年之前实施的60项改革举措的内容。中央政府的改革计划将为2014年之后的中

国带来怎样的影响？中欧国际工商学院的蔡江南教授、许斌教授和朱天教授，以及中欧陆家嘴国际金融研究院执行副院长刘胜军博士与《TheLINK》杂志分享了他们各自的观点。

“Comprehensively Deepening Reforms” is the slogan that emerged from the Third Plenum to define the path of economic transformation that China will now follow under the guidance of its new leaders. Liberalization of the financial sector; policies easing the way for rural residents to resettle in smaller cities; a gradual easing of

the One Child Policy; and measures to improve transparency and quality of economic development at the local government level are among the 60 areas approved for reform that are expected to be implemented by 2020. CEIBS Professors John Cai, Xu Bin and Zhu Tian along with Executive Deputy Director of the CEIBS Lujiazui Institute of International Finance (LIIF) Dr Gary Liu share their thoughts with *TheLINK* on what the central government's reform plans will likely mean for China's economy in 2014 and beyond.

提高效率

INCREASING EFFICIENCY

“为了推动经济发展，政府仍有许多工作要做。从根本上来说，就是必须提高效率，尤其是投资效率。例如，政府要通过大量改革举措来提升国有企业目前不高的效率，也要为私人投资开放更多行业。目前，像医疗、教育等行业并没有完全对私人投资开放，政府对这些领域的投资有所限制，使得私人资本难以进入。放松私人资本的市场准入、改革国有企业、降低国企在整个经济中所占的比重，是政府应该继续的工作。”

——中欧经济学教授朱天

“There are many things that the government really needs to do to encourage economic growth. Basically, you just have to increase efficiency, particularly investment efficiency. For example the state sectors are not really as efficient as they should be. There's a lot of work to do to reform the state sectors, and to open up more industries for private sector investment. Right now there are many industries that are not completely open to private sector investment; basically the government is restricting the supply of certain industries, like healthcare and education, they are not completely open to private investment. Making [private sector] entry into many industries easier, and reforming and reducing the weight of the state sector in the whole economy is something that the government should continue to do.”

— Professor of Economics Zhu Tian





“如果我们将私人资本与国有资本结合起来，就能够实现国有资本投资效率最大化，同时为民营企业创造机遇。如果国有资本能够与私人资本进行合作，那么效率将会大为提高，因为政府投资的效率通常比较低。”

——中欧陆家嘴国际金融研究院执行副院长刘胜军博士

“If we can combine private capital and public capital it will maximize the efficiency of public money, and give opportunities to the private sector. If public money can be partnered with private money, then the efficiency will be much higher, because usually the efficiency of government spending is low.”

— Dr Gary Liu, Executive Deputy Director of the CEIBS Lujiazui Institute of International Finance (CLIIF)



“到目前为止，政府依然垄断着医疗资源，留给私营企业和市场运作的空间很小。随着中国经济发展、人民收入增加以及人口逐渐老龄化，对于医疗体系的需求也在迅速增长，远远超过了目前可以利用的资源。尽管其他很多领域面临着产能过剩，但医疗服务的情形却恰恰相反，这在很大程度是政府对于医疗行业的监管所造成的。由于政府监管，医疗行业已无法提供足够的资源，因此应该向私人资本敞开大门。根据国务院2013年10月初颁布的一份文件，私营医院床位数在总床位数中所占比率有望从目前的10%增加到20%，私人资本和社会资本也将有更多机会进入医疗保健领域。”

——中欧卫生管理和政策研究中心主任蔡江南教授

“Until now the government has monopolized the medical resources and left little room for private enterprises or for the market to function. As the Chinese economy has grown, people’s incomes have increased, China’s population is aging and the demands on the healthcare system have increased tremendously, far exceeding the available resources. Though many other sectors face issues of over-capacity, there is a huge shortage of healthcare services. This is due, to a great extent, to the government’s control of the healthcare sector. Government controls can no longer provide adequate resources; therefore it is necessary to open the door to private capital. According to a document issued by the State Council in early October 2013, it is expected that the percentage of private hospital beds can be increased to 20% from the current 10%, and there will be more opportunities for private and social capital to participate in the healthcare sector.”

— Director of the CEIBS Centre for Healthcare Management and Policy Prof John Cai

地方经济健康增长 HEALTHIER LOCAL GROWTH

“中国地方政府的债务问题，最终要依靠地方经济的健康增长来解决。地方政府需要通过创收来偿还债务，而不是请求中央政府为他们埋单。地方政府应该为自身的行为负责。实现地方财政收入的健康增长，这才是真正的解决之道。地方政府必须开发新的财政收入来源，开征房产税就是一项值得推荐的举措，这无疑会成为一个重要的收入来源。”

——中欧经济学与金融学教授许斌

“Ultimately, the solution for China’s local government debt problem is to have healthy growth at the local level. Local governments need to generate income to pay back their debts. They cannot get rid of debt by asking the central government to pay for it. Local governments should be responsible for what they do. The solution is to have them follow a healthier path to generate income at the local level. Local governments need to find new sources of revenue; one area that is recommended is to levy property taxes, which of course can be a major source of revenue.”

– Professor of Economics and Finance Xu Bin



鼓励创新和创业 BOOSTING INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

“经济转型升级应该由创新来驱动，而不是依靠资源或投资……经济升级意味着需求的升级。当人们从农村迁居城市，当人们的收入增加，他们的需求必然会随之提高。在这一过程中，对于服务行业和服务经济的需求将会提升，但要发展服务业的话，最重要的是鼓励创新、减少交易成本。如果交易成本过高，就会阻碍服务经济的发展。”

——中欧陆家嘴国际金融研究院执行副院长刘胜军博士

“The upgraded economy should be innovation driven, not resource or investment driven... An upgraded economy will mean upgraded demands. When people move from rural areas to cities, and when people’s incomes rise, they will upgrade their demand. In this process we will see a bigger demand for the service sector and the service economy. But if we want to develop the service sector, the most important thing we need to do is to encourage innovation to reduce transaction costs. If the transaction cost is very high, then it’s very difficult to develop a service economy.”

– Dr Gary Liu, Executive Deputy
Director of the CEIBS Lujiazui Institute of International Finance
(CLIIF)

“中国新一轮改革的目标是建立一个以市场为导向的经济体系，转变政府职能，增强市场作用。这一过程可能会触动多方利益，例如，目前金融业由国有银行占主导，如果私营银行希望进入这一领域，一定会遇到很多阻力，但这势在必行。中国有很多公司（尤其是小公司）无法从银行获得贷款，对金融业进行改革，减少私企、外企的融资壁垒，会让小公司和创业者成为中国经济增长的新动力。”

——中欧经济学与金融学教授许斌

“The goal of China’s new round of reform is to create a market-oriented economic system that reduces the role of the government and expands the role of the market. This may touch on many interests, for example the financial sector is mainly dominated by the state-owned banks, so if you want to introduce private banks into this sector it will meet with a lot of resistance. But this is something that China has to do. Many companies in China, especially small companies, cannot get a loan from the bank. Reforming the financial sector to lower the barriers so that private and foreign companies can access financing, will allow small companies and entrepreneurs to become a new engine of growth for China.”

– Professor of Economics and Finance Xu Bin



户籍制度改革 HUKOU REFORM

“当前，改革户籍制度已成为转变经济发展方式的核心问题。为了将中国（原先的投资和出口驱动型）经济转向新的发展模式，我们必须让收入的分配更加公平。而中国的户籍制度就是造成收入分配不公的主要原因之一。现行的户籍制度使得在城市生活的外来务工者无法享受到与城市居民同等的社会保障权益。农民工在城市中从事薪水较低的工作，收入低、福利少，这实际上阻碍了他们融入城市的消费群体。”

——中欧经济学与金融学教授许斌

“Tackling the hukou system is really at the centre of changing China’s economic growth model. In order to transition the Chinese economy towards a new growth model [away from investment and export], we need to have more equal income distribution. One major reason that income is so unequally distributed in China is the hukou system, which currently does not grant rural migrants living in cities the same social welfare rights as urban citizens. They are doing the low-paid jobs in the cities, with very low income and limited welfare and it is actually limiting their involvement in urban consumption.”

– Professor of Economics and Finance Xu Bin

推动医疗领域发展

BOOSTING HEALTHCARE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

“过去30年，中国经济的年均增长率超过10%，这主要是靠投资和出口拉动的，但是这两大增长动力已不再像过去那样强劲了。中国必须依靠内需来维持经济增速、增加就业岗位。中国政府意识到，医疗将是下一个推动经济和就业率增长的重要行业。因此可以预见，到2020年底医疗行业对于GDP的贡献将从现在的5%提高到8-9%。”

——中欧卫生管理与政策研究中心主任蔡江南教授

“China’s economy has seen year-on-year annual increases of more than 10% over the last 30 years, mainly due to investment and exports; however these two engines cannot continue driving growth like before. China needs to rely on its domestic consumption to maintain economic growth and increase employment. The Chinese government realizes that healthcare should be the next important growth sector to help both the economy and the employment rate grow. Therefore by the end of 2020 it is expected that the healthcare sector will continue to account for about 8 to 9% of total GDP, up from the current 5%.”

– Director of the CEIBS Centre for Healthcare Management and Policy Prof John Cai



完善社会保障体系 IMPROVED SOCIAL WELFARE SYSTEM

“分配问题和环境问题是政府尤其需要关注的问题，因为经济发展自身不能带来这两方面的进步……分配问题十分重要，中国已经成为快速发展的经济体，回顾过去30年，我们的发展速度应该是全世界最快的，就人民的平均生活水平来说，现在与30年前相比也有着天壤之别。但很多人并没有因此感到更幸福，这说明我们的经济成果出了问题：人民并没有平等地享受到这些年来改革和发展的硕果。近五六年来政府已开始着手处理这一问题，但需要持之以恒，并找到行之有效的方法，要重建中国的社会保障体系，让它惠及众生，且更具实质性。”

——中欧经济学教授朱天

“The distributional issues, the environment issues, those are issues that the government has to do something about, because it will not come naturally as a result of economic development... Distributional issues are very important. China has been a fast-growing major economy, really the fastest if you look back over the past 30 years. In terms of the average living standards, it's just like the difference between heaven and earth if you compare things today to 30 years ago. But somehow many people are not really happier; that says something about the economic outcome. The fruits of the reforms and development over the years have not been equally shared. The government has been working on this for the past five or six years, but they should continue to do it in a more effective way, to rebuild the social welfare system in China. It should be broad and with more substance.”

— Professor of Economics Zhu Tian

“为了鼓励人们消费，中国必须建立完善的社会安全网。中国的储蓄率非常高，是全世界储蓄率最高的国家之一。为什么中国人这么热衷于储蓄？因为中国并没有完善的社会安全网。一旦失业率大幅上升，就会造成非常严重的社会危机。中国政府必须在养老金、医疗系统和教育系统中投入大量资金。如果中国政府能够建立稳固的社会安全网，让人们后顾之忧，那么消费动力自然会大幅提升。中国尚有巨大的消费增长潜力，这对经济发展非常重要。”

——中欧陆家嘴国际金融研究院
执行副院长刘胜军博士

“China must build a very strong social safety network to help people to consume. The savings ratio in China is very high, one of the highest in the world. Why do people in China save so much? It's because we don't have a very strong social safety network. If there is a very high rate of unemployment in China there will be a very serious social crisis. The government needs to invest a lot of money in the pension system, in the medical care system, and education system. If the Chinese government can build a strong social safety network then people will have a much bigger incentive to consume. There is a lot of room for Chinese consumption to grow, which is very important.”

— Dr Gary Liu, Executive Deputy Director of the
CEIBS Lujiazui Institute of International Finance (CLIFF)

