# 第七讲国内与国际失衡

地方政府推动经济发展的三大特点

• 城市化过程"重土地,轻人"

• 招商引资竞争中"重规模、轻效益"

• 发展战略"重投资、重生产、轻消费"

"重土地,轻人"

• 成绩: 城市化和基础设施突飞猛进

• 隐患:公共服务供给不足;房价和居民债务;地区差距和贫富差距

• 改革: 土地流转、户籍等要素市场改革

"重规模,轻效益"

• 成绩:工业化飞速进展,就业

• 隐患:企业债务负担;整体债务负担和风险;金融风险

• 改革: "供给侧结构性改革", "去库存、去产能、去杠杆", "防范和化解重大金融风险"

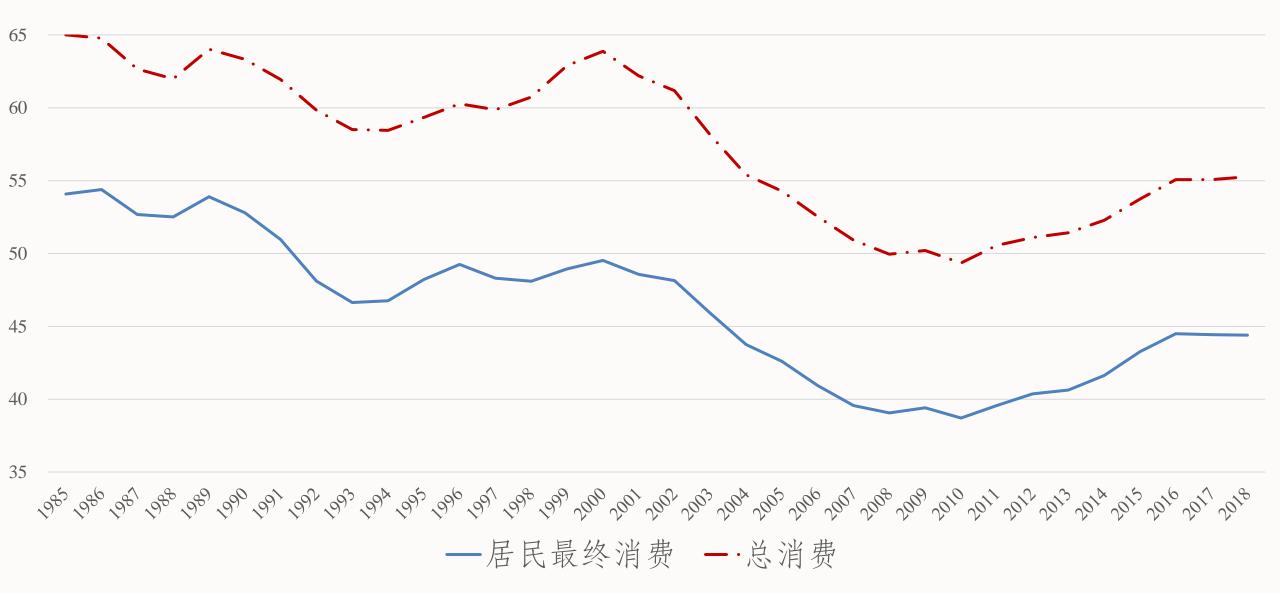
- "重投资,重生产,轻消费"
- 成绩:资本密集,经济增长,全球化,技术进步

- 隐患: 结构不平衡
- □ 对内:资源向企业部门转移,居民收入和消费占比偏低
- □ 对外:产能向外输出,外部需求不稳定,贸易冲突

• 改革: "主要矛盾" ("不平衡不充分"), "形成以国内大循环为主体、国内国际双循环相互促进的新发展格局"

# 国内不平衡

## 消费占GDP比重,%

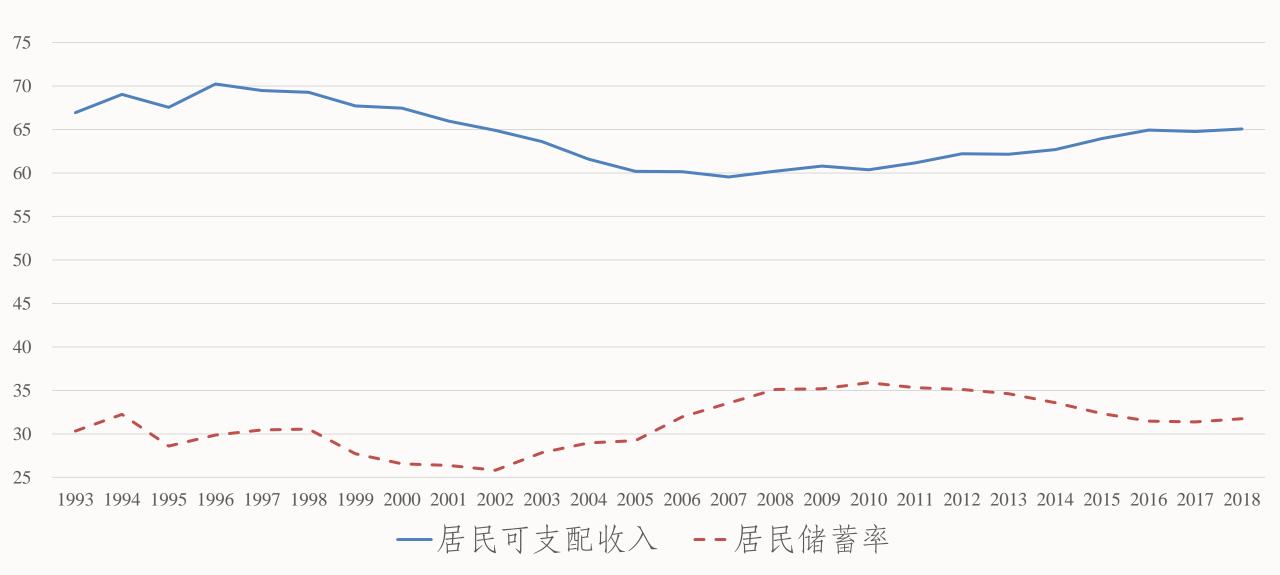


数据来源:中国统计年鉴2020

## 低收入与高储蓄并存

$$\frac{\ddot{l}}{GDP} = \frac{\overline{\text{可支配收入}} - \ddot{\text{d}}}{\overline{\text{GDP}}} = \frac{\overline{\text{可支配收入}}}{\overline{\text{GDP}}} \left(1 - \frac{\ddot{\text{d}}}{\overline{\text{可支配收入}}}\right)$$

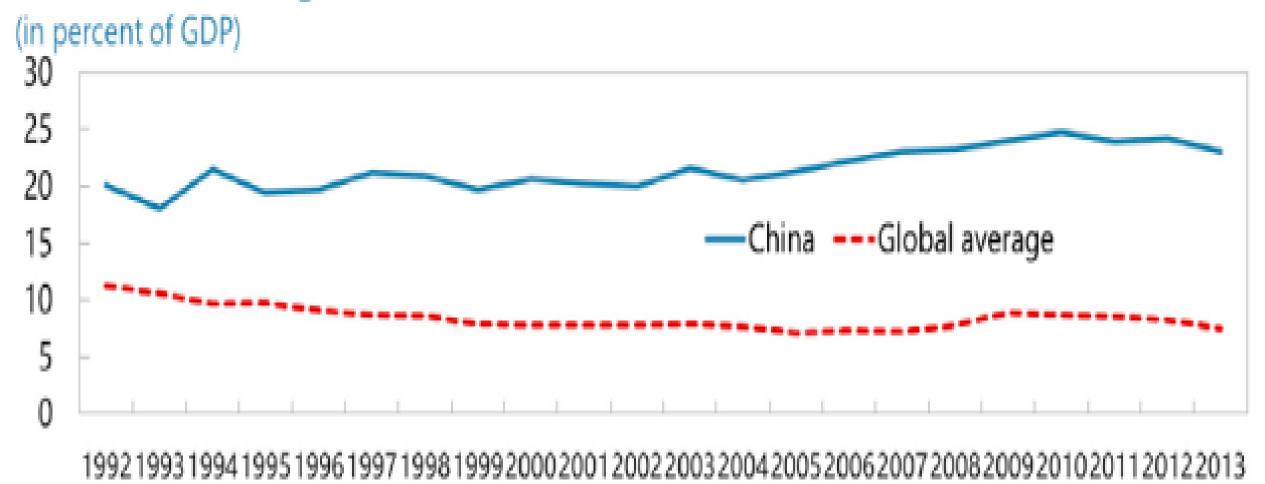
## 居民可支配收入占GDP比重,储蓄占可支配收入比重



数据来源:中国统计年鉴2020

#### 居民高储蓄率,国际比较 Zhang et. al. (2018)

## **Household Saving**



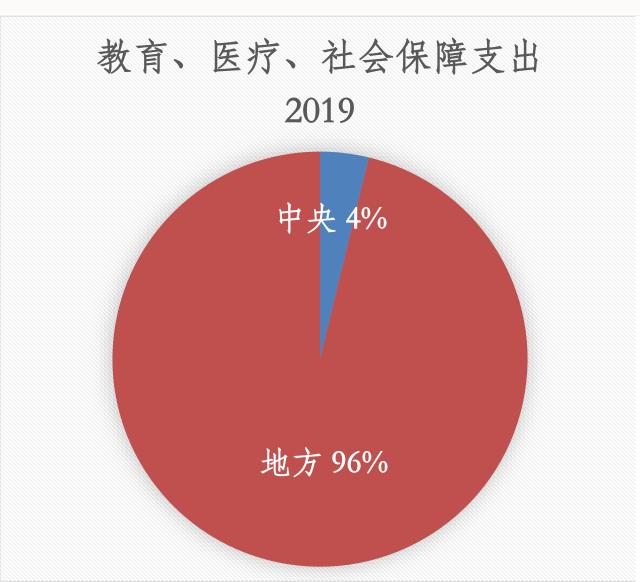
推动居民"高储蓄"的三大因素

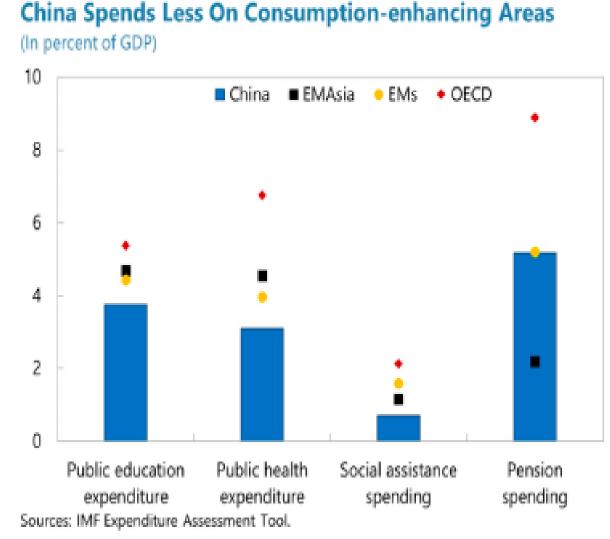
• 计划生育

• 政府民生支出不足

• 高房价

#### 民生支出主要由地方负责,不足



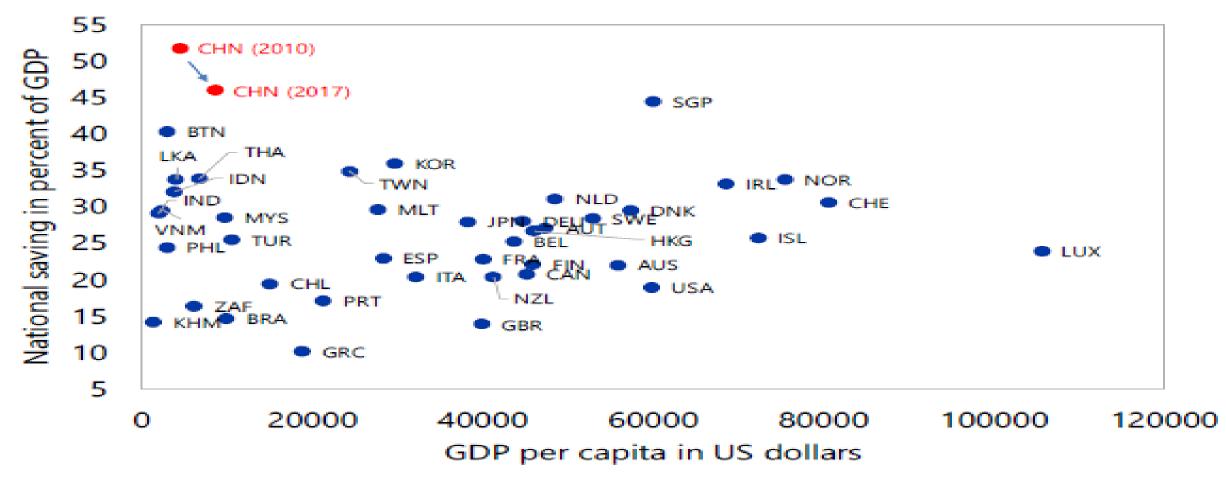


#### 居民收入份额低

- 工业化、产业结构与U型曲线
- 地方政府"重规模、重资产",过度资本密集
- 制度因素抬高房价和用工成本, "用工荒"
- · 资本和劳动的替代弹性大于1
- 劳动收入份额降低是全球现象
- · 政府和企业收入份额高,以投资、出口拉动GDP

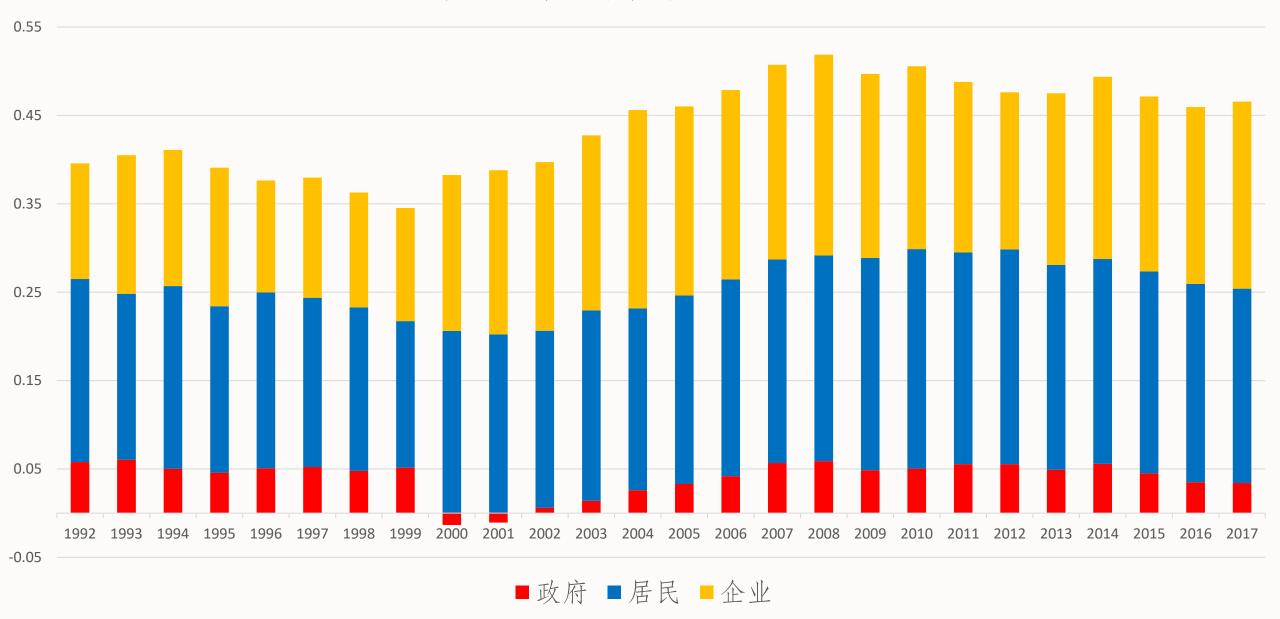
## 中国的高储蓄率

#### **National Saving Rate**



Sources: World Economic Outlook; and IMF staff calculations.

#### 中国三部门储蓄率占GDP比重

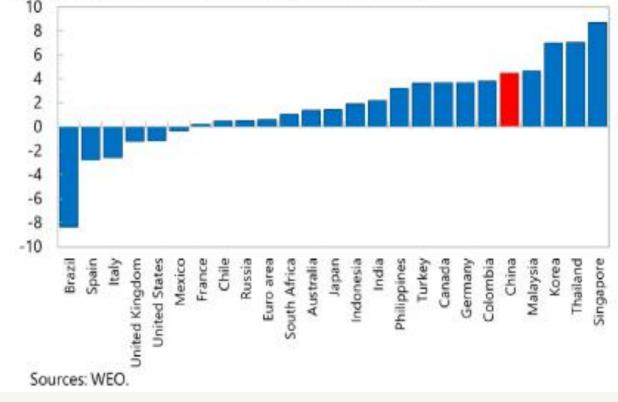


数据来源: Wind

# 财政余额=(财政收入-政府消费支出)-政府投资支出=政府储蓄-政府投资支出

- •政府高储蓄与财政赤字并存
- •政府投资支出高
- •民生支出不足

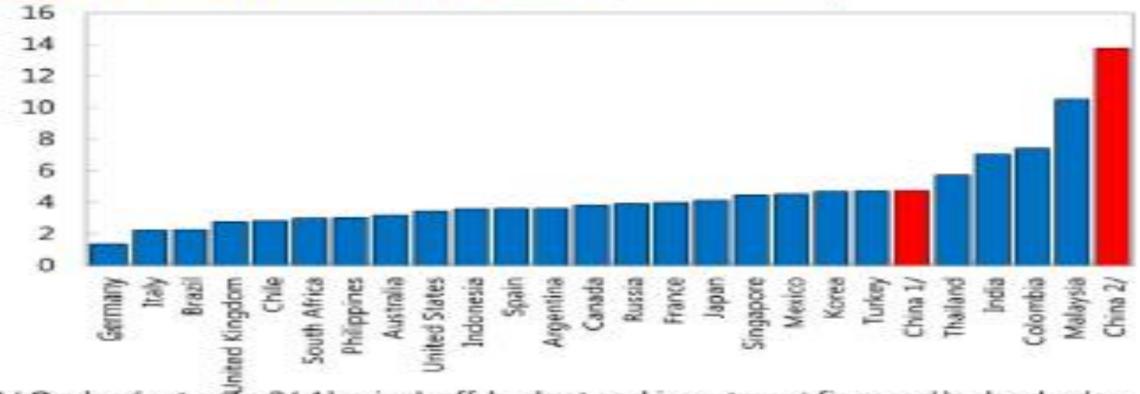




Zhang et. al. (2018)

#### 央地财权事权分离 I: 地方重视GDP以及能产生未来收入的投资

## Government investment for major economies and other select asian economies in 2013 (percent of GDP)



1/ On-budget only. 2/ Also incl. off-budget and investment financed by land sales. Source: WEO, "Estimating Public, Private, and PPP Capital Stocks", staff estimates.

Zhang et. al. (2018) 17

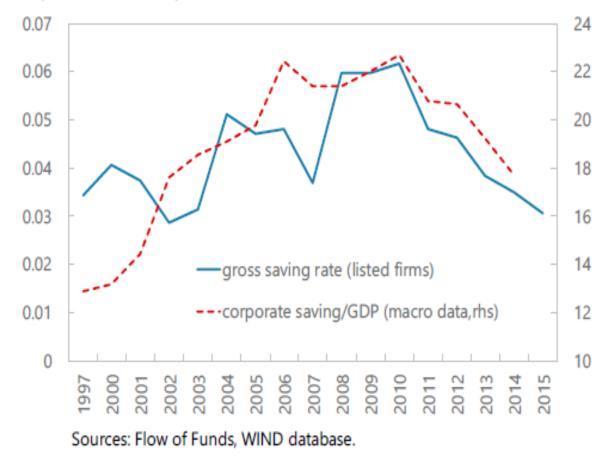
## 企业高储蓄

·国有企业: 所有制造成的低分红等因素, 使企业收入未能转化为居民收入

·民营企业:资本市场融资难 ,投资依赖自有储蓄

#### Corporate Saving

(in percent of GDP; in percent of total assets)



Zhang et. al. (2018)

## 经济增长与资本积累

- 欧美的原始资本积累
- 东亚奇迹
- 中国的资本积累与金融抑制

• 蛋糕迅速做大&分配不平衡加剧

#### 不可持续

• 资本边际收益递减,投资难度和风险加大

• 消费不足,产能过剩

• 产能输出,外部失衡和冲击

• 贫富差距:资本密集&掌握在少数人手中

十九大报告,主要矛盾,"提高就业质量和人民收入水平"

"破除妨碍劳动力、人才社会性流动的体制机制弊端,使 人人都有通过辛勤劳动实现自身发展的机会。 完善政府、工 会、企业共同参与的协商协调机制,构建和谐劳动关系。坚 持按劳分配原则, 完善按要素分配的体制机制, 促进收入分 配更合理、更有序。鼓励勤劳守法致富,扩大中等收入群体 *,增加低收入者收入,调节过高收入,取缔非法收入*。坚持 在经济增长的同时实现居民收入同步增长、在劳动生产率提 高的同时实现劳动报酬同步提高。拓宽居民劳动收入和财产 <u>性收入</u>渠道。履行好政府再分配调节职能,加快推进<u>基本公</u> 共服务均等化,缩小收入分配差距。

## 具体改革

- 公共支出 (第二讲)
- 官员评价体系 (第三讲)
- 要素市场改革 (第四讲)
- 资本市场和银行系统改革 (第五讲)

• 国有企业股权划归社保基金,10%

## 净出口与投资占GDP比重,%



数据来源:中国统计年鉴2020

产能过剩、债务风险、外部失衡

· 投资的意义,与GDP的关系

• 跳出国际贸易看国际贸易

• 从国内失衡角度看贸易

恒等式: (Y-C-G)-I=S-I=NX=NCO

#### 外部问题?

- ·贸易(NX)还是资本(NCO)的问题?
- •中国 (+NX, +NCO) 还是美国 (-NX,-NCO) 的问题?

#### 还是内部问题?

- •储蓄/消费 (C, G, S) 问题?
- ·还是投资(I)问题?

# 中美贸易冲突

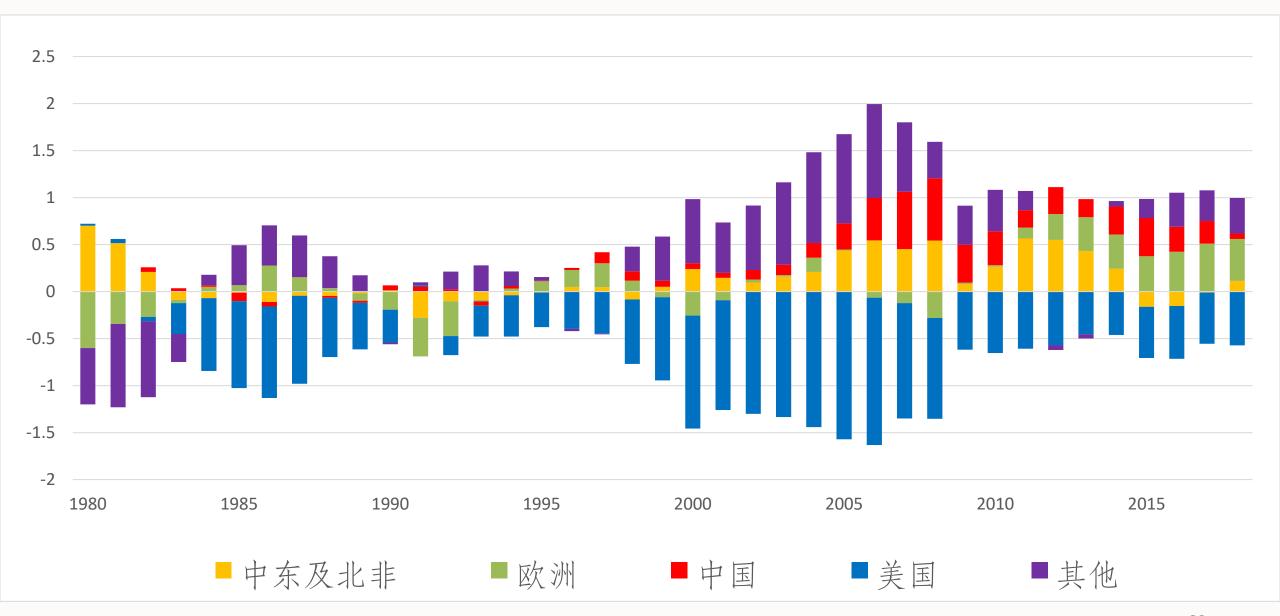
## 三大冲击

•就业冲击重要么? 政治化

•技术冲击与遏制

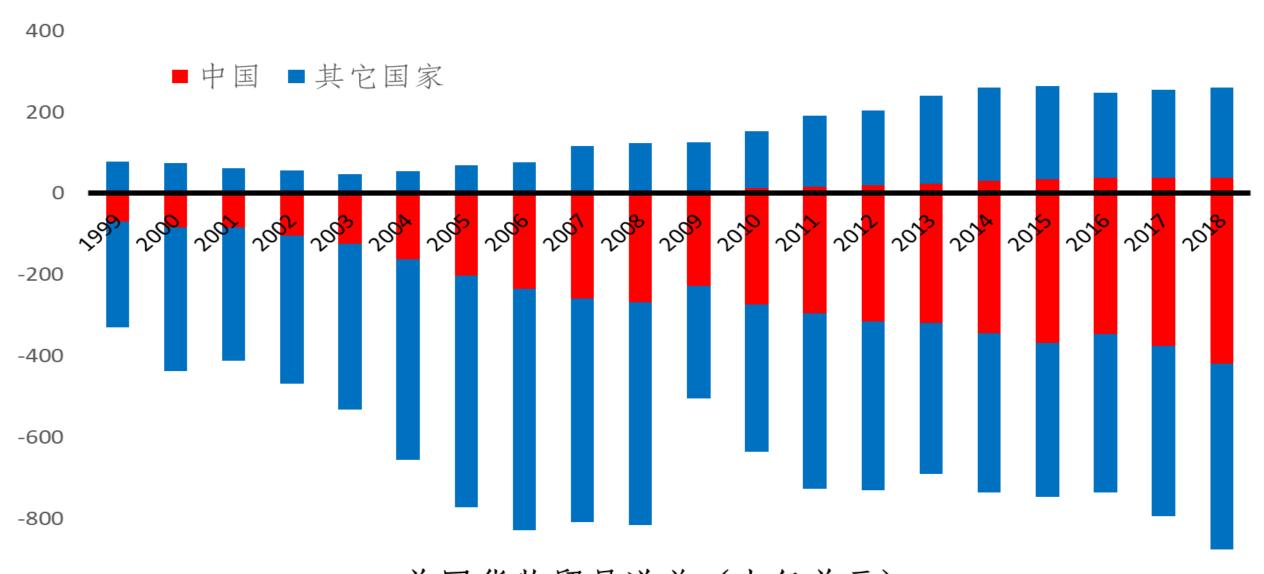
•金融冲击,长期利率走低(第五讲)

#### 全球经常账户余额占GDP比重



数据来源: Wind

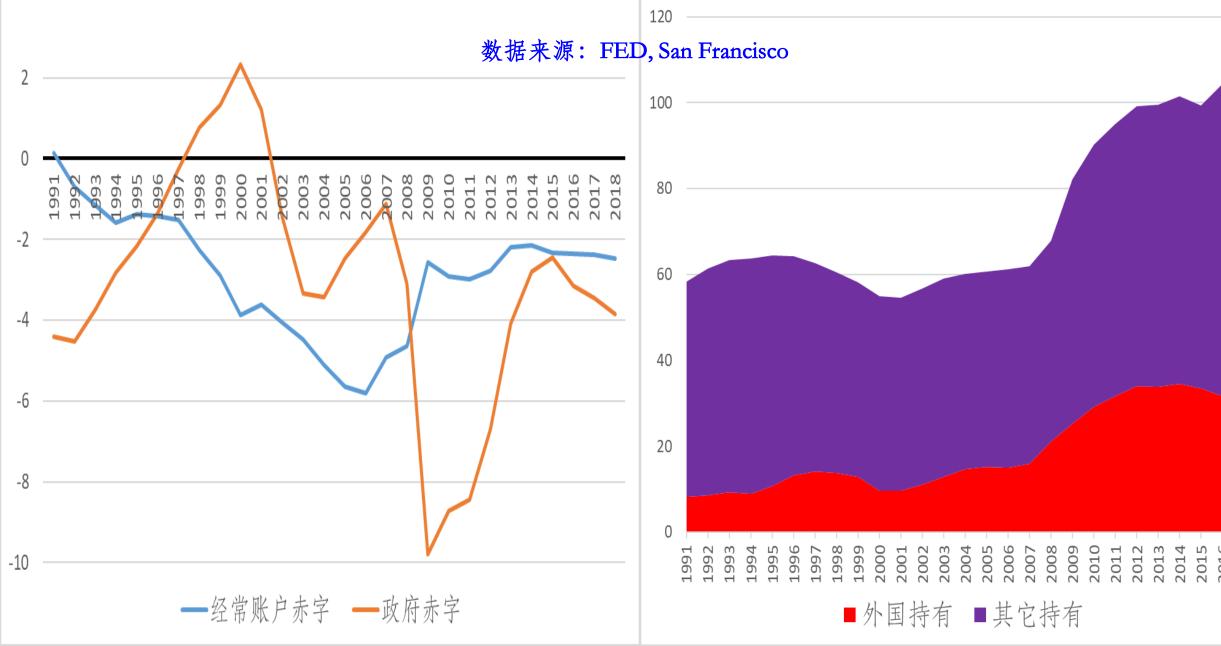
#### 美国服务贸易顺差(十亿美元)



美国货物贸易逆差(十亿美元)

## 美国双赤字占GDP百分比

#### 联邦债务占GDP比重



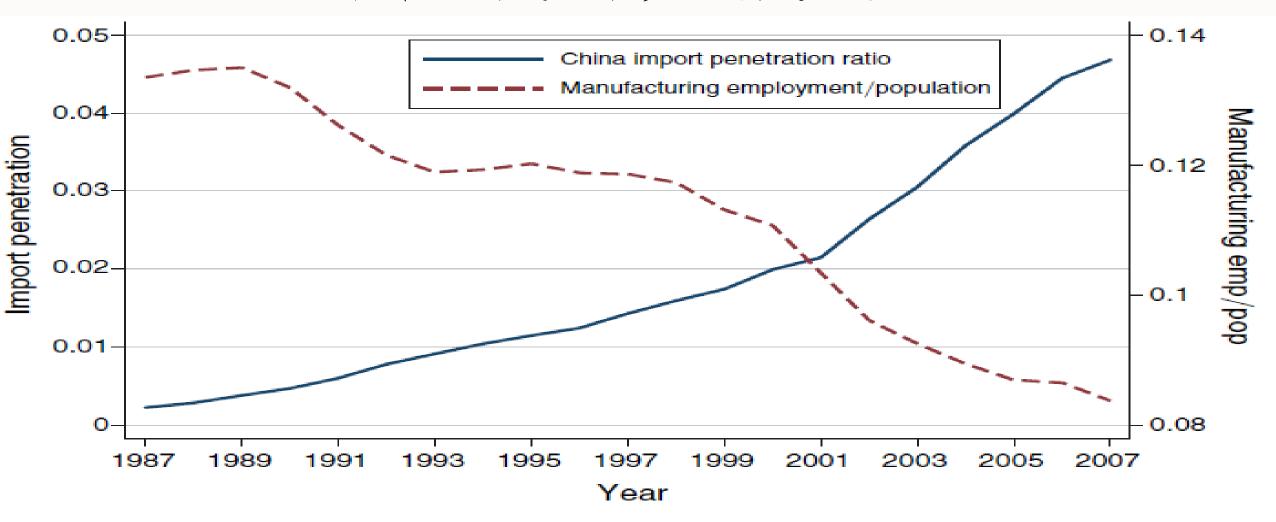
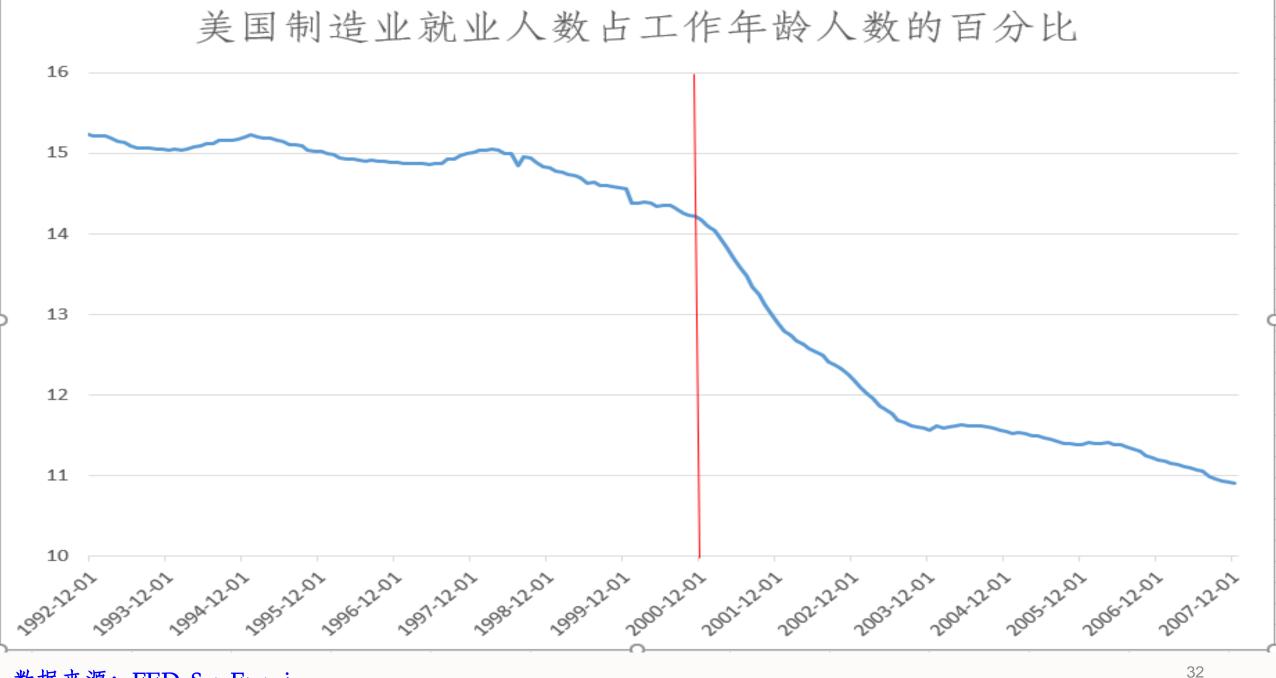
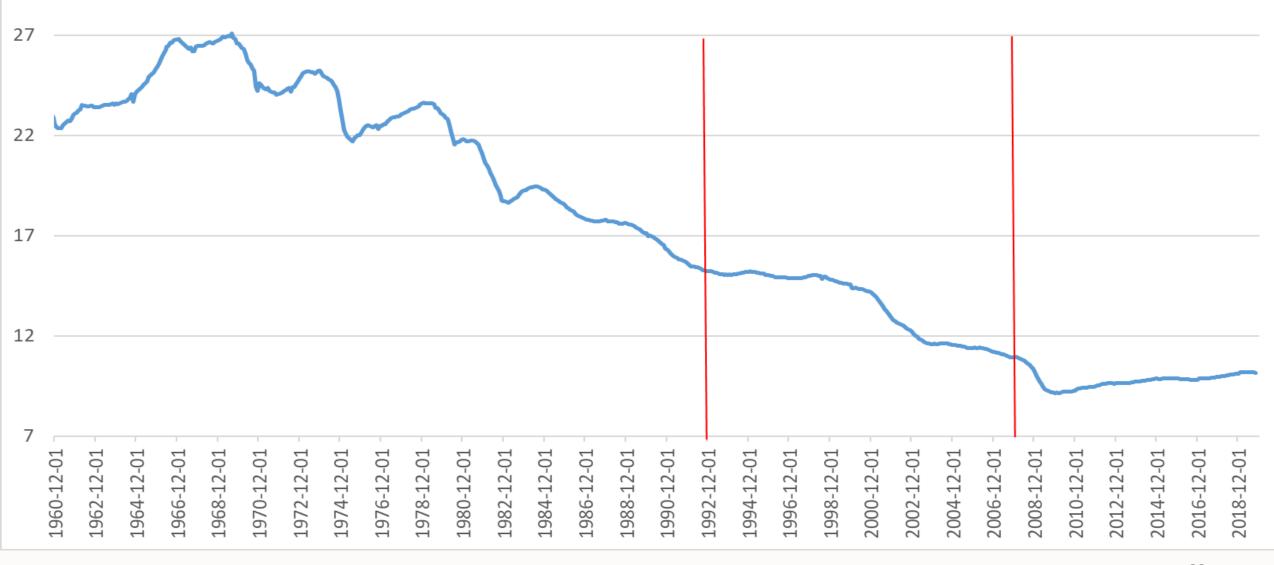


Figure 1. Import Penetration Ratio for US Imports from China (*left scale*), and Share of US Working-Age Population Employed in Manufacturing (*right scale*)

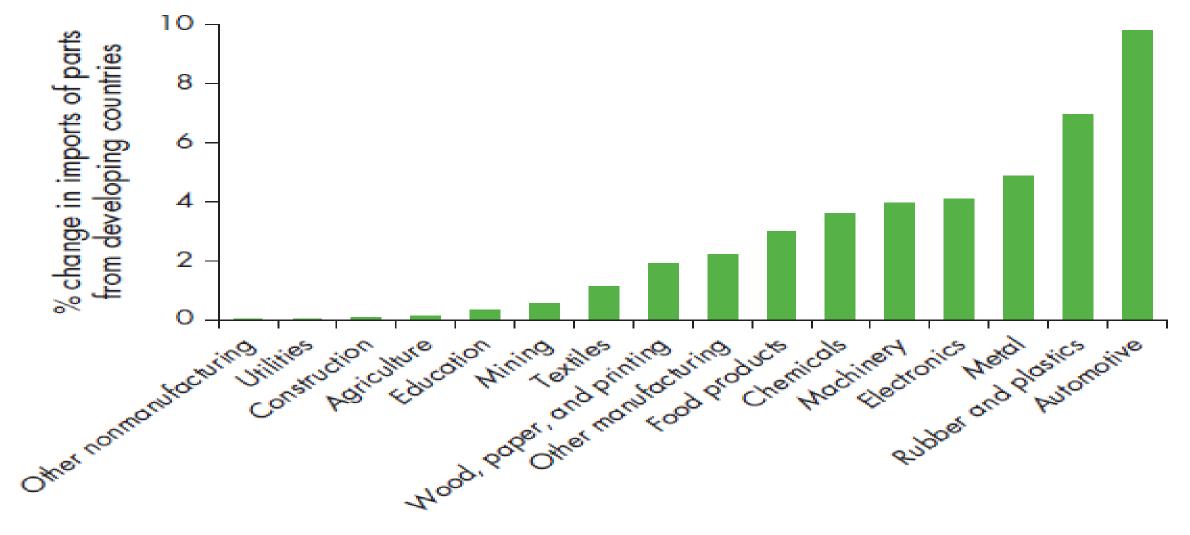


#### 美国制造业就业人数占工作年龄人数的百分比



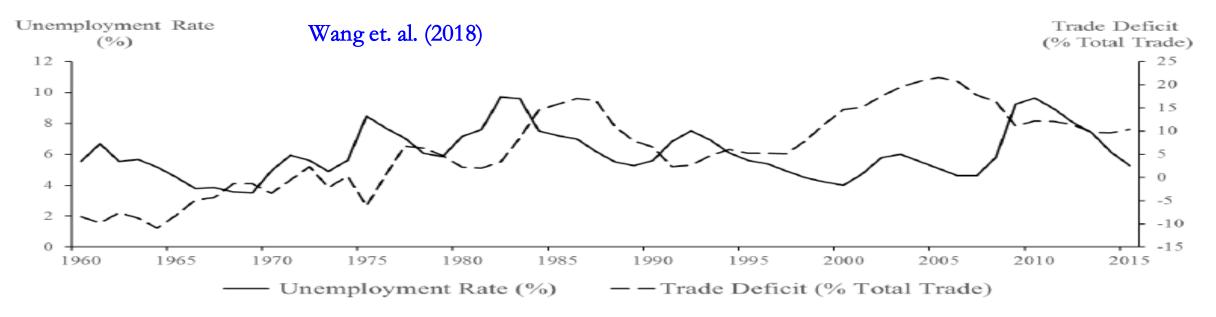
数据来源: FED, San Francisco

#### Figure 0.3 Automation in industrial countries has boosted imports from developing countries

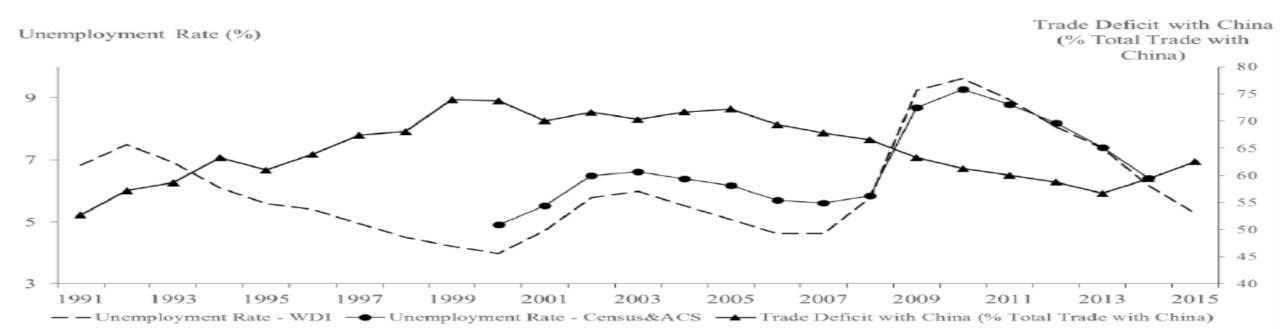


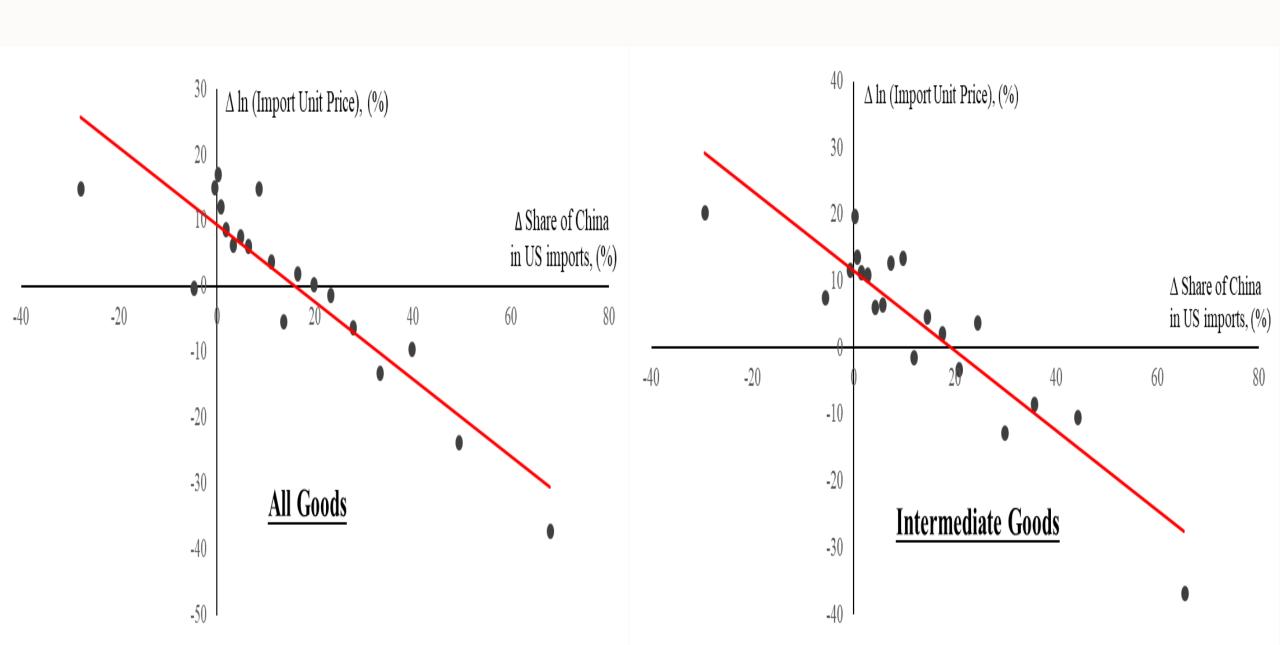
Industries in order of increasing automation

Appendix Figure 1: US Unemployment Rate vs. Trade Deficit /Total Trade, 1960-2015



Appendix Figure 2: US Unemployment Rate vs. Bilateral Trade Deficit with China/Total Trade with China, 1991-2015





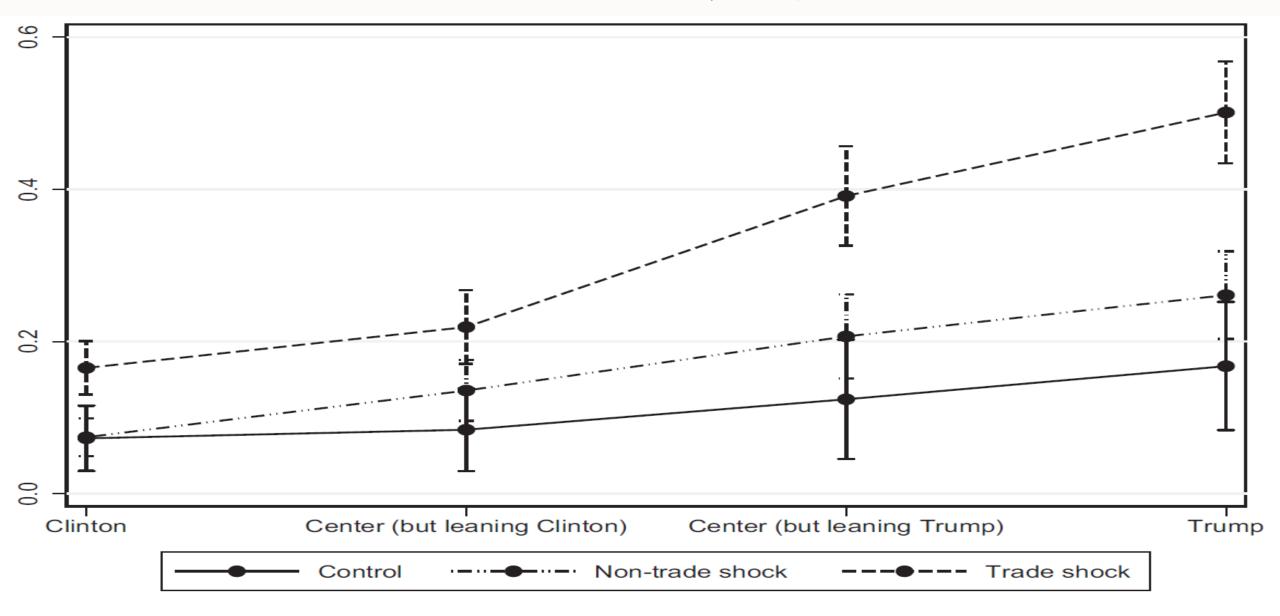
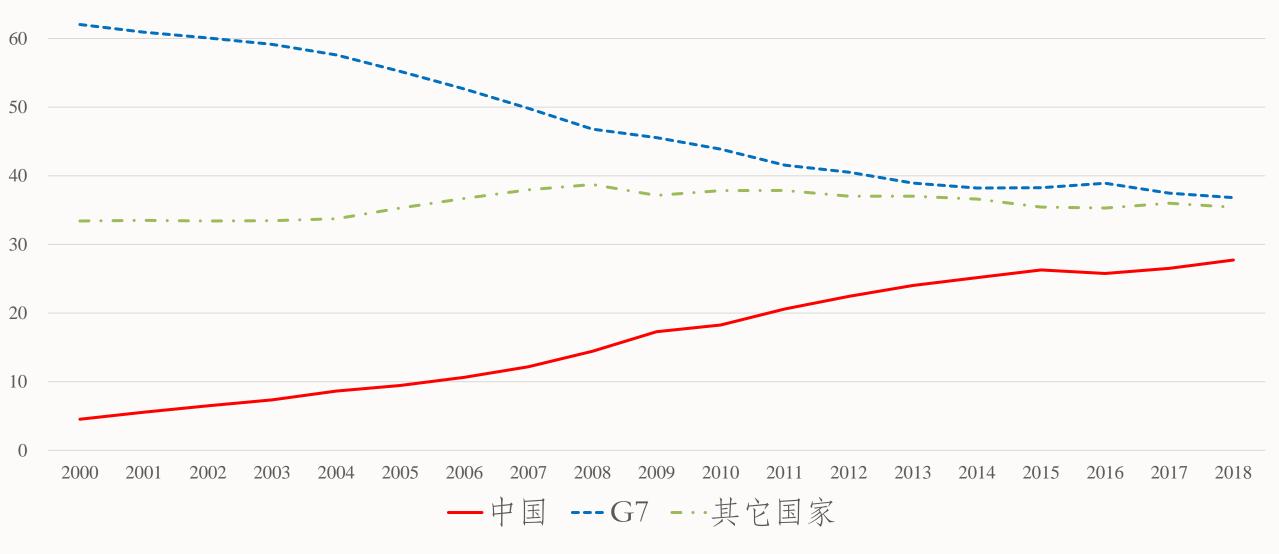


Fig. 2. Predicted Probabilities for Protectionism Over Presidential Support.

中美贸易冲突: 技术冲击

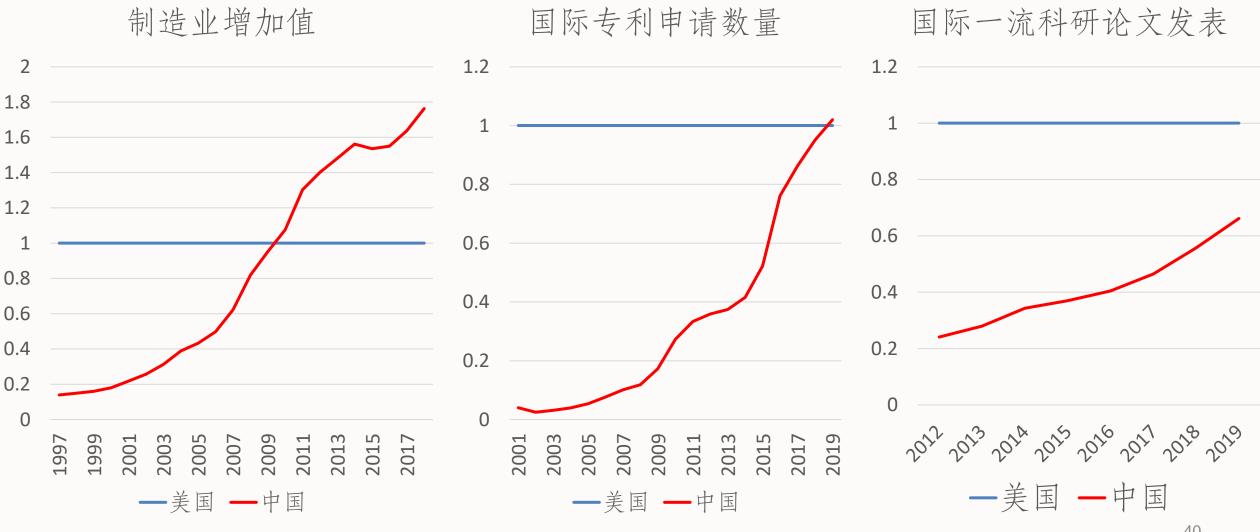
## 各国制造业增加值占全球比重,%



数据来源:世界银行

#### 中美对比(美国固定为1):制造、技术、科研

#### 数据来源: UN; WIPO; Nature Index



### 拓展阅读

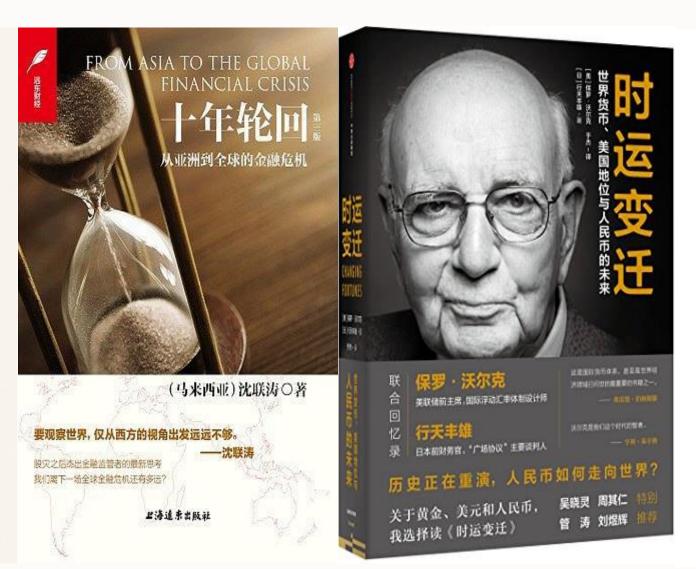
#### CRASHED

How a
Decade of
Financial Crises
Changed the
World



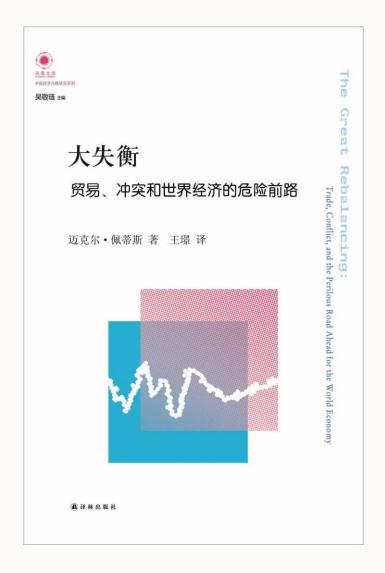
Adam Tooze

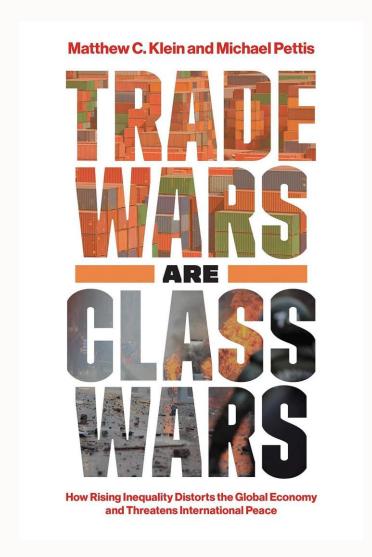
Author of The Deluge

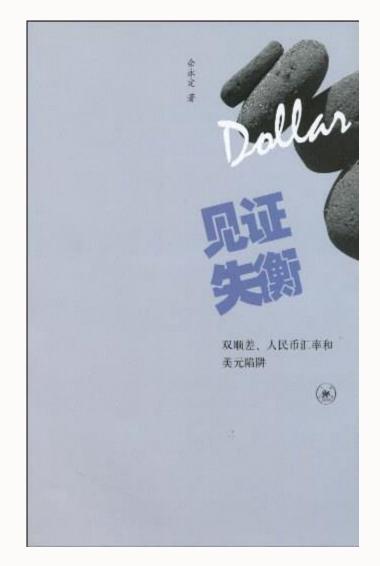




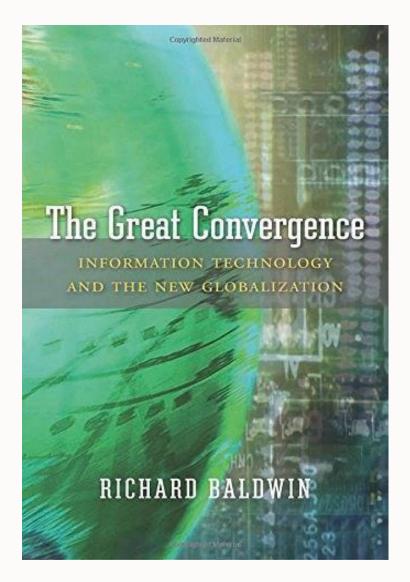
## 拓展阅读

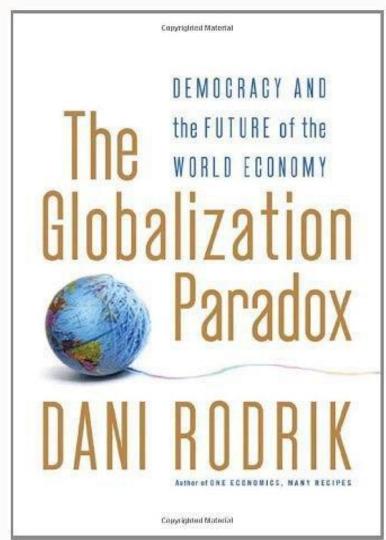


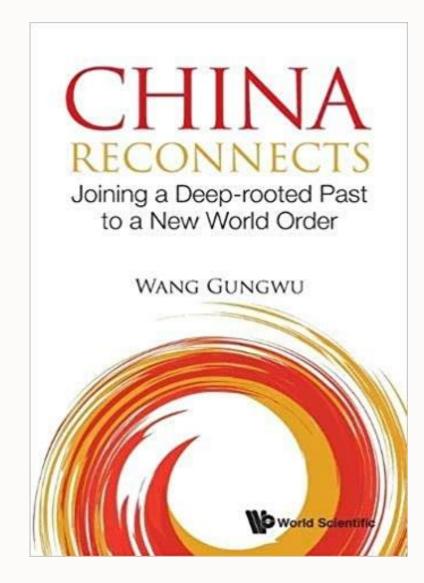




### 拓展阅读







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# 结语

# 发展过程与发展结果

# 发展顺序与发展节奏

## 三个问题

学经济学为什么?

中学式的学习方式能增长见识么?

同学们都在做的事,就值得做么?