Major Economic Research Institutions in China and Their Publications

Richard Wang

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/jeal

BYU ScholarsArchive Citation
Available at: https://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/jeal/vol1991/iss94/6
Reform and modernization have commanded much of China's attention and energy during the past decade. With the launching of the "Four Modernizations Program" in December 1978, the Chinese leadership has been discussing and revising modernization goals and strategies for the year 2000 and beyond. From the outset, economic reform and modernization have been overriding imperatives. To ensure rapid success, the state has mobilized all available resources.

The first step that the leadership took toward planning reform was to raise the stature of demoralized intellectuals and encourage the injection of professionalism into policy making. During the past decade, a number of economists associated with economic bureaucracies and research institutions have been engaged in a variety of research activities, with much of their work resulting in reports and publications.

Generally speaking, economic research in China operates on three main levels. The first level, research in theoretical and applied economics, is conducted at non-governmental research institutes such as the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and its provincial counterparts with their research serving as a conceptual underpinning to the formation of national economic policy. Included in this first category are the theoretical-ideological economic research departments of the Party's Central Committee and the specialized divisions of the State Council. The second level is research conducted by institutes attached to functional (mainly central) government ministries, more concerned with practical and operational issues. This is where the bulk of statistical and numerical economic analysis originates. The third level is research conducted by university economists and economic societies.

The following is a list of major economic research facilities and their periodical publications, some of which are among the most important economic publications in China today. Unfortunately, not all of these publications are available outside of China because of government regulations limiting external circulation of certain journals. The International Relations and Pacific Studies Library has, however, acquired some of the titles on this list. The symbol "*" is used to identify those titles.

I. Research Institutes in the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing and Its Provincial and Local Counterparts.

**Economic Institute.** Publications(s): *Ching chi yen chiu* (Journal of economics).

**Industrial Economics Institute.** Publication(s): *Ching chi kuan li* (Economic management); *Kung yeh ching chi kuan li* (Industrial economic management; *Chung-kuo kung yeh ching chi hsüeh pao* (Journal of Chinese industrial economics).

**Agricultural Economics Institute.** Publication(s): *Nung ts'un ching chi wen t'i* (Issues and problems of rural economy).
Institute of Rural Development. Publication(s): *Chung-kuo nung ts’un ching chi (Chinese rural economy)

Institute of Finance, Trade and Commodities Economics. Publication(s): *Ts’ai mao ching chi (Finance and trade economics).

Institute of Quantitative and Technical Economics. Publication(s): Shu liang ching chi chi shu ching chi yen chiu (Studies on quantitative and technical economics).

Institute of World Economics and Politics. Publication(s): *Shih chieh ching chi (World economics).

Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences. Institute of World Economics. Publication(s): Shih chieh ching chi yen chiu (Studies of world economics) Institute of Economics. Publication(s): *Shang-hai ching chi yen chiu (Studies of Shanghai economy).

Honan Academy of Social Sciences. Institute of Economics. Publication(s): Ching chi hsin lun (On economics).

Szechuan Academy of Social Sciences. Institute of Economics. Publication(s): *Ching chi ti chih kai ko (Economic restructuring).

Jiangsu Academy of Social Sciences. Institute of Economics. Publication(s): Chiang-su ching chi t’an t’ao (Studies of Jiangsu economy).

Kansu Academy of Social Sciences. Institute of Economics. Publication(s): *K’ai fa yen chiu (Studies on development).

Tientsin Academy of Social Sciences.

Kuangtung Academy of Social Sciences.


II. Research Institutes or Centers of State Council and Various Ministries

Economic, Technological, and Social Development Research Center of State Council.

State Commission for Restructuring Economy. Institute of Planned Economy. Institute of Restructuring Economy. Publication(s): *Chung-kuo fa chan yü kai ko (Development and reform of China); Ching chi fa chan yü ti chih kai ko (Economic development and restructuring).

Rural Development Research Center of State Council.

Research Institute of Town and Village Reconstruction Economics of State Council.
Ministry of Commerce. Research Institute of Commerce.


Ministry of Light Industry. Research Institute of Economics. Publication(s): *Ch'ing kung yeh ching chi yen chiu (Studies on light industrial economics).

Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. Research Institute of International Trade. Publication(s): *Kuo chi mao i (International trade).

III. Research Institutes in Universities and Colleges.

Beijing University. Department of Economics. Publication(s): *Ching chi k'o hsüeh (Economic sciences).

Beijing College of Economics. Institute of Economics. Publication(s): *Ching chi yu kuan li yen chiu (Economics and management studies); Wai kuo ch'i yeh kuan li yen chiu (Foreign business management studies).

Institute of Demographic Economics. Publication(s): *Jen k'ou yu ching chi (Population and economics).


Fudan University. Institute of Socialist Economics. Institute of Demographic Research. Institute of Price. Institute of World Economy. Publication(s): Shih chieh ching chi wen hui (World economics digest).

Nankai University. Department of Economics. Publication(s): *Nan-k'ai ching chi yen chiu (Nankai economic studies).

Research Institute of Economics. Publication(s): *Nan-k'ai ching chi yen chiu so chi k'an (Nankai Research Institute of Economics quarterly); Chia ko li lun yu shih chien shuang Yueh k'an (Price theory and practice bimonthly).

Xiamen University. College of Economics. Publication(s): *Chung-kuo ching chi wen t'i (Problems and issues of Chinese economy).

Liaoning Provincial College of Finance and Economics. Research Institute of Economics. Publication(s): Ts'ai ching wen t'i yen chiu (Studies of financial and economic issues).
This is a modified and expanded version of an appendix to a paper entitled "Economic Research and Publications in Post-Mao China" presented at the 1990 annual conference of the American Association for Chinese Studies. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Zhang Ronggang of the Institute of Economics of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences for his suggestions and assistance in preparing this article. Mr. Zhang was a visiting economist at the Institute of International Relations and Pacific Studies from December 1990 to early April 1991.

Basic sources for this article are: Chung-kuo ching chi k'eo hsüeh nien chien (China yearbook of economic science) and Chung-kuo tang tai ch'i k'an tsung lan (Manual of current periodicals of China).