



Shanghai Forum 2017 Perspective Highlights

The New Pattern of World Economy and China's Innovation Growth

Global Governance SUB FORUM 4 Session One

May 28th, 13:00-15:30

Chair: Shen Guobing, Deputy Director, Institute of World Economy, School of Economics, Fudan University

Fu Xiaolan, Director, Technology and Management Centre for Development, University of Oxford

Moderator: Shen Guobing, Deputy Director, Institute of World Economy, School of Economics, Fudan University

**Barry Naughton
University of
California, San
Diego(UCSD),
Professor**

New Sources of Growth in China: Limits and Opportunities

- 1、 China's post-2010 slowdown is not simply a matter of "catch-up", it is also the result of phases of structural change. China is most like Japan in 1973.
- 2、 China's structural change is faster in terms of labor market and population, but slower in terms of the shift to a service-led economy.
- 3、 Challenges: population structure is changing; floating population intends to be stable; structural changes in China are "precocious" taking place at a lower level of GDP per capita; aggregate debt burden grows quickly; productivity slows down.
- 4、 Opportunities: there is still tremendous potential to stabilize growth at over 6% per annum; external liberalization will be helpful for China's economy.

**Roberto
Samaniego
Department of
Economics,
Columbian College
of Arts & Sciences**

What do Historical Patterns of Structural Transformation tell us about China's Future?

- 1、 There are two broad mechanisms of structural change: income effects and changes in relative prices.
- 2、 Financing constraints hinder high-tech manufacturing industries from performing research and development.
- 3、 The industry tendency to draw on external finance is closely related to research and development intensity.
- 4、 China's path: employment in tertiary industry increases rapidly; research and development type is different from OECD.
- 5、 Policy Implication: developing strong governance practices and profit orientation in the banking system; developing intellectual property rights systems; subsidized research and development should be only basic.



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- Quan Heng**
Shanghai Academy
of Social Science,
Director
- World Economy: From Current Growth Dilemma to New Cycle
- 1、 Since 2008, the world economy is still in the process of recovery
 - 2、 There are three problems with global economy: aging population; income inequality; how to promote economic development.
 - 3、 The global growth should shift from the Smith style model to Schumpeter style model.
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- Zhao Wei**
Zhejiang
University
professor
- Economic integration in East Asia: the vision of big powers and the pan core game
- 1、 The core of East Asia at present is China, Japan, Korea and ASEAN.
 - 2、 Bertrand game can be used to describe the game of the core countries in East Asia.
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- Huang Fanhua**
Nanjing
University,
Professor,
Associate Director
- The Impact of Service Openness upon Innovation Capability of Manufacturing Industry in China
- 1、 The opening of China's service sector has significantly improved China's manufacturing innovation capability.
 - 2、 The influence of patent innovation is stronger than that of using foreign investment.
 - 3、 R&D and human capital plays a positive role in promoting manufacturing innovation capability.



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DISCUSSION

- 1、 There's no clear relationship between service sector with GDP of China.
- 2、 Instead of focusing on rapid growth of GDP, governance should care about the quality of development.
- 3、 It's important to improve the intellectual protest machenism.

(Editor: Xu Yufeng)



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The New Pattern of World Economy and China's Innovation Growth

Global Governance SUB FORUM 4 Session Two

May 28th, 15:30-17:30

Chair: Shen Guobing, Deputy Director, Institute of World Economy, School of Economics, Fudan University

Fu Xiaolan, Director, Technology and Management Centre for Development, University of Oxford

Moderator: Hua Min, Professor, School of Economics, Fudan University

Ding Jianping
Professor,
Shanghai
University of
Finance and
Economics

The Internationalization of RMB and the “The Belt and Road” Currency Risk

- 1、 Through empirical studies, we find that China is not a currency manipulator.
- 2、 The competitiveness of RMB is on the rise. China has the pricing power in the infrastructure construction in “The Belt and Road”.
- 3、 RMB internationalization is debt based.

Lex Zhao
Research Institute
for Economic and
Business
Administration,
Kobe University,
Professor

Capitalism, Communism and Patience in Catch-up

- 1、 Income inequality is evident in many countries, especially in developed countries.
- 2、 Countries with higher inequality can raise welfare level of citizens.
- 3、 In the case of CMI and IMI, the equilibrium of communism is not too bad. In the case of DMI, the equilibrium of communism would be a very bad situation.



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- Jiyeoun Song**
Seoul National
University,
professor
- Japan's Development Cooperation: A Tool for Economic Revitalization and Regional Security Strategy
- 1、 Japan used to use ODA for the expansion of the market.
 - 2、 Between 1950s and 80s, Japan offered aid to foreign countries for its own economic interests.
 - 3、 Since 1990s, Japan regards foreign aid as an opportunity to promote economic development and improve human rights.
 - 4、 Japan's development cooperation strategy is Asia centered strategy. Now ODA and FDI are becoming an important way of cooperation and development strategy for Japan.
- Pan Qinyi**
Consultant of
Tencent Inc legal
department
- Integration of Innovation: Innovative Ecology of Chinese Internet Technology Enterprises
- 1、 For the internet, the user experience is critical for the product.
 - 2、 Internet innovation plays an important role in stimulating economic growth.
 - 3、 Future must belong to innovators with passion and sense of value.
- Ge Ying**
School of
Economics
Zhejiang
University,
Professor, Director
- Global Value Chains, Institutions and Trust
- 1、 Bilateral trust can promote bilateral trade, and countries with better reputation are more likely to have the expertise of producing contract intensive products.
 - 2、 Trust can promote the credit relationship and trust relationship of multinational corporations, and lead the financial market to develop better.
 - 3、 Trust can help enterprises in the global value chain to cope with the shock of the financial sector.
- DISCUSSION**
- 1、 The establishment of trust is a long process. We should start from simple cooperation.
 - 2、 Many institutions in South Korea attach importance to the staff welfare.

(Editor: Xu Yufeng)