

中美贸易顺差 结构分析与对策

ZHONGMEI MAOYI SHUNCHAJIEGOU FENXI YU DUICE

张燕生 刘旭 平新乔 主编



中国发展经济出版社

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ISBN 7-5005-8997-2



9 787500 589976 >

ISBN 7-5005-8997-2

F·7832 定价：22.00 元

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

中美贸易顺差结构分析与对策/张燕生, 刘旭, 平新乔主编. —北京: 中国财政经济出版社, 2006.4

ISBN 7 - 5005 - 8997 - 2

I. 中… II. ①张…②刘…③平… III. 中美关系 - 贸易顺差 - 研究 IV. F752.771.2

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2006) 第 025161 号

中国财政经济出版社出版

URL: <http://www.cfeph.cn>

E-mail: cfeph@cfeph.cn

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社址: 北京市海淀区阜成路甲 28 号 邮政编码: 100036

发行处电话: 88190406 财经书店电话: 64033436

北京市朝教印刷厂印刷 各地新华书店经销

880×1230 毫米 32 开 7.125 印张 170 000 字

2006 年 7 月第 1 版 2006 年 7 月北京第 1 次印刷

印数: 1—3 000 定价: 22.00 元

ISBN 7 - 5005 - 8997 - 2/F·7832

(图书出现印装问题, 本社负责调换)

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致 谢
Acknowledgment

本项研究应当特别感谢香港溢达集团董事长兼首席执行官杨敏德女士，副董事长、溢达中国控股有限公司主席车克焘先生的大力资助以及贡献的许多很有价值的观点。

We sincerely thank Ms. Marjorie Yang, Chairman of Esquel Group, and Mr. John Cheh, Vice Chairman of Esquel Group, and Chairman of Esquel China Holdings Ltd, for their generous financial support and valuable viewpoints to the project.

前言

近年来中美经贸关系发展迅速，给两国人民带来了实实在在的利益，成为中美关系发展的强大动力，同时对于周边地区经济繁荣乃至世界经济增长起到很大的促进作用。中方统计显示，2005年中美贸易额达2116亿美元，比上年增长24.8%。中美贸易之所以能迅速发展，根本原因在于两国经济具有极大的互补性。这就是中美贸易能够持续快速发展的客观基础。中美在经贸领域相互依存、互利共赢、你中有我、我中有你的格局已经初步形成。

中美贸易不平衡，美方有巨大逆差，且迅速增加，这是个老问题。美国商务部发布的报告称，2005年，美国对中国的贸易赤字数据达到了2016亿美元，比上年增长24.5%。随着贸易金额的扩大，美中贸易的不平衡问题日益引起美国各界人士的强烈关注，它的重要性已

经超出了单纯的经贸领域，日益成为影响美中关系的一个政治问题。2006年初，美国政府宣布成立对华执行办公室（China enforcement office），其主要职责就是监督中国遵守国际贸易条款的情况。此外，美方压人民币升值、部分议员提议对中国产品征收27.5%的附加税，指责中国产品加剧美国工人失业等问题，主要源于中美贸易逆差问题。

中美巨额贸易顺差的产生既是国际产业转移的结果，也与美国储蓄率偏低、美国对华高技术产品出口限制等因素有关。美国在拥有巨额贸易逆差的同时，获得了巨大的经济利益。尽管中美贸易顺差问题的根源并不在中国，贸易逆差本身对美国的不利影响有限甚至有有利的一面，毕竟从美方的数字显示中国是其最大的逆差来源国，美国政府极有可能在贸易政策上出现重大转变，进一步挑起贸易争端。特别需要警惕的是，美国之所以就全球化中的双边贸易平衡问题大做文章，就是试图要中国承担其调整全球经济失衡的代价，使中国的未来仍旧是一个廉价商品的提供者，而不会像日本的崛起那样对美国构成全面的挑战，从而一步步地掌控中国未来的发展。在中美贸易顺差问题上，能否作出客观、公正的解释，在实践中能否得到合理、有效的解决，关系到中美经贸关系的全局，关系到中国能否营造有利的外部环境并利用好外部资源为实现自己发展目标服务的大局。

国家发展和改革委员会对外经济研究所组织开展了

《中美贸易顺差结构分析及对策》课题研究，在充分利用现有研究成果的基础上，采用最新的垂直专门化等分析方法，客观研究中美贸易顺差的成因和影响，分析美国对华贸易政策的趋势和前景，重新评价我对外经济贸易政策的实施效果，提出解决中美贸易纠纷、建立新型中美贸易格局建议和方案。本课题由国家发展和改革委员会对外经济研究所张燕生所长和刘旭博士主持，参加人员有北京大学中国经济研究中心平新乔教授，国家发展和改革委员会对外经济研究所刘翔峰博士、张岸元博士、张一先生、曲凤杰博士、马强博士和秦占奎先生。

在课题研究过程中，国家发展和改革委员会宏观经济研究院原院长白和金研究员、财政部国际司副司长邹加怡女士、商务部国际贸易经济合作研究院副院长陈文敬研究员、中国社会科学院亚太所副所长张宇燕研究员、中国社会科学院世界经济与政治研究所副所长李向阳研究员、中国银河证券公司首席经济学家左小蕾博士、香港溢达公司的张亮先生和陈海英女士、国家发展和改革委员会经贸司张旭宏处长、商务部研究室严启发处长、中国人民大学商学院谷克鉴教授等官员和专家学者为本课题的研究提出了宝贵的意见，在此一并表示感谢。

中美贸易逆差是一个热点问题，又是一个需要不断深化研究的课题，本书可能还存在一些论述不够完整、观点有待商榷等缺陷，恳请读者批评指正。



Preface

In recent years, China – US economic and trade relationship has been experiencing a tremendous expansion, bringing about tangible benefits to both peoples. It has become an enormous impetus to Sino – US relations, at the same time promoting the economic prosperity of neighboring regions and the world indeed. Chinese statistics shows that the China – US trade amounted to 211.6 billion US dollars in 2005, an increase of 24.8% on the previous year. The reason for the rapid growth of China – US trade lies in the high complementarity of the two economies. This is the material basis for the sustained and rapid expansion of China – US trade. An interdependent and mutual – beneficial trade pattern has been initially established between the two countries.

The imbalance of China – US trade with rapidly growing US trade deficit with China is no longer new. According to the report by US Department of Commerce, the US trade deficit with China

reached 201.6 billion US dollars in 2005, increased 24.5% on the previous year. As the number expands, the trade imbalance has been much a concern to all quarters of US society. It has gone beyond the trade and economic area to become a political issue impacting Sino - US relations. In early 2006, The US government announced the establishment of China Enforcement Office, to supervise China's compliance with world trade norms. Besides, the US presses RMB appreciation; some of the US senators suggest a 27.5% additional tax on Chinese products; and some advocate the unemployment in US stems from its trade deficit with China.

The China's trade surplus with the US is the result of international industry transfer, low savings rate in US, and other factors such as US restrictions on exporting Hi - tech products to China. While having a huge trade deficit with China, the US reaps substantial profits from the two - way trade. China is not the root of the trade problem with US. The trade deficit with China has limited adverse impact on US and has a positive side. However according to US statistics, China has the largest trade surplus with US, the US government may change its trade policies, and provoke further trade conflicts with China. What we need to be vigilant about is that the reason US making such a fuss on bilateral trade problem is to make China to bear the cost of the adjustment of US global economy imbalance. As a result, instead of a rising threat to the US as Japan; China will end up as a supplier of cheap products in the future. If that happens, China's future development would be subject to US.

Institute for International Economic Research of National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) organized the research

on *Structural Analysis on China's Trade Surplus with US and Policy Suggestions*. We used the latest methodology such as vertical specialization on the basis of making full use of the existing achievements to probe the reasons and impacts of China's trade surplus with US and to analyze the trend and prospect of US trade policies to China. Through this, we can re-evaluate the implementation of our international economic and trade policies and to propose solutions for resolving China-US trade disputes and to establish a new China-US trade pattern.

This research project is headed by Director ZHANG Yansheng and Dr. LIU Xu, both from Institute for International Economic Research of NDRC. Major participants include Prof. PING Xinqiao, Center of China Economy Research, Peking University, Dr. LIU Xiangfeng, Dr. ZHANG Anyuan, Mr. ZHANG Yi, Dr. QU Fengjie, Dr. MA Qiang, and Mr. QIN Zhankui, all from Institute for International Economic Research of NDRC.

We also thank the following for their kind support and valuable comments during the process of this project:

Mr. BAI Hejin, Professor and Former President, Academy of Macroeconomic Research, NDRC

Ms. ZOU Jiayi, Deputy Director, International Department, Ministry of Finance

Mr. CHEN Wenjing, Professor, Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation, Ministry of Commerce

Mr. ZHANG Yuyan, Professor and Deputy Director, Asia and Pacific Institute, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

Mr. LI Xiangyang, Research Fellow and Deputy Director, In-

stitute of World Economics and Politics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences,

Dr. ZUO Xiaolei, Chief Economist, Galaxy Securities

Mr. ZHANG Liang and Ms. CHEN Haiying, Esquel Group

Mr. ZHANG Xuhong, Division Director, Trade Department,
NDRC

Mr. YAN Qifa, Division Director, Research Office of Ministry
of Commerce,

Prof. GU Kejian, Business School, China Renmin University

Sino - US trade imbalance is a focus issue which needs our continued and intensive analysis. The perspectives and analysis in this book may not be complete and precise yet. We warmly welcome the comments from our readers.



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