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上海论坛共识（2007）

亚洲的和谐发展将造福全世界

亚洲经济增长与社会发展对世界具有重要的影响。亚洲各国文化多元，制度各异，优势互补，经济繁荣。在新一轮经济全球化的浪潮下，亚洲各国正在经历着深刻的经济制度变革、结构重组和增长方式的转变，随着新的发展合作空间日益增大，快速成长的亚洲城市已开始扮演全球网络结点的重要角色，极大的增强了亚洲和全球的活力。

由于地缘和文化的优势，亚洲各国在历史上保持着长期互动协作的发展关系，共同为亚洲和世界文明的传承作出过重要的贡献。20世纪中叶以来，由于较为成功地整合了政府与民众的目标，亚洲各国的发展可谓瞬息万变，卓尔不群。亚洲的崛起发轫于日本，随后是韩国、新加坡等东亚及部分东南亚国家和地区，创造了“东亚奇迹”。而在中国，始于1978年的改革开放，使这个拥有13亿人口的发展中大国经历了连续28年的经济高速增长。与此同时，印度经济也正在快速崛起。

但是，亚洲经济社会的发展也面临着诸多严峻的挑战：许多国家和地区顺应了全球制造业转移的格局，形成了以制造业为主的产业结构，导致能源消耗过度，环境恶化加剧；金融领域的不断开放，带来金融风险及传导效应的增加，等等。过量消耗资源和污染环境的发展模式已难以为继，亚洲国家和地区已经或正在步入资源节约型的发展阶段。能源问题关系各国的经济安全和可持续发展，能源安全是国际社会共同面临的难题，所以，能源合

作应该成为亚洲区域合作的重要组成部分。

经济的一体化需要金融市场的一体化，全球金融市场一体化既促进了资源的有效配置，又给世界各国带来了更更多的金融风险。亚洲各国、各地区和各金融中心，应以亚洲的共同繁荣和稳定为目标，加强金融合作，增强应对金融风险和促进经济社会稳定的能力。为此各国政府必须建立一套安全有效的地区汇率协调机制，维持汇率的动态稳定，消除各经济体之间汇率恶性竞争。

中国在世界经济中发挥着日益重要的作用，中国的汇率制度与货币政策对其周边国家也有着重要的影响。人民币汇率形成机制的改革是中国主动适应国际汇率形成机制的重要举措；人民币汇率的合理调整，体现了中国的大国责任。中国将积极参与和推动东亚金融货币领域的合作，进一步深化金融改革，促进亚洲共同市场的建设。

拥有多元文化的亚洲各国、各民族共同传承着古老而灿烂的文明。亚洲各国、各民族不仅应该增进跨国国家、跨地区、跨民族的经济往来与合作，更应该加强彼此间的文化交流与融合。亚洲曲折的历史还告诉人们，只有和平共处，平等合作，互济互助，亚洲各国才能和谐发展，共同繁荣。

亚洲的和谐发展将造福全世界！



SHANGHAI FORUM CONSENSUS (2007)

The Harmonious Development of Asia: Good for Asia and Good for the World

The economic growth and social development of Asia are making great contributions to the global economy. Asian nations, given their diverse cultures and political systems, large populations, complementary advantages, as well as economic prosperity, are undergoing profound institutional reform and economic restructuring. Their patterns of economic development have been profoundly transformed by the new tide of globalization. The space for Asian economic development and cooperation is expanding rapidly, and Asia's great cities are becoming central nodes in economic networks that bring vitality to Asia and the world.

Due to geographical and cultural factors, Asian nations have a long history of close interaction and cooperative development. Together, they have made major contributions to civilization, in Asia and the world. Since the middle of the Twentieth Century, Asian governments have concentrated their efforts on enhancing the welfare of their people, and have succeeded in accelerating their development and achieving more rapid economic progress than most other regions of the globe. Asia has experienced successive 'Asian Miracles', first in Japan, then in South Korea and Singapore, and later in East-Asia and Southeast-Asia. As a developing country with a population of 1.3 billion people, China has also enjoyed rapid economic growth for almost 3 decades since its Reform and Opening in 1978. Today, the Indian economy is also rising rapidly.

While the social and economic development of Asia are substantial achievements, difficult challenges lie ahead. Having become global centers of manufacturing, many Asian countries and regions have formed manufacturing-based industrial structures, which have led to high levels of energy consumption and environment degradation. Opening-up in the financial sector, in turn, has brought about increasing financial risk and risks of international contagion, to name but a few.

A development strategy based on the over-consumption of energy and environmental pollution is no longer sustainable, and it is now essential for Asia to develop a new strategy based on energy-economical development. The energy issue is critical because

it affects economic security as well as sustainable development for all nations, and energy security is a problem shared by the whole international community. Therefore, energy cooperation must constitute an important aspect of regional cooperation in Asia.

Economic integration requires the integration of financial markets. An integrated financial market promotes the efficient allocation of resources on one hand, but it may also lead to financial risks on the other. All Asian nations, regions and financial centers share a powerful stake in achieving common prosperity and stability on the Continent. Therefore, Asia should strengthen financial cooperation, and manage risk more efficiently, as well as promote social and economic stability. A secure and effective mechanism of stabilizing regional currencies should also be created by the governments to maintain the dynamic stability of exchange rates, as well as to eliminate the risk of vicious exchange rate competition among economies.

China is playing an increasingly important role in world economy. China's exchange rate system and currency policies have a great impact on its neighbors. The reform of the RMB exchange-rate formation mechanism is a major initiative for China to adjust its policies to the international exchange rate formation mechanism. The adjustment of the RMB exchange rate demonstrates China's willingness to accept its responsibilities as a rising economic power. China will actively participate in and strengthen financial cooperation in East Asia, deepen financial reform, and promote the development of a common market.

The nations of Asia, based on their rich diversity of cultures, share an ancient and splendid civilization. They are now taking new steps to advance cultural exchange and economic cooperation across national and regional boundaries. The long flow of Asian history reveals yet another lesson: Harmonious development and common prosperity can be achieved only through peaceful coexistence, and only through cooperation based on equality and mutual assistance.

The harmonious development of Asia will bring substantial benefits to the whole world!



上海论坛共识（2008）

亚洲在转型中增进社会福祉

经济全球化是世界经济发展的一个基本趋势，对特定国家或地区而言，经济全球化既意味着机遇，也蕴涵着挑战。作为对经济全球化的回应，20世纪80年代之后，亚洲走上了以内部调整和外部合作为主线的转型之路。亚洲转型的目标是实现经济增长和社会发展，增进亚洲民众的社会福祉，使亚洲成为推动世界和平与发展的积极力量。

解放和发展生产力是增进社会福祉的前提，亚洲的转型以实现经济持续增长为基础，即通过优化资源配置以增加社会财富。据此，亚洲的转型体现为经济体制转轨、经济结构转化、金融制度转型和能源政策完善。

经济体制转轨是亚洲多数国家做出的重要选择。市场经济具有相对于计划经济的效率优势，当前亚洲多数国家试图在提高市场化程度的基础上形成市场-政府的良性互动。日本、印度等国具有不断完善市场体系的内在要求，中国、越南等国则面临着计划经济向市场经济的转轨任务。1978年以来中国探索出一条渐进式转轨道路，不仅创造了举世瞩目的“增长的奇迹”，而且启发了其他国家根据国情选择转轨路径。

经济全球化促使经济结构转化和要素重新配置。

经济发展伴随着劳动力从农业流向工业、从农村转向城市。20世纪80年代以来，亚洲的产业结构持续转化，城市化水平快速提高，以东京、香港、上海等为核心的城市群快速发展，成为推动区域增长的重要引擎。未来亚洲仍需推进城市化以促使劳动力持续流转，仍需在工业化和城市化之间保持协调，仍需增强治理能力以提升市民生活品质。

在经济全球化背景下，亚洲的金融体系也面临着转型使命。企业需要通过融资来增强竞争优势，而金融发展直接影响着企业的竞争能力。为此，亚洲各国遵循有序、可控原则，在国内强调多种资本的有序进入和良性竞争，在国际强调依据市场法则形成有效的汇率机制。中国正处在全面开放阶段，其金融转型以放松管制和强化调控为指向，稳妥推进内部的金融体制改革和外部的汇率机制改革。

亚洲的增长将越来越显著地受到能源制约，尤其是中国、印度等大国，其能源紧平衡将挑战增长的持续性。亚洲需要利用国际市场缓解能源压力，但更需要调整增长方式并寻求接替方式。中国已提出将粗放

型发展转变为集约型发展，通过创新能力提升和产业结构转型减弱对能源的刚性依赖。同时，亚洲国家纷纷完善能源储备体系，改革定价机制以提高能源利用率，推动技术创新以开发替代性能源。

亚洲的转型以经济增长为前提，但增长不是转型的全部，增长也不等于发展和福祉增进。亚洲转型必须考虑社会发展，分配制度完善、人口模式转变、民生问题化解和区域合作增强也应是转型的重要内容。

亚洲的转型应使人们相对均匀地分享增长成果。

“二战”之后，亚洲的增长并未带来分配格局的普遍优化。改革开放30年以来，中国取得了显著的增长绩效，但收入分配差距依然突出。为此，中国已提出贯彻科学发展观和构建和谐社会，强调统筹城乡、区域和行业的发展，在分配制度中凸现公平正义原则。中国为实现社会正义与和谐所作的努力，对国内和亚洲的持续发展均有积极作用。

亚洲的转型与人口模式转变紧密相关。当前亚洲的“人口红利”日趋减弱，“人口老龄化”日益凸现。日本、韩国的“人口老龄化”尤为突出，中国也面临剩余劳动规模缩减和“未富先老”的挑战。亚洲需要通过市场完善来加速劳动力流动，提高劳动配置效率，需要整合市场力量和政府作用，完善卫生医疗和社会保障体系，实现经济的持续增长和居民的福利增加。

教育、医疗、住房等物品的供给对居民福祉增进至关重要。“二战”之后，亚洲居民的教育、医疗和住房条件已有明显改善，但在经济全球化背景下，这些物品的供给总量仍须扩大，供给方式亟待调整。改革开放之后，中国的教育、医疗和住房快速转向过度

依靠市场供给，结果许多居民的需求因收入约束而难以充分满足。中国等亚洲国家应加快转变政府职能，廓清政府-市场的作用边界，针对弱势群体形成更有效的民生物品供给体系。

经济全球化使各国更具有“利益共同体”特征，亚洲的转型必须重塑国家交往方式。各国应通过对话化解矛盾，通过合作实现共赢，通过包容实现文化多样性。近年，亚洲各国的交流极为活跃，通过对话解决矛盾的意识不断增强，亚太经合组织、东盟自由贸易区、上海合作组织、南亚合作联盟、亚信峰会、东亚峰会、博鳌论坛的运行渐趋成熟，朝鲜核问题也借助“六方会谈”正形成各方谋求对话的常规机制。未来，亚洲各国仍须增强互信，冲破阻力，谋求进步，特别是中国和印度的崛起会加快亚洲社会格局的演化，两国应以合作与协商为基调实现共同发展。

亚洲的转型已取得了增进社会福祉的显著绩效，亚洲对世界经济增长贡献率也超过30%，已成为最具活力的地区和推动世界发展的主要力量。但是，亚洲的转型具有系统性、复杂性，不可能一蹴而就、一帆风顺。亚洲在经济发展、政治建设、安全稳定等方面仍面临着许多挑战，能源危机、粮食危机、金融风险、环境污染、恐怖主义、自然灾害、重大传染性疾病、大规模杀伤性武器扩散等影响到亚洲的稳定与发展。亚洲的转型依然任重道远，需要汲取众人智慧并付出持续努力，需要各国调整内部战略，加强共同治理，以努力构建和平、发展、合作、开放的亚洲。





SHANGHAI FORUM CONSENSUS (2008)

Asia: To Promote Social Welfare through Transition

Economic globalization, the underpinning of world economic development when it comes to specific countries and regions, offers both opportunities and challenges. Since the 1980s, Asia has embarked on a journey of economic transition featuring both internal restructuring and external cooperation. The overall transition aims to spur economic growth and social development, to enhance social welfare, and ultimately to position Asia as a positive force in the course of world peace and development.

Asia's economic transition is grounded on sustained economic growth with the goal of increasing social wealth through the emancipation and development of productive forces and the optimization of resource allocation. Implementation of this transition is achieved through restructuring economic and financial systems as well as energy policy transformation.

Restructuring of the economic system to a market-oriented economy is a critical choice that has now been made by most Asian countries. A market-oriented economy possesses indisputable advantages over a planned economy in terms of efficiency. Many Asian countries are trying to establish mutually-beneficial interaction between markets

and governments based on strengthening market-oriented reforms. Countries like Japan and India face continuous demand to optimize established market-based systems, while other Asian countries, including China and Vietnam, address economic transition from a planned economy to a market-oriented one. Since 1978, China has embarked upon its own path of transition, not only creating a globally-renowned "economic growth miracle", but also inspiring many other countries to adopt paths of transition in accordance with the reality of their own situations.

Economic globalization provides impetus for economic restructuring and the reallocation of productive elements. It is safe to say that economic growth goes hand in hand with the shift of the labor force both from agriculture to industry and from rural to urban areas. Ever since the 1980s, Asia's industrial structure has seen constant change. The process of urbanization is unstoppable, with cities like Tokyo, Hong Kong, and Shanghai not only becoming centers of rapid development, but also becoming vital drivers of regional economic growth. In the future, Asia still needs to govern the process of urbanization to encourage a steady flow of labor, to maintain a balance between industrialization and urbanization, and to enhance the administrative capabilities of its



governments in order to attain the ultimate goal of a better life for the people.

Under globalization, Asia's financial system has also encountered the need for transition. Financing is required by enterprises to sharpen their competitiveness, and thus, the development of a market-based financial system has a direct impact on the performance of companies. On one hand, Asian countries have been obeying the principles of order and controllability, paving the way for the orderly competition of capital in the domestic markets. On the other hand, they have been reliant on an international exchange mechanism based on international market conventions. China is in the middle of its course of "Opening-up". In terms of financial transition, this process is oriented toward both the loosening of constraints and the strengthening of regulations. Such efforts will steadily deepen the reform of the internal financial system as well as the external exchange rate mechanism.

Asia's economic growth is increasingly constrained by the availability of energy. The sustainable growth of big powers, like China and India, is particularly challenged by the tight balance between energy supply and demand. Asia must make use of international markets to ease these pressures, and more importantly, Asian countries must reconsider their methods of economic growth, such as seeking new alternative models for progress. China has announced its transition from an extensive mode of economic growth to an intensive one, with the aim of reducing dependence on energy resources through boosting innovation and restructuring industries. In the meantime, Asian countries have been engaged in optimizing energy reserve systems and reforming pricing mechanisms in order to improve energy utility rates, in addition to promoting technological innovation in the search for alternative energy supplies.

The transition in Asia is preconditioned, but not defined, by economic growth. Economic growth doesn't necessarily entail development or an improvement in social welfare. Therefore, Asia's transition must take social development into consideration: the optimization of distribution systems, the transition of demographic structures, resolution of the issues of mass livelihood, and the enhancement of regional cooperation are all essential components of this transition.

Asia's transition should enable the benefits of growth to be shared by all. The mass economic growth experienced by Asia since WWII has not resulted in an extensive optimization of the distribution system. Over the past 30 years of reform, China has managed to achieve significant economic growth, but income inequality still remains conspicuous. Therefore, China has called for the adoption of a "scientific outlook on development" and established the goal of building a harmonious society, putting an emphasis on the planning of urban, rural, regional, and industrial development, while demonstrating the principles of equality and justice. China's efforts to achieve social justice and harmony have had positive impacts on the sustained development of China, and Asia as a whole.

The transition of Asia is also closely related to its changing demographic structure. Asia's demographic dividend is waning, while the aging population is waxing. The demographic challenges are especially prominent in Japan and Korea. China is also confronted with the twin challenges of a shrinking labor pool and a growing number of aging poor. In order to address these problems, Asia must refine its markets to: increase labor flow, promote the efficient distribution of labor, coordinate market forces with government efforts, enhance medical care and social security, and achieve sustained growth of both the economy and social welfare.

The supply of social services such as education, medical care, and housing are essential to the improvement of human welfare. Since WWII, Asian residents have enjoyed significantly improved social services. However, against the background of economic globalization, the overall supply of these services still needs to be increased and the means of supply adjusted. Ever since China launched its economic reform, education, medical care, and housing services have quickly assumed an over-dependence on market supply, resulting in a failure to fulfill the needs of people due to their limited income. In searching for solutions, China and other Asian countries should accelerate the process of readjusting the role of government, more clearly define the boundaries of market and government functions, and establish a more efficient supply system for vital services to the least privileged groups.

Economic globalization has given all nations a common interest in which they are all “stakeholders” in global alliances. In recognition of this, the economic transition of Asia also requires new forms of diplomacy between Asian countries. Each nation must seek to overcome misunderstanding and conflict through constructive dialogue aiming for mutually-beneficial cooperation and open-minded cultural diversity. In recent years, we have steadily witnessed the growth of dynamic interaction among Asian countries and increased dialogue in collectively solving problems. APEC, the ASEAN Free Trade Area, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the South Asia Cooperation Union, the Asia Info Summit, the East Asia Summit and the Bo’ao Forum for Asia are all organizations that function for these very purposes and are presently growing toward maturity. The North Korea nuclear issue is also progressing towards a more peaceful problem-solving approach through the dialogue-based approach of the Six-Party Talks. Looking to the future, Asian countries still have a long way to go in terms of fostering mutual trust and breaking down the barriers that stand in the way of progress. In particular, the development of

dialogue and collaboration between China and India would hasten the evolution of a new socio-political structure in Asia.

With 30% of world economic growth to its credit, Asia has become the most dynamic economic region and a major impetus to world development. Yet it must be noted that the transition of Asia is systematic and complicated, and it would thus be impossible to effect decisive change in a single clean sweep. Asia still faces many challenges in terms of economic development, political consolidation and social stability. Ongoing issues, such as energy and food crises, financial risks, environmental pollution, terrorism, natural disasters, outbreak of major infectious diseases, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, all affect Asia’s stability and development. In the long run, we still have a long way to go in completing Asia’s transition, which requires not only collective wisdom and sustained efforts, but also strategic adjustment and collective governance, so that we can all witness peace, development, cooperation and openness in Asia.





上海论坛共识（2009）

合作：亚洲应对危机的关键选择

发展是人类社会演进的内在动力，也是当今世界面临的重大主题。亚洲作为世界人口最多、面积最大、国别差异最为明显的大洲，更是面临着促进经济、社会、文化、政治等持续发展的历史使命，这些发展的基本指向是持续提升亚洲居民的福利水平。在经济全球化的背景下，亚洲内部不同国家之间，以及亚洲与区外不同国家之间的关联性趋于增强，亚洲的发展需要认真考量不同国家在洲内和洲际的利益共同体特征，通过构建国家间的平等互信、协调合作机制来实现持续发展和共同繁荣。

从历史的视角看，任何发展都不可能一帆风顺、一蹴而就，亚洲的发展同样是在不断面临危机和应对挑战中逐步推进的。当前，亚洲正面临外部输入型危机和内部内生型危机交织作用的复杂格局，尽管不同国家面临的具体挑战和困难存在差异，但整体上，亚洲正面临着国际金融危机导致的多元性经济社会危机的挑战。美国“次贷”危机所引发的国际金融危机和全球性经济衰退正在深刻改变着国际经济格局，而国际金融危机正在并将继续对亚洲经济社会产生负面影响。与此同时，亚洲所面临的传统经济社会危机——能源危机、粮食危机、环境危机、社会危机等依然存在并亟待化解。国际金融危机和传统经济社会危机之间的叠加和互动，意味着亚洲正处在面临严

峻挑战、亟需摆脱困境的关键时期。

当前，国际金融危机已经演变为1929-1933年大萧条以来全球范围内最严重的经济危机，国际金融危机和全球经济衰退是当前亚洲各国所面临的最重大、最严峻的外部挑战。追根溯源，国际金融危机导源于美国的虚拟经济与实体经济发展之间存在失衡，而这种失衡及其诱发的全球经济衰退，通过贸易途径影响了亚洲各国、尤其是新兴经济体的出口增长趋势，通过资本途径影响了亚洲各国、尤其是新兴经济体的资本流入速度，出口增长和资本流入下降又抑制了亚洲各国的企业投资意愿、就业创造机会和居民消费能力，国际经济危机已经显著地拖累了亚洲各国、特别是新兴经济体的经济快速增长态势。

在国际金融危机对亚洲经济影响深化和蔓延的态势下，亚洲多数国家已经通过财政政策和货币政策的组合来刺激经济增长，这些政策在短期内对于提振公众信心、阻止经济衰退具有积极作用，但扩张性财政政策和放松性货币政策的长期效力仍需实践检验。特别是，分散化的经济政策可能难以有效应对全球性的金融危机，各国间的集体行动可以更好地斩断危机在时空层面的传染链条。显然，在国际金融危机影响趋于深化的背景下，亚洲各国比以往任何时候都需要强化同舟共济的理念，比以往任何时候都需要践行合作

共赢的承诺，非合作博弈只能延续和扩大金融危机对亚洲经济社会的负面影响。

亚洲的经济合作首先需要增强金融合作。现代经济增长以金融发展为前提，而金融发展又以实体经济增长为基础，亚洲各国家的经济增长需要充分发挥金融体系的融资功能和支付功能。国际金融危机表明，金融发展应在效率和稳健之间形成更好的均衡。就整体而言，亚洲各国、特别是新兴经济体仍面临着持续推进金融改革和金融创新的历史使命，中国提出将上海打造为国际金融中心正是这种使命的集中体现。亚洲各国在促进金融发展的进程中，不

仅应通过渐进方式来平滑金融体系转型的可能震荡，应通过提升各国内部的金融监管效率来降低创新的潜在风险，而且应通过加强国家之间的金融合作和政策协调来应对区域性的金融风险，构建切合亚洲自身需要的金融风险预警与防范合作机制，强化双边货币互换、建立区域外汇储备体系、推进亚洲债券市场建设等努力，均具有重要的实践意义。

亚洲的经济合作需要通过经贸合作来增强国际竞争能力。从日本、韩国和中国等国的经济增长历程来看，出口导向方式基本上是这些经济体实现高速增长的选择，然而，出口导向增长方式导致亚洲经济对外部经济波动高度敏感，在国际金融危机和全球经济衰退的背景下，亚洲主要国家的出口导向战略面临着前所未有的巨大挑战。在国际金融危机对亚洲经济造成显著影响的背景下，亚洲各国需要共同抵制来自内外部的贸易保护主义，充分

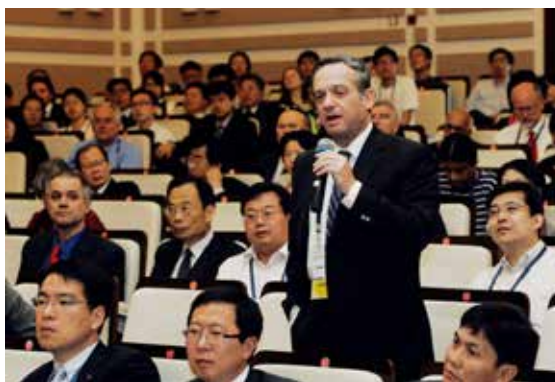
利用双边贸易自由安排并积极推进自由贸易区建设，通过增加区域内贸易规模、提升区域内贸易层次来推动亚洲各国的经济增长。与此同时，亚洲内部还应加快空间层面的产业梯度转移和技术扩散进程，新兴经济体应通过产业结构升级改变其在产业价值链中的不利地位，通过产品品质提升来增强在国际市场中的核心竞争力，正处在起飞阶段的经济体则应充分发挥其资源优势，通过发展劳动密集型和资本密集型产业实现经济增长，亚洲内部的产业分工与

协作，将有助于拓展市场范围并通过产业一体化进程来推动区域经济发展。

亚洲的经济合作需要通过协调投资与就业来推动结构转变。回应国际金融危机挑战的根本途径是提升亚洲自身的需求能力，更有效地满足亚洲居民的生活需要，提升亚洲居民的福利水平。尽管日本、韩国等国家已经基本完成了工业化和城市化任务，但中国、

印度、巴基斯坦、孟加拉国等国家仍面临着加速推进工业化和城市化的重要使命。工业化所标度的经济结构转变和城市化所标度的社会结构转变，通常是发展中国家经济增长的重要引擎和主要标志，工业化和城市化过程通常是就业岗位增加、收入水平提高、消费能力增强的过程，东京、香港、首尔、上海、北京、孟买、达卡等大城市作为“增长极”对带动区域经济增长已经起到了重要作用。基于此，亚洲各国应通过投资合作来加快区域基础设施建设步伐，通过劳务合作和市场开放来增强劳动力在区域内部的可流动性，资本和劳动要素在亚洲内部的有效配置可以推动亚洲的工业化和城市化进程，并形成建基于亚洲内部需求的经济增长动力源泉。

亚洲的经济合作还需要增强亚洲各国在国际事务中的协调。国际金融危机暗示着以美元作为单一世界货币的经济体系存在弊端，而构建在美国经济超级地位基础上的“布雷顿森林体系”亟需改进，只有在对传统的危机应对机制进行适宜性改进才可能摆脱当前的经济困局。从化解金融危机和促进自身发展的角度出发，亚洲各国需要积极参与构建各种方式的全球危机共同治理机制，也需要通过对话沟通来增强在共同治理机制构建层面的协调性。博鳌亚洲论坛、东盟自由贸易区、大湄公河区域经济合作、东北亚经济圈等已为亚洲内部的协调与合作提供了有利条件。在此基础上，亚洲各国还应强化与其他区域的协作观念，提升与其他区域的合作质量。特别是，在推进国际货币体系改革的进程中，亚洲各国应通过协调行动加强对美元等国际货币发行的监督，提升新兴经济体和发展中国家的代表性和发言权，按照渐进原则推进国际金融组织改革和国际货币多元化进程，增强亚洲经济和世界经济发展的稳健性，提升亚洲经济对全球经济增长的贡献度。



亚洲各国还需要在合作中探求适合自身需要的经济增长模式。上世纪70年代以来，强调市场自由、金融自由和贸易自由的“华盛顿共识”在全球范围内大行其道，而过度推崇市场自由竞争和自发调节正是导致美国“次贷”危机的一个诱因，国际金融危机为反思“华盛顿共识”的普适性提供了一个契机，如何更有效地发挥市场在配置资源中的基础性作用仍是一个重大命题。亚洲各国需要通过交流和互动来更好地理解政府与市场的内在关系，通过相互学习与借鉴来探求契合本土特征的发展模式。这种反思和学习绝不是要阻断融入全球化和市场化改革的进程，而是要在总结经验教训的基础上形成更具持续性和竞争力的增长方式。

伴随着应对国际金融危机的挑战，亚洲各国的利益共同体特征不断凸显，这种特征已经勾勒出亚洲新型经济合作体系的基本架构。这种架构的基本内涵是亚洲各国的合作理念趋于增强，合作范围不断拓展，合作模式日趋多样，合作目标更加务实，危机“倒逼”机制已经促使亚洲通过合作互动来找寻走出困境的有效路径。合作互动有助实现共赢、与邻为壑难免殃及自身，这已逐渐成为亚洲各国的共同认知。亚洲面临的经济社会危机具有多元化和复杂性特征，亚洲已经加快了形成常规性合作安排、灵活性合作方式的进程，而这一进程不仅对亚洲化解外部输入型的国际金融危机具有重要意义，而且也对亚洲解决自身内生型的经济社会政治难题具有积极作用。

在未来较长时期内，工业化和城市化加速推进依然是亚洲经济社会发展的重大主题，这在中国和印度这两个世界上最大的发展中国家显得尤为突出。工业化和城市化加速推进必然导致亚洲对石油、粮食等大宗商品形成较为持续的需求，除自身供给之外，这种需求通过大宗商品国际市场来充分满足。由于发达国家金融市场过度的投机行为及其垄断部分基础原材料的市场势力，亚洲国家在国际大宗商品定价决策中整体上处于相对弱势地位，并经常面临着石油、粮食国际市场价格急剧波动的严峻挑战，能源危机、粮食危机很可能是贯穿于亚洲工业化和城市化历程的常规性危机。据此，亚洲各国、特别是中印两国需要加强在能源和粮食领域的合作，通过共同监测国际大宗商品市场波动、共同设立能源和粮食储备、共同开展能源与粮食技术创新等方式来应对外部危机。亚洲各国、特别是中印两国还应通过需求方联合，依靠集体行动来提升在国际大宗商品市场的定价权，促使发达国家

将针对亚洲市场需求的对抗性策略转为合作性策略。

除了能源危机和粮食危机之外，亚洲在工业化和城市化进程中也面临着环境和社会等层面的常规性危机。在工业化和城市化进程中，环境保护和治理的公共品属性以及采用要素密集投入的粗放型增长方式，导致亚洲许多国家出现了环境和生态持续恶化的态势，亚洲的大城市在发挥经济、政治、文化中心功能的同时，也往往成为能源消费中心和废弃物排放中心。同时，亚洲的工业化和城市化进程也伴随着收入差距拉大、福利分配失衡、城市犯罪增加、社会矛盾激化等问题。为了化解环境危机和社会危机，亚洲各国应在经济体内部凸显以人为本的科学发展理念，增强针对生态建设和环境保护的投资力度，更加重视就业创造和社会保障体系完善。除此而外，还应在亚洲各国之间形成更为有效的能源与社会危机应对平台，增强区域性或次区域性的环境保护和治理共同行动，通过产权交易、技术合作、人员培训等方式提升亚洲整体的生态文明程度，通过建立区域化犯罪预防和惩罚机制来提高亚洲整体的社会稳定程度，通过增强在人口计生服务和人力资本提升层面的合作来增强亚洲整体的持续发展能力。

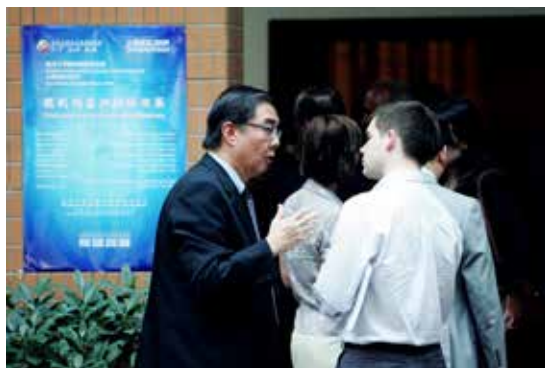
亚洲通过增强合作来应对金融危机挑战、实现区域持续发展，必然要求并且导致亚洲国际关系在渐进演化原则下的重新建构。这不仅表现在亚洲内部不同国家之间经济政治关系出现演变，而且也表现在亚洲各国与区外国家的经济政治关系发生变化。总体而言，亚洲国际关系重塑表现出主权国家之间的竞争格局，也表现出为应对共同危机而呈现的主权国家之间的合作态势，竞争与合作并存以及合作趋势增强、合作方式多元是当前亚洲国际经济政治关系升级调整的基本内涵，从“竞争主导”格局走向“竞争合作双重驱动”格局是亚洲国际经济政治关系演变的主要趋向。中国作为世界上最大的发展中国家和新兴经济体，为了回应国际金融危机和国内结构性矛盾的双重挑战，不仅在国内积极实施以“保增长、扩内需、调结构、惠民生”为主线的宏观经济政策，而且在国际上积极参与不同形式的区域性和全球性协调与合作机制，体现了通过实现自身高速增长来惠及亚洲和世界经济的责任，也体现了通过强化互动合作来化解国际金融危机和其他经济社会危机的诚意。这种努力对于推动亚洲国际经济关系从“竞争主导”格局走向“竞争合作双重驱动”格局是有促进作用的。

在经济全球化程度日渐增强的态势下，亚洲各国

需要认真反思传统的增长方式，积极构建有效的合作体系，以此来找寻回应内外部挑战的最优路径。特别是，亚洲各国所面临的危机具有相似性，而危机的后果在空间层面具有传染性，由此出发，回应多元性经济社会危机、实现经济社会持续发展必须增强各个层次的交流与合作，通过构建区域和次区域的共同治理机制来摆脱困境、实现共赢。亚洲各国应逐步构建以经济为中心、涵盖社会政治等多项议题的立体化合作体系，这种合作体系既体现在亚洲各国内部不同群体通过利益协调来实现和谐发展，也体现在亚洲各国之间依托区域合作机制来实现共同发展，还体现在亚洲各国与区外其他国家之间通过对话与交流来实现持续发展。

亚洲各国已经深刻意识到其所面临危机的复杂性，也已经深刻意识到增强合作对于应对挑战和实现发展的必要性。尽管国际金融危机对世界经济的影响还在深化，亚洲经济由于外部经济环境恶化仍需调整，亚洲所面临的其他经济社会危机也仍存在，但是世界多数国家、特别是主要经济体已经采取了组合性的经济政策，在发展实践中人们逐渐积累了更多应对危机的经验智慧。更重要的是，不同国家和地区已经将加强合作视为摆脱困境的重要途径。因此，从整体趋势而言，国际金融危机以及其他危机对亚洲的负面影响将会逐渐弱化，亚洲在回应国际金融危机以及其

他危机的能力将会逐渐增强，而新型合作体系也必将为亚洲各国“转危为机”提供坚实基础。突围需要信心，信心产生力量，亚洲政府和居民应该增强对未来经济社会发展的信心。这种信心来源于对传统增长方式及其内在弊端的持续反思，来源于对亚洲多元化、常规性合作机制构建的持续推动，来源于对居民生活水平改善和福利水平提升的持续追求。危机催生合作，合作促进发展，亚洲各国已经作出了增强多层次、多形式合作的关键选择，这一选择的实施需要亚洲各国政府、企业、居民以及其他经济社会组织的协力推动，而构建在合作和协力基础上的亚洲经济社会也必将会实现全面、协调、持续发展的美好图景。





SHANGHAI FORUM CONSENSUS (2009)

Cooperation: Asia's Choice in Response to the Crisis

Development has always been the internal drive in the progression of human society, and is now the major topic facing the current world. Asia, as the largest continent with the largest population and the largest number of countries, must undertake its historical missions to sustain the economic, social, cultural, and political growth, with the aim to promote the welfare of all Asian citizens.

No development is plain sailing, and so is with Asia. Currently, Asia's development faces a complex that is the intertwined crises both external and internal, among which the international financial crisis and the global economic downturn are the most severe. Asian societies, especially the emerging economies, slowed down their pace of trade export and the inflow of capital, which in return held back investment, employment, and consumption. It is fair to say that the crisis has remarkably undermined the rapid growth of Asian society.

During their countermeasure against the crisis, Asian countries have fully realized the disadvantages of diverged policies. Only concerted action can halt its spread in time and space effectively. Under

the deepening crisis, Asian societies need to take concerted actions more than ever before. So one of our key words today is cooperation. Only by cooperation can we weather through the dark time; only by cooperation will we achieve a win-win situation.

The economic cooperation of Asian countries demands above all other factors, closer cooperation in the financial sector. What we have learnt from the international financial crisis is that financial development should try to strike a better balance between efficiency and stability. Generally speaking, Asian countries, especially emerging economies, still have the historic mission of deepening financial reform and financial innovation. And this mission has been exemplified in China's proposal to build Shanghai into an international financial center. In developing the financial sector, Asian countries should mitigate the possible shock brought about by the transition of financial systems by conducting it in a gradual manner and also improve the efficiency of domestic financial regulation to reduce the possible risks of innovation. Asian countries should respond to the regional financial risks by strengthening financial

cooperation and policy coordination between nations, and build a cooperation mechanism that is suitable to Asia in terms of in-time warning and prevention of financial risks. The mechanism should aim at promoting bilateral currency exchange, building a regional foreign exchange reserve system and boosting Asian bond markets.

Asian economies should increase their international competitive edge by cooperation in economics and trade. From the experience of economic growth in Japan, South Korea and China, export-orientedness is the collective choice to realize their rapid economic growth. However, the export-oriented growth resulted in extreme vulnerability of Asian economy to external economic fluctuations. In the context of an international financial crisis and the global economic recession, major countries in Asia are faced with unprecedented challenges due to the export-oriented strategy. Asian countries should jointly fight protectionism both domestic and international, make good use of bilateral free trade agreements and actively participate in the building of free trade zone. Asia economic growth should be stimulated by increased and multi-level regional trade. The labor division and cooperation in Asia will help to expand the market and improve the regional economy by the integration of industries.

Asian economic cooperation should push forward the restructuring by coordinating investment and employment. Although countries like Japan and South Korea have basically accomplished industrialization and urbanization, many other nations such as China, India, Pakistan and Bengal are still charged with the mission of accelerating industrialization and urbanization, which may lead to the increase in job vacancies, salaries and consumer capability. Big cities including Tokyo, Hong Kong, Seoul, Shanghai, Beijing, Bombay and Dhaka serve as the engine in the regional economic growth. Therefore, Asian countries should speed up infrastructure construction with the assistance of investment and cooperation, and they should also increase the labor force mobility of the region by cooperating in labor services and opening up the market. The effective allocation of capital and labor inside Asia can not only accelerate its industrialization and urbanization but also make great contributions to the economic growth which takes root deeply in Asian domestic demand.

Asian economic cooperation also requires more active participation of Asian countries in the coordination and cooperation in international affairs. The international financial crisis suggests the shortcomings of the current economic system in which the US dollar serves as the single world currency. Asian countries should be active in developing a co-governing mechanism to respond

to the global crisis. Dialogues and negotiations are also indispensable in the efforts to further coordination. Favorable conditions have been created for the coordination and cooperation inside Asia thanks to the Bo'ao Forum for Asia, ASEAN Free Trade Area, Greater Mekong Subregion, and Northeast Asian Economic Circle. In particular, in the course of promoting the reform of the international monetary system, Asian countries should coordinate to reinforce the supervision in monetary issue including the issue of the dollar, and accelerate the reform of international financial organizations in a progressive manner.

In the process of battling the international financial crisis, Asian countries are emerging as a common interest group, which in turn sketches the new Asian framework of economic cooperation. Indeed Asia is witnessing an accelerated founding of a set of regular cooperation arrangements in flexible forms, a process not only of practical significance to Asia's battle against the crisis, but also helpful for Asia countries in search for a solution to their common problems in the course of development.

For instance, there are such common problems of energy and food. The accelerating Asian industrialization and urbanization indicate high and long-lasting demand on oil and food. However, the developed countries hold the dominant advantage of pricing rights, which often results in such challenges as drastically fluctuating oil and food prices against Asian countries. Energy and food crisis could be a recurrent challenge lingering throughout Asian industrialization and urbanization. Asian countries, China and India in particular, need to strengthen their cooperation in these fields and tackle the external crisis through the means of joint observation on the fluctuation of international commodity markets, joint reserve of food and energy, and joint development of innovative technologies in both fields.

Asian countries need to strengthen their cooperation in order to fight the challenges ushered in by the



financial crisis, which requires progressive restricting of relations among Asian countries. Currently, the upgrade of Asian economic and political relations involves the co-existence of cooperation and competition among sovereign countries, the strengthening of co-operational trend, the diversification of means to such cooperation, and a shift from the current competition-oriented structure toward one that is driven by both cooperation and competition. As the greatest developing country and one of the emerging economies, China has taken an active participation in different regional and global coordination and cooperation in order to fight the challenges brought about by the international financial crisis and its domestic structural conflicts, which demonstrates its sincerity to push forward cooperation to tackle the international crisis and other socioeconomic crisis, and that it would take up the responsibility to benefit Asian and worldwide economies alike through its own high economic growth.

Under the economic globalization, Asian countries are well aware of the necessity of strengthened cooperation in fighting challenges and attaining development. Generally speaking, the financial crisis and its negative impacts on Asia would fade out with time, and Asia's ability to deal with international financial crisis and other crisis would in turn be enhanced. It requires confidence to break the deadlock, and such confidence would generate power in its own right. The crisis call for cooperation, and cooperation alone would boost development. Asian countries have made the key choice of promoting multi-level cooperation in various forms, the implement of which requires joint endeavor of Asian governments, enterprises, ordinary residents and other socioeconomic groups. I believe that an Asian society based upon cooperation and common endeavor would attain the prospect of comprehensive, coordinated and sustained growth.





上海论坛共识（2010）

全球经济再平衡与亚洲的持续复苏

发展是当代世界的重大主题，也是亚洲增进居民福祉的根本途径。亚洲的发展以经济持续增长为驱动力，同时也内涵社会、政治、文化等领域的协调推进。在经济全球化不可逆转的背景下，亚洲的发展不仅需要亚洲与其他区域进行良性互动，而且需要亚洲各国对全球格局变动形成有效回应。

此次国际金融危机已造成全球性的经济衰退，并对亚洲的持续发展产生了明显冲击。危机影响的严重性和广泛性促使人们深刻反思此轮危机的成因，就本质而言，此次危机是全球不同经济板块在贸易、金融等方面非均衡发展的衍生后果。自上世纪70年代以来，发达经济体（以欧美为代表）和新兴经济体（以中印为代表）的关联度日趋增强，其关联方式为：发达经济体利用国际货币优势竭力发展金融业，而新兴经济体则利用要素禀赋优势大力发展制造业。以各自的增长模式为前提，发达经济体大量进口并形成贸易逆差，而新兴经济体大量出口并保持贸易顺差；发达经济体因消费过度、货币流入而投资过度，而新兴经济体因储蓄过度、外汇盈余而出现资金流出。上述关联方式使世界各国的共同利益特征得以增强，但关联关系的非均衡性已蕴藏着危机爆发的基因。当发达经济体家庭、企业和政府的债务过度膨胀与金融过度虚拟化同步发展时，全球经济非均衡的潜在风险就会以金融危机的方式显性化。

本轮金融危机爆发以来，发达经济体和新兴经济

体均采取了积极的财政和货币政策予以应对，但前者主要通过金融复苏以带动实体经济增长，后者则更侧重实施刺激性政策以直接驱动实体经济复苏。当前，全球经济正处在推进结构调整以重构秩序的关键时期，处在旧平衡被打破、新平衡在探索的转型阶段。就亚洲而言，中国、日本、韩国、印度等国为了回应危机的冲击，对外推动务实合作，对内实施刺激性经济政策，不仅率先实现了本地区经济的

企稳回升，而且为促进世界经济复苏起到了引擎作用。

亚洲当前正处在“后危机时代”的复苏阶段，但复苏的稳定性和持续性仍需增强，复苏进程面临的不确定性也亟待有效应对。亚洲复苏的持续性正受到诸多因素的影响：美国的经济政策能否使其走出“无就业式增长”的困境，希腊等国家的债务危机能否“拖累”全球的复苏进程，不同国家在刺激性政策实施及退出策略中能否形成默契等。为了应对外部的多重挑战，实现经济的持续稳健复苏，亚洲各国必须立足长远发展，增强域内合作，认真反思增长模式，加快调整经济结构，通过多维重构来夯实亚洲经济复苏的基础，打造亚洲经济持久繁荣的新型动力机制。

亚洲经济秩序的重构首先表现为亚洲需要找寻并重塑与美欧之间的新型平衡机制。在全球经济再平衡的进程中，“美欧消费、亚洲生产”的贸易格局和“美欧



举债、亚洲储蓄”的资本格局需要重新审视。中美两国在亚洲及全球经济发展具有举足轻重的作用，亚洲与美欧经济秩序重塑的核心是形成中美合作的新模式。作为金融危机的爆发国，美国应加强金融监管以提高经济增长的稳定性，增加国内储蓄以提升居民消费的合理性，扩大对对外出口以降低国际贸易的失衡性，尤其应基于就业创造而增加对新兴经济体的技术密集产品输出。作为金融危机的受冲击国，中国则应通过发展方式转型形成更具包容性和持续性的增长方式，通过刺激国内居民消费来夯实增长的内部基础，通过优化产业结构来扩展贸易的盈利空间，以此与美国等发达经济体在更高层次上开展良性互动。

为了优化外部环境、促进全球发展，亚洲应努力推进国际货币体系的适宜性调整。当前改变以美国和美元为主导的国际货币体系不具有现实性，但检视现行国际货币体系的实施效力、并渐进地探求国际金融合作新方式则既具必要性，也有可行性。金融危机爆发以来，以国际货币基金组织、世界银行和G20金融峰会等为平台，中印等国在国际金融合作中的影响力日渐彰显，而美国也基于危机的现实教训出台了严厉的金融监管法案。由于金融危机部分地削弱了华尔街的金融中心地位，希腊债务危机也对欧洲的金融中心地位产生了负面影响，因此，东京、香港、上海、首尔等亚洲城市的金融配置功能趋于增强，伴随着亚洲经济的强劲复苏和制度的持续完善，国际金融中心的洲际转移和多元趋势很可能会成为特征事实。就当前来讲，基于国际货币体系中美元本位地位难以动摇的事实，美国政府应以美国的长远利益和全球利益为重，规范美国的货币和财政政策，以保持美元币值的稳定性。就长远来讲，在世界经济格局变化，尤其是亚洲实体经济规模持续增大的前提下，人民币、日元或亚洲合作货币将在国际货币体系中发挥更积极的作用，国际货币体系“一超”（美元）“多强”（欧元、日元、人民币或亚元）的新模式可能

出现，这需要进行持续观察和深入研究。

亚洲推进国际货币体系重构的一个“试金石”是其可否能动地确立其汇率制度和水平。改革开放以来，中国根据经济发展形势适时地推进人民币汇率制度改革。近期，美国为了平衡贸易逆差、增加就业岗位，联合其他经济体对华施压要求人民币升值。然而，已有研究难以为人民币汇率被低估提供有力支持，而人民币升值不仅难以改变中美之间的贸易失衡、抵御输入性通胀和促进经济结构调整，而且会在贸易、金融、储备、动态、主权等层面产生福利损失，国际经验也显示：迫于外部压力所做出的汇率调整往往会损害调整者的利益。在国际货币体系重构的背景下，中国和其他亚洲国家需要推进务实合作，但不应为其他经济体过度承担责任，其更应基于自身战略诉求能动地确定其汇率制度和水平，在主动性、渐进性、可控性等原则指引下稳健地推进汇率制度的改革和完善。

亚洲与美欧之间的经济再平衡不仅需要重构国际货币体系，而且需要重构亚洲域内的经济关联方式。一个整合的亚洲可以增强对美欧的经济话语权，而一个协同的亚洲则可以减弱对欧美的经济依赖度。当前，亚洲各国需要凝聚共识、增强合作，依靠组合力量抑制美欧的贸易保护主义，避免亚洲经济因贸易逆转而出现增速急剧下滑。亚洲各国还应利用其多样化、差异化显著的特征，充分挖掘资源禀赋，有效发挥比较优势，在域内推进产业结构梯度转移，条件成熟的地区应率先促进产业结构优化升级。同时，亚洲各国还应增强要素市场的信号功能，降低要素流动的交易成本，引导要素进行重组和集聚，进而优化域内的产业分工结构，挖掘自身的投资需求潜能。考虑到资本对实体经济的驱动功能，则亚洲还要增强对内外金融风险的识别和防范能力，应在强化监管的基础上推进域内货币合作进程，尝试构建与区域

关联相耦合的“亚洲货币单位”。

在金融危机对中国经济产生重大冲击的情形下，中国不仅通过实施“一揽子”刺激性政策避免了经济增长快速下滑，而且强调加快发展方式转变以形成增长的持续动力源泉。中国的发展方式转变具有多元性、系统性和关联性特征，而其核心是促进经济增长由主要依靠投资、出口拉动向依靠消费、投资、出口协调拉动转变。这些转变的目标是通过动力结构调整夯实增长的内部基础，通过产业结构调整提升增长的竞争优势，通过要素结构调整增强增长的可持续性。为此，中国应持续推进体制改革，重塑政府与居民、中央与地方、居民

与居民的收入分配结构，采取组合政策缩减城乡、地区和行业的收入分配差距，完善针对城镇低收入群体和农民的社会保障体系，重申政府在本住房、基本医疗和基础教育等领域的职责，以此为国内居民的消费拓展提供有利条件，为构建更具包容性的增长方式奠定坚实基础。

由于能源和生态的时空配置对经济持续发展具有重要作用，因此亚洲的秩序重构还应考虑新兴能源和低碳经济的引擎效应。亚洲经济的高速增长通常伴随着能源的高消耗和生态的高破坏，从长期来看，构建在高能耗、高污染、高排放基础上的经济增长不仅难以持续的，而且会直接损害居民福利。亚洲采取渐进方式发展新兴能源和低碳经济，是谋求自身发展、回应外部压力的关键抉择。然而，亚洲各国的经济发展存在差别，发展新兴能源及低碳经济的能力并不相同，特别是中印两国正处在工业化和城市化加速推进阶段，过度强调清洁化、低碳化可能会导致其经济增长出现剧烈震荡。据此，亚洲各国应按照“共同但有区别”的原则推进能源利用、生态保护和气候合作，日本、韩国等国应基于其发展阶段率先降低排放量，并对其他国家提供资本和技术支持；中国、印度等国既应基于大国责任提出减排的路线图和时间表，更应在促进经济增长和发展低碳经济之间找到最佳平衡点，这不仅需要依托技术创新和市场培育提高能源利用效率、大力开发新兴能源，而且需要依靠自主创新和市场完善推进企业技术进步、促进产业结构升级。

伴随着要素流动性和人口集聚性的增强，亚洲各国、尤其是发展中国家正在经历着史无前例的城市化进程，这一进程将不可避免地重塑亚洲国家的经济社会结构及其相互关系。城市化通常具有促进经济增长和导致衍生问题的“双刃剑”效应，亚洲各国必须认真总结城市化进程的经验教训，努力找寻城市发展的最优路径，以在城市发展、经济增长、社会进步和居民生活改善之间形成良性互动关系。2010年上海世博会以“城市，让生活更美好”为主题，这为展示城市经济的繁荣、城市科技的创新、城市社区的重塑和城市文化的融合提供了平台，也会为人们深入思考城市发展的经验、挑战、趋势及其路径选择提供了契机。上海世博会带给亚洲的不仅是新产品、新发明等“工具理性”，而且是新创意、新理念等“价值理性”。就思想启示而言，亚洲的城市发展不仅应体现在外延层面的城市人口规模不断增加、占比不断提高，而且应体现在内涵层面的产业结构优化、居住环境改善、服务能力增强以及行政效率提高

等。只有将外延拓展和内涵提升有机结合，亚洲城市发展才可以有效回应各种“陷阱”和“挑战”，并通过产业集聚效应推动经济增长，通过信息互动效应推动社会融合，通过市场带动效应推动科技创新，从而更好地实现居民生活改善和福祉增进的发展目标。

伴随着经济增长和医疗条件的持续改善，亚洲正在快速、普遍且难以逆转地进入人口老龄化阶段。人口老龄化标度了亚洲的经济发展和转型已经取得积极成效，但其同时也会对社会保障与公共福利、社会稳定与公共安全等产生压力，而对中印等发展中国家而言，人口老龄化更是对劳动力充裕且廉价的传统优势产生直接影响。亚洲各国应审慎地对人口制度及相关政策体系进行再设计，依托制度、组织和政策的完善来适应老龄化社会。改革开放以来，中国的计划生育政策已经取得了显著成效，未来应立足于人口老龄化的发展态势，在考虑地区和群体差异性的前提下对生育政策进行渐进式调整。同时，中国还应投资人力资本以提高劳动效率，完善要素市场以增加人口流动，尤其要深化户籍等体制改革以加速农民的职业流转和身份转换，逐步实现迁移人口在城市的经济社会融合。对中国等亚洲国家而言，必须立足于经济增长对养老、医疗和教育等社会保障制度进行完善，立足于构建共享型社会而推进居民的毕生健康和终身参与工程，构建与未来老龄化社会相适



应的社会治理和公共政策体系。

亚洲的经济复苏和社会发展不是孤立事件，而是以亚洲的政治稳定、文化融合为前提条件。当前，美国对亚洲的“同盟与扩展”战略已基本定型，而亚洲对国际关系格局的重构作用也日渐凸现，特别是随着中国经济增长和中美依赖对称性的提升，中国在中美双边交往中的议程设置能力大大增强。基于国际关系格局的持续性调整，亚洲各国、特别是主要经济体应强化沟通与协调，通过一致行动以在国际经济政治舞台发挥更积极的作用。同时，亚洲各国还应继续搭建合作平台，拓展沟通渠道，增强以东盟为载体的南亚合作机制，深化以中日韩伙伴关系为载体的东亚互动关系，创新朝核问题新思维以促使朝鲜积极融入国际社会。随着经济一体化、社会关联度、政治互动性的增强，亚洲各国之间的文化交流必将日趋频繁。经济一体化可以优化资源配置，而文化单一化却只能扼杀社会活力，经济发展有先后，但文化分型无高低，亚洲的经济增长不能损害文化传承性，亚洲各国的经济政治合作也不应牺牲文化的多样性。将经济趋同化和文化多元化相结合是亚洲实现全面发展的重要准则，而尊重历史、加强理解、促进融合也应是亚洲实现文化繁荣的理性选择。

国际格局瞬息万变，域内形式错综复杂。在全球经济再平衡的背景下，亚洲已率先步入复苏的通道，但复苏的稳定性和持续性仍面临不确定性，亚洲亟需推进经济、政治、社会、文化等诸多维度的重构。格局倒逼出路，出路惟在重构。亚洲的重构具有复杂性和艰难性，因为重构涉及多元主体、多重目标和多种约束。然而，亚洲的重构更具重要性和紧迫性，因为重构关联着亚洲发展的持续性和协调性。为了回应挑战，亚洲应以勇气、智慧、协作来推进多维重构，舍此别无他途。艰难性不应成为亚洲延缓重构的理由，而复杂性则尤需亚洲理性选择重构的路径。

亚洲的重构动力在于各国及其居民，重构收益也应惠及各国及其居民。亚洲各国的发展阶段、战略诉求和实际条件存在差异，因此，重构必须按照“求大同而存小异”、“普遍化但有差别”的原则，凝聚共识、形成合力、完善机制、共享收益，以形成亚洲推进多维重构的持续动力机制。中国、日本、韩国和印度等国应在推进亚洲重构中承担更多的职责、发挥更大的作用。同时，亚洲各国应以增长方式转变、经济结构调整为突破口，按照渐进性、协商性、可控性、动态性等基准积极稳妥地推进重构进程。重构形成合力，合力驱动发展，亚洲各国在“后危机时代”已经深刻意识到重构与调整

的重要性，意识到合作与协力的必要性，这种思维转变和务实行动导致亚洲的多维重构不仅是未来愿景，而且是可行方案。亚洲稳健复苏和持续发展的美好蓝图值得期待，而亚洲的稳健复苏和持续发展必定会带给亚洲居民更好的生活和更多的福祉，也必定会为世界的经济繁荣和社会繁荣做出更为突出的贡献。





SHANGHAI FORUM CONSENSUS (2010)

The Rebalance of Global Economy and a Sustained Recovery in Asia

Development is a major theme of the contemporary world, and also a fundamental way to promote the well-being of residents in Asia. Asia's development is driven by economic growth as well as the coordinated development in social, political, cultural and other fields. Under the irreversible background of economic globalization, Asia's development needs not only the positive interactions between Asia and other regions, but also effective response of Asian countries to the changes in global patterns.

The financial crisis has caused global economic recession, exerting a significant impact on the sustainable development of Asia. The severe and widespread impact of the crisis prompts people to reflect deeply on the causes of the crisis. In essence, the crisis is the consequences of non-balanced development in trade, finance and other aspects of different economic entities. Since 1970s, the correlation between the developed economies (represented by the United States and Europe) and emerging economies (represented by China and India) is increasingly strengthened in the following way: developed economies tap on the advantages of

International Monetary to develop financial industry, while emerging economies rely on their endowments to promote manufacturing industry. Based on their growth pattern, developed economies import heavily and form trade deficit, while emerging economies export heavily and form trade surplus; the excessive investment of developed economies is due to excessive consumption and currency inflows, in the mean time, the outflow of funds of emerging economies results from excessive savings and foreign exchange earnings. The above correlation gradually enhances the common interests of countries in the world, but the non-equilibrium feature of this correlation has fermented this crisis. When the families, businesses and government in developed economies take on the excessive growth of debt and over-virtualization of financial services, the potential risks of non-equilibrium in global economy will be brought out in the form of financial crisis.

Since the outbreak of the financial crisis, developed economies and emerging economies have all adopted active fiscal and monetary policies. However, the former mainly promote the growth of real economy by



financial recovery, and the latter is more focused on the implementation of stimulating policies to directly drive solid economic recovery. The global economy is in the crucial period of restructuring to break the old balance and find the new balance. For Asia, China, Japan, Korea, India and other countries promote the pragmatic cooperation externally and implement stimulating policies internally in response to crisis. Asian countries not only realize the steady economic recovery firstly, but also play an important role to facilitate global economic recovery. Asia currently is in the "post-crisis era" of recovery, but the stability and sustainability of the recovery still should be strengthened, and uncertainty responded effectively.

The sustainability of the recovery in Asia is affected by many factors: whether its economic policy can make U.S. out of the plight of "jobless growth", whether the debt crisis in Greece and other countries will "drag" the global recovery, whether different countries can form a tacit understanding in the implementation of stimulating policies. In response to the internal and external challenges to achieve robust economic recovery, Asian countries must strengthen cooperation, reflect upon growth patterns and accelerate economic restructuring with long-term development. Asian countries should reinforce the foundation of economic recovery by multi-dimensional reconstruction to form a new dynamic mechanism of sustainable prosperity. Firstly, reconstruction of the Asian economic order should seek and remodel a new balance with the United States and Europe. In the process of rebalancing the global economy, the trade pattern of "consumption in U.S. and Europe, production in Asia" and the capital structure of "debt in U.S. and Europe, savings in Asia" needs to be re-examined. China and U.S. play important roles in the Asian and global economic

development. The core of reshaping the economic order between Asia and the United States and Europe is Sino-US cooperation.

As the origin of financial crisis, the United States should strengthen financial supervision to enhance the stability of economic growth, increase domestic savings to rationalize consumption, expand exports to reduce the imbalance of international trade, and especially increase the exports of technology-intensive products to emerging economies by job creation. As one of the victims of financial crisis, China should form a more sustainable and inclusive growth pattern by reconstructing be formed by developing a more inclusive way of transformation and continuous growth, stimulate domestic consumption to reinforce the internal foundation, and increase international trade profit margins by optimizing industrial structures so as to carry out positive interaction with developed economies, like the United States at a higher level. In order to optimize the external environment and promote global development, Asia should strive to promote the suitable adjustment of international monetary system. Changing the dollar standard international monetary system is not realistic, but examining the current effectiveness of the international monetary system and exploring new ways of international financial cooperation is both necessary and feasible.

Since the outbreak of the financial crisis, with International Monetary Fund, World Bank and the G20 financial summit as a platform, the influence of China, India and other countries is increasing in the international financial cooperation, and the United States has issued a bill of financial regulation. The financial crisis has weakened the halo of Wall Street as a leading financial center, and the debt crisis of Greece also has a negative impact on the financial center of Europe. Therefore, the important financial function of Tokyo, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Seoul Asian cities is gaining. Along with the strong economic recovery in Asia and the continuing integrity of the system, the continental transfer and multi- trend of international financial centers is likely to be the reality. On the current terms, the international monetary system based on the dollar standard is difficult to shake. U.S. government should regulate the U.S. monetary and fiscal policies to maintain stability of U.S. dollar for the sake of the long-term interests of U.S. and the world. On the long term, the global economic pattern is changing, particularly with the increasing of real economies in Asia. The Yuan, Japanese yen or the Asian cooperative currency will play a more active role in the international monetary system. A new model with "a super dollar standard and several powerful currencies" may emerge, which we need continue to observe and study.

The touch-stone of reconstructing the international monetary system in Asia is whether Asia could dynamically establish its exchange rate system and standard. Since the reform and opening-up, China's economic development situation has advanced the reform of RMB exchange rate system in a timely manner. Recently, to balance the trade deficit and increase employment opportunities, the United States, together with other economies, has pressed China to appreciate its currency. However, research has hardly been for the statement that RMB exchange rate is undervalued. What's more, the appreciation of RMB will not only make it difficult to change the trade imbalance between China and America, resist imported inflation and promote economic restructuring, but also generate welfare losses in trade, finance, reserves, dynamic and sovereignty. International experience also shows that: adjustment of exchange rate made out of the external pressure tends to harm those interests of the adjustor. In the context of reconstructing the international monetary system, China and other Asian countries should not be over-responsible for other economies but should promote cooperation and determine its own exchange rate system and standard based on its own strategy, and promote the exchange rate system reform and improvement under the guidance of initiative, incrementality and controllability. To re-balance the economies between Asia, the United States and European, Asian countries need not only the economic reconstruction of the international monetary system, but also the reconstruction of the economic connecting manner within the Asian region. An integrated Asian economy can enhance the discourse power of Asia with Europe and the United States, and a collaborative Asia can weaken the economic dependence on Europe and the United States.

Currently, Asian countries need to build consensus, enhance cooperation, inhibit the protectionism from the United States and Europe relying on the combined strength, and avoid Asian economic downturn and sharp drop of trade growth rate. Asian countries should utilize their diversity and significant differences to fully exploit their resources, bring their comparative advantages into play effectively, and gradually transfer its industrial structure within the region. Moreover, the region economies where conditions are ripe should take the lead in promoting the industrial structure. Meanwhile, Asian countries should strengthen the signal function of element markets, reduce the transaction cost of factor mobility, lead restructuring and aggregation of elements, and thereby optimize the industrial division of labor within the region and excavate the potential of their investment needs. Taking into account the capital drive function on the real economy, Asia should enhance the recognition and prevention

capabilities of internal and external financial risk, strengthen monetary cooperation within the region on the basis of promoting supervision and try to build "Asian Currency Unit" coupled with the regional connection.

The crisis sparks backlash on China's economy. To cope with the economic meltdown, China not only released a stimulus package to halt the speedy decline, but highlights the importance of speeding up the transition of growth mode that is considered force of sustainability. The transformation of China's economy is diversified, systematic and interrelated, with its core being accelerating the economic growth, which had been heavily dependent on investment in export and should in the future rely on the coordination between consumption and export. The goal is to consolidate internal infrastructure by means of adjustment in driving force; to raise its competitiveness by means of industrial restructuring; to enhance the sustainability of growth by means of factor adjustment. China should restructure the income distribution between the government and its citizens, between the central and the local governments, and between citizens. A combination of policy should be employed to narrow down the income gap in rural and urban areas and in various trades. The government should perfect the income guarantee system specially designed for low-income groups and farmers, take the responsibilities in housing, medical care, and general education and provide a favorable environment that encourages consumption. All the above measures lay a solid foundation for a more liberal growth mode.

Energy and environment is of great importance to sustained economic growth. The restructure in Asia should take into consideration alternative energies and low-carbon economy that serve as engines in economic growth. Asia accelerates its growth with high energy consumption and severe eco-degrading, which would, in the long run, not only be unable to prop up the growth but jeopardize the welfare of mankind. In this sense, to develop new energies and low carbon economy in a progressive way is the key to Asia's development in response to outer pressure. However, Asian countries are growing in different stages and their capability of developing new energies and low-carbon economy varies greatly. Take China and India for an example. Overstated environmental obligations may provoke dramatic fluctuation in the economy of the two countries especially when in an accelerating stage of industrialization and urbanization.

The principle of common but differentiated responsibility should be a good choice for Asian countries in promoting energy efficiency, environment protection, and active cooperation.

Japan and Korea should reduce due amount of emission in accordance with their developing stage and should provide capital and technical support for other countries. China and India, as responsible major powers, should propose the roadmap and schedule of emission cut. What's more, they should find a balance between economic growth and low-carbon development, which requires technical innovation for alternative energies as well as market support to upgrade the industrial structure. As the factor mobility increases and population concentration heightens, Asian countries, especially developing ones, are undergoing an urbanization process never experienced before. Such a process will irreversibly reshape the socioeconomic structure of Asian nations and their bilateral relations. Urbanization, bearing the double-edge effect of promoting economic growth and causing derivative problems, prompts Asian countries to crystallize the lessons learned and to explore the optimized approach to city development in order to form a beneficial balance among city growth, economic prosperity, social advancement and livelihood improvement.

Expo 2010 Shanghai, themed "Better City, Better Life", while providing a platform showcasing economic prosperity, innovations of science and technology, remodeling of communities and blending of diverse cultures in the city, also offers an opportunity for further consideration into the experience, challenges, courses and approaches in urban development. The Expo brings to Asia not only new products and inventions, but also original ideas and values. Apart from the increase of urban population in sheer numbers and its percentage in the total, the development of Asian cities should also be mirrored in the optimization of industrial structure, amelioration of urban residence, improvement in service capacity and higher efficiency in the administration process. Only by achieving the above mentioned goals can Asian cities effectively avert the pitfalls and respond to the challenges that may appear in the growing process. Economic growth, social integration and scientific innovation can be promoted by industrial clustering effect, the interactive effect of information and market-driven effect respectively, and therefore the goal of improving people's livelihood and well-being will be achieved.

With the economic growth and the continuous improvement in medical systems, Asia is now stepping into the aging society in a speedy, universal and irreversible manner, indicating Asia has made great achievements in economic growth and social transformation. Meanwhile, an aging society poses huge pressure on social security, welfare, stability and safety. Developing nations such as

China and India will lose some of its edge as they no longer boast abundant and cheap labor force. Asia countries should tackle the population issue with discretion where institutional, organizational and political efforts should be counted upon for a better adaptation to the aging society. China's family planning policy has achieved greatly since the Reform and Opening Up. The country should take into consideration the differences existing in regions and groups in its gradual adjustment of the family planning policy for the aging society in the future to come. Meanwhile, China should also invest in human resources to improve productivity, ameliorate factor markets to encourage mobility, and continue the reform of household registration system particularly so as to accelerate the transition of farmers' occupational identities, thus gradually actualizing the integration of migrant population into urban areas in economic and social terms. For Asian countries like China, economic growth has to be the cornerstone for the advancement of elderly care, medical care, education and other social security systems. And a sharing society should be the driving force to further carry out the citizen's lifelong health project and build up a system of social governance and public policies in accordance with the aging society in the future.

The economic recovery and social development in Asia are not isolated events. Their prerequisite is political stability and cultural integration. Currently the US-Asia Alliance and Expansion is basically finalized and Asia is playing an ever-important role in restructuring international relations. In particular, China's capability of agenda arrangement is greatly strengthened in Sino-US relationship with its economic growth and less dependence on US. Based on the constant adjustment of international relations, Asian countries, especially the main economies, should promote exchange and coordination, thereby playing a more active role on the international political stage. Furthermore, they should also establish the platform for cooperation and exchange to consolidate the South Asia cooperative mechanism like ASEAN, to strengthen East Asian interactive relations represented by partnerships of China, Japan and South Korea, and to encourage North Korea's active participation into international society. With the reinforcement of economic globalization, social relevancy and political interaction, it is for sure that Asian countries will have more and more cultural exchange among themselves. Economic integration optimizes resource distribution while cultural uniformity dampens social vitality. Economy develops in order of time while there's no discrimination in terms of culture. Therefore, Asia's economic development should never do harm to cultural heritage. Likewise, economic and political cooperation should not



be carried out at the cost of cultural diversity. It is always an important principle to combine economic convergence and cultural diversification regarding the all-round development of Asia. Besides, it is also rational to pay respect to history and promote more understanding and integration to help contribute to the cultural prosperity of Asia.

The world order is changing rapidly and the regional situation is becoming more complex than ever. Against the backdrop of rebalancing the global economic order, Asia has taken the lead in recovery, but such a recovery is unstable and may not sustain. Asia should restructure in economics, politics, social affairs and culture. The world pattern determines that our mere solution lies in restructuring. The restructuring of Asia is difficult because the process involves multiple subjects, manifold goals and several restraints. However, restructuring is urgent as it ensures Asia's coordinated and continuous development. In response to the challenge, Asian countries should demonstrate their courage and wisdom in cooperation to promote multi-dimensional restructuring, which is the only way out. Difficulty should not postpone Asia's restructuring. Complexity especially requires Asia to sensibly choose its restructuring route. The driving force of Asia's restructuring lies in Asian countries and their citizens, who will in turn enjoy the benefits of restructuring. The development phase, strategic goals and national conditions are different in Asian countries. Therefore, restructuring should be based on the principle of "seeking common ground on major issues while reserving differences on minor ones" and "generalization with exceptions". Asian countries should make joint efforts to reach a consensus in order to perfect the mechanism and

share the achievements to form a multi-dimensional restructuring system. China, Japan, South Korea and India should take more responsibilities in promoting Asia's restructuring. Meanwhile, Asian countries should focus on development mode transformation and economic restructuring, promoting restructuring on the basis of progressiveness, negotiation, controllability and dynamics with proactive and stable steps. Restructuring forms a joint force which drives development. In the post-crisis era, Asian countries are well aware of the importance of restructuring and adjustment and the necessity of cooperation and coordination. The change in mindset and firm action will guarantee that Asia's multi-dimensional restructuring is not only a common vision but also a feasible plan. Everyone is looking forward to Asia's stable recovery and sustainable development, which will increase living standards and contribute substantially to the world's economic development and social prosperity.



上海论坛共识（2011）

亚洲选择：以全球视野参与全球治理

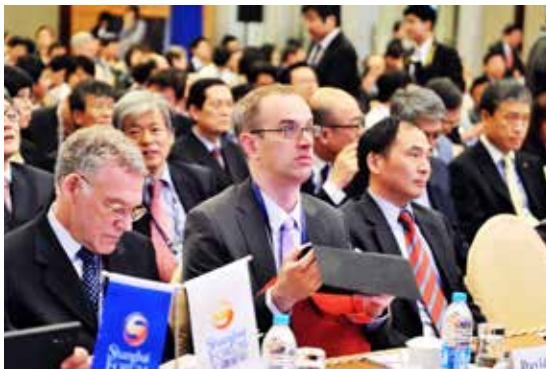
2011年，亚洲各国在世界经济缓慢复苏的背景下探求着自己的复苏、发展和繁荣之路。尽管2007年至2008年的全球金融风暴和2008年至2009年的世界经济衰退对全球化进程产生了一定的影响，但全球化的大趋势不可逆转。亚洲未来的经济社会发展，也离不开全球化以及与世界其他国家和地区的贸易与合作。

摆脱贫穷，谋求发展，多年来一直是亚洲人民共同的心愿。日本战后经济的迅速复苏，亚洲四小龙的兴旺繁荣，中国和印度的近年崛起，都说明亚洲各国和地区始终在寻找适合自身繁荣发展的富强之路。亚洲之路，是富强之路，也是探索之路、改革之路、创新之路。一般认为，二十世纪七十年代以来亚洲经济的快速发展，乃至2008年至2009年世界经济衰退后亚洲新兴市场经济国家的迅速复苏和高速增长，主要得益于政府的“援助之手”。尤其是自2007年全球金融风暴以来，在中国政府的财政刺激经济计划和宽松的货币政策促动下，政府和国有部门投资大量增加，确保了在全球经济衰退下中国经济9%以上的速率高速增长，对亚洲和世界经济复苏起到了重要作用。这使当今国际学界、商界、政界乃至社会各界更加重视政府在市场经济中的作用。2008年以来，西方各国政府为救市而采取了极其宽松的财政政策和货币政策，也促使这些国家较快走出了经济衰退。其结果是：各国越来越强调政府对市场的干预与作用。然而，当代世界各国的经济社会发展史

却表明，与市场失灵一样，政府也会失灵。过度地依靠政府干预经济，短期内会阻止经济衰退，并帮助经济从衰退中复苏。但从长期看，如果政府投资大规模地替代私人投资，会导致政府债务不断积累。过度宽松的货币政策，又必然会导致通货膨胀，并催生资产泡沫，甚至会产生主权债务危机问题。政府对市场的过度干预，在长期中会阻碍市场经济的自我修复，影响一个国家的长期竞争力。因此，政府在市场中的作用和定位，目前已成为世界各国政府、学界和社会各界所需要重新思考的一个理论和现实问题。无论是发展中国家的经济发展，还是发达国家的金融危机的治理，无论在亚洲，还是在其他地区，都需要重新审视政府在市场经济中的作用，及政府与市场的关系问题。

与上个世纪世界经济的大环境不同的是，这次全球金融危机和世界经济衰退，发生在一个更为开放、市





场分工更为细化的经济日趋全球化的时代。在当今全球化的大背景中，如果各国政府仅仅考虑本国的利益而独立制定政策，必然会产生种种矛盾，无法达到预期的效果。譬如，美国的量化宽松货币政策和积极的财政政策，虽然有助于美国经济的快速复苏，到目前为止也没有给美国国内造成通货膨胀问题，但在全球化的背景下，却导致美元作为国际货币全球流动和泛滥，引致了石油等全球大宗商品的价格和农产品价格的不断上涨，加上世界其他国家的政府为应付经济衰退而采取的积极宏观政策，导致许多发展中国家目前面临着巨大的通货膨胀压力和资产泡沫问题。因此，在目前的后危机时代，迫切需要世界各国政府在全球视野下来共同探讨全球治理结构问题，并加强各国之间的沟通、协调与合作，以建立合作、开放、共赢的世界经济秩序。

这次全球金融风暴和世界衰退使人们认识到，加强政府对市场和金融系统的监管，制定出更加完备的法律法规来调节和规范市场的运行，是世界各国所共同面临的问题，在这些方面，目前仍需各国共同努力。但是，政府监管需要加强并不意味着政府管得越多越好，政府参与市场越多越好，更重要的是要改革政府监管和调控经济的方式。政府更多地应是市场运行规则的制定者、完善者和监管者，而并不是市场运行的直接参与者。在完善对市场运行的法律法规和强化规则监管的同时，各国政府更应该促进市场化进程，包括促进金融资源配置的更加开放和更加市场化。目前，要特别强调法治政府和民主预算，让法律成为同时规范市场行为和政府行为的准绳。这对于东亚关系型社会尤为重要。要增加亚洲各国之间的地区合作，加强各国之间在政府作用定位、金融监管方面的相互学习、交流和合作。要在区域贸易自由化和投资自由化的基础上，推进新的国际货币体系的改革和建设。

在地区合作方面，亚洲尤其是东亚出现了新的趋势。在东盟和中日韩良好合作的基础上，中日韩三国之间的合作正稳步推进，合作领域不断拓展，机制化建设



得到了进一步加强。在未来中日韩考虑建立三国之间自由贸易区时，应考虑以下三个可能的选择：（1）在三国进行商品和服务贸易，以及在投资、贷款和证券投资等方面，应以三国自己的货币进行结算；（2）为了促进中日韩三国之间的长期贸易、直接投资和劳动分工，中日韩应该考虑维持建立在三国购买力平价基础上的真实币值，这样会更有助于改善外部的贸易不平衡的状况；（3）中日韩三国应该采取一致政策，以应对来自外部的短期资本流入所可能带来的经济波动，但却应该欢迎长期的资本流入和流出。

近些年来，美国政府更加重视亚洲，加大了与东盟国家的交往、合作与政策协调。我们希望美国在本地区的合作与发展中发挥积极的、建设型的作用。今年以来，中美关系出现了改善的势头，两国加强了在地区事务上的对话与磋商，这对维持地区的稳定至关重要。虽然在亚洲地区仍然存在领土争端，但求同存异，共谋发展符合各国的根本和长远利益。在新的形势下，东亚地区安全结构、政治结构和经济结构都在发生重要变化，值得我们密切关注。节能减排是当前全球经济合作的一个重要问题，在亚洲地区更为重要。由于日本大地震所引发的核电厂放射性物质泄漏危机，使人们不得不对能源安全进行更为审慎的思考。如何有效降低核能的潜在风险，改进核设施的设计和操作，将成为今后一个时期各国特别重视和研究的问题。这次上海论坛的一个共识是，要在保持亚洲各国经济高速增长的前提下，促进亚洲国家低碳化发展的进程，进一步提高碳减排政策的有效性。这不仅需要在政府主导的政策框架下引入市场机制来实现各国的节能减排，而且需要加快低碳技术研究，重点在于加强新技术的推广和应用，包括推广使用工业减排技术，建设新能源电力产业与智能电网，设立建筑行业的低碳发展标准，降低交通运输业的碳排放，并加强节能减排技术政策制定方面的国际合作。

这次世界经济衰退的一个主要原因在于当前不合

理的国际货币体系。基于以美元为中心的国际货币体系在短期内不可能发生结构性变化的事实，必须寻找到内生性的约束机制来确保以美元为本位的国际货币体系的安全运行。为此，在国际层面上，以国际货币基金组织为中心，改革特别提款权的构成与功能，使之成为抑制美元全球泛滥的防火墙，作为第三方参与美元本位竞争，从内在机制上有效约束美元的过剩供给。在区域层面上，要通过增强贸易相关国的货币互换，从区域及国家集团的角度来创造一种可以与美元相竞争的货币流通环境，借以减缓来自于美元过多供给的流动性冲击。在国家层面上，美国作为发钞国，应该承担更多的国际责任与义务。值得注意的是，针对金融危机期间美国金融监管体系存在的各种问题，2010年7月21日美国总统奥巴马正式签署了《多德-弗兰克华尔街改革和个人消费者保护法案》。此法案实施，会给金融行业带来什么样的影响，需要进一步观察和研究。

亚洲各国处在人口转变的不同阶段。发展中国家大量劳动年龄人口的存在，在产生人口红利的同时，也形成巨大的就业压力。人口老龄化的加速，引发不同国家劳动力市场正在发生重要转折，并进而影响各国内部乃至亚洲经济格局的转变。经济全球化加快了城市工业化的进程，农村人口不断流向城市，大量资源集聚到一些特大城市，使之成为吸纳就业和经济增长的中心。这就需要各国政府通过一系列制度改革和政策措施，平衡城乡发展，减少城市化发展的障碍，加大城市基础设施的建设，大幅度改善公共服务品的质量和覆盖面，提升对国际资本和国际市场的吸引力，形成包容性发展的城市环境。对于中国来说，转变城市发展模式，逐步给予外来人口与城市居民同等的公民福利待遇，完善住房等公共政策，积极发展公共服务业，成为未来政府治理的重点。

在亚洲各国内部，政府官员腐败、贫困、失业等问题，引起了国内政局动荡，社会不安定因素增加，

正考验着亚洲各国政府的管理和治理能力。许多国家正处于社会转型或体制转轨阶段，带来一系列社会问题。全球金融风暴更使得一些国家的经济与社会发展陷入停滞，从而为国家未来的发展不断提出新的难题。近年来，亚洲国家开始对各国的发展模式进行新的反思与探索。亚洲正在开拓国际反恐、海上安全、气候变化等方面合作的新领域。我们应该清醒地认识到不同国家的国情和文化历史背景，要在和平、稳定的前提下，本着互利、共赢的原则，实现均衡、公平、可持续发展的共同命运。这是亚洲未来合作应有的命题。可以相信，通过亚洲人民的共同努力，一定能够建设一个更加繁荣、和谐的新亚洲。通过亚洲国家积极参与全球治理机构的改革，一个更加开放、公平、繁荣的国际新秩序一定会在全球形成。





SHANGHAI FORUM CONSENSUS (2011)

The Choice of Asia: Global Governance with a Global Vision

The year 2011 has seen Asian countries seeking their roads towards recovery, development and prosperity, against the backdrop of slow recovery of world economy. Though the 2007-2008 global financial turmoil and the 2008-2009 global recession has exerted some impact on the course of globalization, yet the general trend of globalization remains irreversible. The future socio-economic development of Asia, too, will be inseparable from globalization and its commerce and cooperation with other countries and regions across the world.

Shaking off poverty and advancing economic development have long been the common aspiration of Asian peoples. The rapid economic recovery in postwar Japan, the prosperity of the Asian tigers, and the rise of China and India in recent years, are all cases testifying to the unswerving efforts of Asian countries and regions to search for a road towards prosperity that suites their goal of development. The road of Asia is one of prosperity, of exploration, of reform, and of innovation. It's generally believed that the rapid development of Asian economies since the 1970s, and the rapid recovery and high-

speed growth of the emerging market economies in Asia after the 2008-2009 global recession, are all credited to the "helping hand" of governments. Especially since the outbreak of the global financial turmoil in 2007, under the motivation of Chinese government's fiscal stimulus program and easy monetary policies, the government and state sectors have substantially increased their investments to secure growth rates higher than 9% during the global economic downturn, which in the meanwhile has played an important role in the revival of Asian and world economy. Those measures have also called more attention of the current international academic, business and political circles to the role of government in a market economy. Since 2008, the bail-out measures implemented by the governments of Western countries in the form of very loose fiscal and monetary policies have also helped take these countries out of recession quickly. As a result, all countries are attaching increasingly more emphasis on governmental intervention and its role in the market. However, the history of socio-economic development in modern nations has demonstrated that there might be government failure, just like the

market failure. In the short run, over-reliance on governmental intervention can hold back recession and help the recovery, but in the long run, a large-scale substitution of government investment for private-sector investment will lead to the continued accumulation of government debts. At the same time, over-loose monetary policies will inevitably lead to inflation and asset bubbles, or even sovereign debt crisis. The excessive government intervention is detrimental to the self-healing ability of the market economy, causing negative impact on a country's long-term competitiveness. Therefore, the role and positioning of government in the market has become a theoretical and practical issue which needs to be rethought by the governments, academic circles, and all communities across the world. Whether the economic development of developing countries or the financial crisis management in developed countries, and whether in Asia or in other regions, it is imperative to re-examine the government's role in a market economy and the relationship between government and market.

The current global financial crisis and world economic recession happened in an era different from the last century. Now we face a more open era of economic globalization with more elaborated market division. In the context of globalization, if each nation makes policies solely according to its own interest, many contradictions will appear and the expected outcome is difficult to achieve. For example, the quantitative expansionary monetary policy and proactive fiscal policy implemented by the U.S. government contributes to the rapid recovery of its economy without causing domestic inflation so far, but these policy measures result in excess liquidity all around the world and increasing prices of staple commodities such as oil and agricultural goods as well. Moreover, proactive macroeconomic policies adopted by other countries in the world to tackle economic recessions lead to huge inflation pressure and serious asset bubbling in their domestic economy. Therefore, in the post-crisis era, it is urgent for all nations to discuss global governance structure in a global perspective and strengthen communication, coordination and corporation to establish a new cooperative, open and win-win world economic order.

The global financial storm and world economic recession have made it clear that it is required for governments to strengthen regulation on market and financial system, to formulate more complete laws to adjust the functioning of the market. But government regulation does not mean that the more intervention, the better. Governments should reform their methods of regulation and control, and act as the formulator of market rules who perfects and supervises them, instead of being direct participants

in the market. Meanwhile, governments also have obligation to promote the process of marketization, including the liberalization of financial resources allocation. Currently, rule-of-law governments and democratic budget should be emphasized to let laws be the criteria for both market and government behavior. This is particularly crucial for relationship-based societies in East Asia. It is necessary for Asian countries to enhance regional cooperation, and to learn from each other as regards government orientation and financial regulation. It is essential to advance the reforms and construction of a new international monetary system on the basis of regional trade and investment liberalization.

In terms of regional cooperation, there is a new trend in Asia, especially in East Asia. On the basis of good cooperation between ASEAN, Japan, South Korea and China, the cooperation between these three countries has witnessed steady progress; fields of cooperation have been expanded; the mechanism construction has been further strengthened. If a free trade area is to be built between Japan, South Korea and China in the future, the following three possible options should be considered: (1) The settlement of merchandise and service trade, investment, loans and securities investment should be based on their own currencies; (2) In order to promote the long-term trade, direct investment and the division of labor between them, the three countries should consider maintaining the real exchange rates based on purchasing power parity, which will also help improve the external trade balance; (3) Japan, South Korea and China should take the same policy to deal with the potential short-term economic fluctuations resulted from capital inflows, but welcome the long-term capital inflows and outflows.

In recent years, the U.S. government has been paying more attention to Asia, and has increased exchanges, cooperation and policy coordination with ASEAN countries. We hope that the United States can play an active and constructive role in the cooperation and development of this region. Since the beginning of this year, the improvement of Sino-U.S. relations has been gaining momentum. The two countries have increased dialogues and consultations on regional matters, which is essential for maintaining regional stability. While there are still territorial disputes in Asia, the fundamental and long-term interest of every country lies in seeking common ground and common development. In the new situation, the security, political and economic structures in Eastern Asia have undergone major changes, which deserve our close attention.

Energy saving and emission reduction is an important issue in the current global economic cooperation, and even more important in Asia. Japan's nuclear

crisis, caused by the leakage of radioactive material from nuclear power plants after a major earthquake, prompt people to be more cautious about energy security. How to reduce the potential risks of nuclear energy and how to improve the design and operation of nuclear facilities? These questions will receive special attention and be studied in the coming period in different countries. One consensus of Shanghai Forum 2011 is that while maintaining the high speed of economic growth, efforts should be made by Asian countries to promote low carbonization and to further enhance the effectiveness of carbon reduction policies. This requires not only the introduction of market mechanisms within the framework of policy guidance by the government to achieve energy conservation, but also research on low-carbon technologies. The focus is to strengthen the promotion and application of new technologies, including promoting the use of industrial emissions reduction technology, construction of new energy power industry and smart grids, establishment of standards for low carbon development in the construction industry, reducing carbon emissions from transportation, and strengthening international cooperation in the policy-making concerning energy saving technology.

One of the main reasons for this world economic recession is the current irrational international monetary system. In view of the fact that it will not be possible for the dollar-centered international monetary system to undergo structural changes in the short term, we must find the endogenous binding mechanism to ensure safe operation of the dollar-based international monetary system. For this reason, at the international level, IMF should play the central role to reform the composition and function of the SDR, turning it into the firewall to inhibit U.S. dollar from global spreading, and encouraging it to compete with the dollar standard as a third party, thus effectively constraining the surplus supply of the U.S. dollar via internal mechanism. At the regional level, through strengthening trade-related currency swaps, we should create a rival to the U.S. dollar currency environment from the perspective of regional and national groups in order to mitigate the liquidity shock as a result of excessive supply of dollars. At the national level, the United States, as a note-issuing country, should shoulder more international responsibilities and obligations. It should be noticed that aiming at the various problems in the U.S. financial regulatory system during the financial crisis, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act was signed into law by President Barack Obama on July 21, 2010. What impact the implementation of this Act will bring to the financial industry needs further observation and investigation.

Asian countries are at different stages of demographic transition. There is a large working-age population in developing countries, generating the demographic dividend as well as a tremendous employment pressure. Accelerated aging of the population causes the undergoing major turning point in labor markets of different countries, and thus affects the economic patterns within countries and even across Asia. Economic globalization has speeded up the process of urban industrialization. The rural population continues to flow to cities and a large amount of resources are gathered to several megalopolises, making them the center of creating new jobs and promoting economic growth. This requires governments, through a series of institutional reforms and policy measures, to balance urban and rural development, to reduce obstacles to urbanization, to increase urban infrastructure construction, to improve the quality and coverage of public services products and to enhance the attraction to the international capital and the international market, forming the city environment of inclusive development. As for China, transforming the patterns of urban development, gradually giving city immigrants the same citizen benefits as city residents, improving housing and other public policies, and actively developing public services, are among the priorities of government administration.

The domestic problems of Asian countries, such as corruption, poverty and unemployment, have caused political upheaval and increased social instability, testing the management and governing capacity of Asian countries. Many countries are in the phase of social transformation or system transition, which brings about a series of social problems. The global financial crisis further brings some countries into the stagnation of social development and therefore put forward new problems for future development. Recently, Asian countries start new reflection and exploration of development models. Asia is expanding new fields of cooperation in international anti-terrorism, offshore safety, climate change etc. We should notice the differences in national conditions as well as cultural and historical backgrounds among countries, and realize balanced, justified and sustainable mutual development on the basis of peace, stability and the principle of mutual benefit and common interest. We are convinced that with the joint efforts of all Asian people, we can establish a more prosperous and harmonious new Asia. With the active participation of Asian countries in the reform of global governance structure, we can be sure that a more open, fair and prosperous new international order will emerge.



上海论坛共识（2012）

坚持亚洲合作与创新，推动发展转型， 创造繁荣发展

金融和经济危机正以新的表现方式在全球各地发酵，世界各国虽制度禀赋各异但同受其患。危机使世界经济地理发生显著变化，亚洲在世界经济政治体系中的地位和作用不断凸显，对世界经济增长的贡献与日俱增。未来十年，亚洲的发展将在世界经济政治秩序重建中发挥更大的作用，但亚洲自身也存在着诸多急需求解的难题。这就要求亚洲各国积极推进转型发展，加深、丰富和改善亚洲内部的合作，为亚洲经济增长和文明进步提供新的可持续的动力。本次上海论坛着眼“未来十年的战略”，正是以此为主旨，为亚洲的整体发展，缓解世界困局，寻求智慧和共识。

一、未来十年世界和亚洲发展的基本态势

我们认为，未来十年将是世界秩序和亚洲秩序的深入调整期，也是亚洲力量整体崛起的重要历史机遇期。继续积极应对危机仍然是当前亚洲发展面临的基本挑战。面对挑战，需要各国充分发挥政府作用，继续推进经济体制和货币体系改革，在能源等领域不断突破，探索属于亚洲的发展之路。

第一，发挥各国政府对于亚洲危机的积极作用。

本次危机起源于康德拉基耶夫式的长周期调整，

危机的触发机制是最终债务人（美国次级信用购房借款人）的普遍违约。危机发生后，世界各国的政府有两种选择：拒绝救市，那么危机就有可能演变成萧条，这是各国人民所无法接受的；为了避免萧条就必须救市。但是，政府为防止经济走向萧条采取救市的政策并不一定能增加就业，也可能无法激活民间投资，从而不得不依靠增加债务来获取救市所需要的资金。

面对不断深化的全球性金融与经济危机，迫切需要世界各国加强合作，共同采取理性的行动来解决有可能导致危机继续恶化的重大问题：通过有效的全球融资和必要的改革，消除主权债务危机的不利影响；通过扩大市场开放度，推进贸易自由化；通过适度的资本管制，控制短期资本流动；通过教育发展和福利制度的改革，增加社会与经济结构调整的弹性；通过激发企业家信心，实现创新。

第二，改革国际货币体系促进世界经济秩序调整。

自2008年美国引发的全球金融危机爆发以后，深陷“特里芬两难”之困境的美元，在国际货币体系中所发挥的流动性、稳定性和主导性作用的平衡功能有所弱化；同时欧盟地区因为经济周期向下调整速度的加快，以及主权债务危机的恶化，从而让欧元也无法承担起世

界所期待的由超主权货币所带来的支撑全球经济的“货币锚”机制。

在世界“货币锚”逐一消失的同时，主要发达国家为挽救本国金融体系和实体经济不得不放任各种量化宽松的货币政策，从而导致了世界范围内的流动性泛滥。各种由短期投机套利行为引起的动荡不仅严重影响了世界经济的复苏进程，而且还重创了许多新兴市场经济体，这些国家因为不恰当的金融与货币政策成为国际游资的攻击对象，从而遭到了资产泡沫与通货膨胀的双重打击。不仅如此，像中国这样拥有大量美元和欧元资产的东亚国家还面临着财富严重缩水的风险。基于以上事实，改革当前危机重重的国际货币体系就显得刻不容缓且意义深远。

国际货币体系改革有两种可能的路径选择：一是促使美元重新承担起世界公共品的功能——即为世界各国货币提供“货币锚”、为国际金融活动提供流动性和稳定性功能；二是建立一个新的以“特别提款权”为本位的世界货币体系——即将现有的国际货币体系推倒重来。有必要指出的是，不管是以维持当今美元为主导的国际货币体系为改革切入点，还是以更能反映新兴市场国家利益的储备资产“SDR机制化”为改革方向，达成全球共识和强化国际政策协调都是首要条件。

第三，有效突破能源约束推动经济增长。

随着亚洲经济迅速发展，亚洲能源需求急剧增加，其区域内能源供给却未能跟上经济增长的步伐。从供给角度来看，亚洲的能源既有总量短缺的问题，又有结构失衡的问题。亚洲国家在能源消费和供给上的这种失衡使得亚洲经济增长中的能源需求必须通过外部市场来加以平衡。但是，外部世界提供的能源环境并不友好。时至今日，我们可以清楚地看到，愈演愈烈的国际能源市场的金融投机，再加上对高碳能源之使用严格加以限制的政策不断推出，已经造成了亚洲经济增长的红利大规模地流向具有能源金融优势和新能源技术优势的国家，以及非煤炭类的能源出口国。这对于大部分正在展开工业化的亚洲国家是不可忽视的重大挑战。与此同时，气候变化的风险评估显示，由于亚洲农业人口众多、农业集约化生产水平低以及土地、水、能源等自然资源匮乏，气候变化对于亚洲的影响将显著高于其他地区。

为了有效应对这种挑战，亚洲国家必须选择一条适合亚洲实际情况的能源发展道路。就亚洲大部分国家仍然处在工业化发展阶段而言，低碳路线必须要在动态考量经济、社会总体成本、收益的前提下分阶段、有步

骤地推进。在目前的技术发展水平下，低碳经济仍然是一种高成本经济，大部分处在工业化发展初级阶段的亚洲国家仍然缺乏必要的投资和相应的收入水平来支撑对高成本清洁能源的消费。因此亚洲的低碳转型首先应着力于对现有的以化石能源为基础的能源供应体系进行清洁化、低碳化的改造；其次才是从亚洲实际出发，在本国技术支撑、市场基础和制度设计日益完备的情况下迎接发达国家的新能源革命浪潮。在此过程中，亚洲各国政府应致力于低碳技术、节能技术和新能源技术领域的多边合作，建立常态化的资源环境政策协调机制，共同促进新能源产业、环保产业、节能型制造业的发展，增强亚洲在能源等大宗商品领域中的定价权，避免增长红利的流失。资源环境安全不可分割，合则共利，分则俱损。共利需要共识与合作。共识需要交流，合作需要坦诚。亚洲各国需要这样的交流与坦诚。

二、未来十年亚洲发展的战略性选择

未来十年，经济社会结构的大幅调整及地区经济关系重构，将是亚洲发展的重大主题之一，亚洲也将因此在未来的世界体系中发挥更大的作用。为了更好地促进未来十年亚洲的发展，一是要推动亚洲不同国家的发展转型，各个国家应根据所处的不同发展阶段推动自身结构性转型，并构成亚洲的整体性发展转型；二是要推动亚洲国家间的合作，努力形成更加具有主导型和互补性的区域合作机制；三是推动亚洲领先城市和地区的技术创新，以此带动亚洲经济增长和产业结构体系的合理构造，特别是通过不断创新，促进新兴战略产业的培育和成长，推动区域产业分工格局的重塑。

实现十年亚洲的繁荣发展和可持续的经济增长，亚洲国家需要从以下几个方面作出不懈的努力：

第一是充分利用人口红利。亚洲国家人口状况的基本特征是总量规模大，并存在巨大的国别差异。亚洲不同国家人口结构的变化会导致整个亚洲经济版图的重置，全球制造加工业极有可能逐步向劳动力更为低廉的中国内地以及越南、老挝等东南亚国家转移。

面对区域内人口结构与随之而来的经济结构的变化，亚洲国家应当作何反应才是可取的呢？作为人口还在高速增长南部亚洲国家来说，充分利用现有的人口红利是理性的选择；对于已经或者正在走向人口老龄化的东亚国家来说，则应对现有的劳动与福利制度加以改革，借以达到增加劳动供给的目的。与此同时，还要通过发展教育特别是终身教育，提高供给总量趋于下降的劳动者的生产率，以便通过劳动效率对劳动数量的替代

来维持可持续的增长。

第二是充分利用城市化红利。基于规模经济的工业生产具有空间集聚的内生性要求，因此工业化必定会带来城市化的发展。推进城市化发展不仅是工业活动的内在需要，也是创造需求、实现经济可持续发展的必要条件。亚洲的城市化红利仍然非常丰厚，但是，问题就在于亚洲国家通过怎样的城市化发展道路才能获得如此丰厚的城市化红利？

借鉴拉丁美洲国家城市化发展的失败经验，在城市化发展进程中，亚洲国家需加强社会投资以推动城市的现代化转型。具体地，亚洲各国政府应继续增加城市基础设施（特别是生产性基础设施）建设的投入，提供更加有效的产业发展平台；应降低城市经济活动的社会与经济成本，创造更多的就业机会；应加强对教育、文化、社会保障等项社会投资，促进城市文化转型和文化整合；应提倡紧凑城市建设，提升城市的可持续发展能力；应推动人口自由流动，打破城乡人口流动的行政壁垒。通过这些方式，既推进了城市化进程，又反过来促进了经济制度的变革和转型，保障经济的快速、可持续发展。

第三是充分利用制度创新红利。由于历史的、文化的原因，亚洲各国的社会转型程度、速度不一，制度创新的空间极其巨大，制度创新的红利还未得到有效发掘。

从 20 世纪 50 年代后半期开始，从 20 世纪 50 年代后半期开始，亚洲一些国家成功实现了社会转型。发生在部分亚洲国家的这种社会变迁，为经济可持续发展与社会持续进步提供了制度保障，也为那些尚未实现社会转型的亚洲国家提供了有益参照。另一方面，导致亚洲企业创新能力不足的主要原因在于文化与制度，因此，通过社会文化与制度创新来激发企业家的创新精神，将成为全面提升亚洲企业国际竞争力的关键所在。

三、亚洲的持续发展需要合作与和平

亚洲经济社会秩序的调整伴随着日益增强的内在竞争和摩擦，这使得为了推进亚洲整体发展而言，维护亚洲和平、促进区域合作显得尤其迫切。

随着经济全球化与区域经贸关系的不断深化，亚洲国家非常有必要在经贸金融、民商事务、知识产权、环境资源、司法协作等主要领域加强法律合作。为此，亚洲国家有必要在区域金融和金融法律合作方面形成制度化、常态化的多边机制，以稳定各国合作的预期。法律合作的手段可以采取国际“硬法”治理模式，也可以

选择国际“软法”治理模式，当然还可以是上述两者有效结合的混合模式。

促进亚洲合作，需要亚洲各国在世界和亚洲秩序调整中积极有效地管理矛盾和冲突，排除各种有可能加剧矛盾的干扰，尊重各国的重大利益，协调各国发展策略，为亚洲发展创造和平和稳定的内外环境。世界和亚洲长期发展的经验证明，平等积极真诚的合作，才能使亚洲各国各得其利并实现整体发展。

本次上海论坛代表一致认为，未来十年，亚洲处于一个关键的历史时期，亚洲发展比任何时期都需要维护地区和平、加强内部合作、推动城市化进程、促进区域经济社会全面可持续发展。在这个过程中，亚洲各国应坚持合作与创新，努力推动发展转型，进一步提升亚洲的地位和作用，创造一个属于亚洲的繁荣发展的世纪！



SHANGHAI FORUM CONSENSUS (2012)

Stick to Cooperation and Creation, Push Transformational Development, and Create Asian Prosperity

Financial and economic crisis is spreading all over the world, affecting every country despite their various systems. The crisis leads to vital changes in global economic map: Asia is playing a more and more important role in the global economic and political system, and has been making ever greater contributions to world economic growth. During 2011-2020, Asian development will surely play a more important part in the reconstruction of global economic and political order. However, Asia itself has many difficulties that need to be solved and that require Asian countries to positively promote structural transformational development, to deepen, enrich and improve cooperation among each other, and to provide new, sustainable force for Asian economic development and cultural progress. This year's Shanghai Forum takes "Strategy for 2011-2020" as its theme, trying to seek wisdom and consensus for Asian development and global recovery.

1. Basic Situation of Global and Asian Development for 2011-2020

We think that 2011-2020 is a time for further adjustment of the global and Asian order, as well as a time for important opportunities for Asian rise, and to continue positively dealing with financial crises is still the basic challenge that Asia faces at present. The challenge requires every country to fully play its governmental function, to continue promoting reform of economic system and monetary system, to make more and more breakthroughs in fields like energy resources, etc. and to probe a way for Asian development.

First of all, we should bring governmental function into full play.

The root of this crisis is Kondratiev long-term adjustment, and the triggering mechanism is debtors' (American sub-prime mortgage debtors) widespread breach of contract. After the explosion of



crisis, there are two choices that every government over the world has: one is to refuse to bail out the market, which may lead the crisis to depression, a consequence that people around the world cannot accept. To avoid depression, government needs to bail out the market. However, bail-out policy that government takes to protect economy from depression may not guarantee the increase of jobs and activate private investment, which means that government has to depend on increasing debts to gain capital for market bail-out.

The deepening global financial and economic crisis urgently requires every country to enhance cooperation and to take rational action in order to solve grave problems which may cause the crisis to further deteriorate: to promote free trade through further opening-up of the market; to control short-term capital flow through moderate capital management; to strengthen the flexibility of social and economic structural adjustment through reform of education development and welfare system; to achieve innovation through stirring entrepreneurs' confidence.

Secondly, we should promote global economic order adjustment through reforming international monetary system.

Since the breakout of global financial crisis starting in the United States in 2008, the flexibility, stability and leading balancing function of U.S. dollar in international monetary system has been weakened because it is deeply caught in the "Triffin Dilemma"; at the same time, because of the acceleration of downward adjustment of economic cycle in European Union and the deterioration of sovereign debt crisis, Euro cannot take on the "currency anchor" mechanism that the world expects super-sovereign currency to maintain in order to support global economy.

With the losses of global "currency anchors", main developed countries have to let loose various quantitative easing monetary policies in order to

rescue financial system and real economy, which leads to proliferating global liquidity. The turbulence caused by various short-term speculative arbitrages not only gravely affects the recovery of global economy, but also heavily attacks many emerging economies. These countries become targets for international hot money because of improper financial and currency policies and suffer double blows of asset bubbles and inflation. Moreover, east-Asian countries like China that own large stock of U.S. dollar and Euro capital face the risk of serious shrinking wealth. Based on the above facts, it is high time that we reformed the current risk-ridden international monetary system.

There are two possible ways for the international monetary system reform: the first way is to enable U.S. dollar to retake its function as global product – to provide "currency anchor" for currencies around the world, to provide flexibility and stability function for international financial activities; the second way is to establish a new global currency system based on "special drawing right" – to push over the current international currency system and establish a new one. It is necessary to point out that to achieve global consensus and strengthen international policy coordination is the primary condition whether we choose to maintain the current international currency system led by U.S. dollar, or we choose the "SDR mechanism" of reserve assets which can better reflect emerging market countries' profits.

Thirdly, we should effectively break through restraints of energy resources and to promote economic growth.

With the rapid development of Asian economy, Asia's need for energy resources greatly increase, yet, the regional supply of energy resources fails to keep up with the pace of economic development. Looking from the supply angle, Asia's energy resources suffer both shortage of total amount and imbalance of energy structure. The imbalance between Asian countries' consumption of energy resources and supply of energy resources has to be solved through international market. However, the energy resources environment that international market provides is not friendly. Till today, we can clearly see that the severer monetary speculation in international energy resources market and the increasing number of carried out policies that strictly control the use of high-carbon energy resources have already led to the situation where a lot of profits created through Asian economic development flow to countries enjoying energy resources financial advantage, new energy technology advantage, and non-coal resources export. Such situation is a vital challenge that cannot be ignored for the majority of Asian countries that are developing through industrialization. At the same time, the risk assessment of climate change shows

that the impact of climate change upon Asia may be much higher than upon other regions because of large agricultural population, low intensive agriculture production level, and lack of natural resources such as land, water, energy, etc.

In order to effectively face such challenge, Asian countries must choose a way for energy development that matches the practical condition in Asia. Due to the fact that the majority of Asian countries are still in the process of industrialization, the low-carbon way should be pushed forward step by step under the condition of dynamic evaluation of economy, social overall cost and profits. Low-carbon economy is still a high-cost economy under current technology development level, and the majority of Asian countries that are in the primary stage of industrialization still lack essential investments and incomes to support their consumption for high-cost clean energy. Therefore, Asia's low-carbon transformation should start from reform to clean and low-carbonize the current fossil energy-based supply system; and the next step is to welcome the new energy revolution wave of developed countries, taking into account the Asian reality and the improvement of technology support, market foundation and system design. During this process, governments of Asian countries should endeavor to launch multi-lateral cooperation in low-carbon technology, energy saving technology, and new energy technology, to establish regularized resources environment policy coordination mechanism, to jointly promote the development of new energy industry, environmental friendly industry and energy-saving manufacturing industry, to enhance Asia's pricing power in the commodities like energy, etc., and to avoid the loss of growth dividend. Resources, environment and safety cannot be separated. Cooperation among Asian countries can yield mutual benefits, while separation can lead to mutual losses. To gain mutual benefit requires consensus and cooperation – consensus requires communication, and cooperation needs frankness. Asian countries need such communication and frankness.

2. Strategic Choices for Asian Development from 2011-2020

During 2011-2020, large-scale adjustment of economy society structure and reconstruction of regional economic relationship will be one of the important topics for Asian development, and as a result, Asia will play a more important role in future world system. To better promote Asian development from 2011-2020, we need first push forward structural transformational development of different Asian countries: Every Asian country should promote its structural transformation according

to its own development stage, and push forward the overall development transformation of Asia; secondly, we should promote cooperation among Asian countries, and try to establish complementary regional cooperation mechanism; thirdly, we should promote technological innovation of advanced cities and regions in Asia, thus promoting Asian economy development and construction of industry infrastructure, and moreover, we should enhance the growth and development of new strategic industries and promote the restructuring of the regional industries through continuous innovation.

In order to achieve Asia's prosperous development and sustainable economic increase for 2011-2020, Asian countries need to work hard in the following aspects:

First of all, we should make full use of demographic dividend. The basic feature of Asian countries' demographic condition is large population with huge differences among countries. Change of demographic structure of different Asian countries will lead to the reconstruction of the whole Asian economic map, and global manufacturing is highly possible to move step by step to places with cheaper labor forces such as mainland China, Vietnam, Laos and some other Southeast Asian countries.

What action should Asian countries take in the face of demographic structure and change of economic structure within Asian regions? For Southern Asian countries where population grows rapidly, it is wise for them to make full use of their demographic dividend; for East Asian countries that have been facing the problem of aging population, they should reform current labor and welfare system in order to increase labor provision. At the same time, they should also improve labor productivity while decreasing its quantity through a life-long education, so as to achieve sustainable growth by enhancing quality rather than quantity of labor.



Secondly, we should make full use of urbanization dividend. Industrial production based on scale economy has endogenous requirement for spatial agglomeration. Therefore, industrialization will surely bring about urbanization. To promote urbanization is not only an internal demand for industrial activities, but also an essential condition for innovation and sustainable economy development. Asia enjoys rich urbanization dividend. However, the problem is that what kind of urbanization Asian countries should take for such rich urbanization dividend.

Learning from experience of failure of Latin American countries' urbanization, Asian countries should set up more social investments for cities' modernization transformation during the process of urbanization. Specifically, governments of Asian countries should continue increasing investments in city infrastructure (especially productive infrastructure) construction, and provide a more effective industry development platform; they should reduce social and economic cost for city life and create more job opportunities; they should increase investments in education, culture, social, security, etc., to promote urban culture transformation and culture integration; they should promote compact city construction and improve cities' sustainable development; they should promote free flow of population and break the administrative barriers of population flow between cities and the countryside. Through the above ways, Asian countries can not only promote urbanization, but also push forward reform and transformation of economic system so that they can guarantee a fast and sustainable economic development.

Thirdly, we should make full use of the system innovation dividend. Due to different historical and cultural backgrounds, Asian countries vary in their transformation degree and speed, which means that there is huge space for system innovation in Asia, and that the system innovation dividend has not been fully exploited yet.

Starting from the second half of the 1950s, some Asian countries successfully achieve social transformation. Such change happening in some Asian countries provides system guarantee for sustainable economy development and continuous society progress, and provides useful reference models for those that have not achieved transformation yet. On the other hand, the main reason that leads to lack of innovation of Asian enterprises lies in culture and system. Therefore, to activate entrepreneurs' innovation through culture and system innovation will become a key to the overall improvement of Asian enterprises' international competitiveness.

3. Asia's Sustainable Development Requires Cooperation and Peace

The adjustment of Asian economic and social order is hand in hand with stronger and stronger inner competition and friction, which makes it an urgent task to safeguard peace and promote regional cooperation for Asian development.

With the deepening of economic globalization and regional economic trade relationship, it is necessary for Asian countries to strengthen legal cooperation in some main fields such as economics, trade, finance, civil and commercial affairs, intellectual property, environmental resources and judicial collaboration. Therefore, Asian countries need to establish systematic, regularized multilateral mechanism in regional finance and financial laws cooperation for stable cooperation among countries. Means for legal cooperation can be international "hard law" mode, or "soft law" mode, or surely a mixed mode that effectively combines "hard law" and "soft law" together.

To promote Asian cooperation requires every Asian country to positively and effectively handle conflicts during the process of adjustment of global and Asian order, to exclude interference that may intensify contradiction, to respect every country's vital benefit, to harmonize every country's development strategy, and to create peaceful and stable internal and external environment for Asian development. The experience of global and Asian long-term development proves that only through equal, positive and sincere cooperation can Asian countries achieve profits as well as overall development.

Delegates of this year's forum all agree that 2011-2020 is a critical period of time for Asia, during which Asia most needs to maintain regional peace, enhance inner cooperation, push forward urbanization, and promote sustainable development of regional economic and social progress. In this process, Asian countries should stick to cooperation and creation, try hard to push forward structural transformational development, promote Asia's status and function in the world, and create a time for Asian development and prosperity.





上海论坛共识（2013）

在多元中寻求共识，在和谐中实现发展

时代正发生着广泛而深刻的变化。亚洲应从历史和现实中充分汲取经验，利用自身的独特智慧和文化优势，克服前进中的障碍和困难，在差异中寻求共存与和谐发展。本届上海论坛以“亚洲智慧：在多元中寻求和谐发展”为主题，所有与会代表就重大的政治、经济、文化问题广泛讨论。亚洲智慧的核心是包容促团结、和谐创繁荣。亚洲各国必须相互尊重并凝聚起智慧并将之转化为促进经济与社会发展的理念、战略、制度、政策与行动，实现经济社会可持续发展。

一、亚洲需要更具前瞻性地引领科技创新。

应对时代挑战的关键性因素是科技创新。亚洲各国应洞察世界科技发展前沿，探索并引领新能源与信息技术融合的技术路径与应用领域，建构符合本地区资源禀赋特征的现代能源信息系统，将先进的理念、技术和制度内化于本国或区域内的科技创新和产业发展，带动新兴产业的成长，创造新的市场，催生新的增长点，促进经济社会的持续发展。

二、亚洲需要更科学理性地推动经济复苏和发展。

第一，亚洲各国要继续与欧美等发达国家合作，在WTO 国际贸易和投资规则框架下增加贸易，并从制度

上推进亚洲地区与其他地区之间国际分工体系的进一步深化，同时，对内则通过完善市场规则和法律制度，提高自身的效率，提升对域外出口的竞争力。

第二，面对实体经济的挑战和契机，亚洲国家应通过加强广泛的合作，提升金融为实体经济服务的能力，共同推动亚洲各国和地区的金融合作向着更深的层次迈进，缓解东亚地区金融体系不稳定风险，增强抵御外部市场冲击的能力。

第三，要切实提升亚洲经济一体化水平，将亚洲自由贸易区建设和区域金融货币合作所推动的亚洲区域内主要经济体进行产业重组作为主要抓手。





三、亚洲需要更积极稳健地探索管理制度变革。

第一，在亚洲地区迅速城市化的过程中，亚洲国家需通过城市管理创新和社会体制创新，应对更加复杂的城市管理和生活变迁带来的挑战，创造美好和高品质的城市生活。

第二，面对以新媒体为标志的第四次传播革命，亚洲各国政府应该与时俱进，以开放心态应对网络信息技术进步和社会的变迁，逐渐完善适合现代信息社会的新闻传播规制与管理体系。

第三，亚洲各国需要通过合作研究和实践经验的分享，寻求公平高效的解决方案，以应对人口老龄化与慢性病给卫生系统乃至整个社会经济发展带来的挑战，探索具有各国特色的全民保健之路。

四、亚洲需要更具耐心地促进区域事务合作。

在应对气候变化方面，亚洲各国应积极寻求区域合作，增进互信，共同应对和治理亚洲乃至全球的气候变化，并增强亚洲各国在环境问题上的发言权。

在法律合作方面，法律多元性为法律智慧的丰富提供了条件，法律智慧为国家间的法律统一提供了依据、创造了条件。亚洲各国应通过建立多层次、多维度的争端解决机制，依据国际法原则来解决区域内的各种

争端以及问题。同时，也应尝试推进部分民事法律在主要国家的统一化，探索亚洲法律智慧的交融与和谐的新途径。

五、亚洲需要更富韧性地推动地区和平稳定。

谋发展、促合作是当今亚洲的主流。解决当前存在的纷争，要按照立足亚洲、多方借鉴，循序渐进、和平自主，合作共赢、价值整合，以史为鉴、面向未来的原则，尊重和遵循亚洲人民的共同意愿和福祉，以寻求地区普遍和平、全面发展与繁荣为目的，致力于各类问题的解决。

上海论坛 2013 与会代表普遍认为，面对欧美国家纷至沓来的危机，亚洲正承担着越来越重要的责任。亚洲的未来必将像历史和现实呈现出的一样多元多彩。历史经验表明，亚洲的活力要真正在转化成亚洲崛起，就需要全亚洲团结起来，在多元中寻求共识，在和谐中实现发展。亚洲各国应充分尊重彼此差异，充分协调彼此立场，充分开展务实合作，在经济、政治、社会、文化和环境等诸多方面充分实现互利共赢。亚洲智慧，是全亚洲人民的财富，是亚洲各国各地区各民族在多元中实现和谐发展的思想基石。





Shanghai Forum Consensus (2013)

Seek Consensus from Diversity, Achieve Development in Harmony

The age is undergoing extensive and profound changes. Asia should gain experience from history and reality and make full use of its unique wisdom and cultural strengths, to overcome all obstacles and difficulties lying ahead and to pursue coexistence and harmonious development despite our differences. Shanghai Forum 2013, with “Asia’s Wisdom: Seeking Harmonious Development in Diversity” as its theme, has gathered guest in extensive discussions on political, economic and cultural issues. The core of Asia’s Wisdom is inclusiveness in promoting unity and harmony in creating prosperity. Asian countries must respect each other and gather together the wisdom and converting it to the concepts, strategies, systems, policies and actions to promote economic and social development, so as to achieve sustainable economic and social development.

1. Asia needs to be more forward-looking in leading technological innovations.

A key factor in facing the challenges lies in technological innovations. Asian countries should have insights into the world technological frontier, explore and lead the technology and application of

new energy and information, tailor the construction of their modern energy information systems to their regional resource endowments, and internalize advanced concepts, technologies and institutions in domestic or regional development, so as to nurture the emerging industries, to create new markets and new growth points, thus promoting sustainable economic and social development.

2. Asia needs to be more scientific and rational in promoting economic recovery and development.

First, Asian countries should continue to cooperate with the U.S., Europe and other developed countries, boost trade under the framework of WTO international trade and investment rules of increased trade, and deepen the international division between Asia and other regions. Meanwhile, Asian countries should also improve their domestic market rules and legal systems to improve efficiency and enhance competitiveness of their exports.

Second, in face of the challenges and opportunities in real economy, Asian countries should enhance broad-ranging cooperation, especially in the financial sector,

so as to improve financial performance serving the real economy, to alleviate risk of instability in East Asia financial system, and strengthen resilience to external market shocks.

Third, Asian countries should enhance the level of economic integration, taking the industrial reconstruction, fostered by Asian Free Trade Area and regional financial and monetary cooperation, as the main starting point.

3. Asia needs to be more proactive and prudent in exploring institutional changes.

First, during the ongoing process of rapid urbanization, Asian countries need to deal with more complex challenges brought by changes in urban management and social life through urban management innovations and innovations in social institutions, aiming at our living a high-quality urban life.

Second, the fourth communication revolution, featuring new media, has brought new and serious challenges to Asian countries. Only by going forward with an open mind in coping with information technology advances and social changes can Asian countries gradually improve regulations in news media and management systems suitable for our modern information society.

Third, through collaborative research and practical experience sharing, Asian countries need to explore their health care systems with national characteristics, and seek fair and efficient solutions to cope with the challenges brought to our health systems by an aging population and chronic diseases, which are challenges even to the entire picture of socio-economic development.

4. Asia needs to be more patient in promoting regional cooperation.

As to global climate issues, Asian countries should actively seek regional cooperation, strengthen exchanges and enhance mutual trust, to jointly cope with climate changes in Asia and in the whole world, and to enhance the voice of Asian countries.

As to legal cooperation issues, it is the diversity of the legal systems in Asia that determines the diversity of Asian legal wisdom, which provides both the bases and the conditions for legal unification in the region. Asian countries, on one hand, should establish a multi-level and multi-dimensional system for resolving disputes. On the other hand, they should also try to promote partial unification of their civil laws, exploring new paths to a harmonious blend of Asian legal wisdom.

5. Asia needs to be more flexible in promoting regional peace and stability.

Seeking development and promoting cooperation is the mainstream current in today's Asia. To resolve the currently existing disputes, Asian countries should operate from the standpoint of Asia and learn from the whole world, seek peace and autonomy in a gradual process, cooperate to reach win-win solutions and integration of values, learn from history and face the future.

Asian countries should respect and follow the common aspirations and well-being of the peoples of Asia, seek regional universal peace, development and prosperity and commit themselves to the resolutions all kinds of problems.

It was generally acknowledged by the Shanghai Forum 2013 delegates that Asia is playing an increasingly important role in the world in facing up to crises sweeping in from the West. Asia's future will be as diverse and colorful as history and reality always have been. History proves that if we want to turn Asian dynamics to the real rise of Asia, Asian countries must be united in seeking consensus from diversity and achieving development in harmony. Asian countries should fully respect the differences between each-other, coordinate their positions and carry out pragmatic cooperation, thus achieving win-win situations in the economic, political, social, cultural and environmental aspects. Asia's wisdom is the wealth of all the people in Asia. It is the ideological cornerstone of Asian countries to achieve harmonious development in diversity.





上海论坛共识（2014） 掌握转型主动权，走亚洲特色创新之路

当前，世界范围内新一轮科技革命和产业变革正在孕育兴起，与亚洲发展崛起历史性地交汇，经济全球化和信息化深度交汇融合、交织影响，国际创新要素流动空前活跃、重组不断加快，赋予了亚洲转型难得的历史机遇，也对亚洲转型提出了严峻挑战。本届论坛紧紧围绕着“亚洲转型：寻找发展的新动力”主题，700余名海内外嘉宾就经济、政治、文化等领域相关重大议题展开广泛而深刻的讨论。亚洲发展的新动力就是转型，转型是持续健康发展的决定性力量，只有掌握转型的主动权，才能率先实现崛起，走向繁荣。

一、科技创新是亚洲转型的不竭动力

为了塑造更加均衡协调的强劲增长态势，就必须加快亚洲知识创造和技术创新的速度，不断积蓄新科技革命的巨大能量，以科技创新的新成果支撑引领产业发展，为加快转变经济发展方式、调整产业结构、提高社会生产力开辟新的空间，以科技改革发展的新突破实现经济增长的新跃升，激发社会进步的新活力，推动把发展的立足点转到提高质量和效益上来。

二、开放变革是亚洲转型的思想旗帜

以实践基础上的思想变革为先导，更新发展观念，转换发展模式，更加注重改革的系统性、整体性、

协同性，将经济、社会、政治、文化、生态等方面的体制机制改革有机地结合起来，继续鼓励大胆试验、大胆突破，不断把改革开放引向深入，坚持从易到难、从小到大、从外围到核心、从增量到存量不断推进的渐进式改革；通过产业升级和经济结构的战略性调整，通过改革红利的不断释放，为亚洲转型挖掘潜力和创造动力。

不断探索开放新思路，寻求拓展共同利益，扩大区域开放，提升开放水平，努力形成互利互惠、共进共赢的良好局面。采取更多实质性的开放措施，积极推进东北亚地区自贸区建设，进一步推进区域贸易便利化；推动东盟经济共同体建设，建立更为广泛的东亚结构，推动地区经济整合和互联互通，加快东盟经济一体



化进程，提高亚洲转型的竞争力。

三、和平合作是亚洲转型的坚实保障

亚洲各国应坚持以史为鉴、面向未来，与邻为善、以邻为伴，增进政治互信，抛弃偏见、搁置争议，相互补台，共同发展，通过对话解决争端，通过协商化解矛盾，尊重各国各自选择的发展道路和在经济社会发展实践中的探索，最大限度减少政治和历史因素的束缚和羁绊，共同应对各种威胁和挑战，为亚洲转型营造和平发展的环境与氛围。

秉承同舟共济、互利共赢的理念，以民生福祉与共享成果为目标，凝聚各方共识，深化友好合作，全面发展各国政府、政党、民间等各层次之间合作交流；寻求共同空间，丰富合作内涵，推进经济、政治、科技、教育、文化等各领域务实合作，相互联系，相互依存，全面提升亚洲合作水平，探索互惠共进新模式，走好亚洲转型升级之路。

四、绿色环保是亚洲转型的重要支撑

亚洲转型必须坚决摆脱高污染、高消耗、高排放的路径依赖，加快生态优先、环保优先、节约优先的绿色转型步伐，在发展中保护，在保护中发展，形成绿色增长的战略导向与愿景，限制或减少碳排放，为亚洲经济持续均衡发展固本强基；采用最先进的技术、最科学的方式，大力推动新能源和可再生能源的开发和研究，积极探索发展经济、节约资源、降低能耗、保护环境相得益彰的途径和办法，促进生产、流通、消费过程的减量化、再利用、资源化，最大程度地实现亚洲转型的绿色升级。

亚洲转型必须追求包容性发展，尊重各国公民的发展权利、发展责任、发展机会和发展利益，促进人的全面发展，实现人与自然的和谐相处；亚洲各国必须坚

持以人为本、民生为先，一同应对粮食安全、能源安全、气候变化、自然灾害等难题，实现互利双赢，保证所有公民都能从亚洲转型中获益。

上海论坛 2014 与会代表普遍认为，面对错综复杂的国际发展格局，亚洲仍然是拉动全球经济增长的重要引擎和稳定来源。亚洲要谋求更大发展，使亚洲变革和世界利益的融合达到前所未有的广度和深度，就必须摆脱对传统路径的依赖，响应时代号召，把握正确方向，进行彻底的转型升级，走出一条富有亚洲特色的超越与创新之路，惠及亚洲各国，造福亚洲人民，向世界传递持续发展的讯息，促进全球经济的再度复苏繁荣。





Shanghai Forum Consensus (2014)

Initiate to Innovate and Transcend with Asian Characteristics

A new round of technological revolution and industrial change worldwide is coinciding with Asia's rise, a transformation of historic proportions. The combined influence of economic globalization, the spread of information technology, and the demands of international innovation give us a rare opportunity, and also raises serious challenges. This year, more than 700 professionals and practitioners from government, business, and academia gathered for an engaging discussion around the theme: "Asia Transforms: Identifying New Dynamics." Transformation is a decisive driving force for sustainable, healthy development in Asia. Only by seizing the initiative can we take the lead in realizing prosperity.

Technological innovation

In order to coordinate robust, balanced growth, we must accelerate knowledge production and technological innovation. By consolidating the benefits of the new technological revolution and industrial development we can hasten the transformation of economic development models, adjust the structure of industry, and establish new social space for production

energies. Technological breakthroughs can bring new vitality to our economies, spur social advancement, and raise the quality and efficacy of development.

Open to change

Guided by changes in thinking based on practice, we can improve our conception and models for development. Emphasizing a more systematic, comprehensive, coordinated, approach requires a more organic combination of economic social, political cultural, and biological aspects. We will continue to encourage bold breakthroughs and ambitious experiments to continuously deepen reform and opening, going from the readily achievable to the more difficult, core issues. By improving production, making strategic adjustments to economic structure, and releasing the dividends of reform, we can uncover the true potential of Asia's transformation.

Good prospects for mutual gains and win-win opportunities will be formed through our continued efforts to explore new ways of thinking, common interests, and regional openness. Regional trade

facilitation will be promoted through more substantial measure to opening and active promotion of the Northeast Asia FTA; establishment of the ASEAN Economic Community will advance regional economic integration and more broadly increase the competitiveness of Asia's transformation.

Peaceful cooperation

Asian states should persevere in their efforts to learn from the past, look towards the future, treat neighbors as friends and partners, increase political trust, cast off prejudices, and shelve disputes. They should share responsibility, pursue mutual development, resolve disputes through dialogue, and manage conflicts through negotiation. Respect for each country's individual choices regarding development path and search socioeconomic development model is key, while the restraints of political and historical factors should be minimized. A peaceful environment for development and Asia's transformation can further be built through common efforts to address various threats and challenges.

All nations are in the same boat together, sharing the same concerns as well as the same goal of our peoples' well-being. Focusing on commonalities, deepening cooperation, and developing cooperative exchanges between national governments, political parties, and civil society at all levels is imperative. The road to Asia's transformation lies in seeking common space for development and substantive cooperation in economics, politics, technology, education, and cultural areas to name a few. We will continue to explore pathways for communication, coexistence, cooperation, and mutual gains.

Environmental protection

Asia's transformation depends on addressing the high levels of pollution, resource depletion, and emissions that threaten to derail our development. We must prioritize the environment and conservation efforts, guided by the principle "protect while developing

and develop while protecting." This principle serves to consolidate and strengthen the foundation for Asia's sustainable, balanced economic development. In order to do so, we will utilize the most advanced technologies for developing sustainable energy sources. We will pursue strategies for economic development, resource conservation, reducing consumption, and environmental protection concomitantly. In addition, we will streamline the production-transportation-consumption process and explore renewables and resource reclamation to the fullest extent.

We must seek inclusive development, which means respecting the development rights of all countries' people as well as the responsibilities, opportunities, and benefits that come with it. All Asian countries must persevere in taking people as the basis, and peoples' well-being as the priority. Together, we should address food security, resource security, climate change, natural disasters and other issues. In this way, we may realize mutual gains and ensure that all people benefit from Asia's transformation.

The delegates of Shanghai Forum 2014 universally acknowledge that, faced with the layered complexities of international development, Asia remains the driving force of global economic growth and an important source of stability. The region should strengthen development, and at the same time, increase the breadth and depth of integration between the regional transformation and global benefits. Doing so requires breaking free from tradition, answering the call of the times, adhering to the correct path, and thoroughly promoting the transformation. By innovating and transcending the already rich experiences of a transformation with Asian characteristics, the region can bring prosperity not only to all Asian countries and people, but also promote sustainable development worldwide and once again reinvigorate the global economy.

