

# 中国渔业供给侧改革的关键点

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Key points of the reform of China's fishery supply side

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# 目录

# catalog

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## □ 供给侧改什么

What the supply side to change

## □ 渔业供给侧存在什么问题

What problems exist in the fishery supply side

## □ 渔业供给侧改革改什么

What changes in the fishing supply side

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# 一、供给侧改什么

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What the supply side to change

# 供给侧与供给概念不同

Supply side and supply concept are different

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- 供给侧改革讲宏观经济，着眼于微观经济
  - 供给讲微观经济，长期供给涉及宏观经济
  - Supply side reform to talk about macroscopical economy, focus on microcosmic economy
  - Supply to talk about microcosmic economy, long-term supply involves macroscopical economy
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# 需求学派与供给学派不同

## Different school of demand and supply

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- 凯恩斯需求学派；时刻刺激需求，带动经济发展。
  - 供给学派认为：供给创造需求。
  - Keynes demand school: time to stimulate demand, drive economic development.
  - Supply school: supply creates demand .
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# 经济增长与GDP

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- 国内生产总值=私人消费+投资+政府消费支出+出口-进口
  - 公式： $GDP=C+I+G+(X-M)$
  - 三驾马车C、I、 $(X-M)$
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$$\begin{aligned}\square \quad \text{GDP} &= C + I + G + (X-M) \\ &= C + I + G + Z \\ &= C + I + Z + (G_c - G_i) \\ &= (C + G_c) + (I + G_i) + Z\end{aligned}$$

$G_c$ —减奢侈消费；  $I$  ---减无效率投资；  $G_i$ —增加公共物品投入；

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# 柯布—道格拉斯生产函数模型

经济增长分析

$$Y = A(t) L^{\alpha} K^{\beta} \mu$$

式中：Y是工业总产值，

A(t)是综合技术水平，

L是投入的劳动力数

K是投入的资本，一般指固定资产净值

$\beta$ 是资本产出的弹性系数，

$\mu$ 表示随机干扰的影响， $\mu \leq 1$ 。

国际上一般取 $\alpha=0.2 \sim 0.4$ ， $\beta=0.8 \sim 0.6$ 。

中国根据国家计委测算一般可取 $\alpha=0.2 \sim 0.3$ ， $\beta=0.8 \sim 0.7$ 。







- 美国经济学家丹尼森
- 把影响经济增长的因素归结为六个：
- （1）劳动；
- （2）资本存量的规模；
- （3）资源配置的规模；
- （4）规模经济；
- （5）知识进展；
- （6）其他影响单位投入产量的因素。

- The factors that affect the economic growth are summed up in six:
- Labour
- Scale of capital stock.
- Scale of resource allocation.
- Scale economy
- Knowledge progress.
- Other factors affecting the output of the unit.

# 新供给学派与供给学派观点不同

New supply side and supply side school,  
different views

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- 引导新供给，创造新需求
- 建立在软价值论、软财富论理论基础上的新供给主义

- Guide the new supply, create new demand
  - The establishment of new supply in soft value theory, based on the theory of soft wealth
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# 中央采纳了新供给学派大部分观点，但有创新

The Central Committee adopted the new supply side most of the views, but there is innovation

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- ❑ 把生态和民生的改善当做出发点和落脚点
- ❑ 改革开放创新，改革释放活力，鼓励创业
- ❑ 减少政府审批

- ❑ The ecological and livelihood improvement as the starting point and the end result
  - ❑ Reform and opening up, the reform of the release of energy, Encourage entrepreneurship.
  - ❑ Reduce government approval
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## 二、渔业供给侧存在什么问题

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What problems exist in the fishery supply side

## 2.1 渔业供给侧存在问题

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□ 当前，我国农业经济运行中有总量平衡问题，但结构性问题更为突出，要加快推进农业供给侧结构性改革，下力气推进种植业、畜牧业、渔业结构调整（韩长赋）

□ Current, there are total balance problem of agricultural economy in our country, but the structural problems are more prominent, to accelerate the agricultural supply side structural reforms and efforts to promote farming, animal husbandry and fishery structure adjustment (Han, 2016)

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□ 以渔业为例，我国每年水产品产量为6000多万吨，居世界第一。但是我国渔业的品质和效益有待提升，必须推进转型升级。（韩长赋）

□ Take fishery as an example, the annual output of aquatic products in China is about 60000000 tons, ranking first in the world. However, the quality and efficiency of China's fisheries needs to be improved, and it is necessary to promote the transformation and upgrading (Han, 2016)

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## 2.2 渔业供给的特点

### Characteristics of fishery supply

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- ❑ 渔业是市场化比较彻底
- ❑ 中央政府干预水产品少
- ❑ 渔业大国效应

- ❑ The fishery is more thorough in the market.
  - ❑ The central government intervention in aquatic products less.
  - ❑ Large fishing effect
-

# 渔业增长动力源自：

## Fishery growth power source

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- 资本和资源的持续投入
- 技术的进步
- 制度的改进
- 劳动力的活力
- ——强大的内生经济增长动力。

- Continued investment in capital and resources
- Technological progress
- Improvement of the system
- Vitality of labour force
- -- strong endogenous economic growth momentum.



# 渔业供给侧改革:

## Fishery supply side reform

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- ☐ 中央政府主导
  - ☐ 地方政府跟上
  - ☐ 行业宏观调控
  - ☐ 政策积极导向
  - ☐ 企业（生产者）自觉
- ☐ Central government led
  - ☐ Local government to keep up with
  - ☐ Industry macro regulation and control
  - ☐ Policy positive orientation
  - ☐ Enterprises (producers) consciousness
-

### 三、渔业供给侧改革改什么

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What changes in the fishing  
supply side

# 重视供给侧4要素:

4 elements of the supply side

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- ☐ 渔业劳动力
- ☐ 土地（水域）
- ☐ 资本
- ☐ 创新（技术、管理、业态）

- ☐ Fishery labor force.
  - ☐ Land (water).
  - ☐ Capital.
  - ☐ Innovation  
(technology,  
management,  
format)
-

# 渔业供给侧结构性改革重在5方面:

Structural reform of the fishery supply side focuses on 5 aspects

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- 调产业结构
- 提经济增长
- 优要素配置
- 重产品质量
- 扩供给数量

- Adjustment of industrial structure
  - Increase economic growth
  - Optimal allocation of factors
  - Pay attention to the quality of products
  - Expand supply quantity
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## 3.1 制度供给

### Institution supply

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- 80年代以来，渔业飞速增长，很大程度上都是制度变革的结果。
- “联产承包责任制”的改革，在人口、技术水平、耕地面积、资本等其他要素没有明显变化的情况下，仅承包制的改革就带来产量提高、效益增加。
- 制度本身就是财富的源泉，制度变革也是生产力。
- 中国的制度还孕育着巨大的改革空间。

- Institution itself is the source of wealth, and institutional change is also a productive force.
- China's institution is also pregnant with a huge space for reform.

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- 1. 规模养殖的体制
  - 2. 渔业专业合作社与合作组织
  - 3. 渔业集体经济的再认定
  - 4. 渔业的双层经营

- 1 scale farming system
  - 2 professional cooperatives and cooperative organizations of Fisheries
  - 3 Identification of the collective economy of Fisheries
  - 4 the double deck operation of Fisheries
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☐ 5. 以船核算到股份合作

☐ 6. 股份合作到私营

☐ 7. 捕捞的历史性权利

☐ 5 ship to stock cooperation

☐ 6 shares to the private sector

☐ 7 historical rights of fishing

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## 3.2土地（水域）供给侧改革

### Land (water) supply side reform

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- 土地制度改革，加速确权流转。
- 农村土地流转以确权为基础，以放活经营权流转为目的，提升土地要素的流动性。

- The land system reform, accelerate the ownership transfer.
  - To the right of rural land circulation based on the management right transfer for the purpose of improving liquidity of land factor.
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# 水域供给侧改革

## Water supply side reform

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- ☐ 1.淡水养殖
  - ☐ 集体水域的3权分离
  - ☐ 集体水域的确权
  - ☐ 国有水域的分权
  - ☐ 2.海水养殖
  - ☐ 法前集体水域的确权
  - ☐ 养殖水域的历史性权利
  - ☐ 国有水域的分权利用
- ☐ 1 freshwater aquaculture
  - ☐ Separation of 3 rights in the collective waters
  - ☐ The waters of the collective ownership
  - ☐ Decentralization of state owned water
  - ☐ 2 sea water culture
  - ☐ Before the waters of the collective ownership
  - ☐ Historical rights of cultured waters
  - ☐ Decentralization of state owned water
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- 3.海洋捕捞
  - 领海内划区利用
  - 县域管理的探索
  - 社区式管理的探索
  - 专属经济区渔业的权利划分

- 3 marine fishing
  - The area within the territorial waters
  - Exploration of County Administration
  - Exploration of community management
  - Division of fishing rights in the exclusive economic zone
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### 3.3 技术创新供给

#### Technology innovation supply

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- 一是推进产学研结合，提高创新成果技术转化率。
- 二是为创业企业提供便利的金融支持。
- 三是创新型企业税收优惠和费用减免，如研发费用抵税等。

- Promote the combination of production and research, improve the technological transformation rate of innovation.
  - Provide convenient financial support for entrepreneurial enterprises.
  - Tax incentives and cost reduction for innovative enterprises.
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- 1.捕鱼技术是小众技术  
工具技术刚性  
工具技术锁定
  - 2.养殖技术是环境技术  
应用技术“搭便车”  
技术创新成本大

- 1 fishing technology is  
a niche technology
  - Tool technology  
rigidity
  - Tool technology lock
  - 2 aquaculture  
technology is  
environmental  
technology
  - Application technology  
free rider“
  - Technology innovation  
cost
-

### 3.4 产品供给

## Product supply

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□ 国际农产品市场影响加深背景下，推进农业供给侧结构性改革，统筹利用国际国内两个市场、两种资源，提升我国农业竞争力，赢得参与国际市场竞争的主动权。

□ The impact of international agricultural products market deepens, promote agricultural supply side structural reforms, coordinate the use of domestic and international two markets and two resources, enhance the competitiveness of agriculture in our country, won the participation of the international market competition initiative.

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# 渔业2类私人物品（产品）

## Fishery 2 kinds of private goods

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### 水产商品（食用水产）

Aquatic products

- ☐ 出口水产品Export aquatic products
- ☐ 普通消费水产品General consumer
- ☐ 高档（猎奇）消费水产品  
aquatic productsHigh-grade consumer aquatic products

### 渔业服务品Fishery Services

- ☐ 观赏鱼fish for display
  - ☐ 休闲鱼Recreational fish
  - ☐ 生态鱼（养水鱼）  
Ecological fish
  - ☐ 特种需要鱼（水质预警  
鱼、实验动物鱼--）  
Special needs fish  
(water quality early  
warning fish,  
experimental animal  
fish)
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- ❑ 永不消逝的水产品贸易消费
  - ❑ 不断创新的渔业服务贸易
  - ❑ 推陈出新的休闲渔业
  - ❑ 风靡高端的观赏水生生物

- ❑ The trade of aquatic products consumption will never fade away
  - ❑ Fisheries Service Trade Innovation
  - ❑ The new leisure fishery
  - ❑ Popular high-end ornamental aquatic organisms
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# 3.5政府自身落实供给侧改革

## Government to implement the reform of the supply side

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- 改革行政体制，降低制度成本。降低“制度性交易成本”，保护市场“看不见的手”。
- 加强反腐，降低隐性成本
- 放松管制，提高行业管理水平

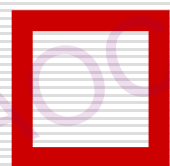
- Reform the administrative system and reduce the cost of the system. Reduce "institutional transaction costs", to protect the market "invisible hand".
  - To strengthen anti-corruption, reduce the hidden costs
  - Deregulation, improve the management level of the industry
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谢谢！

thank you!

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# 欢迎讨论

Welcome to discuss

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## 个人介绍

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□ 林光纪，1955-，福建省海洋与渔业研究会会长，福建省水产研究所原所长，高级工程师；中国渔业经济专家论坛历届专家；对中国渔业经济体制及经营组织专长研究；出版《渔业物品及资源配置》等著作，发表渔业经济论文50余篇。

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