

# 上海论坛2014 分论坛观点集萃 Shanghai Forum 2014 Perspective Highlights

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# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 上海论坛 2014 高端圆桌

### 亚洲经济增长瓶颈，谁能率先突破？

2014/5/24 13:30-17:00

主持人：孙立坚 复旦大学金融研究中心主任，复旦大学经济学院副院长

**Yves Mersch**  
欧洲央行执行  
委员会委员

1. **欧洲银行债务危机：塞翁失马，焉知非福。**整个欧洲经济体系受到重创，但是如果有好的政策选择，势必会引领欧洲走上正确的道路，并且避免新的危机产生。欧洲经济正在坚持正确的政策选择，不断恢复自身的实力。
2. **欧洲银行业规模缩减对欧洲经济具有正反两方面影响。**之前欧洲银行的债务融资过多，危机中止了这样一个模式。欧洲银行系统的去杠杆化会使得信贷供应降低，影响欧洲经济的复苏进程。但是银行业的改革也会对金融资产的重组产生积极影响，提高银行的风险承受能力，为银行业注入新的发展动力，为今后欧洲资本市场提供新一轮的发展机会。
3. **欧洲危机爆发以及经济复苏的经验值得亚洲国家借鉴。**未来欧洲将继续出台进一步的政策，通过整合融资需求、资产证券化等手段，解决融资渠道单一的问题。无论对于复苏中的欧洲还是快速增长的亚洲而言，可持续的发展都是至关重要的。

**华民**  
复旦大学世界  
经济研究所所  
长，复旦大学  
经济学教授

1. **亚洲经济增长具有三个特点。**第一是在经济赶超的过程中，政府扮演了主导的地位；第二是具有外生性，以外包为主，并且依赖于资源进口；第三是竞争性的格局，亚洲国家在禀赋相似的区域经济里面，形成了产品可替代，却难以促成经济联盟的形成。
2. **亚洲经济实现可持续发展的关键在于改革。**政策行动：控制成本、提高生产率；社会行动：农耕文明到现代工业文明的转型；区域行动：贸易、投资自由化，区域经济和平合作。

- Moon Woo-Sik**  
韩国银行金融  
货币委员会委  
员，首尔国立  
大学国际学院  
教授
1. **东亚的发展模式。**与发达国家不同，东亚国家的发展模式大多是投资驱动型或出口驱动型。未来，中国拥有巨大的潜力依靠消费继续支撑经济的增长，但日韩的调整空间十分有限。
  2. **韩国的发展经验。**2008 年金融危机之后，韩国进入到全球化的竞争当中，这也推动了韩国市场自由化的进程，增强了韩国产品的出口竞争力。与其他国家签订自由贸易协定也促进了韩国经济的增长。
  3. **东亚国家合作促进亚洲经济增长。**尽管会经历漫长的过程，但中、日、韩三国应当加强地区合作；同时，释放朝鲜的能量对于区域内国家的发展也是有益的。

- Robert Shiller**  
2013 年诺贝  
尔经济学奖获  
得者，耶鲁大  
学经济学斯特  
林讲座教授
1. **从全球化角度探索亚洲经济增长瓶颈问题。**前三位演讲嘉宾均从各自国家的角度讨论经济增长瓶颈问题，然而随着全球化进程的不断加快，研究应从全球化的角度，而不能只关注局部利益。
  2. **经济的发展通过包容性来提升。**中国不能忽视农村力量，而是应当激发农村的生产力，将其纳入到社会体系中。
  3. **对影子银行的想法。**虽然影子银行饱受诟病，但无可否认的是影子银行扮演了其适当的作用，体现了金融创新。

- Adam Posen**  
彼得森国际经  
济研究所所长
1. **宏观政策制定者的任务。**作为政策制定者，需要对经济趋势有自己的判断，而不能简单依靠数据和当时发生的事件。
  2. **中国是否进入中等收入陷阱？**基于彼得森研究所的研究，没有证据指出中国进入中等收入陷阱。其原因包括中国仍有大量的农村地区尚待发展、城镇化和工业化远未结束、收入差距仍很悬殊等。
  3. **人口迁徙问题。**区域一体化是今后的发展方向，但在此之前最应考虑的是人口迁移的问题，也就是劳动力市场全球化的问题。

(编辑：李怡达 闫笑)



# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 十字路口的中国经济：高增长的终结？

分论坛开幕式暨主旨演讲

2014/5/25 08:30-10:20

主持人：陈诗一

**Barry Naughton** 超高速增长终结：如何管理放缓的经济

加州大学圣地亚哥分校教授

1. 中国的增幅下降，这是一个再平衡的过程，宏观经济管理要做相应的调整，可以参考东亚国家。
2. 不要追求过度扩张的货币、财政政策来刺激增长，这样是不稳定的，中国不能把增长率作为唯一的目标。
3. 中国政府需要引导投资者进入新的领域，减少某些领域的投资（比如住房），避免中等收入陷阱。
4. 中国政府政策已经步入正轨，期望管理可以做得更好，让中国政府适应长期中等增幅的情况。

**周其仁** 把增长的品质放到增长的速度之前

北京大学国家发展研究院院长

1. 中国虽然经济增长速度非常快，但是产品质量问题很多，如食品、药品、建筑等。如果产品质量很好，那么就不需要这么高的速度。
2. 中国的投资很高，但是投资机制问题很大，因为每个地区都在投资，但是人口流动方向是集中向 4 个特大城市的，相当多地区人口在减少，这导致低效投资很多。
3. 速度很重要，质量更重要，这包括产品质量、投资质量、城乡布局等各个方面。但是目前指标不能自动反应，分析增长时如果脱离质量，那问题会很多。
4. 目前阶段，质量应该在速度之前。

**Niels Christoffer Thygesen** 高速增长的中国面临的金融挑战

哥本哈根大学教授

1. 金融挑战有 3 个方面，这些是地方政府刺激政策遗留下来的问题：
  - (1) 中国房地产存量过剩，房地产问题以欧洲的标准来说已经非常严重。
  - (2) 地方政府负债很高，但是从国际标准上来看还是可持续发展的。
  - (3) 影子银行所占比例越来越高。
2. 中国政府可以通过加强金融监管、制定能更好地保护投资者的法律法规、关注新行业投资机遇、完善债券股票市场、提高定价制度透明度、促进资本市场自由化等来维持高增长。

**Nakagane**

### 中国经济增长的前景：悲观、乐观还是谨慎？

**Katsuji**

日本东京大学  
教授

对中国未来增长情况有不同观点，比较乐观的是“中国模式论”，“中等收入陷阱”和“转型陷阱”观点的支持者则比较悲观。

1. 中国改革开放之后经历了要素禀赋、制度和认知等方面的重大变化。
2. 中国目前面临挑战很多，收入差距、官员腐败、地方债务、环境恶化等方面。需要从体制等方面进行改革，来解决新挑战。
3. 中国已经进入新的发展阶段，面临的改革又艰难又复杂，应该对中国增长保持比较审慎的态度。

**张军**

复旦大学  
教授

### 讨论总结

1. 中国经济的增速已经下降，并且这个下降不是一个短的周期的现象，而是一个结构变化的结果。
2. 增速下降未必是坏事，可能有正面的结果。政府要慎用扩张性政策。
3. 金融改革、体制改革对保持经济增长都非常重要，例如利率市场化、国有企业改革等。

（编辑：刘芳）



# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 十字路口的中国经济：高增长的终结？

### 专题讨论一：中国经济的结构转型与增长模式

2014/5/25 10:20-12:00

主持人：陈钊

**John Wong** 从超高速到中速增长：中国向发达国家转变

新加坡国立大学东亚研究所教授

1. 中国增长速度在放缓，未来不太可能继续以两位数增长，但是从世界角度来看还是非常快的。
2. 中国的经济正在发生变化，从高速到中等速度，从发展中国家至发达国家，显示出结构性的和机制性的改变。
3. 低速增长是有好处的，因为是可以持续的，不仅对环境有好处，而且也可以给改革带来更多的机遇。
4. 很多拉美国家难以度过中等收入陷阱是因为国家比较小，需求不足，难以转型。中国情况不同，其实已经超越了中等收入陷阱，可以一直保持比较好的增长速度。

**李善同**

国务院发展研究中心研究员

关于我国制造业的思考

1. 制造业是全球快速发展中经济体高速增长的源动力，并且从直接和间接两个方面带动了大量的就业。
2. 中国的制造业发展存在很多问题，如人均增加值不高、要素成本上升、产能过剩等，并且面临来自发达国家和发展中国家的双重挤压。
3. 要促进我国制造业发展，不能盲目追求第三产业的超越，需要协调发展，提高制造业投资效率等。
4. 政府政策也需要调整，关注制造业环节而不是具体产业。

**Shujie Yao**

诺丁汉大学中国政策中心教授

中国对外直接投资和它对经合组织国家海外投资的取代影响

1. 中国在不久的将来可能变成资本净出口国。
2. OECD 国家占据了巨大多数海外投资，但是份额在不断下降，中国占比较小，但是增速很快。
3. 中国对外投资确实对 OECD 国家投资有挤压作用，但并不是投资绝对量的减少，而是总量增加之后份额减少。
4. 中国投资进入的都是原来少有人去的、开发成本高的地区，不仅没有掠夺别的国家，反而是促进这些国家发展。

权衡

上海社科院经济研究所研究员

### 劳动力市场结构转型与中国增长经济增长模式转变

1. 中国总量的增长与制造业崛起关系密切，后者与劳动力市场关系密切。
2. 劳动力市场的分割导致劳动力大量流动，进城以后的劳动力市场又有多种结构性特征。
3. 新的现象出现，收入分配、公共服务失衡在修正。
4. 原本增长快是劳动成本低、资本收益高导致的，但最近劳动力市场结构已经发生变化，未来创新驱动经济增长会更倾向于进行人力资本投资。

陆铭

上海交通大学和复旦大学教授

### 讨论总结

1. GDP 增长来自于 TFP 和要素积累，随着后者放缓，需要前者提高。
2. 中国在改进资源配置效率方面大有可为。
3. 长期以来资本要素价格被低估，国企和地方政府占据了大部分资源。劳动要素出现总量过剩、结构短缺。
4. 产能过剩与资本深化同时存在，新兴产业中一直存在产能过剩。

(编辑：刘芳 )





# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 十字路口的中国经济：高增长的终结？

### 专题讨论二：中国经济的结构失衡与增长

2014/5/25 13:30-15:25

主持人：权衡

#### 张平 中国经济增长中的结构因素

中国社会科学院经济研究所  
研究员

1. 中国经济增长和西方国家经济增长的一个区别是中国经济增长中包含了很多结构性的因素。我认为中国经济进入了结构性、非周期性减速的阶段
2. GDP 增长的分解显示近年来虽然劳动年龄人口增长率保持历史高水平，但是劳动参与率的贡献相比高峰下降，表明人口红利逐渐消失。
3. 服务业部门相对扩张的趋势不可逆转，但是由于政府管制，劳动生产率低于制造业部门。所以，重要的是提高劳动生产率。
4. 与其他国家相比，中国的要素收入分配严重偏向于资本，资本产出弹性达到 0.7，而其他国家一般在 0.3。未来会发生要素产出弹性的逆转，再加上投资增速的下降，造成 GDP 增长率的下降。
5. 中国经济的增长模式问题在供给端，而现在刺激政策着眼于需求端。未来可以在税收政策方面进行改革。

#### 王小鲁 经济增长与结构失衡

中国改革基金会  
国民经济研究所 副所长

1. 2011 年开始经济呈下行的趋势。今年第一季度 7.4%，显著地低于 10%。中国经济放缓的主要原因是结构性放问题，不是供给障碍，而是需求障碍。长期以后依靠投资拉动经济增长的模式难以为继，各行各业出现产能过剩。而由于需求的不足，越投资越是出现产能过剩。但是毕竟有一个黄金储蓄率，储蓄率过高过低都不是最优的。
2. 消费不足的原因主要有以下两个方面：1、收入分配的不均等。一方面，居民收入的比重下降。在居民内部，收入差距也进一步拉大。由于边际消费倾向降低的原因，中国的储蓄率进一步上升。2、同时，在政府支出方面，中国社会保障支出不足，用于教育和公共医疗支出比重也低于中高收入国家。
3. 以上问题最深层次的原因在于政府对市场的干预。同时对政府权力缺乏监督，导致政府官员的浪费和腐败。另一方面，没有形成社会保障和公共服务的制度性保障。而反观发达国家，他们建立了一系列制度保障了社会保障的支出。这些都是未来中国需要改革的方向。

左学金  
上海社科院经济研究所研究员

### 未来中国经济增长中的人口因素

1. 中国未来人口将会下降。中国的实际总和生育率较低。即使放宽生育政策后，实际生育意愿按东亚经验也不会太高。
2. 人口下降导致人口老龄化，劳动人口占比减少，社会保障负担加重，降低 GDP，增加医护压力。
3. 人口下降导致技术进步增速下降，影响基础设施维护和创新能力。
4. 对照日本的人口困境，我国应该增加人力资本投资，加快劳动力市场，金融土地市场改革，放松人口政策。

陆铭  
上海交通大学和复旦大学教授

### 对中国经济发展的纠偏

1. 如果劳动生产率增长靠投资推动，而不是靠教育推动，是不可持续的。而中国现在对于农村的教育投入不足。
2. 2003 年以后，由于土地投放偏向于中西部地区，人口流向东部，推动东部地价相对增长速度，造成劳动力成本上升，使得劳动力“总量过剩，局部短缺”。
3. 中国经济的困境在于工资增速快于劳动生产率增速，慢于债务增速。中国经济的出路在于以质量为基础，提高资源配置效率。
4. 如果人口能够自由流动，不一定必须通过资源在地区间的转移配置达到人均收入的平衡。2003 年后的政策将大量资源引向中西部地区，可能会带来效率的恶化。
5. 工业企业的 TFP 标准差在 2003 年后快速上升，主要是由于中西部的工业企业 TFP 标准差上升。而中西部地区地的城市化也快于人的城市化。中西部地区的地方债务也较东部地区严重。
6. 要增加市场配置资源，减少政府配置资源。东部需要降成本，内地需要提效率，辅之以向人口流出地的财政转移。

吴明泽  
台湾中华经济研究院 副研究员

### 中国大陆经济成长因素分析

1. 在考量经济增长的时候，都会同时注重需求面和供给面。需求面是短期的效果，而过度投资造成产能过剩。长期以来，中国都是以基础设施建设为主的 GDP 增长模式，这造成了过度投资。而财政分权制度形成了预算软约束，也在一定程度上加剧了寻租行为。因此，这个研究主要的动机是回答追求 GDP 而不考虑效率来推动增长是否还能维持下来。
2. 研究通过估计 CD 函数来识别基础建设的产出弹性。方程控制了基础建设投资、非基础建设的投资，还有人力资本。由于 2004 年统计口径变化，研究采用了电力、煤气、水等产量作为基础建设的代理变量。而人力资本的度量用高等教育毕业人数来衡量。
3. 研究发现 1981-2007 年，基础建设的产出弹性占到很大的比重，但在 02 年达到顶峰以后呈现了下降的趋势。非基础建设上升比较平稳。而人力资本呈上升的趋势。可以看到，基础建设有正的外部性，带动整个经济的成长。但是随着大陆经济的逐渐开放，例如加入 WTO，带动作用不是那么明显了。因此，要转变经济发展的方式，例如，加强技术导向，加快产业结构升级，提升国际竞争力，并且促进人力资本进一步升高。

乔依德  
上海发展研究  
基金会 副会  
长兼秘书长

### 讨论总结

1. 中国经济减速是结构因素，结构问题学术争议大，但是理清结构因素，我们才能找到中国经济的质量与动力。
2. 结构变化是经济增长的原因，也是经济减速的根源。
3. 但是，经济结构的变化应是自发的，不应该是顶层设计的；我们的政策不应该过度干预结构变化，而是应该为结构变化提供良好的制度环境。
4. 结构变化，是内部显现的表征，也是外部影响的渠道。

（编辑： 郑宇驰）



# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 十字路口的中国经济：高增长的终结？

### 专题讨论三：中国经济发展中的问题与挑战

2014/5/25 15:25-17:20

主持人：章元 复旦大学中国经济研究中心教授

- Myung-koo Kang**  
纽约市立大学  
柏鲁克分校教授
- 中国的泡沫是否不同？——从日本 1980 年代的泡沫经济中得到的借鉴**
1. 金融监管的放松需要有一个顺序，金融监管的取消应该和现有体制并行。
  2. 和中国当前一样，日本当时高速增长，土地价格高，主要依靠投资和出口，储蓄率高，个人消费小，日美贸易顺差巨大，金融面临自由化。因而日本进行了外汇汇率改革，多元化了融资渠道，贷款比例变化表明经济向消费转型。
  3. 广场协议后日本利率升值，日本经济紧缩，央行采取货币宽松，官员关注价格稳定，政府认为可以发行债券补足赤字，没有观察到过高的资产价格的系统性风险。
  4. 中国在金融自由化时应关注需求方面，分配金融资源时应该审慎。考虑影子银行问题和短期波动，避免风险

- 艾春荣**  
佛罗里达大学  
惠灵顿工商管理  
学院经济系  
教授
- 十字路口上的中国经济：丢失的十年和困境**
1. 中国经济过去有许多成就。
  2. 在所有贡献 GDP 增长的因素中，只有基础设施投资的贡献在 2002 年后增长了。在前一阶段我国是通过宽松的货币政策和建立过剩产能来保持经济增长，但是这种政策是越来越低效的。
  3. 货币政策不会改变结构性问题。过去大部分的劳动生产率增长来自于劳动力的再配置。资本的配置更加低效。
  4. 政府应该减少对经济的干预。所有的企业应该被平等对待。如果有恰当的改革，中国经济还能保持 8% 的增长。

陈钊  
复旦大学中国  
经济研究中心  
教授

### 首位城市该多大？——国家规模、全球化和城市化的影响

1. 这个研究主要回答了要不要控制（特）大城市的规模的问题。从城市灯光可以看出，中国的大城市主要集中在东部。研究指出，如果首位城市的规模可以确定，那么后面城市的规模也能够大致确定。
2. 利用全球各国家的数据，研究做了多种实证的检验。研究发现首位城市人口规模对数值与总人口对数值有显著的正相关，拟合度极高。而首位城市人口规模对数值与国土规模也是相似的结论。在进一步改变 x 轴变量，例如转变成其它经济与贸易因素也发现相似的结果。回归的结果也进一步证实了以上的发现。
3. 作者提出，如果上海也符合这个平均规律，那么上海人口应该在 4146 万左右。因此，我们不能说就一定要缩减上海的城市规模，而是要进一步加大公共支出的力度。

刘丹  
上海财经大学  
经济学院助教  
教授

### 不平等增长：为什么中国大城市有更大的经济不平等？

1. 研究发现，中国城市规模越大，不平等程度越大。
2. 中国第一产业占比急剧下降，但农村人口远超第一产业比率，城镇化预期继续进行。
3. 采用 58 个城市的 200 多万个样本，编制的城市不平等指数显示城市规模越大越不平等。平均收入越大越不平等。按教育等方面进行分组后，结果也是类似的。
4. 考察教育比，移民比重，国企比重，作为城市的特征。

Oh  
Seung-Youn  
Bryn Mawr  
College 助理  
教授

### 顺便守规：中国的产业政策怎样领先 WTO 机制？

1. 中国常常使用产业政策来实现自己的目标，在 WTO 机制介入后再取消它们。
2. WTO 框架下的争端解决机制要花几个月甚至几年，主要目的是去除违规政策而不是惩罚违规。
3. 跨国企业有时会支持中国的产业政策，有些甚至从保护主义中得利。跨国企业中也有利益不一致。
4. 在汽车零件和风力发电机行业中，中国政府使用本地化要求、关税政策和其他补贴政策来培育本土企业。当这些政策在几年后被取消时，中国国内企业已经成为了全国甚至世界冠军。
5. 发展中国家，比如中国，在 WTO 框架下仍然有政策空间。WTO 机制下有许多重要的系统性问题。并不是只有中国才有产业政策。

章奇

复旦大学中国  
经济研究中心  
副研究员

讨论

1. 加入 WTO 对中国意义重大，直接或者间接地影响了中国的经济增长；我们更应该从理论上来看中国入世的意义，尤其对于如此大的国家来说。
2. 中国转型曾经面临千载难逢的机遇，但是危机时代的到来，让中国的转型面临重重困难；我们仍应该看到，未来的机遇和挑战仍为转型提供了良好的窗口。
3. 必须指出的是，实体经济对于经济增长至关重要，货币政策或者金融改革不能够代替实体经济的转型与升级。

（编辑：徐力恒）



# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 十字路口的中国经济：高增长的终结？

闭幕式及闭幕演讲

2014/5/25 17:20-18:20

主持人：王永钦

### 汪同三 中国经济社会发展当前面临的问题

中国社会科学院数量经济与技术经济研究所研究员

1. 中国经济增速面临了下滑。尽管中国经济总体上有稳中向好的基础，但是增长的内生动力尚有待增强。实际上，中国的经济还是面临了许多的挑战，例如财政、金融等领域的困境，农业增产农民增收难度加大，一些地区污染严重，住房、医疗问题，社会信用体系有待加强。
2. 2012 年和 2013 年，虽然中国的 GDP 增长率相同，但是生产、投资、消费和收入的情况完全不同。这体现在，13 年制造业固定投资增长下降；非国有企业增速快于国有企业，但是与上年相比，还是减少了；城镇、农村居民人均可支配收入增长率实际下降；全社会消费品零售额实际增长下降；工业附加值增长率下降；公共财政收入增速下降。
3. 从拉动 GDP 增长的三驾马车来看，最终消费支出贡献率为 50%，较上年下降了 5%；净进口亦有所下降。实际上在 2013 年，中国在政策上还是着重于刺激消费，但是刺激投资不够。而且由于政府为了避免腐败问题，避免进行一些投资行为。而增加投资才是最终增加财富的根本渠道。因此我们需要进一步关注于投资。

### 史晋川 经济转型时期的宏观经济政策

浙江大学经济学院教授

1. 中国政府之前的政策放在提升有效需求，现在重点在优化产业结构。前者的政策随时间变化，而后者则是稳定预期。
2. 凯恩斯的理论核心是有效需求。如果有其他因素在影响有效需求，或许无法由原有的货币和财政政策解决。有效需求政策应该是个短期政策。
3. 在中国改革开放的前三十年，改革调动所有可调动因素提升增长，所以要素投入增长，但这一要素推动型增长会面临人口等要素无法调动的问题，现在应该转向调整投入效率的政策。
4. 经济结构不合理无法由有效需求调整，现有收入分配和社会保障问题使民众不能花钱。
5. 政策调控应和中国经济发展情况相关，调控有效需求的短期政策，而应放眼长期经济发展。

韦森  
复旦大学经济  
思想与经济史  
研究所所长  
教授

### 当前中国经济增速下行格局中合宜的政府宏观政策？

1. 当前中国宏观经济下行的表征体现为：GDP 增速下降，工业增加值增速下降，固定资产投资增速下降，广交会春交会成交额下降，房地产投资增速下降，社会消费品零售总额增速下降。PMI 处于低位。CPI、PPI、GDP 平减指数处于低位。
2. 日本、台湾、韩国、香港等地区的 GDP 增速在历史上经历过下台阶的阶段。西方国家在二战后的增速也从经历过高速到减速的阶段。
3. 日本、韩国经济在剩余产能达到 33%左右时，增速下降。信贷比与剩余产能同步变化。
4. 名义投资占 GDP 比例已经很高，继续靠投资拉动经济很难持续。
5. 最近人民币极速贬值有助于企业出口。劳动力成本上升。2011 年以来实际贷款利率高于企业息税前利润率。社会融资总额与信贷背离。
6. 应该放松存款准备金率，降低企业融资成本。中国的税收负担过高，应该总量减税，而不是结构性减税。

（编辑： 冯里婧）





# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 世界经济增长结构的变化与亚洲面临的新挑战

### 世界经济增长结构的变化 1

2014/5/25 09:00-11:00

主持人：华民 复旦大学世界经济研究所所长

- Daniel Gros**  
欧洲政策研究中心
1. 从人口角度来看，生育率是影响经济增长的最重要因素；
  2. 中国未来的经济增长前景与受教育人口的增长相关；
  3. 一国研发投入占 GDP 的比例与受教育程度有关；
  4. 经济增长只有资本是不够的，更重要的是人力资本；
  5. 对于中国等亚洲国家如何跨过中等收入陷阱，人力资本和研发的投入是很重要的；
  6. 欧洲和中国的人口结构相似，但是经济走向是不同的。中国新加入的劳动人口的教育水平在不断增加，因此增长可以持续，但是对于欧洲，新加入的劳动人口和快退休的劳动人口的受教育程度的差异很小。
- Kim Soyoun**  
首尔国立大学
1. 报告分析了解释中美贸易失衡的不同影响因素；技术冲击是影响贸易平衡波动的最重要原因，没有发现汇率与技术的联动影响，其他的冲击扮演的角色很小；
  2. 2000 年中期中美贸易失衡的历史不会重演，这是一个非典型的发展，与平均趋势不同。
- 丁一兵  
吉林大学
1. 中间品贸易和高附加值产品出口的发展可以通过生产力增长渠道促进产业结构优化；随着国际贸易格局整体变化，中间品贸易会在国际生产分工中扮演更重要的角色；
  2. 贸易政策和产业政策在促进高附加值产品的出口上起到重要作用；
  3. 参与国际和区域产品生产分工是重要的，可以促进高附加值产品的专业化水平和出口，以实现产业结构升级，从而在长期避免中等收入陷阱。
- James Markusen**  
科罗拉多大学
1. 多数政策和规划发展过度关注生产和出口；
  2. 大多数发展模式分析中忽略了需求和消费；
  3. 消费结构中发生了系统性改变，多数国家的技能溢出在上升；
  4. 证据表明收入弹性与熟练劳动强度和技术密度有很强的相关性；
  5. 理解需求的变化是非常重要的；
  6. 认识收入不平衡和未来的技能需求是重要的。

（编辑：杨焱）



# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 世界经济增长结构的变化与亚洲面临的新挑战

### 世界经济增长结构的变化 2

2014/5/25 09:00-11:00

主持人：程大中 复旦大学经济学院世界经济系教授

**Caner Bakir** 通过对全球金融危机的分析发现：

全球化、和平  
与民主治理联  
合会联合主席

1. 竞争力弱的银行系统会坚强一点，可以抑制过度冒险；
2. 财务稳健型同时受资本数量和资本质量的影响；
3. 货币政策是否应该应对资产价格和资产价格泡沫受观念结构或央行的行动意愿决定；
4. 金融体系弹性产生的原因是结构、制度和机构级别的加强，或者银行行为比较保守。

**Peter Walters  
Daniels**  
伯明翰大学

1. 经济增长的转型：随着服务业在亚洲经济体中进入成熟、饱和阶段，为了保持优势，生产者要考虑服务业优化问题，提出一种制造业和服务业的整合概念；
2. 中国的服务业发展还没有受到足够的重视；技能的空缺使得服务业发展发生空缺，中国需要一些关于产品、制造、服务业之间的互动的研究。

**李卓**  
吉林大学

1. 中国经济的快速发展与政府的推动作用密不可分；发展战略一直带有赶超成分，但赶超程度存在明显转折，且带来经济结构的波动；
2. 政府应该采取更顺应比较优势的发展战略，并保持战略的稳定性和一致性；
3. 相较于国内偏重资本技术密集型产业的赶超战略，我国的出口仍以具有传统比较优势的劳动密集型产品为主。

**Kim  
Sunghyun**  
成均馆大学

1. 商业周期同步下和垂直贸易一体化；
2. 采用欧元并没有增加欧元区的区域贸易强度及贸易融合；区域贸易一体化不总是能增加商业周期的同步性，它依赖于自然，尤其是水平与垂直贸易一体化；
3. 全球供应链在东亚的扩张增加了区域经济周期同步性；
4. 金融一体化可能会增加商业周期的同步性。

（编辑：杨壹）



# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 世界经济增长结构的变化与亚洲面临的新挑战

### 亚洲面临的新挑战 1

2014/5/25 13:30-15:50

主持人：尹翔硕 复旦大学经济学院副院长

**Hilde Bjornland BI 挪威商学院经济系**

1. 对原油价格（及原油产量）的波动进行解释时，来自新兴市场（如亚洲国家）的原油需求的变化要比发达国家对全球原油价格的影响要大的多。对于抬高原油价格的，针对原油市场的负面冲击，处于不同地理区域的国家有明显相悖的反应。
2. 相比于亚洲和南美地区，欧洲和北美地区的国家对这类负面冲击反应较为迟钝。

**Jean-Marc Blanchard 旧金山州立大学**

**国际合作应通过谈判来完成。**

演讲者介绍了 TPP 及 TPP 产生的背景，结合一些中国学者的看法，演讲者认为 TPP 不是美国抑制中国的手段；同时，从实证角度看，也无证据表明美国需要通过 TPP 来抑制中国。国际合作应通过谈判来完成。

**Choi Byung-il 梨花女子大学**

演讲者基于 TTP 和 RCEP 为主要框架，对亚洲未来的贸易结构进行了推演和预测。演讲者认为，TTP 是建立新游戏规则的全面自由化，而 RCEP 是成员国可以在敏感项目上有所控制的，较为保守的自由化。未来 TTP 和 RCEP 有两种演化的可能：一、全面整合，TTP 和 RCEP 相互消化吸收，整合为 EDTAAP。二、中国会细致地调整各项协议细则，RCEP 和 TTP 将在 5-6 年后形成各自完整的体系，各行其是。

**Sutyryn Sergei 圣彼得堡大学**

演讲者对于俄国加入 WTO 如何影响俄国和韩国的双边关系进行研究，通过广泛调研发现，虽然韩国受访者认为不确定性因素还有很多，但绝大部分受访者都持正面看法。所以，谨慎乐观的预测是可以接受的。

**Kim Sunhyuk 高丽大学公共管理学院**

**欧洲和亚洲应充分发挥团结精神。**政治家们应摒除零和博弈的成见，提出共赢解决问题的方式，通过国际间的通力合作解决社会问题。欧盟一体化的未来，在一定程度上取决于将来欧洲公共政策是否能清晰的表达界定。

**Oriana Mastro 乔治敦大学**

**全球化和自由贸易可以使全球脱离贫困化及避免战争。**亚洲应该驱动公平贸易，重视经济的作用。中国的崛起一直伴随着缓和的风险，同时，中国不能只重视发展军事力量，还要建立与美国的战略关系。“唯有战略拯救世界，而不是经济学”。

（编辑：李君玲 张笑天）



# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 世界经济增长结构的变化与亚洲面临的新挑战

### 亚洲面临的新挑战 2

2014/5/25 15:50-18:00

主持人：沈国兵 复旦大学经济学院教授

- 赵伟**  
浙江大学
- 美国的再工业化不会伤害到“中国制造”：
1. 消费者对产品多样性的偏好；
  2. 美国再工业无法逆转垂直专业化分工，囊括一件复杂产品的整个供应链；
  3. 经济全球化大背景下，美国不会与中国抢夺低技能制造环节；
  4. 比较优势理论。
- 李坤望**  
南开大学
1. 市场进入是很普遍的现象，但是市场进入存活率很低。虽然市场进入相对规模比较小，但是对经济增长平均贡献为 50.87%，是经济增长主要动力。
  2. 市场选择效应和学习效应对市场进入有很重要的作用。
- 于津平**  
南京大学
- 扶持战略性新兴产业很有必要，但扶持过度就会导致政府失灵，目前中国在发达地区和落后地区使用相似的新兴产业政策，导致部分产业产能过剩。对于新兴产业，政府应该慎重决定是进行政策干预还是遵循市场规律。
- 俞志宏**  
英国诺丁汉大学
- 药物广告的监管条例被省级的行政机构伪装成贸易保护的工具有，用来在跨省的竞争中保护本地企业；较弱的企业和省份更可能成为歧视的受害者；公开非法广告在全国范围内厂商的销售量影响十分有限。
- 张文朗**  
香港金融管理局
1. 收入和产出分析说明房地产和其他部门有很密切的联系。房地产对经济影响很大；这些年，各个公司的信用风险显著增加。
  2. 房地产行业主要是通过金融渠道与其他部门相联系。与金融行业产业关系十分密切。如果房地产进行调整，对总体经济影响非常大，远远大于数据所能反应的部分。
- Francis Munier**  
斯特拉斯堡大学
1. 基于低成本劳动力的经济增长模式是不可持续的，目前中国亟需由“中国制造”转型为“中国创造”；
  2. 中国的文化中有种基于“关系”的天然优势；
  3. 中国城市目前需要找到硬件和软件的平衡，在城市中组成创意知识群落，这个群落表现为一个创意城市的中间地带。

（编辑：李君玲 张笑天）



# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 金融创新与金融稳定

2014/5/25 9:00-11:30

主持人：攀登 复旦大学经济学院国际金融系教授  
Oliver Lerbs 欧洲经济研究中心国际金融和金融管理部成员

**Oliver Lerbs** 德国城市人口变化、老龄化与房地产价格  
欧洲经济研究中心国际金融和金融管理部成员

1. **模型研究。**假设德国人口结构变化对房价有影响；选用 OLG 模型，考虑市场和代际因素，表达出年轻和年老时消费和预算的情况。
2. **人口结构变化与房价呈正相关。**老年人口比例、抵押贷款、收入与价格呈负相关，研究结果证明了假设，并与经济基本面相符。

**肖刚** 内部交易与盈余管理：中国股权分置改革的证据  
中国人民大学汉青经济与金融高级研究院助理教授

1. **中国股权分置改革的自然实验环境。**2005 年，中国开始进行股权分置改革，一些不能交易的股票开始可以交易。
2. **股权分置改革后，中国公司的盈余管理出现了明显的上升趋势。**其中，国有股比例低或法人股比例高的公司更有动机进行盈余管理，这与假设一致。提升盈余管理的渠道是内幕交易这一机制。

**刘学文** 信贷扩张和信贷错配  
香港科技大学财务学系助理教授

1. **经济刺激政策可能没有获得预期效果，甚至会产生负面影响。**因此有必要研究央行增加流动性对实体经济的影响。
2. **中国的情况。**2008 年金融危机爆发后，中国的 M2 投放数、新增贷款数、房价均大幅增加，然而利率水平并没有太大变化，依旧比较低。很多实体经济公司无法获得银行贷款，脱离了正规渠道。欧美国家也经历同样的危机情况。

**鞠建东** 人民币汇率与资本流动  
清华大学经济管理学院经济系教授

1. **人民币汇率被严重高估，有很大的贬值压力。**中国的可贸易商品价格严重高于美国，所以用巴拉萨—萨缪尔森模型的估计方法可能是不正确的。
2. **美元的相对需求比人民币更高。**资本市场上美元比人民币更安全，一旦资本市场开放，投资者将更倾向于持有美元，造成人民币相对需求下降，促进人民币贬值。
3. **中国的经济增长放缓会迫使人民币贬值。**中国经济增速已经从 10% 的区间下调到 7% 乃至更低，参考印度之前的经验，人民币也会因此而面临贬值压力。

攀登

复旦大学经济学院国际金融系教授

新投资者与泡沫

1. **新投资者进入引发了权证价格泡沫。**以宝钢认购权证为例，在权证涨停价位区间买入权证的全部是新投资者，使得权证价格大大超出其内在价值。
2. **新投资者使得泡沫长期持续。**在旧投资者卖掉大部分权证的同时，新投资者的涌入使得宝钢权证泡沫持续长达一年。
3. **新投资者阻碍了泡沫的快速破裂。**新投资者不断涌入使得泡沫没有短时间内迅速破裂。

罗妍

复旦大学管理学院财务金融系讲师

卖空、保证金交易与定价效率

1. **取消对卖空交易和保证金交易的限制会对超额收益产生负效应。**禁止做空交易会使得股价高估，禁止保证金交易会使得股价低估，但取消二者的净结果是对超额收益的负效应。
2. **卖空交易者和保证金交易者对于市场的判断预测能力有区别。**卖空者通常能够更加准确地预测未来的市场走向，进行套利，但是保证金交易者并没有比普通的投资者掌握更多的信息。
3. **取消对卖空和保证金交易的限制确实提高了市场的定价效率。**无论卖空者还是保证金的交易者并不会让市场变得更加不稳定。

胡煦

复旦大学经济学院讲师

信用违约互换（CDS）是多余的吗？

1. **使用 CDS 来担保违约的风险可以带来新的资产。**假设在卖空和买空的情况下是不存在违约的，但是 CDS 在其他情况下的违约是允许的，这就意味着我们的担保将会带来新的资产。
2. **CDS 进入市场有可能会推动市场，也有可能压制债券价格。**我们要去看标的物本身抵押的协议在 CDS 中是如何规定的，同时我们也解释了为什么 CDS 的验证对于股票市场价格没有意义。

（编辑：李怡达 闫笑）



# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 政策坊：全球经济与中国经济展望

2014/5/25 13:00-17:00

主持人：Adam Tickell 伯明翰大学副校长  
吴晨 经济学人集团欧洲金融亚太区总编辑

**Michael Schroeder**  
欧洲经济研究中心“国际金融和金融管理”部主任  
复旦金融研究中心高级研究顾问

主要对欧盟以及欧洲各个国家在未来几年间的经济发展进行展望。

1. 欧元区的国家面临着很多的问题。劳动力价格以及在欧元本身的汇率等方面的问题逐渐地凸现了出来，同时欧元区国家竞争力也发生变化。
2. 欧元区国家进行了深入的改革，但改革引发了很多辩论。改革取得了一定的效果，但也引起了很多问题，比如，青少年失业，以及银行的一些问题。
3. 短期的增长趋势利好，但是长期比较脆弱。主要是因为一些经济体仍然存在一些结构的问题，而且很多结构的问题没有从根本上得到解决，我们未来还需要做很多的改革。

**刘利刚**  
澳新银行大中华区经济研究总监

中国短期的经济展望。

1. 固定资产投资下降到了 17%，经济增长速度放缓；
2. CPI 下降，很多人开始担心会出现通货紧缩；
3. 一月份开始，在双重的干预下，中国政府强制让人民币贬值。
4. 未来必须允许中国的外汇变得更加自由地波动。独立的货币政策、平稳的汇率水平、资本的自由流动，三大目标最多实现两个。因为中国需要独立的货币政策和自由的资本流动，因此，中国未来必须允许中国的外汇变得更加自由地波动。
5. 中国不一定会出现房地产崩盘。中国如果可以有效地解决目前所面对的一系列经济问题，我相信中国应该不太会出现我们所担心的房地产泡沫。

**谢涌海**  
中银国际英国保诚资产管理董事长、香港金融发展局委员

对国际投资环境进行分析，并且提出中国应该如何应对这种新变化。

国际投资环境的分析。

1. 新兴国家增速放缓，发达国家增速加快；
2. 欧美日货币政策各行其道，全球资本总体宽裕；
3. 全球直接投资重返上升轨道，欧盟强势反弹；
4. 发达经济体证券市场资金流入，新兴经济体证券市场资金流出；
5. 新兴经济体出现内部分化，隐现金融不稳定；
6. 美国“战略东移”的主要目标或是中国。

中国必须积极而谨慎地应对国际投资环境新变化。

1. 深化经济改革，坚持“发展是硬道理”；
2. 促进人民币在国际贸易结算和资本投资中的作用；
3. 善用香港的专业平台，助中国资本“走出去”；
4. 防范系统性金融风险。

华民  
复旦大学世界经济研究所所  
长、复旦大学  
经济学教授

中国的货币政策为何会出错？中国是开放经济，却采取封闭经济下的货币政策，并且没有与美国货币政策匹配，造成流动性泛滥。

利率市场化、浮动汇率、资本项目开放和人民币国际化或许不可行。

1. 中国不具备利率市场化的条件，同时也有来自于商品市场的经验。
2. 中国应实行固定汇率，这有利于贸易发展。通过贸易自由化解决贸易顺差的问题。
3. 企业没有实现规模经济；开放资本项目对经济增长不利；国际经验。
4. 人民币国际化的条件和时机都不具备。
5. **结构性改革**。改革顺序：结构性改革→信贷市场、金融市场一体化→利率市场化。中国必须回到实业为本、金融为末的正确道路上。

Mary Boyd  
经济学人企业  
组织上海总监

1. **全球经济形势**。印度大选、俄罗斯和乌克兰的冲突、中俄天然气购买协议等事件都会对经济结构、未来经济发展产生影响。
2. **中国经济**。金融市场的开放和改革是利好消息，但上半年经济刺激政策没有达到预期，信息的准确性和完整性会影响评估。
3. **未来预期**。期待重要经济体的复苏，中国对劳动力资本自由化的应对值得关注。

邵宇  
东方证券首席  
策略师

1. **增长的断裂带**。传统经济增长模式正在转变，国家治理即将发生重大变化。
2. **改革的断裂带**。改革速度不一致，改革的各个要素之间不能形成有效配合。以利率市场化问题、余额宝、地方债问题为例。
3. **全球化的断裂带**。全球三大集团：消费国集团、资源国集团和制造国集团。中国处于夹心层，处境艰难。中国以美元作为自己的基础货币，面临根本性全球经济复苏乏力的问题。
4. **结论**。今年会是非常惊险的一年，有可能会形成系统性风险，也会造成人民币大幅贬值，这与东南亚金融危机的前兆相似。

讨论总结

与会嘉宾就人民币国际化、当前经济面临的重大风险和怎样保持中国经济发展进行了积极的探讨，发表了各自不同的看法，包括降低存款利率、政府职能转变等。

（编辑： 闫笑 柳彬 ）





# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 亚太合作的新视野

### 理解当前亚太形势

2014/5/24 13:30-14:50

主持人： 吴心伯 复旦大学国际问题研究院常务副院长、美国研究中心主任

张军社

海军军事学术  
研究所副所长

#### 当前亚太形势

1. 亚太地区安全面临的不确定与不稳定因素有增无减。
2. 地区各国应加强互信，合作应对各种安全问题。
3. 中国是维护亚太地区和平安发展的建设性力量。

Robert Ross

波士顿学院政  
治系国际关系  
学教授

#### 亚太地区的新情况

1. 我们不能从欧洲的历史去推断亚洲大国之间的关系以及权力过渡的现象。
2. 妄图通过战争去促进东亚地区的权力转移是愚蠢的，东亚是完全可以避免战争，但是这并不意味着权力转移是和平的。
3. 中国目前主要进行两件事：其一，在国际事务上提高自己的话语权和力量，其二，不断改善和其他国家之间的关系。

Hugh White

澳洲国立大学  
亚太研究学院  
教授

#### 亚洲权力转移与过渡

1. 目前，美国在亚洲主要的战略观点或者目的就是基于美国的领导保持亚洲的现状。
2. 未来中美东亚博弈有以下四种可能：
  - a) 美国可能退出，不希望再在亚洲扮演领导角色；
  - b) 中国退回，也就是说中国接受现状，接受美国在亚洲扮演的领导者角色；
  - c) 中美达成妥协，达至折衷的解决方案；
  - d) 双方都不妥协、不退回，最终矛盾激化。
3. 在东海问题、南海问题上，中国过去几年一直试图通过不同的争端以测试美国的意愿，测试美国是否真正愿意保持现状。
4. 美国未来需要做的是，在拉拢盟友的同时避免使得中国紧张，以发挥维护东亚和平发展的作用。

(编辑：田园)



# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 亚太合作的新视野

### 亚太政治合作

2014/5/24 15:10-17:00

主持人：石源华 复旦大学国际问题研究院教授、韩国研究中心主任

**Jaechun Kim**  
西江大学教授

#### 朴槿惠政府亚太政策

1. 朴槿惠总统希望与朝鲜建立信任。由于挑战较多，她采用了渐进主义的做法。
2. 朴槿惠总统同时推出了东北亚和平以及合作的举措，以克服所谓经济和政治分离的亚洲悖论。
3. 朴槿惠总统最后推出了欧亚倡议，希望欧亚大陆能够进行更为紧密的合作。

**魏玲**  
外交学院东亚  
研究中心副主任、副教授

#### 亚信峰会、包括东盟区域论坛等等亚洲小范围的机制

1. 在亚洲地区，中小型国家在某些特定的环境和范围之内可以实现领导者的地位。
2. 中小型国家要根据当地现实背景和本土条件进行本土化设置，这样才能够使中小型国家的能力增强。
3. 中小型的国家所推动区域的架构需要具备足够的灵活性，以完成切实的解决方案。

**Natalia Soebagio**  
印度尼西亚大学治理研究中心

#### 印度尼西亚的外交政策

1. 印度尼西亚没有同任何国家建立非常正式的军事联盟，这一点也是印尼外交政策的基础所在。
2. 亚太以外的国家与我们之间的关系是有选择性加强的，主要依赖于这些国家对于印度尼西亚的经济发展有多大贡献。
3. 印尼政府不愿意看到大国之间的相互敌对，同时也不希望任何一个国家主导亚太地区。
4. 印尼希望建立由中小国家牵头组建的联盟，构建真正具有包容性的架构，解决纷繁复杂的问题。

（编辑：田园）



# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 亚太合作的新视野

### 亚太经济合作

2014/5/25 09:00-10:20

主持人：宋国友 复旦大学国际问题研究院

**唐国强** 中国太平洋经济合作全国委员会  
为了建立 FTAAP，有必要建立包括 TPP、ROEP、FTAAP 在内的信息分享机制，促进各国跨境贸易的自由化和透明化

**Vinod K. Aggarwal** 美国加州大学伯克利分校  
1. 面临的来自最小化多边主义和双边主义的挑战与日俱增  
2. 亚太地区从缺少制度化到过度制度化，制度和解已经成为一个关键性的挑战。  
3. RCEP 和 TPP 是亚太地区融合的关键因素，RCEP 和 TPP 在很多国家严厉是美国和中国之间的竞争。

**张海冰** 上海国际问题研究院世界经济研究所  
1. 风险控制机制是 PPP 的关键点：规划、项目审批和竣工的之间长期拖延。  
2. 关注基础设施的稳定性：维护，环保，技术转让，培训等等。  
3. 分工：AIIB，亚行，金砖国家银行，世界银行  
4. 有效治理：G20-APEC，后 2015，贸易援助。

**Clemente Hernandez-Rodriguez** 墨西哥科技大学亚太研究中心  
1. 亚洲的超常增长和相对稳定性与拉丁美洲贸易和投资机会的增加密切相关。  
2. 一种来克服重叠和冲突的自由贸易协定带来的“面碗效应”的方法就是向 FTAAP 发展。

**赵江林** 中国社会科学院亚太与全球战略研究院  
1. 随着亚洲国家 GDP 比例的变化，中国正由地区适应者向调整者过渡，并支撑整个地区的经济增长；  
2. 在亚太地区，中国要主动推进下一代贸易投资问题的解决、启动亚太自由贸易区（FTAAP）进程并主动融合 RCEP 和 TPP 规则

（编辑：田园）



# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 亚太合作的新视野

### 亚太安全合作

2014/5/25 10:40-12:00

主持人：胡令远 复旦大学国际问题研究院日本研究中心主任

- Andrey Kortunov**  
俄罗斯国际事务委员会
1. 冷战后欧洲也出现了很多武装冲突或战争，因此东亚安全的实现不能简单模仿欧洲的安全机制；
  2. 东亚安全合作要使各国防务更加透明和可预测，并加强在军事方面的互动；
  3. 东亚的发展议程和安全议程的互动不能分离，要协调发展。

郑先武  
南京大学国际  
关系研究院

亚太地区安全的实现要建立在大国协调的基础上

（编辑： 田园 ）



# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 亚太合作的新视野

### 圆桌会议：中美亚太互动

2014/5/25 13:30-15:00

主持人：Hugh White 澳洲国立大学亚太研究学院

- 吴心伯  
复旦大学国际  
问题研究院
1. 美国在亚太地区的目标主要是在安全方面维持其领导地位和在经济方面确保自由开放的贸易和投资体系
  2. 美国希望在亚太地区与中国发展一种既服务于美国的战略利益又不会受到崛起中国挑战的合作关系
  3. 在南海问题上，中国的目标主要是维护国家主权，而美国则是确保海上航行自由，二者目标并不冲突
  4. 美国应该在中日历史遗留问题、钓鱼岛冲突、参拜靖国神社等问题上于中国保持一致，从而约束日本，使日本不会成为中美双边关系的障碍

- Christopher K. Johnson  
战略与国际问  
题研究中心
1. 在亚太地区，中国的主要目标仍然是发展经济，这就需要与跟美国保持密切的关系；
  2. 美国与日本的同盟关系是确保美国在亚洲成为主导者的一个因素；
  3. 到目前为止，安倍政府并没有有效解决人口老龄化、经济停滞等诸多国内问题，因此日本不会对亚太和平构成巨大威胁。

- 达巍  
中国现代国际  
关系研究院
1. 当前，中国比较重视海上安全问题，并努力加强法律和军事上的控制力，为以后的谈判做充分的准备
  2. 中国有可能在经济上而不是军事上超过美国，但由于内部大量问题的存在，中国不会也不愿意挑战美国的霸权
  3. 东海和南海问题不会成为中美关系的失控点，特别是在军事方面，但是安全问题可能导致双方发生冷战

**Robert Ross**  
波士顿学院

1. 中美两国要协调彼此在亚太的利益，都要做一些不牺牲本国核心利益的的让步而避免冲突；
2. 在国防预算减少的背景下，美国在亚太投入的资源会逐渐减少，因此不可能使冲突都按美国
3. 美国应该努力避免介入到中日双方的争端，而且考虑到日本的反应，美国也不大可能就争端与中国进行单独的协商
4. 中日在控制双方的冲突避免擦枪走火方面有共识，因此相较于南海，东海冲突的可能性更小

（编辑： 田园 ）



# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 亚太合作的新视野

政策坊：对亚太合作的政策建议

2014/5/24 15:20-17:00

主持人：吴心伯 复旦大学国际问题研究院

- 刘鸣  
上海社会科学  
院国际关系所
1. 在亚太的领土与领海争端方面，美国不应当选边站，要做到真正的中立
  2. 为了有效减少中美两国间争执，美国应该约束其亚洲盟友的行为
  3. 最近的亚信会议应该发展成一个地区安全控制机制，对亚洲的冲突与争端加强管理

- 赵华胜  
复旦大学国际  
问题研究院俄  
罗斯中亚研究  
中心
1. 当前亚太地区存在很多争端与冲突，缺乏信任是这些问题出现的最大原因；
  2. 目前，有必要在亚太地区建立一个防止冲突发生、升级的磋商和沟通机制

- 石源华  
复旦大学国际  
问题研究院中  
国与周边国家  
关系研究中心
- 中国与周边国家的争端涉及到国家重大利益，但不是核心利益，因此可以在承认并搁置争端的基础上发展双边关系。

- 韦宗友  
上海外国语大  
学国际关系与  
外交事务研究  
院
1. 在崛起过程中，中国应该努力向美国和邻国表明中国的发展不会侵害他人的权益
  2. 中国应暂时搁置与周边国家的海上争端，并建立有效的多国参与的冲突解决机制

蔡鹏鸿  
上海国际问题  
研究院亚太研  
究中心

1. 中国应该努力倡导符合地区安全现状并为本地区国家所接受的地区安全机制
2. 中国应该努力推动 RCEP, 并推动与 TPP 的融合, 并最终走向 FTAAP

祁怀高  
复旦大学国际  
问题研究院

新一届中国政府应该积极倡导亚太多边安全合作的机制, 并充分发挥亚信机制的作用, 实现亚太的安全合作

郑继永  
复旦大学朝鲜  
半岛研究中心

中国要积极介入朝鲜问题, 管理和控制并重, 并在政策上实现对朝鲜、韩国和美国三方的平衡

沙祖康  
联合国前副秘  
书长

美国必须承认, 没有任何力量可以阻碍中国的崛起

(编辑: 田园)





# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 上海论坛 2014 高端圆桌

### 转型中的亚洲城市与社会发展（上）

2014/5/24 13:30-15:10

主持人：彭希哲 复旦发展研究院副院长

**Gavin Willis** 亚洲劳动力市场的人口学特征

**Jones**

新加坡国立大学教授

1. 目前亚洲劳动力市场的劳工关系呈现供需差距扩大、收入差距扩大等特点。
2. 尽管劳动力人数增长在下降，但女性就业率却开始变高，越来越多的女性接受更高的教育并加入到劳动力大军中。
3. 尽管如此，女性的就业参与并不会太多地影响到劳工大军数量的转变，只是他们之中的受教育人数会上升。
4. 移民方面呈现圈子化的特点。比如劳工移民到新加坡，其家眷也跟着移民过去。中国和印度的移民有相似的特点，如长距离、幅度大、国内移动普遍等。

**Annie Koh** 亚洲大学在缩小教育、技能和工作差距中的作用

新加坡管理大学教授

1. 在培养人才方面，大学、政府、企业三个领域的主体应该合作，共同做出努力。
2. 亚洲地区的城市化已经成为一种趋势和事实。
3. 新加坡管理大学课程设置在道德、领导力、团队精神、科技、人文、艺术等方面都比较注重。专业方面也涉及到金融、会计、市场营销、贸易、海运等。
4. 在合作过程中，工业企业的责任不仅在于提供实习机会或工作机会，更重要的是一些学习机会，比如邀请讲员访问公司等。

张车伟

中国社会科学院

中国的城镇化：问题与经验借鉴

1. 中国传统的城镇化主要存在三个问题：
  - 一是以工业聚集带动城镇化的模式难以为继，因为代价沉重，劳动力也逐渐丧失。
  - 二是“人”的城镇化不完全，存在半城镇化的问题。物理条件建设得很好，但人的融入和公共服务均等做得不到位。
  - 三是依赖土地财政，这个过程中也引发了对农民的不公平待遇。
2. 传统城镇化的借鉴：

传统城镇化是产业化的经济活动聚集带动人口聚集，使得中国城镇化过程中没有出现大规模的平民窟现象。另外，基础设施优先发展，为经济、企业的发展提供了良好的基础。
3. 新型城镇化的核心含义应该是人口的聚集和经济的聚集相匹配。

**Tatsuo Hatta 日本的经济增长与城市发展**

日本东亚国际  
研究中心

1. 日本的经济增长从 1974 年开始分段，但日本的成长仍会继续。
2. 日本的增长停滞有一个重要的原因，就是政策限制农村人口移民到城镇。出现这种限制的一个原因是政治因素，即人口向城镇转移中，议员有很多是从农村选出的，代表的是农村利益。
3. 日本经济要成功主要在于结构改革，即资源应该由低生产效率领域流向高生产效率领域，政策应该放开这种流动，改革才能成功。

（编辑：邓伟）



# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 上海论坛 2014 高端圆桌

### 转型中的亚洲城市与社会发展（下）

2014/5/24 15:30-17:00

主持人：陈向明 三一学院城市和全球研究中心

- 杨宜勇**      **中国民族地区的城镇化模式**  
国家发展和改革委员会社会发展研究所
1. 亚洲城市特色的保留越来越困难，共性越来越多，个性越来越少，都从传统城市转向现代化城市。
  2. 劳动力的城市化与人的城市化是完全不同的，新型城镇化要避免过去二十年来的圈地运动。
  3. 人的城镇化要注重几个权利的实现，即经济权利、政治权利、文化权利等。
  4. 市场、企业产业、社会组织应更多合作，寻找中国城镇化新动力，政府应该从过度抑制过渡到自然形成的过程。

- Dudley L. Poston**  
德克萨斯农工大学
- 上海与中国的城市层级**
1. 中国与美国是两个城市最多的国家，中国 6 亿 6 千万人居住在城市中，高于印度。
  2. 上海在国家层面和国际层面都很重要，这不仅是因为人口众多，上海的城市评分很高，主导地位最强。
  3. 中国城市大致可分为 9 个层级。如：超大城市、国内有影响力城市、跨省级影响城市、有一定影响城市、省级都市中心、省内有影响城市等。
  4. 在城市的评价上，人口的多少是大城市的一个条件，但城市功能更为重要。

- Kouetsu Yamazaki**  
金泽大学校长
- 日本高等教育面临的挑战：对本土和全球社会的贡献——金泽大学的尝试**
1. 日本国立大学改革计划要保证大学竞争力，优化现有人力资源。在新的政策下，大学组织机构要再造。
  2. 国立大学要找到自己的优势在哪里，要针对社会变化而变化，比如有些大学建立弹性薪酬制度。
  3. 金泽大学的改革政策考虑到社会的要求，邀请国外教授、研究机构等合作，扩大国际视野。另外，还有杰出教授延聘、与公司企业全方位合作、开发大学之间的合作、与地方政府合作等。

**Wei-Jun Jean** 亚洲青年失业与向成人的转型

**Yeung**

新加坡国立大学

1. 青年是未来发展的动力，从青年向成人转型至关重要，影响国家发展、人口分布等，如果转型没有做好，会产生很严重的问题。亚洲国家就出现了延迟结婚、低劳动力等问题。
2. 青年人的初次就业至关重要，对成年以后的薪酬增长、职业生涯发展都有影响。同时，还会影响经济增长、社会稳定等。
3. 快速老龄化的国家，怎样使年轻人成为主要社会生产力是重要课题。青年人失业高于成年人，在东南亚和南亚最高，将来也不会降低。
4. 东南亚失业问题背后，其中有教育质量问题，教育与就业脱节。南亚就业严峻地区，女性失业问题最为严重，因为女性受教育水平低

（编辑：卢敏， 邓伟）



# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 国际大都市发展的政策引导与优化：创新与智慧

### 政策坊：城市规划与城市管理 1

2014/5/25 09:00-10:30

主持人：梁鸿 社会发展与公共政策学院院长

- 陈安杰** 城市如何建设得更好，如何更持续的发展：  
2015 年米兰世博会中国企业联合馆执委会主任
1. **城市发展需要历史机遇。**除去自身的不懈努力，城市发展离不开难得的发展机遇。例如上海 2010 年就有这样难得的历史机遇，2010 上海世博会。
  2. **世博会对上海国际化发展有巨大的推动作用。**首先，国际大都市必须要有完整的城市功能区，要有能满足国际经济文化区的物质基础。其次，国际化大都市必须要有高素质的市民。再次，国际化大都市必须要有国际品牌，要有国际社会认可的城市形象。
  3. **世博会可以结束，上海走向国际大都市的努力不会结束。**我们要建设充满活力的创新型城市；要进一步创造开放化、国际化的环境；要努力加强文化建设；要大力发展文化及创意产业等。
- 马妍** 中国科学院地理科学与资源研究所
1. **城市规划过程中存在一定问题。**例如一些发达地区，在城市基础设施建设的使用方面，存在使用率不足的状况。
  2. **科学和有效地管理城市，处理城市规划相关的问题，需要较为良好的模拟机制。**
  3. **传统技术存在一定局限，新型技术提供助力。**例如目前的 CCA 和 MAS 技术就可以管理不同的城市，也能够更好支持城市的政策。
- 沈振江** 在日本做城市规划注重社会参与，有几个要素：  
金泽大学教授
1. 民众要学习法规；
  2. 根据法规做提案；
  3. 规划提案再讨论哪个方案，最后制定决策；
  4. 云计算时代。现在仅需一个手机、网络，媒体可以搜集个人数据。在日本称之为 Smart infra，即指用手机可以享受各种服务，智慧城市大数据。

陈友华

城市不是让部分人的生活更美好，而是让所有人的生活更美好。

南京大学教授

1. **中国出现城市病的根源。**一是人口过快、过多地单向聚集；二是优质资源过度集中；三是城市规划的合理性以及规划的非刚性执行导致的定位混乱；四是城市公共基础设施与扩张速度不匹配；五是产业布局缺乏科学性。
2. **刻意回避或者消除城市病会造成不良后果。**可能会带来以下问题：棚户区改造、城市治理、农村病愈演愈烈、现有资源配置格局不变下的城市病有无治愈的可能。
3. **结论：“城市病”就是我们不得不面对的现实，回避与硬性消除可能会导致付出更大的代价。**

（编辑：黄蛟灵 张旭喆）



# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 国际大都市发展的政策引导与优化：创新与智慧

### 政策坊：城市规划与城市管理 2

2014/5/25 10:40-12:30

主持人：陈家华 复旦大学社会管理与社会政策系主任

沈建法  
香港中文大学  
教授

1. 香港民间社会、非政府组织非常活跃，已经成为政策制定中非常重要的部分；
2. 在香港有很多很好的项目，需要长期执行。在这个过程中公众的意见是非常重要的。
3. 目前有许多相关的专家、NGO、政党，还有各种社会团体，会产生自己不同的观点。政府因此进入咨询的过程，通过政党进入公开的领域，把社会上的意见传递给政府，媒体也会扮演不同的角色试图把信息传递给大众。

金晓常  
佛罗里达国际  
大学劳动和社  
区研究中心

4. 在整个世界上，很多国家都有工业保护政策。政府如此做有其合理性，因为注重发展一定工业，将对整个经济能够起很大作用，某种程度上而言工业政策就是经济政策一部分，这点不应否定。
5. 市政府在制定自己产业发展政策时，应注意支柱产业和科技产业、特色产业这三大产业之间关系。
6. 应注意上下游产业关系问题，每个产业都有上游产业，上游产业为下游提供原料和部件，任何产业发展不可能离开上下游产业，一定要有上游产业支持。
7. 应注意产业和产业之间跨区域问题。

黄崇福  
北京师范大学  
教授

1. 我们应急管理要提升到城市风险管理层面，我们对重大风险进行掌控，进行评估，然后进行管理。
2. 我们对社区应急管理提出新的要求，建议公众参与的社区应急管理平台，这成为一种共识。

- Koide Osamu**  
东京大学教授
1. 软措施是日本防止犯罪的特点。很多自发的非政府组织建立起来，集中使用公民的力量。近年来，支援团体的数量，呈现快速上升的势头。
  2. 当地民众通过自治组织或者公民行动，发挥了巨大作用。由于民众也是利益相关者，他们之间相互协调、合作，对于防止犯罪起到非常重要的作用。

- 滕五晓**  
复旦大学教授
1. 城市运行风险需要社会民众共同分担；
  2. 城市社会和市民共同分担才能有效降低风险，我们要建立分担机制，提高民众发现风险的能力；
  3. 社区安全是城市安全的基础；
  4. 引入社会组织来参与，由社会组织替代政府替代研究机构完成这项工作。

- 陈家华**  
复旦大学教授
- 上海民生与社会管理决策支持系统协作创新平台：
1. 基于时空地理信息模型的人口规模、公共服务的空间合理分布；
  2. 人口与社会经济地理信息；
  3. 民政地理信息系统；
  4. 公共卫生：公共卫生资源管理、传染病流行病等监测数据展示；
  5. 政府综合应急：利用政府部门掌握的综合数据，结合地理信息数据与其他专业部门数据实现风险隐患的监测防控、综合预测预警等。

（编辑：黄蛟灵 张旭喆）





# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 国际大都市发展的政策引导与优化：创新与智慧

### 人口与城市化 1

2014/5/25 13:30-15:00

主持人：王桂新 复旦大学人口研究所所长

李建新  
北京大学教授

1. 城乡老年人口在生活满意度上存在差距，社会人口特征、社会心理感受和城乡宏观政策差异都影响着老年人口满意度，后两个解释了更多的城乡差异。
2. 与十年前相比，城乡老年人口生活满意度差异在缩小，农村老年人口生活满意度提高相对较快。
3. 十年中城乡老年人口生活满意度差异的缩小的背后原因：农村社会养老制度初步建立；新农合使得农村医疗保障状况改善。

Lori Wilkinson  
曼尼托巴大学  
教授

1. 国际移民是城市现象，不是农村形象。
2. 吸引移民到大城市的原因并不仅仅是工作，网络也起着非常重要的作用，家庭与文化的网络会吸引移民到大城市来定居。
3. 移民弥补加拿大劳动力短缺，同时也要为养老金缴费。实际上移民使用的服务和资源比他们缴的税少得多。
4. 在大城市虽然移民的失业率会更高，但大城市有着更好的吸引接纳移民的机制。
5. 生活在中小城市的这些新移民，生活满意度比在大城市的移民更高，就业机会更多，工资更高，同时更可能做与自己专业有关系的工作。

戴二彪  
国际东亚发展  
研究中心主席  
研究员

#### 从日系跨国企业地区位选择看上海在中国城市体系中的地位

1. 最近几年，中国成为日本对外投资最多的国家。同时在对中国的 FDI 中，按单个国家来看，来自日本的投资是最多的。
2. 从趋势上看，日系企业的投资在大上海、大北京和珠三角三个区域的集中度一直在提高，这主要是由于日本企业对中国投资策略已经从世界工厂变成了世界工厂+世界市场。
3. 上海可能已经步入了最核心的城市，可以说正处在第二级。但上海如果希望成为一个世界范围的核心城市，还有很长的路要走。

黄荣清  
首都经贸大学  
教授

1. 北京的行政区划分为城市功能核心区，功能扩展区，发展新区，城市生态涵养区。
2. 从 2000 年到 2010 年，各个区域人口增加的速度不同。核心区、涵养区的人口增速低于全市的平均增速，而拓展区、发展新区的人口增速高于全市的平均。核心区的人口已经不再减少，而是有所增加。
3. 人口是向集中的方向变动。人口增加比率大的区域是围绕北京主城区的周围，特别是向东南方向延伸。出现人口减少现象的地域主要是在生态涵养区和位于北京西南的房山区的山区。
4. 从人口的工作地的分布来看，功能拓展区是北京发展最为迅速、变化最大的地区。

何文炯  
浙江大学教授

1. 中国现在的社会保障制度与国际化大都市建设仍然还存在着一些制度缺陷：
  - (1) 公平性不够，地位越高保障越好，地位越低保障越差；
  - (2) 制度的可持续性有问题；
  - (3) 便捷性不够，无法适应人口流动需要。
2. 出现这些制度缺陷的原因主要有：
  - (1) 理念问题，社会保障应该理解为公民的基本权益，目标应该是缩小收入差距；
  - (2) 技术问题，很多技术问题还没有展开；
  - (3) 社会环境问题，缺乏一个平静的环境来讨论问题。

(编辑：张旭喆 黄蛟灵)



# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 国际大都市发展的政策引导与优化：创新与智慧

### 人口与城市化 2

2014/5/25 13:30-15:00

主持人：李建新 北京大学

- T. J. Pempel  
加州大学伯克利分校
1. 都市区是东亚经济成功的核心。所有经济上取得的成功都是围绕着都市经济区，它也因为机制的发展和地区良好氛围得到了更多发展。
  2. 最近因为钓鱼岛问题引起区域的争端。各个都市区的领导应该继续加强经济文化各方面的交流，同时远离外交。

- 沈洁  
复旦大学
- 全球大都市这样的概念在 1950 年的时候就提出，主要含义应该之后发生很多变化：
1. 第一个变化趋势，竞争环境变化，亚洲城市在不断崛起；
  2. 第二个新趋势，我们看到增长动因的变化。以其中一个因素为例，碳政治成为非常重要的话题；
  3. 第三个趋势，未来发展的路径。我们现在不应仅仅满足对外投资，大都市应该能够引领潮流，靠自己的知识产权或者是软实力得到发展。

- 王桂新  
复旦大学人口所所长
1. 2050 年，上海应建成与纽约、伦敦、巴黎、东京并列的“世界城市”，能在全球城市系统的顶端城市中占有一席之地。
  2. 上海与成熟世界城市相比，在产业结构、人力资本等软件方面存在着一些差距。
  3. 转型创新是 21 世纪世界发展的主调，是上海建设世界城市的成功之路。转型创新最重要的源泉是人才，创造以人为本、尊重人才和具有宽容性的软环境，是上海吸引人才、建设世界城市的重要条件。

**赵晓斌**  
**香港大学教授**

1. 数码科技已经改变了这个世界，人们以前生活在农村，之后生活在城市，现在生活在数码世界里。
2. 制造业越来越多移到城市之外，城市不断数码化，知识化成为一个研发中心，成为一个文化创意和高端服务的地方。
3. 首要城市的主要功能首先是金融和高端服务业，其次是知识创造。知识创造和全球金融高端服务业连载一起，才能够成为一个首要城市。

**Peter T.Y. Cheung**  
**香港大学教授**

1. 合作式治理框架可以应用到分析香港和大陆在一国两制下的的经济合作。
2. 香港和中央政府的垂直协调，香港和广东省的水平协作，有效地推动 CEPA（紧密经济伙伴关系协定）。

（编辑：张旭喆 黄蛟灵）



# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 城市化的升级与城市的未来

### 中国城镇化的道路和战略

2014/5/25 9:00-12:20

主持人：任远 复旦大学社会发展与公共政策学院教授  
张震 复旦大学教授

**Eric J.Heikkila**  
南加州大学教授

中国的 667 个城市存在着多样性，因此不能采取统一的方法进行城市规划和设计。学者利用中国统计年鉴数据，选取了中国全部 286 个地级市和直辖市，以及 11 个指标变量，提取和界定 28 个主要问题，采用聚类分析的方法，对中国城市进行了分类，大致分为七类，代表城市分别为：吉林市、柳州市、株洲市、南平市、新余市、承德市和绵阳市。同时，学者根据七类的划分，针对七类城市的特点，提出了对不同类型的城市进行不同的重点规划。

**顾宝昌**  
中国人民大学教授

学者认为，目前中国人口格局进入了新时期，具体表现为生育率不断走低，老龄化不断加剧，城市化不断加速和流动性不断增强。这样中国历史上前所未有的现象同时也是中国努力建设小康社会的基本要素。同时，学者提出新中国成立以来的人口结构经历了死亡主导、生育主导和迁移主导的三个阶段。目前处于流动人口主导中国人口格局的迁移主导阶段。六普数据发现，在迁移主导下，中国人口结构出现经济社会发展高的地区人口正增长，社会经济发展低的地区人口负增长。由此，人口迁移流动主导的人口格局所需要关注的问题，诸如老龄化和生育率的问题，要认清人口趋势，转变人口研究思路。

**朱介鸣**  
新加坡国立大学教授

学者对昆山和南海的比较研究，提出建造一个紧密而公平的城市。中国的城镇化过程有两个方面，一方面是以建立在土地国家所有基础上城市政府的协调发展；另一方面是以农村集体所有制基础上的自发发展。农村从原本封闭的、自治的方式走向城市化带来了弊端即乡乡差别。乡乡差别带来了发展中的环境恶化、效率低下和分配不公。而昆山和南海的比较表明，昆山为农村可持续发展城市化提供了借鉴意义，在规划过程中不应该过分强调地方利益和过分强调村庄的自制发展。

**George  
C.S.Lin**  
香港大学教授

从土地的角度探讨了中国城镇化进程。1951年至1978年，中国只有工业化没有城镇化。1978年开始城镇化进程。2011年成为中国历史上的关键年，首次非农人口比重超过50%了，改变了中国五千年历史的人口状况。但同时值得关注的是，学者从财政制度角度上探讨了土地城镇化进程中，中央与地方的权利再分配，对中国城镇化的土地再分配起了重要作用。其结果导致了强者愈强、弱者愈弱。同时提出，分析中国土地城镇化，马克思主义的政治生态学或许更能解释中国当前的土地问题。

**Zai Liang**  
纽约州立大学  
奥尔巴尼分校  
教授

国际经验表明，无论是发达国家，还是发展中国家，大国经济发展主要靠内需，扩大内需的最大潜力在于城镇化。学者基于问卷《中山大学2012年中国劳动力动态调查》中的16253个样本数据进行分析，包括对移民群体的消费、自我雇佣、企业家精神以及未来展望等维度进行了分析和考察。结果表明：社会福利越好，越少受到户籍制度制约的移民，更具消费潜力；同时，移民群体的幸福感指数并不低，而且他们对未来有更乐观的心态，也因此更容易表现为消费意愿和创造财富价值。因此，以人为本是关键。

**刘传江**  
武汉大学经济  
与管理学院教  
授

中国第三条农村城镇化道路的实践探索，学者就当代中国的两条城镇化道路及其弊端，提出了第三条农村城镇化道路——“卧龙模式”城镇化。提出发动主体是企业，发展空间是就近城镇化，产城一体同步规划建设，生态农业、生态工业、生态地产、生态服务业四业并举，整村、全家转移，从农民到市民一步到位，住房、就业、社保、教育及其他公共服务等统筹，市民化成本多方分担，企业承担大头，以市民化偏见为城镇化导向。

**赵鹏军**  
北京大学教授

对中国来说，未来大城市新格局不仅仅大城市的繁荣，更重要的是，城市与乡村共存，农村实现现代化的过程。实现城镇化空间优化目标，不能仅仅依赖于空间改造，通过与交通系统的结合可以更有效地达到优化目标，大力建设乡村捷运系统，积极改善乡村道路交通条件，发展乡村公交，通过乡村捷运系统的建设促进公共设施的服务均等化。提高农村机动化水平，在交通领域实现城镇化的“精细化”与“人文关怀”。实施“汽车下乡”，加大“道路投资下乡”力度，拓展农村道路建设投融资渠道，将村庄道路建设与集体土地使用权改革相结合，引入资本融入等新策略。

**陈建军** 以长三角区域合作与发展战略的挑战为研究对象，探讨了重塑区域一体化新格局的问题，提出区域发展战略的整合推进、区域产业的转型升级、区域城市化的合力推进和区域生态环境的共同治理等四个方面的问题和解决路径。

**陆杰华** 基于 2001 和 2011 年地级市的观察，对当代中国城市层级体系的变迁特点进行了分析。结果发现（1）倒丁字形：我国城市层级分布的整体特征；（2）六大层级：我国城市层级系统的总体构成；（3）梯度崛起：我国城市层级流动的整体空间特征。根据结果，提出了（1）发展底层功能弱势城市，使之成为地区性/省级城市中心；（2）转变发展方式，优化利导促进产业转移、承接与升级；（3）政策引导。

**讨论总结** 对城市化和工业化孰先孰后的问题进行了讨论。最后认为，城市化是在工业化发展的基础上自然产生的。且城市化的进程是没有止境的，即使在城镇化程度已经很高的欧美，城镇化进程依然在进行中。

（编辑：陈丹）



# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 城市化的升级和城市的未来

### 城镇化过程中的社会转型（1）

2014/5/25 13:30-15:20

主持人：关信平 南开大学教授

- 郭未**  
南京大学讲师
1. 1982 年至 2010 年全国标准化的家庭规模变动很小。
  2. 生育水平对少儿比重和总户主率都有影响，生育水平与平均家庭户规模显著相关，少儿死亡率处于稳定低水平，对家庭规模影响很小。
  3. 社会经济因素人均 GDP 与家庭规模呈现相反的作用。
  4. 人口老龄化加速和家庭规模变小叠加导致家庭养老压力更大，生育水平提高将增加少儿抚养负担，需要探讨如何促进家庭服务的发展。
- 刘志林**  
清华大学副教授
1. 中国保障性住房政策特征包括：以供给方补贴为主，以政府直接参加建设和投资管理为主，依赖于行政性手段，私营部门参与不足。
  2. 保障性住房政策核心问题是对流动人口考虑不足，过于依赖行政性手段，制度建设落后，中央地方关系不利于实施政策。
  3. 中央政策目标模糊性，委托者的道德风险，和中央地方的利益冲突是造成地方选择性和形式性执行中央政策的原因。
- 王星**  
南开大学教授
1. 基层社会治理存在利益分化，产生两类参与者：生计型参与者和权责型参与者。
  2. 社会治理包括市场机制、公共领域机制和公权力借助机制，我国主要是公权力借助机制。
  3. 基层社会治理中权责型参与者处于强势地位，其介入动机来源于自身利益，缺乏限制机制。
  4. 生计型参与者处于弱势地位，面临需要权责型参与者加入的尴尬境地，社区治理需要解决规范地位走向实证地位的问题。
- 周海旺**  
上海社会科学院教授
1. 上海老年人口以低龄老年人口增长最快，相对在职职工经济状况较差，日常生活能力和日常活动能力总体较好。
  2. 收入水平越高，自我健康状况越好，老年人的日常生活能力和日常活动能力越好，高龄、农村和与其他人一起居住的老年人口日常生活和活动能力相对更好。
  3. 应当适当提高老年人口收入水平，加大对空巢和独居老人的人文关怀，鼓励社会组织参与老年服务，并加强老年人口的健康跟踪服务。

（编辑：徐婧）





# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 城市化的升级和城市的未来

### 城镇化过程中的社会转型（2）

2014/5/25 15:20-17:00

主持人：沈可 复旦大学社会发展与公共政策学院人口所讲师

孙常敏  
上海市人口和  
计划生育委员  
会教授

1. 一个城市的发展机遇取决于在某一国家整个居住网络所处的位置，城市化与大量就业岗位紧密联系在一起。
2. 中国显示极大的地区差异，城镇化有利于破除城乡二元结构，能源使用和公共交通效率提高，污染控制更为容易。
3. 城市空间规划对城市化非常重要，我国相关重视程度不够，需要进一步探讨如何在空间规划使用标准值，借助于区域空间发展环节人口问题。

张力  
复旦大学教授

1. 在业人员对开放城市户口在基本公共消费上不会产生公共财政成本。因此外来人口的结构比数量更为重要。
2. 城市无论贫富都陷入入不敷出的境地，地方财政很难负担自由落户的成本。
3. 分税制导致税收掌握在中央政府，承担民生事务的地方政府更多依赖非税收。
4. 解决自由落户要考虑地方基本公共服务的压力和相应财政保障机制，需要顶层设计和财政统筹。

关信平  
南开大学教授

1. 户籍制度涉及所有人是否拥有同等权利，户籍制度对流动人口仍然是限制良多。
2. 在现有户籍制度不平等语境下需要探讨解决流动人口的健康和养老服务。健康服务仍然存在问题，城镇职工基本养老保险仍然较低。
3. 流动人口就业服务一直是被忽略的问题，群租蚁族现象频现。
4. 流动人口随迁子女义务教育基本落实，但异地高考仍然举步维艰。

黄晨熹  
华东师范大学  
教授

1. 城市调控人口的三大法宝是调整产业结构、以房管人、以证管人。
2. 调控之下人口规模仍然不断增加，内部因素包括外来人口对城市人口增长贡献率的增加，外部因素包括地区发展不平衡。
3. 人口调控与人口规模并非线性关系，但采取调控措施仍然是有必要的，但反对单纯的调控之数。
4. 城市人口容量既是学术问题，也是政治问题；需要强化城市治理，夯实数据基础。

**Adam Tyner**  
加州大学圣迭戈分校

1. 流动人口缺乏转变户口的激励机制，一方面只有较为贫穷的城市是全面开放户籍，另一方面转变户口意味着流失农村户口权利，流动人口会比较转换成城镇户口的边际效益和农村户口的价值。
2. 增加土地权利会改善这种情况，但需要地方财政体系改革。
3. 所有城市公共服务平等化成本高昂，但与诸如鬼城等中央计划所浪费的资源相比是低廉的。

（编辑：徐婧）



# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 变化中的亚洲劳动力市场

### 年轻人和老年人的就业

2014/5/25 09:00-10:35

主持人：彭希哲 教授

- Park Youngah**  
韩国科学技术  
评估计划研究  
所院长
- 韩国科技人力资源政策的未来趋势：历史教训**
1. 韩国科技人力资源政策的历史，制造业的发展带来经济繁荣，国家政策支持科技人才相关法案实施；
  2. 朴槿惠政府下的科技人力资源政策，未来将以科技为导向，五管齐下，进行人才终身教育，培养国际化人才；
  3. 未来韩国政府将继续推进科技人力资源政策。

- Carine Milcent**  
巴黎经济学院  
副教授
- 医院行为和就业：法国医疗部门改革**
1. 对法国医院的数据进行量化评估，公立医院雇佣更多员工，提供更多就业岗位。
  2. 2004 年之后，法国政府开始制定固定价格的医疗服务，更加关注医疗质量而非价格。
  3. 失业率与私立医院和非盈利医院发展没有明显关系，对就业没有明显影响，但在一定程度上收到政治干预的影响。

- Juha Hämäläinen**  
东芬兰大学教  
授
- 现代社会对年轻人的融入与排斥机制：教育、就业和公民待遇**
1. 现代社会是高科技社会，我们需要终生学习，社会具有不稳定性，并不特别适合年轻人发展，我们需要减轻年轻人的社会排除。
  2. 以芬兰为例，年轻人的社会融入是一种基本政治问题，家庭在社会排除和融合中起着重要作用，政府需要建立完善的社会保障系统。
  3. 问题的解决之道是立法和政治价值观相连，对社会进行系统性研究，出台更合适的法案。

**Mauricio**      小额信贷的利弊

- Cervantes**  
**墨西哥蒙特雷**  
**科技大学教授**
1. 为没有信贷记录的人提供贷款，目前主要针对女性，因为她们更加的稳定。
  2. 利率只有商业贷款的一半，但成本较低，因此利润率较高，很多政府和非盈利组织都加入这个行业。
  3. 可能引起家庭暴力，忽视孩子和家庭关系不和谐等现象。
  4. 建议贷款信用由夫妻双方共同承担，并仔细考虑小额信贷的利弊。

- 讨论总结**
1. 韩国本科就业生的就业，和全球情况相似，我们现在大都投资在大学研发能力，但没有足够的金钱拨款给就业。
  2. 法国公共保险，所有疾病全覆盖，但是门诊部分没有全覆盖。

（编辑：闫亚琛）



# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 变化中的亚洲劳动力市场

亚洲发展与劳动力市场

2014/5/25 10:35-12:00

主持人：封进 教授

**董晓媛** 性别差异和无报酬工作的价值：来自中国第一次大规模时间利用调查的发现  
温尼伯大学

1. 2008 年中国时间使用调查是中国第一次全国范围的时间使用调查，样本量为 37421 名 15 岁至 74 岁来自十个省市的居民，包括报酬工作、不付费工作（例如，家庭户照料等）和无产出工作（例如，吃饭、睡觉等）。
2. 妇女不付费免费劳动力年产值为 7.7-9.8 万亿人民币，相比发达国家较低。

**Jiyeoun Song** 韩国的女性就业与女性友好劳动力市场政策  
西江大学

1. 韩国目前人口结构：低出生率（总和生育率，1.08），低女性劳动参与率，老龄化。
2. 韩国女性年龄就业状况：20-30 岁有个中断，主要是由于退出劳动力市场参与就业，30 岁回来的时候挑战非常大。
3. 目前韩国政府对女性就业扶持力度不足，在 OECD 国家中排名较后，需要进一步加强。

**Hiromi Ishizuka** 日本在工作生活平衡政策中的性别差异化管理：与中国和韩国劳动力市场的比较  
产业能率大学

1. 这三个国家在世界经济地位不断上升，受到儒家思想和男尊女卑思想的影响。
2. 韩国和日本女性参与率有 M 型曲线，中国不明显，因为中国从 1949 年开始实施男女平等就业政策。
3. 日本劳动力市场正在改变，人口在减少，老龄化现象加剧，过去 20 年中经济紧缩，同时，女性参与就业意愿提高。

**Pam Rajput** 印度经济中的女性：关于就业情况和政策反应的反思

印度妇女儿童  
发展部

1. 性别不平等，是人类发展最大的障碍。
2. 印度过去 30 年，女性工作参与水平逐渐上升，收入提升；男性就业率高于女性。
3. 农业、建筑业和制造业女性的就业率有所提升。
4. 我们需要去游说政府给女性创造更多的就业机会，和更包容的就业环境。

**韩雪辉** 阿马蒂亚森“能力方法”的实证应用：以柬埔寨为例

亚洲开发银行

1. 阿马蒂亚森的方法主要用于研究经济不平等，本次研究主要关注柬埔寨的残疾人群。
2. 计算得出的基尼指数为 0.699，超过我们的预期，如果政府采取一些补偿性的措置，可以使基尼系数下降。

（编辑：闫亚琛）



# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 变化中的亚洲劳动力市场

### 中国的劳动力问题

2014/5/25 13:30-15:00

主持人：董晓媛 温尼伯大学

孟欣 中国乡—城转移劳动力市场及未来城市化的挑战

- 澳大利亚国立大学
1. 在过去一些年，真实工资的大幅上涨已经成为了一种普遍趋势，而不再是一些个别情况。
  2. 中国劳动力短缺问题存在一种误读。在中国，劳动力短缺主要应该是由于制度限制了人口从农村流向城市。
  3. 农业补贴和农村福利增加了农民流向城市的机会成本和保留工资，这也在一定程度上减少了城市劳动力供给。
  4. 中国劳动力短缺问题的误读已经为中国未来的发展造成了新的挑战。

姚宇 谁搬到了城市

- 中国社会科学院经济研究所
1. 新生代流动人口在 20 岁之前就已经外出流动，超过七成的新生代流动人口有意留在城市。
  2. 在研究农民向城市地区流动的时候，考虑的要是农民自愿，不能是受到强制因素影响。
  3. 在以宅基地和农地换城市房屋的政策中，贫穷的群体相比富裕的群体更愿意接受这样的交换。

刘社建 推动实现更高就业探讨

- 上海社会科学院经济研究所
1. 就业政策与经济体制、就业状况密切相关。
  2. 经济增长速度与就业增长速度并不是完全的线性的关系，没有必要过度强调通过提高经济增长速度来提高就业增长速度。
  3. 人力资本水平与教育水平并不能划等号，提高人力资本水平还需要推进职业教育。

沈凯玲  
厦门大学

### 用人单位是否偏好外地求职者？来自中国户籍制度的证据

1. 竞争性私营部门的厂商在同等情况下更偏好非本地户籍申请中，特别是在对技能要求比较低的职位上。
2. 外地人的劳动供给和勤勉的选择使得他们对厂商更有吸引力。
3. 分割的劳动力市场上，大量涌入的农村移民进入竞争部门，而本地员工在高工资的被保护的部门就业。

钟甫宁  
南京农业大学

### 中国农村人口变迁：劳动力供应对农业科技创新的影响

1. 尽管农村人口和农业劳动力比重大幅度下降，农业劳动力的绝对数量并没有明显减少，这主要是因为农村人口的增长。
2. 目前劳动力 / 耕地的比例仍然很高，意味着劳动力的供应并非绝对短缺；但现有年龄结构表明今后几十年农村劳动力可能迅速减少。
3. 由于人口变迁和国际竞争的双重压力，今后的农业科技创新应当更加关注节约成本，特别是劳动力成本；而不能再不顾成本的上升单纯追求高产。

（编辑：邓伟）





# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 变化中的亚洲劳动力市场

### 圆桌会议：妇女对亚洲发展的贡献

2014/5/25 15:20-17:00

主持人：Annie Koh 新加坡管理大学

王菊芬  
复旦大学

#### 东亚妇女的经济参与比较：中国、日本和韩国

1. 人口红利消失的情况下，性别红利就变得非常重要。
2. 中日韩三国中，中国的妇女就业率最高，日本和韩国都较低，占比不到一半。
3. 完善中国的生育保险政策，实现生育保险全覆盖，是坚持妇女就业和保障妇女权益的必须条件。

Sean Kuan-Thye  
联邦快递（中国）

#### 在组织领导者中招聘、发展以及保留女性成员的重要性：如何将这一点做好？

1. 在以人为本的战略中，联邦快递遵循了落实、参与、兑现原则的以人为利润导向的策略。
2. 一个大公司要注重领导层的身体力行，注重员工的平等即一视同仁。

王燕妮  
青松居家康复  
护理机构

#### 新兴老龄产业与复合型人才建设新需求

1. 老年群体逐渐细分，不同细分老年人群在居家养老方面的需求呈现出多样化趋势，其中失能和半失能老人对专业护理的需求最为急迫。
2. 老龄社会最大需求来自慢性疾病照护。
3. 可持续老年健康服务模式目标应该包括用得到、用得起、用得早。

**Charles Bark**  
**ChinPass 公司**

**如何在快速变化的亚洲劳动力市场中做出变革？**

1. 2030 年前，最重要的工作岗位将有可能会是：老人护理人员、纵向种植农业人员、气候研究专家等等。
2. 老龄化带来的财务危机的程度要超过 2008 年 10 倍。

**Angie Ang**  
**Affilion 咨询公  
司**

**马来西亚就上市公司董事会中女性成员的人数附加指标：这一行为对该国经济发展有何影响**

1. 任何企业都应该鼓励性别多样化。
2. 由于女性参与的提高，马来西亚正享受着其带来的经济社会的红利。
3. 尽管女性在经济中扮演的角色有提高，但是许多女性在这些方面仍然面临着许多障碍。

**Joyce Ng**  
**iGlobe**

**女性企业家的能力和人际网络建设：一家私人直接投资公司的案例分析**

女性做企业能做得更好的一些原因有：能更好地沟通，能更好地处理多重问题，能站在别人角度考虑问题，认为成功源于努力等等。

（编辑：邓伟）



# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 环境与卫生系统持续发展的创新之路

### 卫生系统发展与创新

2014/5/24 13:30-17:30

主持人：陈文 复旦大学公共卫生学院院长

孟庆跃  
北京大学公共  
卫生学院院长

#### 卫生改革与卫生系统持续发展

1. 卫生系统的平衡：  
卫生改革旨在获得卫生系统的平衡发展点。
2. 卫生改革中的主要问题：  
目前的卫生体系无法满足快速增长的需求。
3. 改革方向：设计一个供需平衡的医疗卫生体系。
  - a) 统一健康预防机制与卫生服务提供体系的发展步伐；
  - b) 创造有效的激励机制，鼓励医务人员到社区工作；
  - c) 建立一个以基层医疗机构为中心整合协调的卫生服务提供体系。

徐剑锋  
维克森林大学  
医学院癌症遗  
传研究中心主  
任

#### 遗传和个体化医学：机遇和挑战

1. 癌症筛查的现状：  
家族史筛查存在一定的限制，无法实现对癌症的完全筛查。
2. 癌症靶向筛查的需求：  
使用遗传风险分值（GRS）来筛选高风险的对象能够产生补充家族史筛查，从而产生个性化癌症风险报告。
3. 公共卫生筛查中应用遗传技术的利益相关方包括：  
遗传和公卫领域的研究者、政府决策者、卫生经济学家、医疗保障支付方、基本医疗服务提供方、遗传学专家、患者。
4. 个性化癌症筛查的机遇与挑战：
  - a) 遗传学筛查是一种更具成本效果的公共卫生筛查技术；
  - b) 但这一筛查的应用将会带来巨大而复杂的影响；
  - c) 无论是否已经做好准备，这项技术的发展与推广亦是大势所趋；
  - d) 因此需要更好地完成自我定位，抓住机遇，发展这项技术。

**Graham Colditz**  
华盛顿大学圣  
路易斯分校公  
共卫生研究所  
主任

### 经济发展：减轻非传染性疾病负担影响的策略

1. 生活方式改变、遗传因素、宏观层面及其他人口学层面的因素导致非传染性疾病患病率不断上升。
2. 非传染性疾病带来了极大的疾病负担。
3. 预防策略：
  - a) 预防的时间点很重要；
  - b) 为了实现效益最大化，必须重点关注生物相关的时期，尤其是癌症预防方面；
  - c) 解决社会和生物因素方面的问题；
  - d) 青少年饮食和活动方面有许多有待开展的预防策略；
  - e) 世界卫生组织推荐通过人群干预进行预防。

**雷海潮**  
北京市卫生计  
生委副主任

### 全民统一健康覆盖的测量：针对中国基本医疗保障制度

1. 全民统一健康覆盖停留在定性描述方面，尚没有定量评价研究，难以进行横向跨国比较和纵向自身比较。
2. 综合国际评价模型和发展中国家的特点，设计了五个定量评价维度：覆盖人口比例、保障水平、补偿水平、资金统筹层次和制度统一性。
3. 定量模型评价结果：尽管三项医疗保障制度覆盖人口越来越多，而中国全民统一健康覆盖程度并没有显著提高。
  - a) 合并医疗保障制度、统一待遇，提高统筹层次，提高保障水平和补偿水平，这些因素能改善结果；
  - b) 政策联动改善效果优于单项政策的改善作用。
4. 模型可用于公共卫生项目效果评价和服务体系保障功能评价。
5. 政策建议：
  - a) 应尽快合并城乡基本医疗保障制度，统一城乡医疗待遇是核心；
  - b) 提高基本医疗保障制度的基金统筹层次；
  - c) 中国基本医疗保障制度的政策设计应更加精准、明确。

**高解春**  
上海申康医院  
发展中心副主  
任

### 中国公立医院改革与实践

1. 中国公立医院改革目前的开展是以需求为导向的。
2. 医改要解决的表面问题：需要改善服务。
3. 医改要解决的本质问题：
  - a) 要转变发展方式，实施战略规划管理；
  - b) 调结构，实行全面预算管理，实行“双控双降”；
  - c) 转变运行机制，推进绩效与分配制度改革；
  - d) 规范运营行为，资产监管与审计监督。

**Green Michael**  
皇后大学卫生  
服务和政策研  
究中心主任

### 以病人为中心的家庭医疗：有效的初级卫生保健服务模式

1. 基本医疗服务  
异地医疗卫生服务提供构成了本国的医疗服务供给体系。
2. 以患者为中心的诊室是基本医疗服务的进一步发展。
3. 加拿大以患者为中心的诊室提升了医疗与公卫的结合水平。
4. 对中国基本医疗服务的启示：
  - a) 提升基层医疗服务人员技能水平；
  - b) 支付方式对服务的影响巨大：更少依赖按项目付费，给予医务人员合理的报酬；
  - c) 机构并非越大越好；
  - d) 关注机构特点；
  - e) 在信息化建设中加大投入；
  - f) 做到“医卫结合”。

**Anthony Capon**  
联合国大学全  
球卫生研究所  
所长

### 可持续性卫生服务和卫生政策

1. 全球卫生系统都面临着日益严重的非传染性疾病流行和精神健康问题。
2. 医疗卫生机构也必须应对气候和环境问题。
3. 全球面临的健康问题与我们生活的环境息息相关。
4. 通过系统思维和人类生态学的方法可以帮助我们理解政策面临的阻力，发现干预实施的关键点。

**Gabriel Lueng**  
香港大学李嘉  
诚医学院院长

### 应对 2030 全民健康挑战

1. 四个主要的健康问题：  
传染性疾病、慢性病、环境问题和不公平性问题。
2. 上述健康问题将会成为未来 20 年疾病负担的主要原因。
3. 解决的方案：  
由于技术带来的转化科学将有助于个性化医疗的应用与发展；在医疗保障全面覆盖的过程中需要更加强大的医疗卫生服务体系构建。

（编辑：唐檬）



# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 环境与卫生系统持续发展的创新之路

### 环境风险及其健康影响

2014/5/25 09:00-12:00

主持人：屈卫东 复旦大学公共卫生学院副院长

William Powderly 华盛顿大学洛杉矶分校

**杨功焕** 淮河流域水环境污染与人群消化道肿瘤研究的启示

- 中国协和医科大学，中国 CDC 前副主任
1. 淮河流域水环境污染显著增加了该地区消化道肿瘤发病和死亡风险，提示人群健康状况是衡量环境污染的重要指标。
  2. 宏观水平，严重的水污染区域的空间地理分布和消化道肿瘤较高的发病率和死亡率区域的空间地理分布呈现一致。流行病学研究结果提示，水污染较严重的地区消化道肿瘤的发病率和死亡率都较高。
  3. 微观水平，已有研究证明了多环芳烃和微囊藻毒素同系物从地表水到地下水的通路和特征，并且阐明了多环芳烃等致癌物在水环境中的分布。流行病学研究结果显示水污染可增加人群消化道肿瘤的发病风险。
  4. 目前已经初步建立了评估水污染状况和消化道肿瘤发病风险的方法，并推动决策者采取了有针对性的防控措施，并建议继续加强持续的环境监测以评估环境对人群健康影响的长期趋势。

**William Powderly** 气候变化和传染病：即将到来的风暴？

- 华盛顿大学洛杉矶分校公共卫生学院院长
1. 气候变化将增加人群传染病的发病风险。政府间气候变化合作委员会（IPCC）2014 年报告再次指出气候变化正在发生并将逐渐加剧，气候变化将引起全球气温变暖和极端气候事件（洪涝灾害）的发生频率和强度的增加。气候变化将导致媒介传染病的发生区域和时间的扩大，比如登革热、汉坦病毒和血吸虫病。以此将增加传染病防治工作的难度并应该引起决策者的重视。气候变化还可能导致干旱并带来食物和饮用水的短缺。研究结果还显示脆弱人群更容易受到气候变化的影响。
  2. 公共卫生领域是不仅仅要加强自我对气候变化健康危害的理解和认识，更应该加强公众教育，以促使社会各界更好地认识和理解气候变化对人群健康和社会发展的影响。

- 朱彤**                   **空气污染的健康效应：科学与公共政策挑战**
- 北京大学环境  
科学与工程学  
院院长
1. 我国的空气质量面临极大的挑战，城市污染水平较高。
  2. 加强空气污染健康危险度评价：污染源深度解析并评价人群健康风险较高的污染源，进一步评价粒径大小和粒径成分的生理毒理作用，以采取有针对性的科学的空气污染防控措施。
  3. 面临的挑战：中国空气污染队列研究亟待开展，人群流行病学研究和毒理学研究相结合，加强暴露测量研究。

- Ho kim**                   **东亚国家的空气污染及其对健康的影响**
- 首尔国立大学  
公共卫生学院  
教授
1. 颗粒物可能的健康效应有一——  
呼吸系统疾患：气管炎，哮喘，气道堵塞，咽喉痛；  
眼部疾患：角膜、结膜刺激征；  
心血管疾病：中风，急性心肌梗死等；  
不良妊娠结局：低出生体重，早死；  
精神疾患：抑郁和自杀。
  2. 空气污染是可影响健康的全球性问题，不仅在发展中国家，在发达国家也是如此。与世界上其他国家和地区相似，亚洲城市的研究中也发现空气污染与一系列健康结局相关，如死亡、发病、急诊室人数、低出生体重、早产和心理健康。这些健康效应在不同人群中表现不同。空气污染和气候变化是公认的健康危险因素。
  3. 建议建立科学的预警系统：黄沙预警系统，PM10 高污染预警系统。



# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

环境与卫生系统持续发展的创新之路

政策坊：环境政策对公共卫生的影响

2014/5/25 13:00-16:00

主持人：屈卫东 复旦大学公共卫生学院副院长

William Powderly 华盛顿大学洛杉矶分校

付晴艳

上海市环境监

测中心总工程

师

**PM2.5 污染现状和未来防控政策：上海**

1. 污染现状：冬季和秋季较高的 PM2.5 浓度，高污染事件频发；夏季臭氧严重。
2. 污染源解析：社会高速发展带来的能源高消耗，上海或区域排放清单。
3. 国际经验借鉴：伦敦和洛杉矶。
4. 防控策略：初次污染物和二次污染物排放协同控制，工业基础设施优化。上海空气清洁计划。

Daniel

Greenbaum

HEI 主席

**实现经济和环境的健康发展：以空气污染为例**

1. 中国面临显著的空气质量挑战，但全球范围内已经不是第一次面对它，可以借鉴伦敦、多诺拉等城市的经验。
2. 空气质量管理措施是可以有所作为的。首先，设立环境空气质量标准和目标；其次，设计和实施有针对性的有效的污染物排放控制策略，比如柴油机动车的案例；最后，评估现状，衡量进展。

Christine Loh

非营利性的公

共政策智库思

汇政策研究主

席

**空气污染与健康：发展中的亚洲——中国疾病负担和全球疾病负担研究**

1. 空气污染对人群健康的有害影响是毋庸置疑的。如何更好地理解空气污染增加人群健康风险是科学研究者一致关注的问题，却不一定是政策决策者关注的问题。科学家在空气污染防治工作的角色是构建科学解释和政策决策者桥梁，并推动空气污染防治措施的修订和执行。
2. 案例：香港的空气污染暴露有独特的特点：排放源靠近居民区。在社会各界，包括科学家的推动下已经采取了有效的控排措施，比如在公共交通系统使用液化气油气的催化转化器和减少热电厂燃煤。其他加强城市精细化管理的措施也将逐步在香港实施。
3. 进一步措施：本地和区域合作工作。  
本地：开展更多的空气质量、交通和城市规划研究，更多的来自专家和社区的建议；  
区域合作：推进珠三角区域控排措施；建议设计长期的和扩大的区域空气污染防控计划（2015 to 2020）



**Mawuli  
Dzodzom  
enyo  
加纳大学  
公共卫生  
学院**

### **可持续性的环境卫生和国家发展的十字路口：加纳**

1. 国家的经济发展取得较好成绩的同时，环境卫生事业改善不尽人意。
  2. 已有的环境卫生发展措施，国家环境清洁战略和加纳行动计划。
  3. 经济发展和可持续卫生之间的差距。
  4. **SUSA**：多学科研究计划。
- 正确的政策、正确的行动计划和正确的投资才能有环境卫生的合理有效的发展。



# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 迈向包容性发展：绿色能源转型与环境气候治理

### 政策沙龙 1：绿色增长视野下的能源结构转型战略

2014/5/24 13:30-15:00

主持人：张中祥 复旦大学经济学院“千人计划”特聘教授

李俊峰

#### 气候变化与能源安全

国家应对气候变化国际合作与战略研究中心

没有一个国家能够在人均二氧化碳排放低于 2.5 吨的情况下过上现代的生活。就中国而言，我们达到经济增长的目标耗电量将会达到目前世界总量的近 80%，这也是一个天文数字。因此，如何去约束人类的行为？

这需要通过气候变化和能源安全进行约束，具体来说有两条路：第一是大幅减少对能源的依赖，比如使用非化石能源；第二是需要能源革命。核聚变并不能完全解决能源供应和安全的问题，我们还有很长的路要走。能源问题是一个永恒的问题。

吕建中

#### 页岩气能否成为绿色增长的希望

中石油经济技术研究院

1. 天然气是目前中国最好的选择，因为天然气是“3A”（available、affordable、acceptable）的。但是用天然气来发电的愿望很美好，也很遥远，例如将所有的电力来源转化为天然气就需要近 6500 亿立方米，这在目前是很难实现的。
2. 就页岩气而言，它的开发可以解决石油区域分布和地缘问题，也可以促进中小企业在这方面的发展而打破寡头的垄断，同时促进技术的进步。我们中国对页岩气的发展抱有很大的期待，2015 年我国的页岩气目标是 65 亿立方米，目前已有多元化投资，既有中石油、中石化这样的大企业，也有民营的小企业。但是页岩气不能替代可再生能源，中国需要多元化的发展来保证安全。
1. 3.同时，还需注意能源开发需要遵循客观规律，制度创新与市场化改革都要同步进行，扩大对外开放等等。

**Michael John** 国际气候变化和能源政策

**Grubb**

剑桥大学减缓  
气候变化研究  
中心 (4CMR)  
能源和气候政  
策主席

1. **减少世界平均二氧化碳排放是非常困难的。**因为不同国家二氧化碳排放差异很大，已经完成工业化的国家二氧化碳排放逐渐稳定，我们也认为经济发展和二氧化碳排放之间确实有稳定的联系，但是没有明显的线性关系。最近我们都知道，欧洲使用煤的比重正在增加，这是市场定价的作用，说明市场定价并不能总是成功。
2. **关注能源与战略的关系。**其实能源领域的发展与政策有很强的相关性，所以我们需要关注整个战略领域的发展，需要有工业化战略，而不能完全让市场自己决定。我们需要明确：能源战略的有效性是受限的，而市场定价、技术发明也同样是受限的。我们需要寻找一种途径，使政策制定与市场定价、与技术研发联系在一起。从而通过政府和战略投资，将消费者需求与研发联系起来。

**吴力波**

复旦大学能源  
经济与战略研  
究中心常务副  
主任、经济学  
院教授

**电力大数据时代：环境与气候治理的新机遇**

1. **中国需要进行电力部门的革命。**目前，电力消费占据了我国能源消费的 80%，而煤炭发电占据了整个电源的 80%。我们看到电源结构是存在问题的。关于这部分，我们团队和其他学校一起，正在进行一个电力大数据的研究。
2. **利用大数据推动改革。**智能电网的速度发展非常快，目前我们有上海市 18 项实时用电数据，我们希望通过大数据的分析方法，来促进电力部门的革新，比如提高整个电力部门的稳定性，比如运用数据很好的控制运行，利用波峰波谷信息来减少能源的浪费等等。
3. **研究和改变消费者的习惯。**这是我们目前项目的研究现状和展望，我们希望通过这个项目来促进国家电力的改革，从而促进能源结构的变革。

**Shunsuke**

**Managi**

日本东北大学  
教授

**日本的能源和气候政策**

日本将逐步重启核能发电并且注重绿色能源创新发展。日本的新能源，尤其是核能在之前 30 年发展迅速，但是在核泄漏事件之后，日本政府对核能态度的转变，对核能发电产生了巨大的冲击，使这个产业发展停滞。因为核能发电急剧减少的冲击，日本电价上升也冲击到了消费。我们需要有自己的电源来保证日本经济的需求，因此，我们认为未来日本的核能发展将会逐步重启，与此同时绿色能源的创新也是发展的重点。

**张中祥**  
**复旦大学经济学院“千人计划”特聘教授**

对于世界未来节能减排的发展，尤其是新能源战略的问题方面，今天各位教授都分享了一些最新的情况和看法。能源和环境问题是每一届上海论坛都在关注的问题，也是一个长久需要研究的问题。通过今天的讨论，希望能够对我们探讨核能及页岩气等能源的使用方面、对于中国减排目标的制定等等具有启示作用。

（编辑：窦春阳、孙可哥）



# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 迈向包容性发展：绿色能源转型与环境气候治理

### 全球气候治理与区域环境改善：市场机制的困境与出路

2014/5/25 9:00-10:30

主持人：Shunsuke Managi 日本东北大学

段茂盛 中国碳市场设计与实践

清华大学能源  
环境经济所

目前，中国正在开发国家排放交易规则，主要覆盖范围是各个工业行业的碳排放，也包括非直接的碳排放，比如消费者用电。机制设计中涉及的问题包括：排放上限的设定以及排放限额的分配；分配方式的确定（自由分配、拍卖或固定价格销售）；碳排放量度量的基础（比如，以历史公司排放量为基础）等。

在碳市场机制设计中，我们得到的教训有：规则设定缺乏法律基础，使得违规惩罚执行力度不够；数据收集和 data 质量存在缺陷；政府机关之间的政策设计和实施缺乏协调；不同行业的不确定因素应当被纳入机制设计的考虑。

中国碳市场设计的关键问题包括：设计路径应当从上而下还是从下而上；如何在不同地区、不同行业间进行碳排放限额的分配；地方政府与中央政府在碳减排方面如何进行责任分配。

总而言之，中国碳市场的设计面临着特殊的挑战，应当根据中国国情来设计碳市场，对于欧盟、加州等碳市场体系应当进行扬弃，而不能照搬。

Jan Schneider 碳关税的回归

德国奥尔登堡  
大学

通常认为，碳关税的征收能够降低碳泄露问题；转移碳排放负担；对 EITE 行业产生正面影响。但是本研究认为，碳关税可能损害碳密集的出口导向型行业竞争力。

本研究主要采用 GTAP8 的多地区多行业投入产出数据，采用 CGE 和 MRIO 的分析框架，对于单边碳排放降低的情景进行模拟，考察碳关税征收对于不同行业、不同国家的影响。

研究表明，以美国和瑞士为例，我们发现碳关税的征收对不同行业具有不同的影响，在不同国家中对同一行业的影响也有所不同。尤其对于某些出口导向型企业，可能会使得其国际竞争力受损，对其产生负面影响。此外，碳关税也可能导致出口导向型企业增加本地市场的供应，而减少出口。

刘宇  
中国科学院科  
技政策与管理  
科学研究所

### 广东-湖北碳交易市场的经济影响——基于 TERM-CO2 模型

目前，中国已有 7 个试点地区开展碳交易，但是碳交易对宏观经济的影响仍然不清晰。本研究采用中国科学院开发的 CASIPM-R-CO2 模型，对广东和湖北两个不同地区、不同行业的碳交易影响进行分析。

在模型设定中，碳交易采用自由分派配额的方式，碳交易收入直接补贴消费者。对碳交易影响的研究主要通过比较两种情形下不同的减排结果，情景一不允许碳交易，各省只能依靠减排完成政策任务，而情景二允许碳交易。

根据研究结果，如果不允许碳交易，广东的边际减排成本高达 103 元/吨，而湖北由于本身的经济结构原因，边际减排成本只有 15 元/吨；如果允许碳交易，两地区的边际减排成本都达到 35 元/吨，广东将从湖北购买 2300 万吨碳排放权，合计人民币 8 亿元。

分析碳交易对宏观经济影响，我们发现碳市场的形成将促进广东 GDP 增长、阻碍湖北 GDP 增长；但是从福利角度来看，两省的私人消费都有所改善；此外，两地的平均减排成本大大降低。

从行业分析来看，碳排放强度高的行业受到减排冲击较大，但是对其他行业可能存在第二轮的间接冲击。还有一些行业可能获益，因为能源与资本的替代导致劳动力价格上升。

Valerie Jean  
Karplus  
麻省理工学院

### 公司对中国“十一五”规划期间的能源政策响应

“十一五”期间，中国开展了前所未有的减排工作，国家设定了 20% 的减排目标，重点关注高排放行业和落后企业的节能减排。

本研究主要关注的是企业所有权与能源使用和节能之间的关系：对于不同所有制的企业，是什么因素激励这些企业更有效地使用能源？

采用企业层面的能源、电力使用，能源价格等方面的调研数据，我们发现，股权所有制企业用能最多，国有企业其次，私有企业用能最少。

从节能激励因素来看，减排不达标而导致的法律惩罚是首要因素，但是企业领导者的绩效评估、新业务项目的竞标以及一票否决制等也是主要驱动因素。

尤其值得关注的是，国有企业的减排对价格不敏感，领导者晋升等非价格因素占主导，而对私有企业而言，价格是减排的主要驱动因素。因此，未来中国的能源价格改革能否促进国企减排仍有待进一步研究。

魏楚  
中国人民大学

## 中国居民家庭用能特征研究

目前，居民部门已经成为中国第二能源排放大户，且用能比重逐年上升。随着城镇化进程的推进和人民生活水平倍增计划，预期居民部门用能还会快速提高。因此，如何促进家庭部门的减排是非常重要的。

本研究通过家庭能源问卷，对家庭部门的用能特征进行研究，探究家庭可以从哪些方面进行节能，以提高使用效益。

第一期家庭能源问卷覆盖了城市、乡镇和农村的 1450 份家庭样本，问卷内容包括家庭基本特征、建筑结构、厨房家电、制热制冷设备、交通方式、能源和电费等。

调查表明，中国平均每个家庭每年使用 1.426 吨标准煤，与发达国家相比还不到一半。从用能活动来看，集中供暖用能占比最大，其次为厨房。此外，城市和农村在能源种类和用途方面存在较大差异。

## 讨论总结

韩国政府也打算对碳征税：问题在于这可能会对出口导向企业产生负面影响，相关利益集团不断游说推迟碳关税的实施。对此的建议是，国际上通常做法是对企业采取出口退税以保护竞争力，但是碳关税究竟会对出口导向型企业产生怎样的影响必须对具体行业、具体政策、具体国家进行具体分析，无法一概而论。

此外，还有嘉宾提出，随着城镇化发展，不仅农村人口迁徙进入城市，而且农村的人民生活水平也将不断提高，能源使用强度将随之提升，这一点需要在未来的研究中加以考虑。

（编辑：王梦妍）



# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 迈向包容性发展：绿色能源转型与环境气候治理

### 二氧化碳减排：经济转型发展新动力

2014/5/25 10:50-12:30

主持人：吴力波 复旦大学能源经济与战略研究中心常务副主任副教授

#### 关大博 气候减缓与贸易的联系

- 英国利兹大学
- 1、 京都议定书（1997 年）签订主要目标有两个，一是督促发达国家减排，二是指导发展中国家调整结构。但是在京都议定书签订后温室气体排放并未减少，尤其是第二个目标基本没有达成。
  - 2、 计量排放主要有两种方法：边界排放主要界定排放来自哪里，消费排放主要界定排放的交易主要发生在哪里。
  - 3、 从消费的角度看区域的异质性，中国出口的排放量达 1G 吨。中国通过“中国制造”将污染转移到美国。无论是本地的污染物还是全球的污染物都是流动的。
  - 4、 从生产的角度，中国位于产业链的中下游，产品附加值较低，内陆的省份为沿海的省份出口产品也提供了较大的支持，排放量也很大。
  - 5、 后中国的 16 个国家很有可能会延续中国的模式，成为排放的主体。

#### 齐绍洲 单边气候政策对“碳泄漏行业”国际竞争力影响的实证分析

- 武汉大学
- 1、 《联合国气候变化框架公约》将共同的减排责任有差别地分配到各个国家。京都议定书对工业国家设置了排放上限。但碳泄漏有三种途径：国际贸易、外商直接投资和价格。
  - 2、 通过对超过 50 个国家的面板数据的分析，将京都议定书的气候政策设定为主要变量，我们发现在高强度碳排放的工业中，气候政策对投资有显著的负面影响。而 GDP 和人均 GDP 对外商直接投资有显著的正向影响。
  - 3、 引力模型的结果则表明在 2008 到 2012 年，气候政策甚至提高了高碳排放强度工业的竞争力，对于京都议定书中碳泄漏的恐惧被大大高估了。



王弟海  
复旦大学

## 二氧化碳减排与中国经济增长

- 1、我国碳排放的总体特征，总量大，约占世界三分之一。但我国累计碳排放量（约 10%）和人均排放量均不高。我国碳排放量大主要原因在于我国人口基数大，单位 GDP 碳排放量高，碳排放强度高。我国碳排放结构特征：煤炭碳排放量大，石油、天然气相对碳排放量小。我国碳排放量变化特征，大多数时间增速低于 GDP 增速。
- 2、数据表明 GDP 增长远远高于碳排放增长，GDP 碳排放强度一直呈下降趋势，GDP 碳排放系数也呈下降趋势。
- 3、如果按现阶段状态不做改变的发展，碳排放将持续增加。如果按照德国模式发展，将先上升再下降。我国要实现设定的 2020 年减排目标，仍然面临很大的困难。需要优化能源结构，降低煤炭消费比重。

孟渤  
亚洲经济研究所

## 追溯国际价值链里的中国碳排放

- 1、在供应链中，从上游到下游，附加值呈现出微笑曲线，而排放曲线则表现为哭泣曲线。
- 2、到底谁为了谁排放？模型分析结果表明中国超过一半的排放属于国内消费带来的排放，而剩下的一小半排放都是为了满足外国的需求产生的排放。出口的二氧化碳排放也包含在了出口中。
- 3、在世界市场中，中国的产品的比较优势也依赖于其碳排放的水平。TiCE/TiVA 增速在世界水平上，远远高于 GDP/二氧化碳排放量增速。这意味着，当中间产品多次跨过国界时，跨过分工生产将产生更多的二氧化碳排放和更少的附加值，这是获得经济效率的环境成本。

罗长远  
复旦大学

## 国际贸易与隐含碳排放

- 1、中国随着经济和贸易的增长，中国的碳排放量大大增加。隐含碳测结果表明，从时间维度来看，中国各行业碳排放率均有明显下降。加入世界贸易组织后，中国对外贸易隐含碳排放量大大增加，净贸易隐含碳排放量与贸易差额密切相关。
- 2、碳排放较高的部门主要集中在能源化工部门和设备制造业，出口量均较大。进口主要节碳部门为煤炭采掘业和金属采掘业。净贸易隐含碳部门分析仅有煤炭采掘业，金属采掘业和能源化工业。环渤海经济圈重工业占比较高，在碳排放转移的过程中处于不利地位。
- 3、美国与香港是中国贸易顺差最大的来源地区，因而也是中国碳排放顺差的主要地区。中国从日韩进口大量电子产品和化工产品，因而碳排放处于逆差。
- 4、与金砖国家相比，中国碳排放率仍处于高位。同时，碳排放量与各国的产业结构息息相关。

（编辑：周夷）



# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 迈向包容性发展：绿色能源转型与环境气候治理

### 资源约束、环境治理与绿色增长

2014/5/25 15:45-17:30

主持人：陈诗一 复旦大学经济学院教授

张宁 碳排放管制对中国火力发电厂的全要素生产率影响分析

江西财经大学

中韩是两大碳排放国，两者在低碳政策上十分相似。2015 年，两国都将在全国范围内正式推行 ETS。

本文采用共同边界的分析方法，对两国火力发电厂的绿色全要素生产率进行测度。结果表明，中韩的绿色生产率在绝对水平上十分相近，但是变化趋势有所不同。从 2005-2015 年，中国的绿色生产率呈 U 型，前期碳规制降低了生产率，但是后来促进了环境绩效提高，满足波特假设；而韩国的绿色生产率呈 M 型，可见环境规制没有有效发挥作用。

更具体的对绿色生产率进行分解，结果发现两国在技术和创新方面存在显著差别。早期，韩国发电技术高于中国，但是 09 年其韩国的发电技术大幅下降，这可能是受到金融危机的波及所致，此外中国较强的节能政策导致其技术水平反超。因此，中国节能减排政策对绿色生产率产生了较为显著的影响，但是韩国没有。

Li Yang

新南威尔士大学

原油市场和汇率预测

用经济模型对汇率预测非常困难，本研究试图对原有模型进行改进，以更好地反映宏观经济环境的改变，以期得到更好的预测结果。本研究主要在两个方面进行改进：寻找更多反映基本面的变量，试图采用新的预测方法。

1. 基本面变量：研究发现，原油市场的供求变量的预测比传统变量更好。采用原油市场而非其他大宗商品的原因在于，原油是所有工业国家生产的主要投入品，其价格波动对生产、价格会产生重大影响，通过影响贸易而影响汇率。

在模型中主要考察的原油市场变量包括：原油期货市场的回报和波动性、全球石油生产、存货和消费等。

2. 预测方法：采用动态模型平均法。该方法使得模型参数和设定可以随时间变化，可以将不同模型中所有的预测指示变量都集中到一个模型中，然后求预测值的平均值。这种方法使得预测模型的考虑比较全面，只依靠单个模型的预测值往往是不准确的。

此外，将单模型预测值与 r 随机模型进行比较，可以考察模型预测能力。但是预测能力可能与预测时期、预测情形有关。

结果表明，动态模型平均法模型在短期的预测力度较好，但是长期预测能力并不比随机模型强。

**Yongrok  
Choi**  
仁荷大学

### 可持续发展和绿色 IT 政策：以治理为导向韩国模式的概念性命题

可持续发展，即环境发展应当与经济发展相协调，在生产中使得碳排放降到最低，而生产效率达到最高。我们认为，生产商应与消费者、供应商形成合作伙伴，一起探寻可持续发展模式。

由于东方文化的特殊性，以效率为导向的西方模型可能是无效的。因此，本研究试图建立具有韩国特色的模型，重视社会合作网络在可持续发展中的重要作用，探讨企业和政府如何通过寻找合作伙伴，以达到可持续发展的最终目标。

韩国的 IT 发展的成功经验很大程度上与韩国文化中的跆拳道精神相关，即灵活性、敏捷性和多样化。韩国 IT 企业善于对客户的需求进行及时调整，通过社会关系使得企业对消费者的需求获得及时了解。

韩国要进行可持续发展，必须打造绿色 IT 平台。一方面通过政府的大力扶持，促进电子政府的建立，另一方面，政府也必须积极寻求与企业的合作，使企业参与政策修改和制定，从而使得政策更加灵活，能够适应新环境的变化。只有政府与企业形成强有力的合作网络，共同努力，才能达到可持续发展的目标。

**David  
Richard  
Mares**  
圣地亚哥加州  
大学

### 中国绿色能源在拉丁美洲的经验

中国与拉美寻求能源合作，中国可以获得基础能源，而拉美可以获得高价值的产品，这对于双方是共赢的。拉美和中国的能源合作前景广阔，但是实施仍然存在困难，技术研发（储能技术）、技术普及、资金支持等各方面都存在问题。此外，政府政策也至关重要，比如基础设施能否支持电动汽车的发展。

拉美的可再生能源的发展潜力很大，因为具有自然环境的优势，潮汐能、风能等资源都非常丰富。但是当前无法有效环保地利用这些资源，因为拉美的经济条件仍然相对落后，需要别国帮助推进项目。因此可以和中国形成合作关系。

然而在合作中，也应当进行更为综合的考量。比如，大规模水利建设可能会导致森林的大规模砍伐，破坏生态多样性，影响土著生活，因此必须综合考虑这些合作项目对生态环境的影响。此外，在合作中必须考虑双方在利润和成本方面的分担。

李志青  
复旦大学

### 中美碳市场比较：效率的视角

从国际谈判的角度来看，从 88 年多伦多谈判到 12 年多哈会议，国际减排目标不断下降，表明国际社会的减排意愿不断下降。

为什么国际社会面临巨大的环境威胁，却不愿意行动？我们认为原因在于，积极应对气候变化的成本非常高。

积极参与减排的成本包括：气温上升的损失、适应减排的损失，以及购买排放权的损失。我们采用 GEA 模型对成本进行计算，结果发现，积极参与减排的净成本为正。

接下来，我们用碳价代表减排成本，试图将各国参与减排意愿与减排成本相联系。我们发现，在不作为的情形下，碳价较低，而采取积极措施进行减排会使得碳价上升，支付成本更高，因此减排意愿更低。

通过成本收益分析，我们发现可能存在两个均衡：在低均衡点上，社会福利较低；而在高均衡点上，社会福利更高；目前，全球可能处于低均衡点，造成了福利损失。为了达到高均衡点，必须采取适当的政策设计。

（编辑：王梦妍）



# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

上海论坛 2014 社会企业高端圆桌（上半场）

社会企业在应对亚洲新挑战中的角色

2014/5/24 13:30-16:00

主持人：蒋昌建 复旦大学教授

燕爽  
上海精神文明办  
公室主任

## 1、精神文明建设框架内社会责任要求企业承担“分外之责”、道义之责和精神之责

“分外之责”要求企业在法律要求的本职之外，为所处社会的发展进步所担负的“额外”责任，提倡企业感恩社会；“道义之责”是指社会组织作为社会一员，应在社会中彰显自身的德性，体现了对正义、美好和善的追求；“精神之责”是指社会发展始终离不开所有成员的精神追求和价值追求。同时，党政机关和事业单位也应被纳入社会责任的评价体系。

## 2、社会单位在社会责任方面的现状还有待进一步提高

社会单位的社会责任更多地体现了“分外之责”，它以“社区责任”、“诚信责任”、“环境责任”等指标为内容落实“道义之责”和“精神之责”；但 2012 年上海履行社会责任得分前 1000 名的社会单位在满分 100 分的评价体系中的平均得分也仅为 72.4 分，其中 90 分以上的仅占 5.8%，而 65 分以下的却有 23.1%。

## 3、社会单位在履行社会责任时存在不足之处

社会单位对特殊群体的关怀尚显不足；志愿服务的有效性有待提升；节能减排要求需进一步细化；慈善捐助活动形式较为单一，捐助总额总体偏低；政府诚信有待进一步提高。

Hyun-Chin Lim  
首尔国立大学教  
授

1、虽然亚洲经济在不断增长，贫困人口在下降，但不平等问题不断凸显在过去 20 年间，亚洲的经济增长速度超过了世界上其他任何地区，相应的，亚洲的贫困人口也在不断地减少，但仍然占全球的 60%以上。另一方面，亚洲的经济增长已经从人人共享的发展逐步转向不平等的分配，加剧了社会不平等。

## 2、在如今的韩国，社会企业的运作还是主要依靠政府的力量

在韩国，一个社会组织只有完成了相关的注册之后才能获得被政府认可的社会企业资质，才能享受政策扶持。这使得政府能够更加方便地管理社会企业，但也使韩国的社会企业相对于欧美国家而言，显得形式较为单一，缺少了多元化发展。因此，市场和社会的力量应该被更加充分地调动起来。

## 3、社会企业应该是政府、企业和社会的联合体，三者各自的目标在社会企业身上形成合力

政府更多会关注社会保障的系统，包括就业、医疗、教育和职业培训等；对企业来说，它们更爱关注如何能够从社会责任中创造出共同的价值；而对于社会和普通民众而言，他们更关心就业和公共服务。因此，社会企业可以通过创新来汇集各方力量，实现共同目标。

高华  
复星集团公共事务部副总裁

### 1、企业的社会责任在不同的语境下有不同的含义

一家企业不仅要考虑盈利，而且应该对员工负责，考虑他们的工作方式和条件；要对客户负责，考虑产品质量是否达标，是否满足了客户的需求；要对环境负责，考虑污染物是否得到了合理的处置等等。如今中国在食品安全和环境保护等很多方面都急需企业承担起社会责任。

**2、复星集团自成立以来就一直秉持着修身、齐家、立业、助天下的原则**坚持规范透明运作，在不断的学习中实现自我价值的持续提升，这是修身的核心。齐家意味着，企业要想发展，必须铸造一个志同道合的团队；一个有着共同文化认同的杰出团队才能成就奇迹。立业意味着企业要在行业内有竞争力，就必须在不断变化的商业环境中充满活力并有持续创造价值的能力。助天下意味着打造一家有能力、有责任感的企业，要做好企业公民，认同最广泛的社会价值观。

### 3、支持教育事业、促进中国传统文化艺术的发展以及鼓励年轻人自主创业是复星集团的三个主要的努力方向

每个孩子都有接受良好教育的权利，复星尽力保证他们受教育的机会。中国的传统文化艺术拥有广博的内涵和表现形式，复星尽力使更多人了解传统文化的内容。每个年轻人都有自己的梦想，复星尽力帮助他们创立自己的事业。

袁瑞军  
北京大学教授

### 1、中国的养老问题已经是一个沉重而紧迫的问题

首先，从数量上讲，到 2025 年，中国的老年人将超过 3 亿；第二，老人的人口规模将以每年 3% 的速度增长；第三，中国在人均 GDP 水平比较低的情况下就进入了深度老龄化社会；第四，由于 4-2-1 的家庭结构，独居老人的比例超过一半；第五，社会保障网络还没有完全建立起来；第六，中华民族传统的敬老传统有所退化；第七，预期寿命不断提高。

### 2、现有的养老服务具有短缺化、碎片化、私有化和营利化的特点

现在政府在养老体制上提出的政策是适度普惠制，但很多养老机构的服务能力和水平都比较低；地方财政的主导地位使得各地的养老金标准差异较大；政府鼓励社会力量成为养老服务业的主体，未来养老机构将完全由民间承担；尽管养老机构基本上都以非盈利的名义注册，但实际上还是追求盈利的。

### 3、现行政策实际上阻止了社会资本投资养老事业

现在 NPO 注册时的非盈利的性质和它本身投资的盈利动机是矛盾的。现行的民办非企业单位政策对投资人和 NPO 的种种限制，使得投资人实际上只是为社会做了贡献。

### 4、我们不应该把社会企业的落地基于太多的优惠政策，社会企业有其自身的价值

作为新型社会产生的法人类型，社会企业可以刺激其他的部门和企业进行文化创新，形成一种新型社会自治模式。从这个角度来说，社会企业最重要的支持者并非是政府，实际上社会企业将会从社会得到大量的支持，包括捐款、志愿服务以及公共事业投资等。

**Young-Bohk Cho**  
釜山国立大学教  
授

**1、韩国政府制定了较为系统的促进社会企业的政策体系**

韩国的社会企业促进政策主要分为三个阶段，在 2006 年之前属于前社会企业阶段；2007 年-2012 年是第一推进阶段，为社会企业营造更加积极的社会环境以及其他辅助系统；2013-2017 是第二推进阶段，着重建立企业的社会生态。

**2、韩国的社会企业应该转变为以社会为主导，建立资历自足的生态系统**

在资源输入上，社会企业应该融入更多的年轻工作者，更好地对人力资源进行管理，同时积极开发资本市场以获得充裕的资金支持。在社会交流的过程中，社会企业既要考虑投资者的需求，也要兼顾消费者的需求，并善于借鉴他人的成功经验。在产出方面，企业要不断听取消费者的反馈意见，在技术和营销策略等多方面进行创新。

**朱小斌**  
社会企业研究与  
发展中心主任

**1、中国社会企业的核心挑战是缺乏企业家精神的社会创业者**

社会企业家应该具有企业家精神、领导力和企业管理能力，致力于解决社会问题，帮助弱势群体，并能在商业运作中不断培育社会资本，从而实现社会的可持续发展。因此找到这些具有企业家精神的社会企业家是[非常重要输入发言要点]

**2、中国的社会企业家大多处于一种“分裂”的状态中**

他们都有帮助别人的热情，但是内心又无法保持平和；他们一方面崇拜商业的企业家和商业的运作模式，另一方面又鄙视商业的唯利是图。他们渴望财富，但又觉得理应为社会服务。

**3、寻找社会企业家，并陪伴他们成长是当务之急**

寻找的人群主要是商业企业家，尤其是正面临中年困境的那些人群，当然，有志青年和退休后的企业家也包括在内。陪伴企业家成长意味着组建真正的企业家社区，提供系统的培训。

（编辑： 沈大伟 ）



# 上海论坛 2014 分论坛观点集萃

## 上海论坛 2014 社会企业高端圆桌（下半场）

### 社会企业在应对亚洲新挑战中的角色

2014/5/24 16:00-18:00

主持人: Yunjong Wang 执行副总裁, SK 集团社会企业组

胡锦涛星

支持社会企业, 开拓社会创新

上海增爱基金会理事

1. 社会企业在推动经济发展、解决社会问题方面扮演愈加重要的角色
2. 政府逐步退出公益慈善领域的同时企业努力靠拢公益慈善; 并带入企业专业运作技术用以解决公益组织资金运作问题, 这对于公益事业发展起到积极作用。
3. 公益与盈利的两种相互矛盾的追求使公益慈善不适宜全面资本化
4. 关于优秀社会企业的评选标准应首先明确社会企业的定义, 并着重看社会企业明确致力于解决什么社会问题。
5. 社会企业更应首先强调明确合理的社会目标、社会企业家本身的素质、团队的凝聚力和创造力

Joon Choi

社会企业解决社会问题的创新办法—SK 致力于推进社会企业关系

SK 集团副总裁

1. 可持续发展的环境对于商业社区很重要, 寻找社会问题的根源和找出可持续发展的方式和工具能够帮助社会企业解决社会问题
2. 对于社会企业来说, 它的基本问题就是要解决社会问题, 而不是赚钱
3. 建议多研究成功的社会企业案例思考如何避免失败;  
多开展跨学科跨领域的合作以打破二元化思维模式;  
创造一个生态环境, 吸引更多的社会企业对社会作贡献
4. 盈利性的公司变成一个社会企业是一个变更管理的过程
5. 科学和量化不能主导价值衡量。希望建立一个生态系统吸引人才和吸引有耐心的, 有责任心, 有良心的资本, 提供公平的激励措施, 建立起全球的网络运营平台

霍庆川

壹基金如何使亿万中国人融入到非营利的公益事业中

壹基金公益基金会发展部总监

1. 壹基金的愿景决定了公众的参与: 将世界看作是一个大家庭, 尽我所能人人公益
2. 壹基金的客户定位: 主要定位在 80、90、70 等网络使用者, 自 2009 年壹基金成立之初开始逐步开辟开心网。微博、阿里巴巴、微信等网络社交平台以扩大公众影响力, 提升知名度
3. 不排斥和商业企业的合作: 试图构建战略合作, 探索如何为客户提供更好的公益支持和服务
4. 创造公益场景, 将公益牵扯到公众的生活当中去, 在公众、政府组织及非政府组织状态下形成网络连接, 创建美好的未来



**丁立** **NPI 公益组织发展中心副主任** **NPI 是如何支持社会企业家在中国发展的**

- 1.中国社会需要鼓励和培育社会企业家，建立一个社会企业的生态系统
- 2.NPI 的工作起着桥梁的作用，像是中介机构，致力于帮助中国的社会企业创新，使社会更加和谐，从城市群做起，通过不同的平台和跨领域的合作，支持 NGO 的发展
- 3.社会企业家需要有一些试运营的项目，开展社会运动，解决社会根本问题是信念，上海新天地公益园就是一个很好的项目，有利于把慈善的基金会和社会企业这样的孵化器积聚在一起，共同服务大众
- 4.希望能培养社会企业家精神，统筹不同利益，关注更多的社会问题
- 5.太阳耳朵和有机蔬菜都是较好的项目，希望得到大众的关注

**周贤** **善淘网 CEO** **社会企业在实践中如何应对挑战**

- 1.在社会企业的界限是越来越模糊的背景下，突破公益是公益，企业是企业的社会企业二元论的格局
- 2.既要自我造血，实现自我盈利，也要充分发挥商业的力量，合理利用社会投资
- 3.将社会创新和社会问题的解决融入到社会企业的战略策略高度：比如一些公益基金组织可以利用其公众影响力鼓励公共创业
- 4.既要有理论上的研究，更要有实践上的探索：强调社会创新，但要做的不仅仅是教别人打鱼，更重要是改变整个渔业行业，即重视社会企业理论在实践中的应用

**讨论总结** **交流促进共识的达成**

- 1.与会嘉宾提出很多关于社会企业的共识，燕爽主任介绍了中国政府，尤其是上海政府的职能角色，鼓励大家提高社会企业责任
- 2.Joon Choi 与大家分享了 SK 在社会企业演进的历程，传授了成功经验，同时也提出了非常好的建议，告诉我们如何让社会企业可以更好地前进
- 3.壹基金的代表所做的介绍，提供了使用社交媒体来鼓舞年轻一代参与公益活动的思路
- 4.通过研究的经验可以帮助中国的社会企业找到前进的正确道路

（编辑：郑灿 汪艳、姚思文）



## Shanghai Forum 2014 High-level Roundtable

### Asia's Growth Bottleneck: Who Can Be the Ice Breaker?

2014/5/24 13:30-17:00

**Host: Sun Lijian** Director, Financial Research Center, Fudan University; Vice Dean, School of Economics, Fudan University

**Yves Mersch**  
Member of  
the Executive  
Board of the  
European  
Central Bank

1. **European debt crisis may be a blessing in disguise.** The European economy has been badly hit. But good policy options will lead Europe on the right track and avoid new risks. And the European economy is continuing to recover its strength and adheres to the correct policy options.
2. **The shrinking of balance sheet in European banking industry has both positive and negative impacts on European economy.** The crisis suspended the model of excessive debt financing in Europe. Deleveraging in Europe's banking system would reduce the supply of credit and affect the recovery process of European economy. However, the reform in banking sector will produce a positive impact on the reorganization of financial assets, improve the risk-bearing capacity and inject new impetus to the development of banking system in Europe, thus providing new opportunities for the future European capital markets.
3. **The experience of crisis and recovery of European economy is worth learning for Asian countries.** Europe will introduce further policy of integrating financing needs and asset securitization to solve the problem of insufficient financing channels. Sustainable development is crucial to both the recovering Europe and the fast-growing Asia.

**Hua Min**  
Director,  
Institute of  
World  
Economy,  
Fudan  
University;  
Professor,  
Department  
of World  
Economy,  
Fudan  
University

1. **Three characteristics of Asia's economic growth.** Firstly, during the economic catch-up process, the government plays a dominant role. The second one is the exogenous characteristic. Asia's economic growth is outsourcing-based and relies on imports of resources. The third one is the pattern of competitive. Asian countries with similar endowments in the regional economy make it difficult to promote the formation of economic union.
2. **The key for Asian economy to achieve sustainable growth lies in the reform.** Policy actions: control costs, improve productivity; Social Action: transform from agricultural civilization to modern industrial civilization; Regional action: the liberalization of trade and investment, peaceful regional economic cooperation.

- Moon Woo-Sik**  
**Member of the Monetary Policy Committee, Bank of Korea;**  
**Professor, GSIS, Seoul National University**
1. **The development model of East Asia.** Unlike developed countries, economies in countries of East Asia are mostly investment-driven and export-driven. China has a huge potential to maintain economic growth relying on consumption, but the space for Japan and South Korea to adjust is very limited.
  2. **The development experience of South Korea.** Since the financial crisis in 2008, South Korea entered the global competition, which also forced the process of liberalization of the Korean market and enhanced its export competitiveness. Signing free trade agreements with other countries also actively promoted the economic growth of South Korea.
  3. **Cooperation in East Asian countries promotes economic growth in Asia.** Although it can be an arduous process, but China, Japan and South Korea should strengthen regional cooperation. Meanwhile, to release the energy of North Korea is also beneficial to the countries in the region.
- Robert Shiller**  
**2013 Nobel Prize winner in economics;**  
**Sterling Professor of Economics , Yale University**
1. **Exploring Asia’s growth bottleneck problem from the perspective of globalization.** The three speakers discussed the problem only from the perspective in their own countries. However, with the accelerating process of globalization, our research should focus on the whole world instead of partial interests.
  2. **The economic development should be achieved by inclusion.** China should not ignore the power in rural areas. By contrast, China should develop the countryside productive forces and put them into the social system.
  3. **Views on the shadow banking.** Despite of harsh criticism, it is undeniable that the shadow banking shows the financial innovations.
- Adam Posen**  
**President of the Peterson Institute for International Economics**
1. **The responsibility of macroscopic policy makers.** As policy makers, they should have their own judgment about economic trends, instead of simply depending on the statistics and incidents.
  2. **Whether China falls into the middle-income trap or not?** Based on the research from the Peterson Institute, there is no evidence showing that China falls into the trap because of huge undeveloped rural areas in China, unfinished process of urbanization and industrialization, wide income gaps.
  3. **The problem of population mobility.** Although regional integration is the development direction in the future, what should be considered first is the migration problem, which is equal to the problem of labor market globalization.

( Editor: Li Yida, Yan Xiao )



## The Chinese Economy at Crossroads: End of Hyper Growth?

### Opening and Keynote Speeches

2015/5/25 08:30-10:20

**Host:** Chen Shiyi

- Barry Naughton**  
**Professor,**  
**The University of California,**  
**San Diego**
- The End of Hyper-Growth: Managing the Slow-Down
1. China's growth rate is declining, which is a re-balancing process. Chinese government needs to adjust its macroeconomic management strategies.
  2. Using excessively expansionary monetary and fiscal policies to stimulate growth is unsustainable. China should not take the growth rate as the only policy target.
  3. Chinese government needs to guide investors into new areas to avoid the middle-income trap.
  4. Chinese government policy has been on the right track. Further work can be done at the expectation management, allowing Chinese government to adapt better to the situation of long-term moderate growth.

- Zhou Qiren**  
**Dean,**  
**National School of Development,**  
**Peking University**
- Growth's Quality, Not Its Speed, Should Come First
1. Although China's economic growth rate is very high, severe product quality problems exist. If the products are of good quality, a high growth speed is not necessary.
  2. China has high investment rate, but the mechanism is a big problem, which leads to inefficient investment.
  3. Economic indicators cannot automatically reflect the growth quality. If we analyze the growth without fully considering the quality, there will be a lot of problems.
  4. At this stage, the growth quality should be listed before speed.

**Niels Christoffer Thygesen Professor, University of Copenhagen** Financial Challenges in Continuing High Growth in China

1. There are three aspects of financial challenges:
  - 1) The stock of housing was built up excessively.
  - 2) Local government indebtedness is high.
  - 3) Shadow banking has taken on major proportions.
2. Chinese government can maintain a high growth through many aspects, like focusing on investment opportunities in new industries, improving the debt and equity markets, promoting liberalization of capital markets and so on.

**Nakagane Katsuji Professor, University of Tokyo** China's Growth Prospects---Pessimistic, Optimistic or Cautious?

1. Scholars have very different opinions in China's future development. The optimistic views come from the supporters of "China model" of development theory, and the pessimistic views come from the believers of "middle income trap" and "transition trap" theories.
2. There have been major structure transformations in factor endowments, institutions and individual's perceptions in China.
3. China is currently facing many challenges. Institutional reforms are needed to solve these new challenges.
4. China has entered a new stage of development and currently facing many challenges. Chinese government needs to carry out complex and difficult institutional reforms to solve these new problems. A relatively cautious attitude should be paid to China's growth.

**Zhang Jun Professor, Fudan University** Summary

1. China's economic growth speed is slowing down, and this decline is not a short-run phenomenon, but the result of a structural change.
2. Growth rate decline is not necessarily a bad situation and there may be positive results. Chinese government should be extremely careful to adopt expansionary policies.
3. Financial reform and institutional reform is very important to maintain economic growth.

(Editor: Fang Liu)

## Session I: Structural Transition and Growth Pattern of Chinese Economy

2014/5/25 10:20-12:00

**Host:** Chen Zhao

**John Wong** **From Hyper to Medium Growth: China in Transition to A Developed East Asia Economy**

**Institute,  
National**

**University of  
Singapore**

1. China's economy is unlikely to continue a double-digit growth rate in the future. However, it is still growing very fast.
2. China is showing structural and institutional changes in the process of changing from high growth speed to medium speed countries.
3. China may benefit from the slow growth. It is not only sustainable, but also good for providing more reform opportunities.
4. The “middle-income trap” is so difficult for Latin American countries to overcome because they are too small to have enough demand to transform. China is very different and has gone beyond the middle-income trap.

**Li Shantong**  
**Development  
Research  
Center of the  
State Council  
Research  
Fellow**

**A Discussion about China's Manufacturing Industry**

1. Manufacturing industry is the source of power of the world's rapidly developing economies, and creates lots of jobs from both the direct and indirect channels.
2. China's manufacturing industry is very problematic, and faces a double competition from both developed and developing countries.
3. To promote the development of China's manufacturing industry, local government should not blindly pursue the share of tertiary industry. More attentions should be paid to the coordinated development and improve the efficiency of manufacturing investment.
4. Government industry policies need to be adjusted.

**Shujie Yao**  
**China Police**  
**Institute,**  
**University of**  
**Nottingham**  
**Professor**

**China's OFDI and Its Displacement Effect on OECD Counties' Oversea Investment**

1. China could become a net exporter of capital in the near future.
2. OECD countries account for a great majority of the overseas investment, but their share is steady declining. The share of China is relatively small now, but growing quickly.
3. China's foreign investment has squeezed the share of investment of OECD countries, but certainly not reducing the amount.
4. China's investments are mostly going to the high-cost areas, not only does not plunder other countries, but rather help to promote the development of these countries.

**Quan Heng**  
**Shanghai**  
**Academy of**  
**Social Science**  
**Institute of**  
**Economics**  
**Research**  
**Fellow**

**The Transitioning of Labor Market and Its New Significances to China's Growth Model**

1. The development of China's total economy and manufacturing industries are closely related to the labor market.
2. The segmentation of labor market in China leads to large flows of labor. There are also a variety of structural characteristics of the urban labor market.
3. New phenomena are observed recently, including the correcting of misbalanced distribution of income and public services.
4. Low labor costs and high capital contributed to the fast growth of manufacturing industries in the past decades, but the labor market structure is greatly changed now. The innovation-driven economic growth in the future will require more investment in human capital.

**Lu Ming**  
**Shanghai Jiao**  
**Tong**  
**University;**  
**Fudan**  
**University**  
**Professor**

**Summary:**

1. GDP growth comes from TFP growth and factor accumulation. The slowdown of the latter requires the raise of former one.
2. China can benefit a lot from improving the efficiency of resource allocation.
3. Capital price has long been underestimated and state-owned enterprises (and local government) take the majority of resources. In the labor market, there exists the surplus of aggregate labor supply and imbalanced distribution of labor factor.
4. Overcapacity and capital deepening exist together in China and it's a severe problem in emerging industries.

( Editor: Liu Fang )

## Session II: Structural Imbalance and Growth of Chinese Economy

2014/5/25 13:30-15:25

**Host: Quan Heng**

**Zhang Ping**  
**Research**  
**Fellow,**  
**Institute of**  
**Economics of**  
**the Chinese**  
**Academy of**  
**Social Sciences**

### **China's Growth and Structural Imbalance**

1. A major difference between Chinese economy and economies of developed countries is that there exist many structural factors in Chinese economy. I think that Chinese economy has entered a phase of structural and non-cyclical slowdown.
2. The decomposition of GDP growth shows that although the growth of working age population maintains a high level, the contribution of labor participation rate has decreased from the peak, which indicates the gradual disappearing of demographic dividends.
3. The trend of relative expansion of the service sector is definite. However, the labor productivity in the service sector is lower than in the industrial sector. Thus, it is important to increase the labor productivity.
4. Compared with other countries, there is a severe bias towards capital in income distribution in China. The output elasticity of capital in China is about 0.7, which is about 0.3 in other countries. There will be a reversion of output elasticity in the future. Coupled with the slowdown of investment growth, it will lead to the slowdown of GDP growth.
5. The problem with Chinese economy is at the supply side, yet the current stimulus plans are concentrated on the demand side. There should be some reforms in the tax system.

**Wang Xiaolu**  
**Vice Director,**  
**National**  
**Economic**  
**Research**  
**Institute, China**  
**Reform**  
**Foundation**

### **Economic Growth and Structural Imbalance**

1. The growth rate of China is decreasing since 2011. While the over-investment cannot stimulate its sustainable economic growth, it contributes to the overcapacity in various industries. The key problem is that the demand of consumption in China is too low, implying china's high saving rate.
2. Why China's demand of consumption is so low? On one hand, the weight of residents' income with respect to the total income is decreasing while the income gap between residents is becoming larger and larger. Since the decreasing propensity of consumption, the saving rate is relatively too high.
3. On the other hand, the expense of social insurance is insufficient. The government spends relatively less money on education and public medical care, comparing to median and high income countries.
4. The deep seated-reason is mainly for the intervention of government to the market. Meanwhile, the country lacks institutional safeguards to the expenses on social insurance.



**Zuo Xuejin**  
**Research**  
**Associate,**  
**Institute of**  
**Economics,**  
**Shanghai**  
**Academy of**  
**Social science**

### **Demographic Impacts on China's Future Growth**

1. China's population will decrease. The total fertility rate of China may be lower than reported. Taking East Asian's low birth rate into consideration, we should not expect the fertility rate to be high.
2. The aging population and declining rate of working population, put pressure to the social security system, increase the demand of medical treatment and nursing care, lower the GDP growth rate.
3. If the population decrease, technical progress and innovation will slow down, meanwhile the maintenance of infrastructures will be affected.
4. China should increase investment in human capital, accelerate the reform progress of the labor market, financial market, and land market. The population policy should be loosened.

**Lu Ming**  
**Professor,**  
**Shanghai Jiao**  
**Tong**  
**University,**  
**Fudan**  
**University**

### **Modifying China's Development Path**

1. If the growth of labor productivity is driven by investment, not by education, it is unsustainable. The input in education in rural areas is far from enough.
2. Since the year of 2003, the supply of land has been mostly in the mid-west region, yet the labor force population tends to move to the east. The land price in the east has been increasing relatively faster, which increases the labor cost, making labor “redundant in the whole country, short in some regions”.
3. The predicament of Chinese economy lies in the fact that wage grows faster than labor productivity, yet slower than debt. The solution is to base the economy on quality and increase allocation efficiency.
4. If the population can move freely, it is not necessary to allocate resources across regions in order to equalize income. The government policy allocated a lot of resources to the west after 2003, which could lead to the deterioration of efficiency.
5. The standard deviation of TFP of industrial enterprises has been rising quickly since 2003, which is mainly due to the increase of the standard deviation of TFP of industrial enterprises in the west. The Urbanization of land is faster than the urbanization of people in the west. The local government debt in the west is more severe.
6. The market should be used to allocate resources and the government should do less to allocate resources directly. The east needs to decrease costs while the west needs to increase efficiency. Fiscal transfer to the origins of population flow should also be used.

**Ming-Tse Wu**  
**Vice Research**  
**Fellow,**  
**Chung-Hua**  
**Institution for**  
**Economic**  
**Research**

**The Driving Force and Future Development of China's Economic Growth**

1. When we consider the economic growth, we usually take both demand and supply side into consideration. China has highly relied on investing on infrastructure to stimulate its economic growth over a long period of time. However, over-investment has led to problem of overcapacity. This paper of the speaker addresses the question whether infrastructure can be still be used to induce the sustainable economic growth.
2. This paper identifies estimates the elasticity of infrastructure via estimating cobb-Douglas production function, controlling the investment of non-infrastructure, investment on infrastructure, as well as human capital. Since the measure of infrastructure has adjusted since 2004, it seeks some proxy variables for infrastructure. As the previous literature, human capital is measured as the total number of college graduates.
3. This paper finds that the elasticity of infrastructure has reached its peak at 2002, but decreased afterwards. It is mainly driven by the economic openness, such as joining the WTO. Finally, this paper implies that we should promote the economic transition and upgrade the industry, as well as increasing the human capital more rapidly.

**Qiao Yide**  
**Vice Director**  
**and Secretary**  
**General,**  
**Shanghai**  
**Development**  
**Research**  
**Foundation**  
**(SDRF)**

**Summary of Discussion**

1. The downturn of Chinese economy is resulted from structural transition, which is, indeed, quite controversial academically. However, only based on an adequate theoretical investigation, should we shed a light on both of the quality and driven power of Chinese economy as soon as possible.
2. It's economic structural transition that plays a crucial role in both accounting for economic growth and slowdown.
3. Nevertheless, the major characteristic of economic structural transition should be deemed a spontaneous procedure, rather than top-designed; the policy makers should focus on the construction of market-friendly institutional enforcement, instead of being involved in the intervention of structural generation.
4. The historical evidence suggests that both internal and external issues have greatly contributed economic structural transition.

(Editor: Zheng Yuchi)

## Developmental Issues and Challenges Facing China

2014/5/25 15:25-17:20

**Host: Zhang Yuan Professor, China Center for Economic Studies, Fudan University**

**Myung-koo Kang**      **Is China's Bubble Different? --Lessons from the Japanese Bubble Economy of the 1980s**

**Professor from Baruch College, City University of New York**

1. Liberalization of capital market should come in concerned sequence. New financial regulations should accompany with the current system.
2. Like today's China, the growth rate and land price in Japan was high, the economy highly relied on investments and exports. It had low saving rate, low personal consumption, and a huge trade surplus between the U.S, also faced the liberalization of capital market.
3. After the Plaza Accord, the interest rate appreciated, economy crunched, Japan took easy monetary policy. The government maintained the price stability, tried to improve fiscal balances. Japan did not notice the systemic risk of the capital market.
4. When liberalizing the capital market, China should put emphasis on the demand side, allocate the capital resources cautiously, keep an eye on high fluctuations of exchange rate and shadow banking, avoid bubble crush.

**Ai Chunrong**      **China's Lost Decade:2002-2012**

**Professor, Warrington College of Business Administration, University of Florida**

5. There are many achievements made by China.
6. Out of all the contribution factors to GDP growth, only infrastructure investment's contribution increased after 2002. The previous government kept the economy growing through printing money and building up excess capacity, which is increasingly costly and inefficient.
7. I credit the current government for realizing China's current situation. Monetary policy will not change the structural problem. Much of the past labor productivity came from the reallocation of labor. Capital is more misallocated.
8. The government should get out of the economic activities and all enterprises should be treated equally. With the proper reform, Chinese economy may maintain 8% of GDP growth.

**Chen Zhao**  
**Professor,**  
**China Center**  
**for Economic**  
**Studies,**  
**Fudan**  
**University**

**How Large Should A Primary City Be: An International Comparison**

1. The motivation of the speaker's research is to see whether the size of Shanghai is that large such that we have to cut its size. And the research addresses the question whether to control the size of so-called large city.
2. The speaker argues that once the size of the prime city is determined, the size of other cities should be also fixed in some sense. The author uses the global data to do various empirical work. When he plots the log of population of the first-city of that country to the log of its total population, it implies a high correlation between the two. We could also find some similar result when we change the x-axis's variable, such as the area of that country. Empirical regression further confirms these results.
3. Finally, the speaker argues that the population size of Shanghai is not that large. It might contain 41 million population in global average level. Thus, we had better provide more public service, rather than cut its size.

**Liu Dan**  
**Assistant**  
**Professor, The**  
**school of**  
**economics of**  
**SUFE**

**Growing unequal: Why bigger cities have higher income disparity in China?**

1. Our research shows, the bigger the scale of city in China, the greater the degree of its inequality.
2. The proportion of primary sector in China sharply decreases to 10%, which is relatively smaller than the proportion of people living in the rural area. So the urbanization will keep going.
3. Our disparity index shows that the bigger the city and the higher its average income, the greater its inequality. We get similar results if we group our observations by education. We have more than 2 million observations from 58 cities.
4. To find out the causes of this phenomenon, we identify the characteristics of the cities by the education rate, state-owned company rate and immigration rate.

**Oh Seung-Youn**      **Convenient Compliance: How China’s Industrial Policy Stays Ahead of WTO Enforcement**

- Assistant Professor, Bryn Mawr College**
1. China often implements industrial policies to achieve its goals and removes it after it enters disputes under the framework of WTO.
  2. Disputes Settlement Body’s legal process under the framework of WTO takes months to years. Its main address is to remove offending measures than punishing violation.
  3. MNCs sometimes support China’s industrial policies. Some even get benefits from protectionism. There are diverging interests.
  4. In the case of auto parts industry and wind turbine industry, Chinese government used local content requirements, tariff policies and other subsidy policies to nurture domestic enterprises. When those policies were eliminated after several years, Chinese domestic enterprises had already become national or even global champions.

**Zhang Qi**      **Summary and Comment**

- Associate Research Fellow, China Center for Economic Studies, Fudan University**
1. Since China joined, finally, World Trade Organization in 2001 , it seems like that all open-ended economies have benefited from the great integration, which have directly and indirectly influenced the growth of Chinese economy; theoretically, it’ll be never over-emphasized that China participated the world value chain, given its unbelievable heterogeneity.
  2. Unfortunately, we should accept that China have missed a great number of historical opportunity, not only economically, but also institutionally; however, it is never too late to indicate that we still possess the reform window in near future, which we shouldn't overlook at all.
  3. Importantly, economic growth depends a lot on the long-term development of real sector economy, on which neither monetary policy package nor financial reform should crowd out the highlight of the transition of real sector economy.
  4. Developing countries such as China still have room to maneuver. There are important systemic issues for the WTO. Industrial policies are not limited to China.

(Editor: Xu, Liheng)

## Closing Speeches

2014/5/25 17:20-18:20

**Host:** Wang Yongqin

**Wang Tongsan**  
**Research Associate,**  
**Institute of Quantitative & Technical Economics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences**

**Problems That China Is Facing for Its Economic and Social Development**

1. Problems That China Is Facing for Its Economic and Social Development  
China economy is confronted with many challenges such as shortage of social credits, more severe air pollution, housing and medical caring problem. Though the economy is still quite stable, we indeed need a more sustainable enforcement to stimulate endogenous economic growth.
2. China has nearly the same GDP growth in 2012 and 2013. However, it is quite different in these two years, including different situations in production, investment, consumption and income. In 2013, the growth of many critical macroeconomic variables is decreasing such as fixed asset investment in manufacturing sector, disposable income of both urban and rural, value add of firms in Manufacturing sector.
3. The speaker argues that China still needs to pay attention to its investment. The argument is based on the fact that China's local government did less to avoid risk of corruption in the latest year. What's more, investment is right way to create more wealth.

**Shi Jinchuan**  
**Professor,**  
**Dean of the school of economics, Zhejiang University.**

**Macroeconomic Policy in Economic Transition**

1. China's previous policy are on enhancing effective demand, this session focuses on optimizing the industrial structure. The former changes over time, and the latter has stable expectation.
2. Effective demand theory is the core of Keynes's theory. If there are other factors that affect effective demand, perhaps the monetary and fiscal policies cannot save it, and, effective demand policy works only for the short-term situation.
3. In the first thirty years of China's reform and opening-up, the reform advocates all mobilizable factors, so the amount of input of factors increases, but this factor-driven growth will face problems such as immobilizable factors like labor, now it's time to turn to policies for efficiency adjustments.
4. Inappropriate economic structure cannot be adjusted by effective demand policy, as an example, current income distribution and incomplete social policy lower the rate of consumption.
5. The policy should match the economic development stage, we should not use short-term effective-demand regulations, but look into the long-term economic development.

**Wei Sen  
Professor,  
Director of  
Institute of  
Economic  
Thoughts and  
Economic  
History,  
Fudan  
University**

**What Should Be The Desired Government's Macroeconomic Policies in The Slowdown of Chinese Economy?**

4. Currently there are signs of the slowdown of Chinese economy: the decline of GDP growth rate, the decline of the growth rate of industrial value added, the decline of the decline of the growth rate of fixed capital investment, the decline of sales of Canton Fair, the decline of the growth rate of real estate investment and the decline of the growth rate of retail sales of consumer goods. In addition, PMI is at a low level and all the price indices, including CPI, PPI and GDP deflator, are low.
5. Many regions, such as Japan, Taiwan, South Korea and Hong Kong, experienced declining growth rates in history. So did western countries after World War II.
6. Japan and South Korea started to experience declining growth rate when their excess capacities reached 33%. Credit ratio and excess capacity tend to move in the same direction.
7. Nominal investment as a percent of GDP is high and it is unsustainable to stimulate the economic growth through investment.
8. The sudden depreciation of RMB is good for export. Labor cost is rising. The actual loan rate has been higher than EBIT since 2011. There exists a divergence between total social financing and total credit.
9. The deposit reserve ratio should be relaxed in order to decrease financing cost of enterprises. The tax burden in China is too high and total tax cut, rather than structural tax cut, should be implemented.

(Editor: Feng Lijing)



## Structural Transformation of the World's Economic Growth and New Challenges to Asia

### Structural Transformation of the World's Economic Growth (1)

2014/5/25 09:00-11:00

**Host: Hua Min**

- Daniel Gros** 1. From a population perspective, the fertility rate is the most important factor for economic growth.
- Centre for European Policy Studies** 2. China's future growth prospect of economy relates to educated population growth.  
3. A national R & D investment to GDP ratio is relevant to education level.  
4. Only capital is not enough to economic growth but human capital.  
5. Human capital and R & D investment is very important for China and other Asian countries to across the middle-income trap.  
6. Europe and China's population structure is similar, but the economic trend is different. Education level of Chinese newly added labor force is increasing, so the growth can be sustained, but it's different for Europe, the education level of newly added labor force is similar with the retiring.
- Kim Soyoung** 1. This paper examined the role of various popular factors in explaining the trade imbalance between the U.S. and China. Technology shocks are the most important source of trade balance fluctuations. The usual movement pattern of the trade balance and the real exchange rate is not found under technology shocks. Other shocks do not play much role.  
2. The experience of the mid-2000s does not have to repeat itself, given that it was an atypical development different from the average tendency.
- Ding Yibing** 1. The trade in intermediate goods and the export of higher value-added goods can promote the upgrading of the industrial structure through the channel of productivity growth. As the international trade pattern changed as a whole, trade in intermediate goods will increase as a country take a larger part in the international production fragmentation.  
2. Trade policy and industrial policy can play a role in promoting the export of higher value-added products.  
3. It is still necessary to take part in the international and regional production fragmentation, and it is necessary to promote the horizontal specialization and export of higher value-added products in order to realize the upgrading of the industrial structure and avoid the "middle- income trap" in the long run.
- Jilin University**



- James Markusen** University of Colorado
1. Much of the politics and planning for development focus on production and exports.
  2. Neglect of demand/consumption in analyzing development
  3. Systematic changes in consumption composition. Systematic evidence of a rising skill premium in many countries
  4. Strong evidence that a good/service's income elasticity of demand correlated with its skilled-labor intensity
  5. Important for planning to understand demand changes
  6. Important for understanding income inequality and future skills needs

(Editor: Yao Yang )

## Structural Transformation of the World's Economic Growth (2)

2014/5/25 11:00-12:30

**Host: Cheng Dazhong**

- Caner Bakir** Global Financial Crisis:
- Co-director** 1. Less competitive banking systems are less fragile. They also restrain excessive risk-taking.
- Centre for** 2. What matters in financial soundness is not only the quantity but also the quality of capital.
- Globalisation,**
- Peace and** 3. Whether monetary policy should respond to asset prices and asset price bubbles (or 'lean against the wind') is determined by ideational structures enabling or constraining central bankers' will to act.
- Democratic**
- Governance**
- Associate** 4. Financial system resilience (fragility) is more likely when structural, institutional, and agency-level enabling conditions reinforce and/or compensate for conservative (opportunistic) bank behaviour.
- 
- Peter Walters** 1. Structural Transformation of Economic Growth: With the service sector into a mature, saturated stage in Asian economies, in order to maintain competitive edge, producers should consider optimization services, proposed
- Daniels** the integrated concept of manufacturing and services industries.
- University of**
- Birmingham** 2. Development of China's service sector has not been given sufficient attention. Skills vacancy makes the service development vacancy, China requires more research on interactive among products, manufacturing and services.
- 
- Li Zhuo** 1. The rapid development of China's economy is inseparable with government's promoting role. Development strategy has overtaking ingredients, but there is significant degree turn to catch up, and bring volatile economic structure;
- Wuhan**
- University** 2. Government should take more development strategy which is responsive to comparative advantage, and maintaining the stability and consistency of the strategy;
3. Compared to the national emphasis on capital and technology-intensive industries overtaking strategy, China's exports still have a traditional comparative advantage in labor-intensive products.

- Kim Sunghyun**  
**Sungkyunkwan University**
1. Business Cycle Synchronization and Vertical Trade Integration:
  2. Adoption of euro did not increase regional trade intensity in the Eurozone---China's increased presence in the European trade? Regional trade integration does not always increase Business Cycle Synchronization---it depends on the nature, especially the horizontal vs. vertical trade integration
  3. Strong presence of global supply chain in East Asia increased BSC in the region.
  4. Possible role of financial integration (future research topic)

( Editor: Yao Yang )

## New Challenges to Asia (1)

2014/5/25 13:30-15:50

Host: **Yin Xiangshuo** **Fudan University**

**Hilde Bjornland**  
**BI Norwegian Business School**

1. Demand from emerging (Asia) is more than twice as important as demand from developed countries in accounting for the fluctuations in the real oil price (and oil production). Geographical regions respond differently to adverse oil market shocks that drive up oil prices.

2. Europe and North America being more negatively affected than countries in Asia and South America.

**Jean-Marc Blanchard**  
**San Francisco State**

**International cooperation should be done through negotiations.**

The speaker introduces the TPP and the background of TPP, combined with some Chinese scholars' point of view, the speaker thinks the TPP is not the means to restrain China; At the same time, from the empirical perspective, no evidence suggests that America needs to inhibit China by the TPP.

**Choi Byung-il**  
**Ewha Womans University**

In the future, TTP and RCEP may have two kinds of evolution: the first one, fully integrated: TTP and RCEP mix together, finally integrating into EDTAAP. The Second, China will be adjusted the agreement rules, RCEP and TTP will form their own complete system in five or six years later.

**Sutyryn Sergei**  
**St.Petersburg State University**

The degree of uncertainty about the possible impact of Russia's WTO entry on the scale and scope of economic collaboration with Korea remains high.

Considering that the overwhelming majority of our respondents held generally positive expectations

One might argue for a moderately optimistic forecast.

**Kim Sunhyuk**  
**Korea University**

The idea of solidarity should serve as a common vehicle for facilitating a new regional community in East Asia and rejuvenating the existing economic and political community in Europe. Solidarity is increasingly filling an important role in inspiring and promoting the process of East Asian cooperation and future integration and the concept needs to be deployed more actively and substantively, and oriented more specifically toward problem-solving. The future of European integration depends in part on generating European public policies that give clear expression to principles of solidarity as articulated in earlier traditions that continue to hold much resonance within European political culture.

**Oriana Mastro** **Trade is an inadequate deterrent of crisis and war.** To mitigate risks associated with the rise of China: Pursue economic diversification to increase strategic autonomy. Build indigenous military capacity (ex: Taiwan)  
**Georgetown University** Strengthen relations with the U.S. *“Economics won’t save us, only good strategy will.”*

(Editor: Li Junling , Zhang Xiaotian)

## New Challenges to Asia (2)

2014/5/25 15:50-18:00

Host: **Shen Guobing**      **Fudan University**

**Zhao Wei**  
**Zhejiang**  
**University**      Based on the following points, The speaker thinks “The American Re-industrialization” cannot hurt “The made in China”: 1. Love of varieties/product heterogeneity; 2. Intra-product/value-chain trade; 3. Globalization; 4. Comparative advantage.

**Li Kunwang**  
**Nankai**  
**University**      1. Market entry is common, but the survival rate of entrants is low and declines over time. Although entry is relative small scale, the entrant firms contribute with 50.87% in average to total economic growth. Market entry is the main driving force of economic growth. Entry is generally related with economic growth.  
2. This would be consistent with the idea that selection and learning effect will contribute to surviving in the post entry periods.

**Yu Jinping**  
**Nanjing**  
**University**      The regional interest of the strategic emerging industries include both short-term economic profit, which is measurable, and also the short-term externalities and future profits (indirect interest), which are unmeasurable. In the regional competition, not all the regions can gain profits from the support for the strategic emerging industries.

**Yu Zhihong**  
**University of**  
**Nottingham**      Findings:  
1. Drug advertising regulations and inspections are used as a disguised protectionist tool by provincial administrations to shelter local firms from inter-provincial competition.  
2. Weaker firms and provinces are more likely to be the victims of discrimination.  
3. The effect of disclosing illegal advertising has very limited effect (if any) on firms' nation-wide sales.

**Zhang  
Wenlang  
HongKong  
Monetary  
Authority**

1. Input-output analysis shows that the linkages between real estate and other sectors have strengthened through real channels. Corporate credit risks have generally risen in recent years.
2. The real estate industry has also been closely linked to other sectors through various financial channels. Impact of property market adjustments on the Mainland economy could be much larger than suggested by headline figures.

**Francis  
Munier  
University of  
Strasbourg**

1. Idea that the economic model based on growth with low cost of labour is no longer viable and that it should go to the “made in china” to “created in china”
2. Chinese culture seems to have a natural advantage based on the practice of *Guanxi*.
3. This is similar to a community of knowledge and appears as the middle ground level of the anatomy of a creative city.

(Editor: Li Junling , Zhang Xiotian)



## Financial Innovation and Financial Stability

### Prospect of China and Global Economy

2014/5/25 13:00-17:00

**Host:** Adam Tickell Vice-president, University of Birmingham  
Wu Chen Head of Editorial (Asia Pacific), Euro Finance

**Michael Schroeder**  
**Head of the Research Department "International Finance and Financial Management"**  
**, Centre for European Economic Research**

**The EU's economic development prospects in the next few years: European Union countries are facing many problems.** Issues such as labor costs and exchange rate gradually come to the fore. Meanwhile, competitiveness of European Union countries has changed.

**European Union countries have had a profound reform, but reform has sparked a lot of debates.** Reform has achieved some success, but caused a lot of problems, such as youth unemployment.

**In the short term, the growth trend is good, but the foundation is fragile in the long term.** Structural problems still exist in some economies, and many problems have not been fundamentally resolved. We still need to do a lot of reforms in the future.

**Liu Ligang**  
**Director of ANZ Bank Greater China Economy Research**

**Short-term economic outlook in China:**

1. The growth rate of fixed asset investment down to 17%, and economic growth is slowing down;
2. CPI declines, so many people begin to worry about deflation;
3. From January, the Chinese government has forced to let RMB depreciate.

**China's foreign exchange must be allowed to fluctuate more freely in the future.** Among Independent monetary policy, stable exchange rate, and free flow of capital, we can only achieve two goals. China needs an independent monetary policy and free capital flows, so China's foreign exchange must be allowed to fluctuate more freely in the future.

**Real estate crash may not appear in China.** If China can effectively solve a series of economic problems, I believe that China should not worry about the real estate bubble.



**Xie Yonghai**  
**Chairman of**  
**BOCI-Pruden**  
**tial Asset**  
**Management**  
**Member of**  
**Hong Kong**  
**Monetary**  
**Development**  
**Council**

**Analyzing international investment environment, and proposing how China should deal with the new changes.**

**An analysis of international investment environment:**

1. Economic growth has slowed in emerging countries. However, economic growth has accelerated in the developed world;
2. Monetary policy prevails in Europe, America and Japan, and the overall global capital is relatively well-off;
3. Global FDI has increased, and there is a strong rebound in the European Union;
4. Capital inflows in developed economies' securities markets, but capital outflows in emerging economies;
5. Internal differentiation has occurred in emerging economies, which may lead to financial instability;
6. The main objective of "strategic eastward" may be China.

**China must actively and prudently deal with the new changes in the international investment environment.**

1. We must deepen economic reforms, and insist that "Developing Is an Unyielding Principle";
2. Enhance the importance of RMB in international trade settlement and capital investment ;
3. Use Hong Kong's professional platform to help Chinese capital "going out";
4. Prevent systemic financial risks.

**Hua Min**  
**Director of**  
**Institute of**  
**World**  
**Economy,**  
**Fudan**  
**University**  
**Professor of**  
**Department**  
**of World**  
**Economy,**  
**Fudan**  
**University**

**Why China's monetary policy made mistakes?** China's economy is open, but we still take the monetary policy in a self-enclosed economy. Meanwhile, China's policy and American's policy don't match, leading to too much liquidity.

**It may be not applicable to achieve interest rates liberalization, floating exchange rate, capital account liberalization and RMB internationalization.**

1. No condition of interest rates liberalization; experience from commodity market.
2. Fixed exchange rate is beneficial to trade development. The problem of trade surplus can be solved by trade liberalization.
3. Chinese enterprises have not achieved economies of scale; capital account liberalization is not beneficial to economic growth; international experience.
4. It is not time for RMB internationalization now.

**Structural Reform.** Sequence of reforms: Structural reform→credit & financial market integration→interest rates liberalization; China should come back to the real economy-centered way.

<p><b>Mary Boyd</b>  <b>Director,</b>  <b>Economist</b>  <b>Corporate</b>  <b>Network</b>  <b>Shanghai</b></p>	<p><b>The current state of the global economy.</b> India’s general election, conflicts between Russia and Ukraine, negotiation on natural gas between China and Russia would have great impacts on economic structure and development in the future.</p> <p><b>China’s economy.</b> The opening and reform of Chinese financial market are good news on the global scale. However, the effect of pump priming policy is not positive in the first half of this year. The accuracy and integrity of information may affect the assessment.</p> <p><b>Prospect of the future.</b> The recovery of major economies is worth the wait. Also, it is worth noting that China’s reply to labor market liberalization.</p>
<p><b>Shao Yu</b>  <b>Chief</b>  <b>Strategist of</b>  <b>Orient</b>  <b>Securities</b>  <b>Institute</b></p>	<p><b>The first fault zone of growth.</b> The traditional mode of economic growth is transforming. A great change in the national governance is coming.</p> <p><b>The second fault zone of reform.</b> Different reforms in China vary speeds. Every component of reforms cannot cooperate well with the others (e.g., interest rates liberalization, Alipay and local government bonds).</p> <p><b>The third fault zone of globalization.</b> The world’s top three groups: the consuming group, the resource group and the manufacturing group. China is in the sandwich layer and in difficulty. China uses US dollar as its base money and faces the problem that the global economic recovery is weak.</p> <p><b>Conclusion.</b> This year is a thrilling year, because systemic risk may be created and RMB exchange rate may depreciate sharply. This situation is similar to the precursor of the south-east Asian financial crisis.</p>
<p><b>Conclusion</b></p>	<p>The guests discussed actively on RMB internationalization, economic risk and solutions to maintain economic development. They also gave opinions relatively, including lowering deposit interest rates, transforming the government functions and so on.</p>

(Editor: Yan Xiao, Liu Bin)



## New Perspectives on Asia-Pacific Cooperation

### Understanding Current Asia-Pacific Situation

2014/5/24 13:30-14:50

**Host:** Wu Xinbo    **Institute of International Studies, Fudan University**

**Zhang Junshe    The Current Asia-Pacific Status**

- PLA Naval Military Studies Research Institute**
1. Uncertainty and insecurity increased, instead of decreasing in the Asia-Pacific.
  2. Asia-Pacific countries should strengthen interdependence and solve problems through cooperation.
  3. China is a constructive force in the maintenance of peaceful development in the Asia-Pacific.

**Robert Ross    New Situation in Asia-Pacific**

- Boston College**
1. We cannot apply the European history to the major-country relations or transfer of power in Asia.
  2. It is definitely stupid to transfer power through wars. East Asia can surely avoid wars; however, this doesn't mean that the transfer of power will be peaceful.
  3. China is making efforts from the following aspects. Firstly, China is improving its voice and power in the international community. Secondly, China is strengthening its relations with other countries.

**Hugh White    Power Transfer and Transition in Asia**

- Australian National University, College of Asia and the Pacific**
1. US strategies in Asia are based on its aim to maintain the leading role in Asia.
  2. Firstly, America may drop out, and no longer play a leading role in Asia. Secondly, China will drop out and accept the current situation and allow US to play a leading role in Asia. Thirdly, China and US will reach a compromise. Fourthly, none of the countries compromise and thus trigger disputes.
  3. China kept testing America's attitude in some areas, like: East China Sea problems and South China Sea problems. And China wonders whether America maintains its current situation.
  4. America needs to reassure its allies, eases tensions between China and America, and plays a role in maintaining the peace in East Asia.

(Editor: Tian Yuan)



## New Perspectives on Asia-Pacific Cooperation

### Political Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific

2014/5/24 15:10-17:00

**Host:** Shi Yuanhua Institute of International Studies, Fudan University

**Jaechun Kim** **The Asia-Pacific Policies of Park Geun-hye Government**

**Sogang**

**University**

1. The Park Geun-hye Government hopes to establish trust with North Korea. In order to meet challenges, president Park Geun-hye adopted gradualism.
2. President Park Geun-hye promoted peace and cooperation in Northern-East Asia to overcome the contradiction that economy and politics should be separated in Asia.
3. President Park Geun-hye then proposed the Eurasian initiative for a closer cooperation.

**Wei Ling**

**China Foreign**

**Affairs**

**University**

**Small-Scaled Mechanism, like: The CICA Summit and ASEAN Regional Forum in Asia**

1. In Asia, small and medium-sized countries can play a leading role under certain circumstances and areas.
2. Small and medium-sized countries localize their settings according to local realities and local background to enhance their capabilities.
3. Small and medium-sized countries can play a rather flexible role in pushing forward the regional structure and resolve practical problems.

**Natalia**

**Soebagjo**

**Centre for the**

**Study of**

**Governance,**

**Universitas**

**Indonesia**

**Indonesia's Diplomatic Relations**

1. Indonesia didn't establish any formal military alliance with any country, which is the foundation for Indonesia's diplomatic policies.
2. Indonesia's foreign relations with non-Asian-Pacific countries are selectively enhanced, based on their economic contributions to Indonesia.
3. The Indonesian government is unwilling to hostile major powers; they do not want any country to lead the Asia-Pacific region.
4. Indonesia hopes to establish an alliance led by small and medium-sized countries, and construct an inclusive structure which can resolve complicated issues.

(Editor: Tian Yuan)



## The Changing Labor Market in Asia

### Youth and the Elderly Employment

2014/5/25 09:00-10:35

**Host: Peng Xizhe Professor of Fudan University**

**Park Youngah Future Directions of Korea's HRST Policy: Lessons from History**

**Director of  
Korea Institute  
of Science  
Technology  
Evaluation and  
Planning**

1. The history of Korean technology human resource policies: the development of manufacturing brought economic prosperity, and the national policies supported the implementation of scientific and technological personnel related bills;
2. HRST Policy of the Park's Administration: the future will be technology oriented, five-pronged conducts talent lifelong education and trains international talent;
3. Korean government will continue to promote scientific and technological human resources policies in the future.

**Carine  
Milcent  
Associate  
Professor of  
Paris School of  
Economics**

**Mechanisms of Social Inclusion/ Exclusion of Young People in Modern Society: Education, Employment, Citizenship**

1. For quantitative assessment, French public hospitals hire more staff and provide more jobs.
2. After 2004 years, the French government began to develop a fixed price of medical services, paying more attention to health care quality rather than price.
3. There is no significant relationship between unemployment and private hospitals as well as non-profit hospitals, but the impact of political interference is obvious to a certain extent.

**Juha  
Hämäläinen  
Professor of  
University of  
Eastern  
Finland**

**Mechanisms of Social Inclusion/Exclusion of Young People in Modern Society: Education, Employment, Citizenship**

1. The modern society is a high-tech society, and we need lifelong learning; social instability has not developed especially for young people, so we need to reduce the social exclusion of young people.
2. In Finland, for example, social integration of young people is a fundamental political issue, family plays an important role in social exclusion and integration, and the government needs to establish a sound social security system.
3. The solution to the problem is to connect the legislative and political values together, based on the systematic study of society to give the introduction of a more appropriate bill.

**Mauricio  
Cervantes  
Professor of  
ITESM**

**The Bright and Dark Sides of Microfinance**

1. For persons who do not have credit history loans, mainly for women, because they are more stable.
2. Interest is only half of the commercial loans, but lower cost, and therefore the loan has higher profit margins; now many government and non-profit organizations join the industry.
3. There are some dark sides, marital problems and neglect of children, which in the medium term foster graffiti, gangs, and drug trafficking.
4. Suggestions: the responsibility of the credit should not be kept only by the women, but the couple or family should be included as bank guarantee

**Summary of  
discussions**

1. The student employment in Korean is similar with the global situation; money is mostly invested in university research and development capabilities, but did not have enough money to fund for employment.
2. French public insurance, full coverage of all diseases, but the outpatient section is not under full coverage.

(Editor: Yan Yachen)



## The Changing Labor Market in Asia

### The Labor Market and the Development of Asia

2014/5/25 10:40-12:00

**Host: Feng Jin Professor of Fudan University**

**Dong Xiaoyuan**      **Gender Patterns and Value of Unpaid Work: Findings from China's First Large-Scale Time Use Survey**

**University of  
Winnipeg**

1. The 2008 China Time Use Survey is, until recently, most of the large-scale TUS were conducted in developed countries, covering 37,421 men and women aged between 15 and 74 from 10 provinces, including the remuneration of work, without paying job (for example, household care, etc.) and unproductive work (for example, eating, sleeping, etc.).
2. The annual output value of unpaid women is 7.7-9.8 trillion yuan, being low compared to developed countries.

**Jiyeoun Song**      **Female Employment and Female-Friendly Labor Market Policies in Korea**

**Sogang  
University**

1. Korean current population structure: low birth rate (TFR, 1.08), low female labor force participation rate, aging population.
2. Korean women aged 20 to 30 years have an employment break, mainly due to the withdrawal from the labor market, the aged 30 women years going back when the challenge is very large.
3. Currently the South Korean government is insufficient to support the employment of women, ranking lower than in OECD countries; we need to further strengthen the employment policy.

**Hiromi Ishizuka**      **Gender Diversity in Management and Work-Life Balance Policies have Started in Japan: Comparison with Labor Markets in China and Korea**

**Sanno College**

1. Three countries have rising economic status in the world, with the influence of Confucianism and obviously sexist.
2. Female participation rates have M-curve in South Korea and Japan, but China is not obvious, because China launched gender equality employment policy from 1949.
3. Japanese labor market is changing recently. We face Declining and Aging in Population. Diminishing and Deflation Economy in 20 years. Women who wanted to work increased.

**Pam Rajput**  
**High Level**  
**Committee on**  
**the Status of**  
**Women in**  
**India Ministry**  
**of**  
**Women &**  
**Child**  
**Development**

**Women in the Indian Economy: Some Reflections on the Employment Scenario and Policy Responses**

1. Gender inequality is the biggest obstacle of human development.
2. In the past 30 years, the level of participation of women working gradually increased in India; male employment rate is higher than women.
3. Employment rate in agriculture, construction and manufacturing of women has improved.
4. We need to lobby the government to create more employment opportunities for women, and a more inclusive employment environment.

**Han Xuehui**  
**Asian**  
**Development**  
**Bank**

**Making Amartya Sen's Capability Approach Operational: the Cambodia Case**

1. Sen's Capability approach is a theory of welfare which focuses on Economic Inequality, and the study focused on people with disabilities in Cambodia.
2. Gini index is 0.699, more than we expected; if the government takes some compensatory processor, Gini index would decline.

(Editor: Yan Yachen)





## The Changing Labor Market in Asia

### Labor Market Issues in China

2014/5/25 13:30-15:00

**Host: Dong Xiaoyuan University of Winnipeg**

**Meng Xin  
Australian  
National  
University**

#### **China's Labor Market Tensions and Future Urbanization Challenges**

1. Large increase in real wages seems to be a trend in the past few years rather than a one-off situation.
2. There exists a misreading of the labor shortage in China. The labor shortage in cities is due to institutional restrictions on rural-urban migration.
3. Agricultural subsidy and rural welfare provision increased the opportunity cost of migration and migrant workers' reservation wages, and hence contributed to the reduction in labor supply to cities.
4. Mis-diagnosis of the lack of labor supply problem has created new challenges to China's future development.

**Yao Yu  
Chinese  
Academy of  
Social  
Sciences**

#### **Who Moves to the City in China?**

1. Presently, the most of new generation of migration has emigrated out of hometown before they were 20, 70% of which were willing to live in the cities.
2. When we were studying the migration of peasants to urban areas, it was important to focus on whether they were voluntary.
3. If there is an opportunity that the peasants can exchange their house or land in the rural areas for the house in the cities, the poorer of them are more interesting than the richer to accept this chance.

**Liu Shejian  
Shanghai  
Academy of  
Social  
Sciences**

#### **Promote the Discussion of Achieving High Quality Employment**

1. The employment policies are strictly related to economic system and work situation.
2. There exists no closing linear dependence relation between the growth of job supply and economy, so that it's no need to emphasize much to promote employment growth by accelerating economy growth.
3. The quality of human resources cannot be totally presented by education. Vocational education must be promoted to improve to the quality of human resources.

**Shen Kailing**      **Do Employers Prefer Undocumented Workers? Evidence from China's**  
**Xiamen**            **Hukou System**  
**University**

1. Employers in the competitive, private-sector labor market prefer NLH workers over equally-qualified (and matched) permanent residents. This preference is especially strong in jobs requiring low levels of skill.
2. Migrants' labor supply and effort choices in the destination region make them more desirable to employers.
3. High wage, 'protected-sector' jobs are 'reserved' for local workers, thereby sheltering local workers from competition with the massive influx of rural migrants.

**Zhong Funing**      **Demographic change in rural China: Implications for technology innovation**  
**Nanjing**            **in agriculture**  
**Agricultural**  
**University**

1. Despite significant declines in the shares of rural population and labor force, the absolute number of rural labor forces did not reduce.
2. Labor/land ratio is still high, implying labor supply is not short in absolute terms; however, rural labor force may soon shrink rapidly in coming decades due to age structure.
3. Due to demographic change and international competition, innovations in the future should be focused more on cost saving, especially labor saving, instead on yield enhancing ignoring rising cost.

(Editor: Deng Wei)



## The Changing Labor Market in Asia

### Roundtable Discussion: Women's Contribution to Asia's Development

2014/5/25 15:20-17:00

**Host:** Annie Koh Singapore Management University

**Wang Jufen**      **The Economic Participation of East Asian Women: A Comparison Among Fudan**  
**University**      **China, Japan and Korea**

1. The disappearance of demographic dividend makes gender dividend significant.
2. Among China, Japan and South Korea, the employment performs best in China and terribly in Japan and South Korea.

**Sean**              **The Importance of Recruiting, Developing and Retaining Women for**  
**Kuan-Thye**      **Leadership Positions in an Organization: How to Do This Right?**

- FedEx**              1. Operationalize, socialize and realize our People-Service-Profit philosophy  
**Express China**      through our People Strategy.
2. One leading firm should emphasize the operation of managers and be no respecter of persons.

**Wang Yanni**      **Emerging Silver Industry and New Demand for Hybrid Talent Development**

- Pinetree**              1. The old has been divided into many kinds and each of them need different  
**Senior Care**              services.  
**Services**              2. Chronic disease will bring about most need of social services in aged society.  
3. Sustainable model of services for the old requires accessibility, affordability,  
and intervention.

**Charles Bark**      **How to Manage Change in Fast Changing Labor Market in Asia?**  
**ChinPass**      1. The top 5 jobs most like to be seen before 2030: Old Age Wellness Manager /  
Consultant, Vertical Farmer, Nano-Medic, Climate Change Reversal Specialist,  
New Scientists Ethicist  
2. Identify you future jobs in this future market that do not yet exist. Be quicker  
than the change itself

**Angie Ang**      **Malaysia Has Put in Place a Quota System of Having Women on Listed**  
**Affilion**      **Companies Boards: What Impact Has This Made on Economic Development**  
**Advisory Sdn**      **of the Country**  
**Bhd**      1. All corporates should encourage & incorporate gender diversity.  
2. With higher women representation in boardrooms, Malaysia stands to benefit  
from the economic & social empowerment of women.  
3. Although women’s roles in our economies are steadily growing, many women  
still face significant barriers to overcome.

**Joyce Ng**      **Women Entrepreneurs Capabilities and Network Building: A Private Equity**  
**iGlobe**      **Firm's Case Study**  
General Reasons Why Women Make Better Entrepreneurs: better connectors,  
better at multi-tasking, perfectionists, taking others into consideration, thinking  
success comes from hard work not just from being “awesome”, second guessing  
themselves.

(Editor: Deng Wei)



# Shanghai Forum 2014 Perspective Highlights

## Shanghai Forum 2014 High-level Roundtable

### Asian Cities and Social Development during the Transitional Period (Part 1)

2014/5/24 13:30-15:00

**Host: Peng Xizhe Vice Director of Fudan Development Institute**

**Gavin Willis The Demography of Asian Labour Markets**

**Jones**

**Professor of**

**the National**

**University of**

**Singapore**

1. The labor supply is declining rapidly. The Southeast is faced with an extreme drop, while the situation in South varies.
2. The increasing wages might lead cities to accept new migration.
3. Labor flowing from low productivity areas to high productivity areas will be the new trend.

**Zhang Juwei Urbanization in China: Issues and Experience**

**Member of**

**the Chinese**

**Academy of**

**Social**

**Sciences**

1. The problems China faces are: Industry leads the urbanization; The urbanization of human is not complete; The land finance of government.
2. The urbanization of population should follow the agglomeration of industry.
3. The traditional urban policy has some best practices, such as infrastructure-leading urbanization.

**Tatsuo Hatta Japanese Economic Growth and Cities**

**President of**

**the**

**International**

**Centre for**

**the Study of**

**East Asian**

**Development**

**(ICSEAD)**

1. The reason for Japan's slow economic growth might be the strict policy on migration from rural areas to urban areas.
2. Population flowing from low productivity areas to high productivity areas causes economic growth.
3. Agglomeration should be fully utilized to lead economic growth in Japan.

(Editor: Peng Cong )



# Shanghai Forum 2014 Perspective Highlights

## Shanghai Forum 2014 High-level Roundtable

### Asian Cities and Social Development during the Transitional Period (Part 2)

2014/5/24 15:30-17:00

**Host:** Chen Xiangming Director, Center for Urban and Global Studies, Trinity College

**Yang Yiyong**

**Director, Insititute  
of Social  
Development  
Research, National  
Development &  
Reform  
Commission,  
P.R.C.**

#### **Patterns of Urbanization in Chinese Ethnic Areas**

1. The urbanization of China needs national characteristics.
2. Urbanization should focus more on the urbanization of human being with human being instead of abstract labour concepts.
3. The migrants need more election rights to protect their interests.
4. The new driver of urbanization should be industry and companies, instead of the government.
5. The new city space will be more flat than ever, in order to facilitate people working at home.

**Dudley L. Poston  
Professor of Texas  
A&M University**

#### **Shanghai and the Urban Hierarchy of China**

1. Dominance and local underpinnings are better indicators to judge the influence of cities.
2. Z score is an interpretative method to study the urban hierarchy.
3. Based on the Z score evaluation system, cities can be separated into nine levels.

**Wei-Jun Jean  
Yeung  
Professor of the  
National  
University of  
Singapore**

#### **Youth Unemployment and Transition to Adulthood in Asia**

1. World youth experienced a sharp increase in unemployment rates, which reveals a coming youth unemployment crisis.
2. Females are in a disadvantaged position in the increasing youth unemployment rate trend.
3. Disabled people face a large risk of losing their jobs.
4. Low educated youth are confronted with much more serious problems.

(Editor: Peng Cong)



## Policy Guidance for International Metropolis Development: Innovation and Wisdom

Policy Club: Urban Planning and Management I

2014/5/25 09:00-10:30

**Host:** Liang Hong, Dean of School of Social Development and Public Policy

**Chen Anjie**      How to build a better city, how to be more sustainable:  
**Executive**      1. urban development needs historic opportunity;  
**Committee of**    2. World Expo has played a positive role in the international development for  
**China**            Shanghai. First, there must be a complete urban functional areas; Second, the  
**Corporate**      international metropolis must have highly qualified citizens; Then, there must be  
**Joint Pavilion,** international brands, and the city's image must be recognized by international  
**2015 Milan**    society.  
**Expo**             3. The Expo has closed, but the efforts to become an international metropolis  
will never end.

**Ma Yan**            1. There are some problems in the city planning process, e.g., inadequate usage  
**Institute of**      of urban infrastructure in some developed regions.  
**Geographic**      2. If you want a scientific and effective management of issues related with urban  
**Sciences and**    planning, a better simulation of mechanisms is needed.  
**Natural**            3. There are some limitations in the conventional technique. Now CCA and  
**Resources**        MAS are able to deal with different cities, to make better city policy.  
**Research**

**Shen Zhenjiang**  
**Professor of Kanazawa University**

In Japan, we focus more on social participation in urban planning, there are several essential factors:

1. Residents should learn the regulations;
2. Submit proposals according to regulations;
3. Discuss different proposals first, then do the final decision-making.
4. In addition, cloud computing is very popular now. We can collect personal data by mobile phone, and that is what we called Smart infra. One can enjoy a variety of services by a mobile phone.

**Chen Youhua**  
**Professor of Nanjing University**

The function of a city is not to make part of its citizens live better, but to make everyone's life better.

1. Chinese root cause of urban disease: First, the population increases too fast; Second, the excessive distribution of quality resources; Third, unreasonable and non-rigid perform that make urban planning lead to confusion; Fourth, public infrastructure and urban expansion velocity mismatch; Fifth, the lack of scientific industrial layout.
2. Deliberately quit the consequences of the city's disease: shantytowns, urban governance, rural disease intensified, etc.
3. Concluded: "urban disease" is the reality what we have to face. Escaping might make us pay a higher price.

(Editor: Huang jioaling, Zhang Xuzhe)





## Policy Guidance for International Metropolis Development: Innovation and Wisdom

### Policy Club: Urban Planning and Management II

2014/5/25 10:40-12:30

**Host:** Chen Jiahua, Dean of faculty of Social Administration and Social Policy, Fudan University

**Shen Jianfa**  
**Professor of**  
**The Chinese**  
**University of**  
**Hong Kong**

1. Non-governmental organizations, are very active in the policy-making in Hong Kong, which has played a very important part in civil society:
2. There are many good projects in Hong Kong which takes a long time to execute. In this process, the public opinion is very important.
3. Relevant experts, NGO, political parties and various social groups may have their own different views. So the government will enter this consultation process. Various opinions will be heard by the governing party and media will play an important role to feed the information back to the public.

**Michael Jin**  
**Center For**  
**Labor&**  
**Community**  
**Research,**  
**Florida**  
**International**  
**University**

1. Many countries have industrial protection policy throughout the world. I think the government should take such measures. Because if you are focusing on the development of certain industries, this industry will play a larger role to some extent, i.e. this is part of the economic policy, which could not be denied.
2. Municipal government should pay attention to the relationship among pillar industry, technology industry and special industry in making the industrial development policy.
3. The government should also pay attention to the relationship between upstream and downstream industries. Because each industry has its upstream and upstream industry provide raw materials and components to the down-ones, which means that industrial development cannot leave any of the upstream and downstream industries, and down industry must be supported by the upstream industry.
4. Pay attention to cross-regional issues between the industries.

**Huang**  
**Chongfu**  
**Professor of**  
**Beijing**  
**Normal**  
**University**

1. Emergency Management should be enhanced to risk management of the city level. We should have a significant risk control, assess, and manage.
2. We propose a new community emergency management requirements, i.e. the proposed public participation in community emergency management platform, which has become a consensus.

**Koide Osamu** 1. We use soft crime prevention measures. Many spontaneous NGOs were set  
**Professor of** up, with the increasing power of citizens.  
**University of** 2. The local people has played a significant role through the autonomous  
**Tokyo** organization of citizen action because they are also stakeholders. They  
cooperate and coordinate, which plays a very important role in crime  
prevention.

**Teng Wuxiao** (1) My research is based on this idea: the city risk of residents are in need of  
**Professor of** social sharing;  
**Fudan** (2) The city and the public should share the risk together in order to effectively  
**University** reduce the risk. We need to establish sharing mechanism and to improve the  
ability to find the risk as a citizen;  
(3) urban community safety and security;  
(4) The social organization should replace the role of government to complete  
the work by introducing social organization participation.

**Chen Jiahua** The Shanghai social management decision support system and collaborative  
**Professor of** innovation platform:  
**Fudan** 1. Based on a temporal GIS model with population size, spatial distribution and  
**University** public service;  
2. Population and socio-economic geographic information;  
3. The geographic information systems;  
4. Public Health: Public Health resource management and together with  
infectious disease epidemics monitoring data.  
5. The Government emergency system: to achieve risk monitoring and  
preventing system and comprehensive prediction and early warning system by  
using comprehensive data owned by the government, together with GIS  
information.

(Editor: Huang Jiaoling, Zhang Xuzhe)



## Policy Guidance for International Metropolis Development: Innovation and Wisdom

### Population and Urbanization I

2014/5/25 13:30-15:00

**Host:** Wang Guixin, Dean of Population Research Institute of Fudan University

**Li Jianxin**  
**Professor**  
**of Beijing**  
**University**

1. There is difference in the life satisfaction of the elderly in the urban and rural area. Socio-demographic characteristics, social psychology sensitivity, and the difference of macro policy between urban and rural area will all influence the life satisfaction of elderly people and the latter two have more explainable power.
2. Compared to ten years ago, the gap is narrowing and the life satisfaction of rural elderly people have improved relatively rapidly.
3. The reason of the narrowing gap is the establishment of rural society security institution and the improvement of rural healthcare resulted from new rural cooperative medical system.

**Lori**  
**Wilkinson**  
**Professor of**  
**The university**  
**of Manitoba**

1. Migration is a city phenomenon
2. Family and friendship connections are more important than job outcomes for immigrants to choose which city to settle in.
3. Immigrants fulfilled the labor shortage and contribute to social security system. Actually their benefits to Canada is much more than the taxed they paid.
4. Although unemployment rate for immigrants are much higher in big cities, big cities has other better mechanism to attract immigrants.
5. Life satisfaction, employment opportunities, income and the chance of finding a job related to their expertise are all higher for immigrants living in small cities compared with that in big cities.

**Dai Erbiao** Determine the role of Shanghai in China's urban system from the evidence of  
**Chairman** location selection of Japanese MNC affiliates  
**Researcher of** 1. In recent years, China has received largest FDI from Japan and FDI from  
**The** Japan is the most important developed source country for China.  
**International** 2. Japanese MNC affiliates have increasingly agglomerated in the 3  
**Center for the** metropolitan areas and the main reason for that is that China's position in  
**Study of East** Japanese MNCs' investment strategy has changed from World Factory to World  
**Asian** Factory+ World Market.  
**Development** 3. Shanghai probably has risen to be the primary city in the semi-peripheral  
world and has a long way to go to be a major city in the world.

**Huang** 1. The administrative district division of Beijing is core function district,  
**Rongqing** expanded function district, new development district and biological  
**Professor of** conservation district.  
**Capital** 2. From 2000 to 2010, the population growth rate is different among districts.  
**University of** The growth rate of population in core function district and biological  
**Economics** conservation district is much lower than the average and the growth rate of  
**and Business** population in expanded function district and new development district is much  
higher than average. The population has increased rather than declined in the  
core function district.  
3. The distribution of population has become more concentrated. Area around  
Beijing major districts has the largest population growth rate, especially in the  
southeast direction. And biological conservation district and Fangshan District  
that lies at the southwest of Beijing has experienced population declination.  
4. Considering the distribution of workplace, expanded function area is the  
fastest development district.

**He Wenjong** 1. There are still three system flaws that make the current social security system  
**Professor of** of China is not compatible to the goal of building an international metropolis.(1)  
**Zhejiang** Insufficient fairness. People with higher income have better social security and  
**University** people with lower income can only get worse social security.  
(2) Unsustainability of the system. (3) Insufficient convenience of the system  
that can not satisfy the need of population mobility.  
2. The reason for the previous system flaws are: (1) Conceptual problems.  
Social security should be understood as the basic right of citizens and its goal  
should be to narrow income gap. (2) Technological problems. Many problems  
are not considered and explored by now. (3) Social Environment Problems.  
There is not a peaceful environment to discuss the current problems.

(Editor: Zhang Xuzhe, Huang Jiaoling)



## Policy Guidance for International Metropolis Development: Innovation and Wisdom

### Population and Urbanization II

2014/5/25 15:15-17:00

**Host:** Li Jianxin, Professor of Beijing University

**T. J. Pempel** 1. Throbbing heart of East Asian economic success lies in their metropolitan areas and the connections of those areas to one another. And metropolitan areas have benefit from the development of this mechanism and peaceful regional climate.

**Professor of** 2. Security tensions rose due to Ishihara effort to purchase 3 of the disputed islands. For leaders of the area, lesson is that metropolitan leaders should remain focused on economics, culture, fixing potholes, not attempting to deal with foreign policy.

**University of**

**California,**

**Berkeley's**

**Department**

**of Political**

**Science**

**Shen Jie** The concept of global city is proposed at 1950 and the main meaning of it has changed a lot:

**Fudan**

**University** First is the changing competitive landscape, which the main part of it is the rising of Asian cities.

Second is the new growth dynamics. The drivers of growth has changed and carbon economy has become an important issue.

Third is the new path of development. We are not contented to invest abroad. Global city should lead the trend and rely on intangible asset to develop.

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**Wang Guixin** 1. By the year of 2050, Shanghai should step into the top of global city system  
**Dean of** and become a global city like New York, London, Paris and Tokyo.  
**Population** 2. Compared to other matured global cities, Shanghai still has to catch up in  
**Research** soft power such as industry structure and human capital.  
**Institute,** 3. Transformation and innovation is the major issue in the development in 21<sup>st</sup>  
**Fudan** century. And it is the way for Shanghai to become a global city. The most  
**University** important source of transformation and innovation is the intelligent innovation.

**Zhao Xiaobin** 1. Digital technologies has changed the world. People used to live in villages,  
**Professor of** then they moved to cities, but now we live in digital world.  
**The university** 2. Manufacture industry has increasingly moved out from city .Cities has been  
**of Hongkong** digitalized and culture, creative and high-end service industry has become the  
major part of the cities.  
3. The most important function of prime city is financial and high-end service  
industry and the second one is Cognition creation industry. Prime city will only  
emerge when the two part has integrated at one place.

**Peter T.Y.** 1.The collaborative governance regime framework can be applied to the  
**Cheung** economic cooperation between HK and the Mainland under One Country Two  
**Professor of** Systems  
**the university** 2. Vertical coordination between HK and the central government and horizontal  
**of Hongkong** coordination between HK and Guangdong province were effective to push the  
CEPA framework forward.

(Editor: Zhang Xuzhe, Huang Jiaoling)



## Urbanization Upgrading and Future Cities

### The Path and Strategy of China's Urbanization

2014/5/25 9:00-12:20

**Host: Yuan Ren, Professor of Fudan University**

**Zhen Zhang, Professor of Fudan University**

**Eric J. Heikkila** Professor, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA  
As 667 cities in China have witnessed enormous diversities, there is no single or uniform approach to urbanization policy in China. The speaker analyzes the China City Statistical Yearbooks by using 286 objects (prefectural level cities) and eleven criterion variables, and catalogue of 28 Issues. After that, the speaker compares seven prototypical cities Jin Lin, Liu Zhou, Zhu Zhou, Nan Ping, Xin Yu, Cheng De and Mian Yang. At the end of the speech, the speaker brings forward different training focus according to different prototypes.

**Baochang Gu** Professor, Renmin University of China  
Scholars believe that the current pattern of China's population has entered a new era. On one hand, it is a unprecedented phenomenon in China; on the other hand, it is the basic elements for China to become a well-off society. Meanwhile, scholar holds the opinion that the Chinese demographic experienced three stages, death dominated, fertility dominated and migration dominated since 1949. Currently internal migration dominates population dynamics in china. The research reveals that China's population structure appears high economic and social development with positive increase, while low socio-economic development with negative population growth.

**Jieming Zhu** Professor, University of Singapore  
Villages are a basic autonomous socio-economic unit. Village's social services (health, education and elderly welfare) and infrastructure are still mainly the responsibilities of the village itself. The differences between urban and rural communities lie in that the former are voluntary, open and interest-based, whereas the latter are involuntary, close and place-based. The speaker compares the Kunshan and Nanhai, then he concludes that making a compact and equitable city: integrating rural villages into urban communities such as Kunshan, is a good example to discuss.

**George C. S. Lin**  
**Professor,**  
**University of HongKong**

Discussed the Chinese urbanization from the perspective of land urbanization 1951-1978. The speaker discussed the urbanization of land under the central and local government redistribution rights of the financial system, China urbanization of land redistribution played an important role in the urbanization. The result shows that the strong stronger and the weak weaker. It is also suggested that when analyzing China's land urbanization, Marxism political ecology perhaps better explain China's current land issues.

**Zai Liang**  
**Professor,**  
**University at Albany, SUNY**

The speaker choose the 2012 China Labor Force Dynamics Survey, the sample size is 16,253. The topics include the consumption, self-employment, entrepreneurship and evaluation of future prospects. Consumption potential varies by hukou status and also varies by level of social protection. The more social protection, migrants have the more likely they are to consume. People-centered approach is likely to increase migrant consumption. Migrants with non-agriculture hukou are happier than migrants with agricultural hukou and local residents. This optimism has enormous potential to create entrepreneurs and stimulate economic growth in the future.

**Chuanjiang Liu**  
**Professor,**  
**Economics and Management School of Wuhan University**

The speaker believes that those two contemporary Chinese rural urbanization ways have their drawbacks and proposes a third rural urbanization, named urbanization of "Wolong Mode". This mode is launched by enterprises. The development space is nearby urbanization, synchronized planning and construction including the ecological agriculture, ecological industry and ecological real estate, the whole village and the family transferred in one step from the farmer to the public housing, co-ordination, the public costs of employment, social security, education and other public services, such as multi-sharing, the bulk of corporate commitment to Citizenization Bias as urbanization guide.



**Pengjun Zhao** For China, the future of a new pattern of metropolitan cities is not only  
**Professor,Perk** prosperity, but also the urban and rural co-exist. While Urbanization space  
**ing University** objective to achieve not just relies on the spatial transformation, but also  
through a combination of traffic system, strong rural transit system building,  
and actively improve rural road traffic conditions, the development of rural  
public transportation through the country building systems to promote the  
equalization of public service facilities.

**Jianjun Chen,** Take the Yangtze River Delta Regional Cooperation and Development  
**Professor,Zhej** Strategy as an example, discuss the remodel of a new pattern of regional  
**iang** integration problem, integrated strategy to promote regional development, and  
**University** regional industrial transformation and upgrading, as well as work together to  
promote regional urbanization and regional ecological environment.

**Summary** Discuss about the relationship between industry and urbanization

(Editor: Chen Dan)



## Urbanization Upgrading and Future Cities

### The Path and Strategy of China's Urbanization (1)

2014/5/25 13:30-15:20

**Host: Xinping Guan Professor of Nankai University**

**Wei Guo  
Professor of  
Nanjing  
University**

- 1) Fertility rate has an impact on both teenage rate and householder rate, and is significantly related to average household size. The motility rate of teenagers is on a very low but steady level, which has a rather small impact on household size.
- 2) Social economic factors such as per capita GDP is in an opposite way to household size
- 3) With acceleration of aging and the smaller size of household size, the pressure of family supporting is significant. And the increase of fertility rate will raise the teenage dependency burden. We need to think more about how to improve the development of family services

**Zhilin Liu  
Professor of  
Tsinghua  
University**

- 1) Main characteristics of China's affordable housing policy include emphasis on supply-side subsidy, government direct intervention, reliance on administrative orders, lack of incentives for private sectors
- 2) And the key problems contain institutional building lagging behind policy design, policy framework not inclusive enough, and policy instruments overreliance on government investment
- 3) Multiple interests and policy ambiguity of the center has led to lack of credible commitment to mandates from the center and high uncertainty and mistrust by locals, which has resulted in the "unintended" consequences, such as Incomplete construction, uncomfortable housing design, low building quality, inferior LRH location

**Xing Wang  
Professor of  
Nankai  
University**

- 1) There are interest differentiation in grassroots social governance, and mainly can be divided into two actors, they are livelihood participants and responsibility participants.
- 2) Social governance mechanisms include market, public sphere, public power, and in China it's mainly rely on public power
- 3) Responsibility participants are in a powerful position in grassroots social governance, whose motivation is from their own interest.
- 4) Livelihood participants are in a weak position, who need to rely on responsibility participants to intervene in their social affairs

- Haiwang Zhou**  
**Professor of**  
**Shanghai**  
**Academy of**  
**Social Sciences**
- 1) The aging population in Shanghai went through a fast increase in low-age aged people. And the economic satiation is relatively poor, while the ADL and IADL are generally good
  - 2) With higher income and better health condition, the ADL and IADL of aged people would be more higher, and aged people of higher age, countryside and living with others are within higher ADL and IADL
  - 3) The income of aged population should be improved and give more care to those who lived alone. Social organization should be encouraged to participate in aging services

(Editor: Jing Xu)



## Urbanization Upgrading and Future Cities

### The Path and Strategy of China's Urbanization (2)

2014/5/25 15:20-17:00

**Host: Ke Shen Assistant Professor of Fudan University**

- Changmin Sun** 1) Urbanization is highly related to a large number of positions  
**Professor of** 2) There is a huge regional disparity in China, and urbanization would be  
**Shanghai** helpful to break the structure of urban and rural areas  
**Municipal** 3) Spatial planning is rather important to urbanization, while China has paid  
**Health &** little attention to this problem. We need to further discuss about how to use  
**Family** spatial planning for a better answer of population  
**Planning**  
**Commission**
- Li Zhang** 1) Open urban hukou to working population would not have any impact on  
**Professor of** public fiscal cost. So the structure of floating population is much more  
**Fudan** important than number  
**University** 2) Cities can not make ends meet, so it's hard for local government to handle  
free hukou system  
3) To deal with free hukou system, we need to think more about the pressure  
of local public services and relevant financial safeguard.
- Xinping Guan** 1) Household registration system is about whether everyone should have the  
**Professor of** same rights, and the system still has a high restriction to floating population  
**Nankai** 2) In the existing context, we need to handle the health insurance, pension  
**University** insurance of floating population.  
3) Employment and housing services are still under consideration  
4) Children of floating population still have a big problem on college entrance  
examination

**Chenxi Huang**  
**Professor of**  
**East China**  
**Normal**  
**University**

- 1) Three ways of population control are adjusting the industrial structure, population control through housing and registration
- 2) There is not a linear relation between population control and population size, but it is still necessary to adopt control
- 3) Population capacity is both an academic and political question. We need to improve the urban governance and consolidate the data foundation

**Adam Tyner**  
**Professor of**  
**University of**  
**California, San**  
**Diego**

- 5) Many migrants may have little incentive to transfer *hukou* as long as 1) only poorer cities are “comprehensively opened”, and 2) *hukou* transfer entails loss of rural rights, they will compare the marginal value of transfer to urban registration and value of rural registration.
- 6) Strengthening land rights could improve this situation, but requires reform to local fiscal systems.
- 7) Equalizing access to public service in all cities may be costly, but it may be less costly than the wasted resources inherent to central planning, such as ghost towns.

(Editor: Jing Xu)



## The Changing Labor Market in Asia

### Youth and the Elderly Employment

2014/5/25 09:00-10:35

**Host: Peng Xizhe Professor of Fudan University**

**Park Youngah Future Directions of Korea's HRST Policy: Lessons from History**

**Director of  
Korea Institute  
of Science  
Technology  
Evaluation and  
Planning**

1. The history of Korean technology human resource policies: the development of manufacturing brought economic prosperity, and the national policies supported the implementation of scientific and technological personnel related bills;
2. HRST Policy of the Park's Administration: the future will be technology oriented, five-pronged conducts talent lifelong education and trains international talent;
3. Korean government will continue to promote scientific and technological human resources policies in the future.

**Carine Milcent Mechanisms of Social Inclusion/ Exclusion of Young People in Modern Society: Education, Employment, Citizenship**

**Associate  
Professor of  
Paris School of  
Economics**

1. For quantitative assessment, French public hospitals hire more staff and provide more jobs.
2. After 2004 years, the French government began to develop a fixed price of medical services, paying more attention to health care quality rather than price.
3. There is no significant relationship between unemployment and private hospitals as well as non-profit hospitals, but the impact of political interference is obvious to a certain extent.

**Juha Hämäläinen Mechanisms of Social Inclusion/Exclusion of Young People in Modern Society: Education, Employment, Citizenship**

**Professor of  
University of  
Eastern  
Finland**

1. The modern society is a high-tech society, and we need lifelong learning; social instability has not developed especially for young people, so we need to reduce the social exclusion of young people.
2. In Finland, for example, social integration of young people is a fundamental political issue, family plays an important role in social exclusion and integration, and the government needs to establish a sound social security system.
3. The solution to the problem is to connect the legislative and political values together, based on the systematic study of society to give the introduction of a more appropriate bill.

**Mauricio  
Cervantes  
Professor of  
ITESM**

**The Bright and Dark Sides of Microfinance**

1. For persons who do not have credit history loans, mainly for women, because they are more stable.
2. Interest is only half of the commercial loans, but lower cost, and therefore the loan has higher profit margins; now many government and non-profit organizations join the industry.
3. There are some dark sides, marital problems and neglect of children, which in the medium term foster graffiti, gangs, and drug trafficking.
4. Suggestions: the responsibility of the credit should not be kept only by the women, but the couple or family should be included as bank guarantee

**Summary of  
discussions**

1. The student employment in Korean is similar with the global situation; money is mostly invested in university research and development capabilities, but did not have enough money to fund for employment.
2. French public insurance, full coverage of all diseases, but the outpatient section is not under full coverage.

(Editor: Yan Yachen)



## The Changing Labor Market in Asia

### The Labor Market and the Development of Asia

2014/5/25 10:40-12:00

**Host: Feng Jin** Professor of Fudan University

**Dong Xiaoyuan** **Gender Patterns and Value of Unpaid Work: Findings from China's First Large-Scale Time Use Survey**

University of  
Winnipeg

1. The 2008 China Time Use Survey is, until recently, most of the large-scale TUS were conducted in developed countries, covering 37,421 men and women aged between 15 and 74 from 10 provinces, including the remuneration of work, without paying job (for example, household care, etc.) and unproductive work (for example, eating, sleeping, etc.).
2. The annual output value of unpaid women is 7.7-9.8 trillion yuan, being low compared to developed countries.

**Jiyeoun Song** **Female Employment and Female-Friendly Labor Market Policies in Korea**

**Sogang**

**University**

1. Korean current population structure: low birth rate (TFR, 1.08), low female labor force participation rate, aging population.
2. Korean women aged 20 to 30 years have an employment break, mainly due to the withdrawal from the labor market, the aged 30 women years going back when the challenge is very large.
3. Currently the South Korean government is insufficient to support the employment of women, ranking lower than in OECD countries; we need to further strengthen the employment policy.

**Hiromi Ishizuka** **Gender Diversity in Management and Work-Life Balance Policies have Started in Japan: Comparison with Labor Markets in China and Korea**

**Sanno College**

1. Three countries have rising economic status in the world, with the influence of Confucianism and obviously sexist.
2. Female participation rates have M-curve in South Korea and Japan, but China is not obvious, because China launched gender equality employment policy from 1949.
3. Japanese labor market is changing recently. We face Declining and Aging in Population. Diminishing and Deflation Economy in 20 years. Women who wanted to work increased.



**Pam Rajput**      **Women in the Indian Economy: Some Reflections on the Employment  
High Level Scenario and Policy Responses**  
**Committee on**      1. Gender inequality is the biggest obstacle of human development.  
**the Status of**      2. In the past 30 years, the level of participation of women working gradually  
**Women in**              increased in India; male employment rate is higher than women.  
**India Ministry**      3. Employment rate in agriculture, construction and manufacturing of women  
**of**                      has improved.  
**Women &**              4. We need to lobby the government to create more employment opportunities  
**Child**                      for women, and a more inclusive employment environment.  
**Development**

**Han Xuehui**      **Making Amartya Sen's Capability Approach Operational: the Cambodia  
Asian Case**  
**Development**      1. Sen's Capability approach is a theory of welfare which focuses on  
**Bank**                      Economic Inequality, and the study focused on people with disabilities in  
                                    Cambodia.  
                                    2. Gini index is 0.699, more than we expected; if the government takes some  
                                    compensatory processor, Gini index would decline.

(Editor: Yan Yachen)



## The Changing Labor Market in Asia

### Labor Market Issues in China

2014/5/25 13:30-15:00

**Host: Dong Xiaoyuan University of Winnipeg**

**Meng Xin  
Australian  
National  
University**

#### **China's Labor Market Tensions and Future Urbanization Challenges**

1. Large increase in real wages seems to be a trend in the past few years rather than a one-off situation.
2. There exists a misreading of the labor shortage in China. The labor shortage in cities is due to institutional restrictions on rural-urban migration.
3. Agricultural subsidy and rural welfare provision increased the opportunity cost of migration and migrant workers' reservation wages, and hence contributed to the reduction in labor supply to cities.
4. Mis-diagnosis of the lack of labor supply problem has created new challenges to China's future development.

**Yao Yu  
Chinese  
Academy of  
Social  
Sciences**

#### **Who Moves to the City in China?**

1. Presently, the most of new generation of migration has emigrated out of hometown before they were 20, 70% of which were willing to live in the cities.
2. When we were studying the migration of peasants to urban areas, it was important to focus on whether they were voluntary.
3. If there is an opportunity that the peasants can exchange their house or land in the rural areas for the house in the cities, the poorer of them are more interesting than the richer to accept this chance.

**Liu Shejian  
Shanghai  
Academy of  
Social  
Sciences**

#### **Promote the Discussion of Achieving High Quality Employment**

1. The employment policies are strictly related to economic system and work situation.
2. There exists no closing linear dependence relation between the growth of job supply and economy, so that it's no need to emphasize much to promote employment growth by accelerating economy growth.
3. The quality of human resources cannot be totally presented by education. Vocational education must be promoted to improve to the quality of human resources.

**Shen Kailing**     **Do Employers Prefer Undocumented Workers? Evidence from China's**  
**Xiamen**             **Hukou System**  
**University**

1. Employers in the competitive, private-sector labor market prefer NLH workers over equally-qualified (and matched) permanent residents. This preference is especially strong in jobs requiring low levels of skill.
2. Migrants' labor supply and effort choices in the destination region make them more desirable to employers.
3. High wage, 'protected-sector' jobs are 'reserved' for local workers, thereby sheltering local workers from competition with the massive influx of rural migrants.

**Zhong Funing**     **Demographic change in rural China: Implications for technology innovation**  
**Nanjing**             **in agriculture**

**Agricultural**  
**University**

1. Despite significant declines in the shares of rural population and labor force, the absolute number of rural labor forces did not reduce.
2. Labor/land ratio is still high, implying labor supply is not short in absolute terms; however, rural labor force may soon shrink rapidly in coming decades due to age structure.
3. Due to demographic change and international competition, innovations in the future should be focused more on cost saving, especially labor saving, instead on yield enhancing ignoring rising cost.

(Editor: Deng Wei)



## The Changing Labor Market in Asia

### Roundtable Discussion: Women's Contribution to Asia's Development

2014/5/25 15:20-17:00

**Host:** Annie Koh Singapore Management University

**Wang Jufen**      **The Economic Participation of East Asian Women: A Comparison Among Fudan**  
**University**      **China, Japan and Korea**

1. The disappearance of demographic dividend makes gender dividend significant.
2. Among China, Japan and South Korea, the employment performs best in China and terribly in Japan and South Korea.

**Sean**              **The Importance of Recruiting, Developing and Retaining Women for**  
**Kuan-Thye**      **Leadership Positions in an Organization: How to Do This Right?**

- FedEx**              1. Operationalize, socialize and realize our People-Service-Profit philosophy  
**Express China**      through our People Strategy.
2. One leading firm should emphasize the operation of managers and be no respecter of persons.

**Wang Yanni**      **Emerging Silver Industry and New Demand for Hybrid Talent Development**

- Pinetree**              1. The old has been divided into many kinds and each of them need different  
**Senior Care**              services.  
**Services**              2. Chronic disease will bring about most need of social services in aged society.  
                                 3. Sustainable model of services for the old requires accessibility, affordability,  
                                 and intervention.

**Charles Bark**      **How to Manage Change in Fast Changing Labor Market in Asia?**  
**ChinPass**      1. The top 5 jobs most like to be seen before 2030: Old Age Wellness Manager /  
Consultant, Vertical Farmer, Nano-Medic, Climate Change Reversal Specialist,  
New Scientists Ethicist  
2. Identify you future jobs in this future market that do not yet exist. Be quicker  
than the change itself

**Angie Ang**      **Malaysia Has Put in Place a Quota System of Having Women on Listed**  
**Affilion**      **Companies Boards: What Impact Has This Made on Economic Development**  
**Advisory Sdn**      **of the Country**  
**Bhd**      1. All corporates should encourage & incorporate gender diversity.  
2. With higher women representation in boardrooms, Malaysia stands to benefit  
from the economic & social empowerment of women.  
3. Although women’s roles in our economies are steadily growing, many women  
still face significant barriers to overcome.

**Joyce Ng**      **Women Entrepreneurs Capabilities and Network Building: A Private Equity**  
**iGlobe**      **Firm's Case Study**  
General Reasons Why Women Make Better Entrepreneurs: better connectors,  
better at multi-tasking, perfectionists, taking others into consideration, thinking  
success comes from hard work not just from being “awesome”, second guessing  
themselves.

(Editor: Deng Wei)



## Innovation Path to Sustainable Development for Environment and Health System

### Health System Development and Innovation

2014/5/24 13:30-17:30

**Host:** Chen Wen  
Dean, School of Public Health, Fudan University

**Meng Qingyue**  
Dean, School of Public Health, Beijing University

**Health System Reform and Sustainable Development of Health System**

1. A balanced health system: Health reform needs to reach an optimal balance of the health system.
2. The major problems in health reform: The overall structure of the health care delivery system is not reasonably reformed for matching the rapid changes in demand.
3. The way forward: An overall design of a demand-supply balance strategy:
  - a) Coordinated development of health protection mechanisms and delivery system;
  - b) Effective incentives for health professionals to work in community health organizations;
  - c) A PHC-centered integrated and coordinated health delivery system.

**Xu Jianfeng**  
Director, Center for Cancer Genomics, Wake Forest School of Medicine

**Public Health Genomics: Opportunities and Challenges for Targeted Cancer Screening**

1. Current status of cancer screening: Family history is not sufficient.
2. Need for targeted cancer screening: Genetic risk score (GRS) for identifying high-risk subjects can supplement family history to personalized (genomic-targeted) cancer risk report.
3. Stakeholders of genomics of public health: Researchers in genomics and public health, government and policy makers, health economists, insurance companies, primary care physicians, genetic counselors and patients.
4. Opportunities and challenges of personalized cancer screening:
  - a) Genomics offers better and more cost-effective public health strategies
  - b) The impact is huge and complex
  - c) It is coming whether you are ready or not
  - d) We should seize the opportunity and better position ourselves

- 
- Graham Colditz Deputy Director, Institute for Public Health, Washington University in St. Louis**
- Strategies to Reduce the Impact on Noncommunicable Disease Burden**
1. The changed lifestyle as well as genetic factors, macro-level factors, and other demographic factors contribute to the increasing prevalence of noncommunicable diseases.
  2. Noncommunicable diseases have caused heavy burden.
  3. Prevention strategies:
    - a) Timing matters;
    - b) To maximize benefits we must focus on biologically relevant periods, especially cancer;
    - c) Address societal factors as well as biology;
    - d) Untapped potential for childhood and adolescent diet and physical activity for prevention;
    - e) WHO priorities population-wide interventions.
- Lei Haichao Deputy director, the Municipal Health and Family Planning Commission of Beijing**
- Progress on Universal Health Coverage and Practice in China**
1. UHC still remains in the stage of qualitative description, and there are no quantitative evaluation studies, thus it's difficult to do horizontal cross-country comparison and vertical self-comparison.
  2. A quantitative evaluation model is designed including factors from five dimensions, including coverage, reimbursement rate, compensation, funding level and institutional unity.
  3. Results of the evaluation: the coverage of the basic medical insurance has increased, while the universal health coverage still has a long way to go.
  4. The model can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of public health programs and security function of service system.
  5. Recommendations:
    - a) Combining urban and rural basic medical insurance system to unify reimbursement rate;
    - b) To improve the funding level of basic medical insurance system;
    - c) The policies of basic medical insurance system in China should be more precise and clear.
- Gao Jiechun Deputy Director, Shanghai Shen Kang Hospital Development Center**
- Reform and Practice of Public Hospital in China**
1. The public hospital reform is demand-driven currently.
  2. The shallow issue of health care reform to be addressed: to improve services.
  3. The core issues of health care reform to be addressed:
    - a) To change the mode of development, implement strategic planning and management;
    - b) To adjust the structure; implement comprehensive budget management; control medical costs of both outpatient and inpatient costs per capita; and decrease drug income proportion and hygiene material spending proportion;
    - c) To change operation mechanism, and promote performance reform

- 
- and distribution system reform;
- d) To regulate operation behavior and carry out asset and audit supervision.

**Green Michael**                      **The Patient Centered Medical Home: a Model of Effective Delivery of Primary Health Care**

- Director, the Centre for Health Services and Policy Research, Queen's University**
1. Primary Health Care: Multisectoral delivery underpinning and being an integral part of a national health system.
  2. Patient-Centred Medical Home (PCMH): a way forward for PHC.
  3. Experience with the PCMH in Canada: PCMH Models increase opportunities for collaboration with public health.
  4. Implications for primary health care reform in China:
    - a) Upskill the PHC workforce
    - b) Payment matters: less reliance on FFS; adequate remuneration
    - c) Bigger isn't better
    - d) Focus on the organizational features – not the models
    - e) Invest in usable and linkable IT/EHRs
    - f) Don't forget to link to public health

**Anthony Capon**                      **Sustainable Healthcare and Health Policy**

- Director, International Institute for Global Health, United Nations University Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia**
1. Healthcare systems around the world are confronting epidemics of NCDs and mental health problems.
  2. At the same time, healthcare organisations must respond to climate change and reduce their carbon footprint.
  3. There is mounting evidence of links between these global challenges and the shaping of the environment in which we live, learn, work and play.
  4. Systems thinking and human ecological approaches can help understand policy resistance and identify intervention points.



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**Gabriel  
Lueng  
Dean, Li Ka  
Shing Faculty  
of Medicine,  
The  
University of  
Hong Kong**

**Meeting the Grand Challenges to Good Health by 2030**

1. Four key health challenges: epidemic of infectious, epidemic of chronic conditions, epidemic of environmental insults, and epidemic of inequalities.
2. The health challenges will become the main cause of disease burden in the next 20 years.
3. Solution: Technology-enabled translational science will facilitate individualized medicine, and stronger health systems are needed on the path to universal health coverage.

(Editor: Tang Meng)



## Innovation Path to Sustainable Development for Environment and Health System

### Environment Risk and Health Impact

2014/5/25 09:00-12:00

**Host: Qu Weidong, William Powderly**

- Yang Gonghuan**  
**Professor,**  
**Previously,**  
**deputy director**  
**of China CDC**
- Awareness from water pollution and the digestive cancer
1. Huaihe River Basin water pollution significantly increases the risk of gastrointestinal cancer incidence and mortality in the region, suggesting that health status is an important indicator of environmental pollution.
  2. At macro level there is a strong spatial consistency between the areas with serious and long water pollution and those in which the degrees of variability in digestive cancers increased the largest.
  3. At micro level, the study has shown the characters and pattern that polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and microcystinLR (MCLR) transferred from the surface water to the groundwater, and describe the distribution of PAHs et al carcinogens in the water environment and in the urine of the subjects.
  4. Methodology of assess the pollution and risk of cancer. The areas of water pollution was blocked out so as to environment control. Continue surveillance so as to assess the trend of environment and health impact.
- William Powderly**  
**Director of**  
**the Institute**  
**of Public**  
**Health at**  
**Washington**  
**University in**  
**St. Louis**
- Climate Change and Infectious Diseases – an impending storm?
1. Climate change will increase the risk of infectious diseases. United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2014 Years Recent reports point out again that climate change is occurring and will gradually increase, climate change will cause an increase in global warming and the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events (floods) occurrence . Climate change will lead to the expansion area and time of occurrence of vector-borne diseases, such as dengue fever, hantavirus and schistosomiasis. This will increase the difficulty of infectious disease prevention and control work and decision-makers should arouse attention. Climate change may also lead to droughts and bring food and drinking water shortages. The results also show that vulnerable populations are more susceptible to the effects of climate change.
  2. public health is not noly just strengthen self-understanding and awareness of the climate change health hazards, but also should strengthen public education, to promote community awareness and better understanding of the impact of climate change on human health and social development.

**Zhu Tong**  
**dean of school**  
**of**  
**Environmenta**  
**l Science and**  
**Engineering**  
**of Peking**  
**University**

Health Effects of Air Pollution: Scientific and Public Policy Challenges

1. Our air quality is facing great challenges, higher levels of urban pollution
2. Strengthening the health risk assessment of air pollution: Depth analysis of pollution sources and evaluating sources which conducted to high-risk of public health, and further physiological and toxicological evaluation of particle size and particle composition. To adopt a targeted and scientific air pollution prevention and control measures.
3. The challenge: Chinese air pollution cohort studies carried out urgently, epidemiological studies and toxicology studies combine to strengthen exposure measurement study.

**Ho kim**  
**Professor** ,  
**School of**  
**Public Health,**  
**Seoul**  
**National**  
**University,**  
**Korea**

Assessing air pollution effects on human impacts in the east Asian countries

1. Plausible impacts of particulate matters: respiratory problems: bronchitis, asthma, airway obstruction disorders, sore throat. Disorders of the eye: the cornea and conjunctiva irritation of mucous membranes. Cardiovascular disease: stroke, myocardial infarction, etc. Maternal effects: low birth weight, premature birth. Mental disabilities: mental and neurological symptoms, allergic disorders, etc.
2. Air pollution is a global problem for human health. Air pollution is a risk factor of human health not only in the developing countries but also in the developed countries. Researchers have found similar health effects of air pollution in Asian cities comparing to other researches in the World. Air pollution is associated with various health problems (mortality, morbidity, ER visits, Low birth weight, preterm delivery, mental health). These effects are different for different population. Air pollution and climate change are well known risk factors of human health.
3. proposed to set up the scientific early warning system : Asian Dust warning system, PM10 high pollution warning system

**Robert  
O’Keefe  
Vice  
President,  
Health Effects  
Institute**

Air Pollution and Health in Developing Asia China and Source Specific Impacts from the Global Burden of Disease

Public Health Impact can be a major driver of decisions. It demonstrates that air pollution is an important factor affecting people, nations. Public health impact of air pollution is well-documented and substantial. GBD, the new global standard for credible health impact assessment, finds the greatest burden in developing Asia, with over 630,000 premature deaths and 74 million health years of life lost 2010.

Vehicles are not the only source of concern for air pollution, but high urban exposures and proximity to roadways of dense populations in India’s cities makes it a special concern. Emissions from older diesel engines, with significant PM impacts, and new IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) designation as known human carcinogen is an important source to reduce.

(Editor: wenjuan Ma )



## Innovation Path to Sustainable Development for Environment and

### Health System

#### Policy Club: The Impact of Environmental Policies on Public Health

2014/5/25 13:30-15:00

**Host:** Chen Bingheng, Dan Greenbaum

**Qingyan Fu** PM<sub>2.5</sub> Status & Control Policies in Shanghai

1. Pollution Status: High PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentration in Winter & Autumn with serious pollution event ; O<sub>3</sub> pollution in Summer
2. Source apportionment: Social Development, Energy consumption, Emission, Regional Haze in the Yangtze River Delta
3. International experience: London & Los Angeles
4. Short-term Policies & Long-term Strategies: Collaborative control on primary and secondary pollutant emission, Industries infrastructure optimization, Clean Air Action Plan in Shanghai (2017)

**Daniel Greenbaum** Achieving Economic and Environmental Health: *The Case of Air Pollution...*

**President**

**Health Effects Institute** 1. China faces significant air quality challenges, but is not the first time to face it (e.g. London, Donora)

**Institute**

2. Air Quality Management Action can make a difference  
Firstly, setting Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS) and objectives  
Secondly, designing and implementing control strategies  
(e.g. The case of diesel)  
Lastly, assessing status, measuring progress

- Christine Loh (Lu Gonghui)** Chief Executive Officer of the Non-profit Public Policy Think Tank Civic
- The challenges to evolving an Air Quality Policy to improve Public Health in Hong Kong
1. The harmful effects of air pollution on human health is beyond doubt. How to better understand the health risks of air pollution increases the population is consistent scientific issues of concern. But it is not necessarily a matter of policy makers concerned. Scientist's role in air pollution prevention and control work is to build bridges between scientific explanation and policy makers and promote the revision and implementation of Air Quality Policy.
  2. For example, exposure to air pollution in Hong Kong has unique characteristics: sources close to residential areas. The promotion by community and scientists has taken effective measures to control exhausting, such as the use of liquefied petroleum catalytic converter and reduce coal-fired thermal power plants in the public transport system. Other measures to strengthen the management of urban refinement will be gradually implemented in Hong Kong.
  3. Next steps– Local & Regional Work
    - Local: More Science-Air quality, transport and urban design studies; New ideas from professionals and community
    - Regional: Regional Emission Control Area for PRD;
      - Develop co-prevention-control;
      - More science - Also relevant to mainland;
      - Extend & Expand CP3 beyond 2015

- Mawuli Dzodzomenyo** Ghana's Sustainable Sanitation and National Development at Crossroads
- Ghana's sustainable Sanitation and National Development at cross roads.
1. Economic development of the country to achieve better results while the improving of environmental health is unsatisfactory
  2. Sanitation policy and action plans: CLTS approach, NESSAP (National Environmental Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan), SESIP (Strategic Environmental Sanitation Investment Plan), etc.
  3. The gap between economic development and Sustainable Sanitation
  4. Example of SUSA multidisciplinary study
- The right policies, the right plan of action and the right investments in order to have a reasonable and effective development of environmental health.

(Editor: Wenjuan Ma)



## Towards Inclusive Growth: Green Energy Transformation and Environmental Climate Governance

### Policy Club 1: Green Growth: Strategies for Energy Restructuring Revolution

2014/5/24 13:30-15:00

**Host: Zhang Zhongxiang Distinguished University Professor and Chairman, Department of Public Economics, School of Economics, Fudan University**

**Li Junfeng Climate Change and Energy Security**

**National  
Center for  
Climate  
Change  
Strategy and  
International  
Cooperation**

Modern life could not be realized in a country with per capita emission of carbon-dioxide lower than 2.5 ton. In the case of China, the amount of carbon-dioxide emission would reach 80% of the world total in order to achieve the goal of economic growth. It is too huge to be realized. So, the question is how to constrain human behavior.

The solution should be constraints through climate change and energy security. To be more specific, we could achieve the goal through two ways: Firstly, we should reduce the reliance on energy usage, especially the usage of fossil energy. However, it is impossible to reduce total energy consumption to a large extent. Secondly, we should promote an energy revolution. Nuclear fusion cannot solve the problem of energy supply and energy security. There is a long way ahead and the energy is a problem for us forever.

**Lv Jianzhong China Shale Gas Development Prospects**

**CNPC  
Economics &  
Technology  
Research  
Institute**

1. Natural gas is currently the best choice for China since it has “3A” (available、affordable、acceptable) character. The desire of using natural gas to generate electricity is nice but far away. For instance, if China change all reform its electricity power, it will need nearly 650 million natural gas. So we are all focusing on shale gas now.
2. Shale gas can change the situation of regional distribution of oil and geopolitical issues; promote the development of SMEs in this area and to break the monopoly of the oligarchs; promote technological progress as well. We Chinese also have great expectations on the development of scale gas. Our target in 2015 is 6.5 billion cubic meters and now we have already diversified investment. We have both State-owned enterprises like Petro China, Sinopec and other private SMEs. Shale gas is not RE, we need to needs to develop diverse energy sources to ensure safety.
3. Meanwhile, we shall pay attention that: Energy development needs to follow the objective law; institutional innovation and market-oriented reforms must be carried out simultaneously; we must keep expanding opening up; etc.

**Michael John  
Grubb  
Cambridge  
Centre for  
Climate  
Change  
Mitigation  
Research**

### **Climate change and energy policy**

**1. It is difficult to reduce the world average carbon-dioxide emission.** It is because that the disparity of emission amount between countries is great. Those countries which have already completed their industrialization process have stable amount of carbon-dioxide emission. I also believe that there is a stable relationship between economic development and carbon-dioxide emission. However, the relationship is not significantly linear. As we have known, the share of coal consumption to the total energy consumption has been increasing in Europe. It is the market price that works in this circumstance. It also proves that market price cannot be always successful.

**2. We should pay attention to the relationship between energy and strategy.** The development of energy domain is strongly correlated to policy. So we should take consideration of the overall development of the market. We should take industrial strategy, instead of relying on the market solely. What we should know is that the effectiveness of energy strategy is limited and market pricing, as well as innovation is limited. We need to find a way to combine policy-making, market-pricing and technology innovation together. So that we can combine consumer demand with technology innovation through government and strategic investment.

**Wu Libo  
Executive  
Deputy  
Director,  
Center for  
Energy and  
Strategies,  
Fudan  
University**

### **New Epoch of Electricity Big Data: Opportunities for environmental and climate management**

1. China needs a revolution in the power sector. Currently, electricity consumption accounted for 80% of China's energy consumption, and 80% of the entire power supply is coal power generation. So we consider the power structure is problematic. Our team together with other schools is now studying on the big data of power consumptions.
2. Use big data to promote power reform. Smart grid has developed so fast and we can get the real time power consumption of shanghai now. We want to promote innovation in the power sector by analyzing the big data, such as to improve the stability of power sector and well control operation; using the data to reduce energy waste of peaks and valleys; etc. we may can also help to change consumer habits
3. This is the current situation and prospects of our research, we hope to promote the reform of the national electricity through this project, thereby contributing to the energy reform.



**Shunsuke**                    **Energy and Climate Policy in Japan**  
**Managi**                    **Japan is going to restart its nuclear power station gradually and pay more**  
**Prof. Tohoku**            **attention to green energy innovation.**  
**University**            The new energy in Japan developed rapidly in the 30 years before the usage of  
**Japan**                    nuclear power. However, the Japanese government's attitude towards nuclear  
power changed greatly after the accident of its nuclear power station. It was a  
huge attack for the nuclear energy industry and preceded the development of the  
industry. Due to the impact of reduction in nuclear power supply, the increase of  
electricity price influenced the life of Japanese consumers. We need to build up  
our own electricity supply to meet the requirement of economic development.  
So we think that Japan will restart its nuclear station in the future and promote  
the development of green energy innovation.

**Summary**                All the professors attended today shared with us their opinions on energy-saving  
and emission-reduction of the world in the future, especially the topic on new  
energy strategies. Energy and environment is the focus of the Shanghai Forum  
in every year and it is also a problem that deserves our long-term concern.  
Through the discussion of today, I hope we could get inspirations in the  
development of nuclear power, shale gas, as well as goals of energy-saving and  
emission-reduction in China.

(Editor: Dou Chunyang, Sun Kege)



## Towards Inclusive Growth: Green Energy Transformation and

### Environmental Climate Governance

#### Global Climate Governance and Regional Environment Improvement: Difficulties and the Way Out of Market Mechanisms

2014/5/25 09:00-10:30

**Host: Shunsuke Managi Tohoku University**

**Duan Maosheng** **China Carbon Market Design and Practice**

**Institute of Energy, Environment and Economy, Tsinghua University** At present, China is developing national carbon market regulations, covering the carbon emission of various sectors of industry as well as non-industrial sector. Major concerns in the design involve the allocation of carbon emission rights among different sectors and regions, the approaches of allocation and the measurement of carbon emission.

During the market design, several problems appear, such as: the lack of legislative foundation for regulation enforcement, the deficiencies in data collection and quality, the lack of coordination among different apartments in policy design, etc.

China's carbon market design should be based on the specific conditions of nation and should not follow other countries' design blindly. Some of the key issues that deserve further consideration are the design path (top-down or down-top), the allocation of emission rights among different sectors and regions, as well as the duty allocation between central and regional government.

**Jan Schneider** **Carbon Tariffs Revisited**

**University of Oldenburg** It is commonly assumed that carbon tariffs will exert a positive effect on EITE industry. And yet our research indicates that there may exist a different story, which is, carbon tariffs may detriment the competitiveness of EITE industry.

Based on the input-output data of various regions and sectors from GTAP8, this study simulates the unilateral reduction of carbon emissions in USA and Swiss to examine the impact of carbon tariffs on EITE industry.

It is suggested that carbon tariffs have various impacts on different sectors, which is also different in terms of different nations. In particular, for some EITE industries, carbon tariffs may impair the competitiveness and result in negative effects. Besides, carbon tariffs may also increase domestic supply due to the reduction of export.

**Liu Yu**  
**Institute of**  
**Policy and**  
**Management,**  
**Chinese**  
**Academy of**  
**Sciences**

**The Comparative Analysis of the Separate Carbon Market and Inter-provincial Carbon Market --Based On Chinese Multi-Regional CGE Model—TermCo2**

This research explores the influence of carbon trading on macro-economy with CASIPM-R-CO2 model, developed by Chinese Academy of Sciences.

By comparing the marginal carbon reduction costs of two scenarios, one allowing carbon trading while the other not, this study does a comparative analysis of inter-provincial carbon market between Guangdong and Hubei province.

It is suggested that without carbon trading, the marginal rebating cost will up to 103 Yuan per ton for Guangdong, while only 15 Yuan per ton for Hubei. However, under the circumstances of carbon trading, the marginal rebating costs for both provinces converge to 35 Yuan per ton.

It also reveals that carbon trading will stimulate the GDP growth for Guangdong while suppress the growth of Hubei, yet the welfare of consumers from both provinces will increase. Besides, the average marginal rebating cost will reduce in a large extent.

As for industrial analysis, the impact of carbon reduction on emission-intensive sectors is the largest, yet indirect impact also exists in other industries. Some industries may also benefit from this due to the substitution between capital and energy.

**Valerie Jean**  
**Karplus**  
**Massachusetts**  
**Institute of**  
**Technology**

**Firm-level Responses to China's Energy Policy During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan**

During the 11<sup>th</sup> five-year plan, China has made unprecedented efforts on carbon reduction with the objective of 20 percent reduction by the end of this period. Hence, this study focuses on the energy usage and carbon emission reduction and its relation to the ownership of enterprises. This study also explores the driving forces of energy usage for different kinds of enterprises.

Based on enterprise-based questionnaire, it is revealed that joint stock companies consume most of the energy, followed by SOE and private enterprises respectively.

In terms of driving forces of energy saving, legislative punishment is mentioned mostly by companies, but the performance evaluation of company leaders and the competition for new projects are also of substantial significance.

In particular, SOE appear to be insensitive to energy price, which is, though, the

major source of energy-saving for private sectors. Thus, it deserves further study to examine the exact effect of energy price reform on the energy-saving decisions of SOE.

**Wei Chu**  
**Renmin**  
**University**

### **Characteristics of residential energy consumption of China**

Currently, household sector has become the second largest sector of energy usage and carbon emission, and the share is increasing gradually. With urbanization and upgrading of living standards, it is expected that the energy consumption in household sector will continue to increase rapidly. Thus, how to encourage energy-saving in households is of great significance.

Based on 1450 household energy questionnaires from urban and rural areas, this research studies the characteristics of energy consumption of household sector in China. It covers basic information of households, architectural structure, kitchen and household appliances, heating and cooling devices, transportation means and energy prices.

It is suggested that on average, a typical Chinese household consumes 1.426 tons of standard coals, less than half of their counterparts in developed countries. Specifically, central heating tops the list of energy consumption, followed by kitchen. Besides, huge differences also exist in energy sources and usage between urban and rural areas.

### **Discussion**

The South Korean government is also planning to levy carbon tariffs, yet it has received opposition from related industries due to the potential negative effect on their competitiveness. It is suggested by present professors that the common practice is to conduct export tax rebate, yet the specific policies should be designed on the respective conditions for different sectors of different countries. There is no unified answer to this issue.

In addition, it is also suggested that with the process of urbanization, apart from the migration from rural to urban areas, the living standards of rural areas have also increased, resulting in higher energy consumption. This effect should also be taken into consideration in future research.

(Editor: Mengyan Wang)



## Towards Inclusive Growth: Green Energy Transformation and Environmental Climate Governance

### Reduction of Carbon Dioxide Emission: New Impetus for Restructuring and Development

2014/5/25 10:30-12:30

**Host:** Wu Libo, Executive Director of Center for Energy Economics and Strategies Studies,  
Fudan University

**Guan Dabo**      **Nexus between Climate Change Mitigation and Trade**

**University of East Anglia**      UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol (1997) objective reduce GHG emissions in developed countries and guide developing countries. After the protocol, the emission did not decrease. Especially, the second goal failed.

Emissions accounting approaches: Territorial emissions tell us where emissions come from; consumer emissions tell us why the trader of emissions happened. The two approaches are two sides of one coin.

Regional Heterogeneity emission transfers from consumption approach. The result shows China exports about 1GT net emissions. “Made in China” pollution transfers to the U.S. Both local pollutants and global pollutants can flow to somewhere else.

From the supply angle of view, China locates on the end of supply chain, where the added value is low. The inter provinces support the coast provinces to produce exported goods. Post- China 16 countries may follow China’s pattern to become the main emission economies.

**Qi Shaozhou**      **Did Climate Policy Influence International investment and trade**

**Wuhan University**      UNFCCC assigned common but differentiated responsibilities to countries. Kyoto Protocol set emission ceilings to industrial countries. Three Carbon leakage channels: trade, FDI, price.

By using panel data of more than 50 countries and setting KP Climate policy as the key variable, we found that no significant negative influences of climate policy on investment patterns of carbon intensive industries. Total GDP and GDP per capita growth rate positively rated on FDI.

The results of gravity model show that climate policy even improve the trade competitiveness of carbon-intensive industries in 2008-2012, the fear of carbon leakage in KP countries is highly exaggerated.

**Wang dihai**  
**Fudan**  
**University**

### **CO2 Emission reduction and China's Economic Growth**

The main Character of China CO2 emissions is high total quantity which almost accounts for 1/3 of the world total emissions. However, the aggregated carbon emissions (10% of the world) and emissions per capita are not that high. The reasons for large emissions in China is large population and large emissions for unit GDP and high emission intensity. The structure of China's emission is coal is the main source for emission comparing with natural gas and oil. For most of the time, the growth rate of emission is small than the growth rate of GDP.

According to the data, in several periods, the growth of emission is slower than the growth of GDP, as a result, the GDP emission intensity keeps declining. There are several scenarios for future growth: if China follows present pattern, the emission will increase fast in the next decade; if China follows Germany pattern, the emission will increase first and go down in the future. The burden of reduce the emission is still heavy and adjust the structure of energy consumption is necessary.

**Meng Bo**  
**IDE-JETRO**

### **Tracing China's CO2 Emissions in Global Value Chains(GVCs)**

In the supply chain, the value added curve is a smile curve while the emission curve is a cry curve.

Who emits CO2 emissions for whom? More than half of China's emissions are for domestic demand; the left part is for foreign demand. CO2 emissions in exports embodied in exports.

The revealed comparative advantage of China's product in the world market may also depend on its relatively level of domestic CO2 emissions. The ratio of TiCE/TiVA grows much faster than the ratio of total CO2 emissions/GDP at the world level, which implies the cross country production fragmentation yields more CO2 emissions but relatively less value added when intermediate goods cross countries border multiple times, there is an environment cost for efficiency gains.

**luo**  
**Changyuan**  
**Fudan**  
**University**

### **International Trade and Embodied Carbon Emission**

As the fast growth of economy and trade, China's carbon emissions significantly increased. The research result shows that, as time pass by, emission rate decreased in every industry. However, after China entered TWO, carbon emission increased in large amount. Net trade carbon emission has close relationship with trade balance.

Large carbon emission sectors are resource chemical industry and equipment manufacturing industry, which have large export. The main import carbon emission saving sectors are coal mining industry and metal mining industry. Bohai economy zone has high proportion of heavy industry which lead to its

disadvantage in carbon emission transfer.

Comparing with other Brick countries, China has larger emissions. Meanwhile, carbon emissions are closely related to the structure of industry.

(Editor: Zhou Yi )



## Towards Inclusive Growth: Green Energy Transformation and Environmental Climate Governance

### Reduction of Carbon Dioxide Emission: New Impetus for Asia's Restructuring and Development

2014/5/25 14:00-14:50

**Host:** Guan Dabo, Associate Professor at Sustainability Research Institute, University of Leeds

**Wang Bing** Sources of China's Economic Growth under Restrictions of Resources and  
**Jinan** Environment—An Empirical Analysis Based on BML Index with Green  
**University** Growth Accounting

**Goals of Study:** To investigate the source of economic growth in China. In recent years, the GDP growth rates in the 31 provinces in China have surpassed that of the other countries in the world. Accompanied with it is the high factor input and pollution in China. To be more specific, carbon emission in China is higher than that in the US with the progress of the Opening Up and Reform.

**Methods of Study:** The Data Envelopment Algorithm and Stochastic Frontier Analysis. Traditional economic studies about economic growth are always based on the Solo Model. It has deficiencies in this case. This paper took advantage of a two-period DEA model to analyze the behavior of firms that were not in the production frontier with diversified output. Economic growth was determined by labor, capital, energy, output and carbon emission.

**Conclusion:** Firstly, capital input is proved to be the main driver of economic growth in China. Secondly, carbon emission has a negative effect on economic growth. Thirdly, labor, energy and technology innovation is beneficial to economic growth. Fourthly, the economic growth pattern in China is traditional and extensive.

**Ole Gunnar** The Shale Oil and Gas "Revolution": Effects on Prices, Geopolitics and the  
**Austvik** Environment

**BI Norwegian** **Background:** In recent years, large amount of shale gas has been discovered in  
**Business** the US, which may bring about great change to the consumption and trade  
**School** pattern of energy in the world. For example, the United States exported large amount of shale gas in 2012 and the shale gas was widely used in the US. In terms of technology, the US has switched from vertical drilling to horizontal drilling which leads to great improvement in excavation efficiency of shale gas.  
**Price:** Through observation of the US data, we found that the price of natural gas in the US was similar to that in the other countries before 2008. However, there is a disparity in the price after 2008, since the natural gas price in the US dropped greatly and the price in Asia was 4-5 times higher than that in the US. It



is predicted that the price of gas and oil will change in the future due to the revolution of shale gas and oil market in the US.

**Geopolitics:** Traditionally, the pattern of world energy trade is that the crude oil is exported from Russia and OPEC to the US, EU and Asia. With the discovery of shale gas in the US, the role of Russia as an exporter of energy will be threatened. In addition, the demand and consumption of energy in the new world is going to surpass that of the old world.

**Conclusion:** The energy revolution evoked by the discovery of shale gas is playing more and more important role. However it is uncertain what impact of the revolution will have on energy price in the future. But it is sure that the impact will be greater. Its influence on geopolitics is that Asian countries like China will become larger importer and consumer of energy. In addition, the fossil fuel age will be prolonged.

**Zhang Qi**  
**Fudan**  
**University**

### **Fiscal Decentralization and the Pattern of Environmental Governance**

**Motivation:** Industrial pollution is China's biggest source of pollution, and these industries are the main source of local revenue China, this paper aims to study the cause of the uneven development of the pollution in China from the perspective of government finance system.

#### **Assumptions:**

1. The greater the pressure of government finance, the more likely the development of industrial pollution.
2. The greater the pressure of government finances, the less control efforts of pollution.

**Data and variables:** this paper uses the National Industrial Census data, and the enterprises are classified by polluting and non-polluting ones. The explained variable is the indicators of government dependence on polluting industries and government investment in pollution control. The explanatory variable is the general transfer payments by the central government to local governments, per capita GDP and so on.

**Methods:** This article uses a basic regression analysis measured the impact of explanatory variables on the dependent variable, and uses of instrumental variables to solve the endogeneity problem.

**Policy and conclusions:** 1.China's fiscal system has impact for the motivation of local government in developing polluting industries; 2.The central government general transfer payments to local governments cannot reduce local government reliance on polluting industries; 3.The central government should use more environmental policies to reduce the local government's dependence on polluting industries.

**Annela Anger-Kraavi**  
**University of East Anglia**

**On Decarbonizing global Economy**

**Motivation of the Study:** To achieve the goal of increase of the global climate below 2 degrees Celsius in 2100, we are going through a process of decarbonization. The topic of this paper is to investigate whether it is possible to keep economic growth in the case of decarbonization.

**Model:** The model we use here is a complex E3 model which considers about energy, environment and economy at the same time. The objectives include China, India and other 14 countries. It is a dynamic estimation model.

**Assumptions:** 1. In the process of decarbonization, the oil price will fall; 2. only by artificially raise the carbon price policy to eliminate the effect of the increase of energy consumption caused by the drop in oil prices; 3. Government should prevent the economy go back to fossil fuels era through regulation policies; 4. technical progress and technology spillovers play a useful role in the process of decarbonization.

**Analysis results :** for the case of decarbonization on the basis of reference, GDP growth rate is higher than the reference, carbon emissions is reducing; lower economic growth in reference to the case will reduce emissions.

**Conclusion:** Pure market-based measures cannot achieve the emission reduction goals and ensure economic growth, but the technology advances and technology spillovers will bring different results; Solving the problem should combine government policies and regulations, as well as private investment and innovation in alternative energy.

**Tang Weiqi**  
**Fudan University;**  
**Center for European Economic Research**

**Second-Best Allowance Allocation of ETS--Reexamine the long-term efficiency under endogenous economic growth**

**Introduction:** There is no consistency between cost-minimization and growth prospects. So dynamic analysis considering inter-temporal correlation is needed to investigate long-term effect of ETS.

**Model:** We took advantage of a back-of-envelop growth model with LBD effect. Then the solution to forward-looking scenario and myopic emission trading is found. Finally, the General Equilibrium Model is used to simulate and compare the economic implication of forward-looking emission trading.

**Conclusion:** Policies aiming at stabilizing market and policy environments (prolong settlement period, allow for saving and borrowing of permits, announce targets for longer period, etc.) would enable more precise foresight, and thus increase the general efficiency of ETS by encouraging agencies to take forward-looking behavior.

(Editor: Wang Mengyan)



## Towards Inclusive Growth: Green Energy Transformation and

### Environmental Climate Governance

#### Resource Constraints, Environmental Governance and Green Development

2014/5/25 15:45-17:30

**Host: Chen Shiyi Professor of Economics at Fudan University**

**Zhang Ning**      **The Effect of Carbon Emission Regulations on the Chinese Power Plants**  
**Jiangxi**            Both China and South Korea enjoy large carbon emission. And the low-carbon  
**University of**      policies for two nations are similar as well.  
**Finance and**  
**Economics**        This research measures the green TFP of heat power stations in two countries  
with the method of meta-frontier non-radial Malmquist. The trend of China's  
green TFP is U shaped, supporting "Porter Hypothesis" that carbon emission  
reduction will improve productivity in the long run. While the trend for Korea is  
rather confusing, suggesting that related regulations didn't exert an efficient  
effect.

As for the decomposition of green TFP, two countries differ from each other in  
technology adoption and innovation. At first, China lags behind Korea in power  
technology, yet with the conduction of strong policies, China has improved a lot  
in this aspect, even surpassing Korea in 2009. This contributes a lot to the  
increase of green TFP of China.

**Li Yang**            **Crude Oil Market and Exchange Rates Forecast**  
**University of**      It is rather difficult to forecast the exchange rate with economic models. This  
**New South**        study is aimed at improving the previous model to better describe the changes of  
**Wales**              macro-economic environment and improve the forecasting power of the model.

Major changes are made in two aspects, that is, add more informative  
macro-economic variables and seek new approach of forecast.

1. Macro-economic variables: research shows that variables of crude oil market  
perform better in forecasting the exchange rates than traditional variables. Some  
of the new variables include the rate of return and volatility of future markets of  
crude oil, as well as the production, inventory and consumption of global crude  
oil market.

2. Dynamic model averaging: first we use single model to make predictions  
about the exchange rates, and then, use the average of thousands of model

forecasts as the final forecast value. It is revealed that in the short run, dynamic model averaging performs far better than random model, while in the long run, there is little advantage.

**Yongrok Choi** **Sustainable Development and Green IT Policies: Conceptive Proposition**  
**Inha Universit** **for the Governance-oriented Korean Model**

Sustainable development implies the coordination of economic growth and environmental protection. It is suggested that producers should seek cooperation with suppliers and consumers to achieve this goal.

Due to the unique culture of Asia, models based on Western society oriented towards efficiency may be ineffective. Rather, this research is aimed at construct a model for Korea, which emphasizes the important role of social network in the approaching sustainable development. It discusses how government and enterprises should make joint efforts to reach the goal of sustainable development.

In terms of green IT policies, on the one hand, government's support is the most essential aspect; on the other hand, government is also suggested to involve enterprises into policy making to ensure the efficiency and appropriateness of policies. Only if government and enterprises work together, can the objective of sustainable development be totally realized.

**David** **China's Green Energy Experience in Latin America**  
**Richard**  
**Mares**  
**University of**  
**California,**  
**San Diego**

From the energy cooperation between China and Latin America, both sides will benefit, where China acquires fundamental energy resources and Latin America receives high-value products. Despite the high potential, considerable difficulties prevent the conduct of such cooperation, such as: lack of the technology of power storage, lack of financial support, etc.

In fact, due to its abundant natural resources, Latin America enjoys great potential in developing renewable energy. Yet the backward economic conditions prevent these countries from making full use of these resources. Hence, they need support from China to carry out projects of renewable energy development.

Nevertheless, more complex issues do exist in the cooperation. For instance, the construction of water power plants may result in deforestation and impact the life of original inhabitants in the forest. Thus comprehensive consideration is necessary for decision-making. Other concerns should include the allocation of profit and cost in the cooperation.

**Li Zhiqing**  
**Fudan**  
**University**

**An Comparative study of carbon Market between China and America**

From 1988 Toronto Conference to 2012 Doha Conference, it is not difficult to find that the global objective for carbon rebating is decreasing continuously, implying a decline in the willingness to carry out carbon emission reduction.

Faced with serious threat of pollution, why does the world refuse to reduce carbon emission? Based on the framework of cost-benefit analysis, his study suggests that the reason lies in the high cost of carbon rebating.

Such cost includes the loss from the increase of temperature, the loss from carbon rebating, and the loss from buying emission rights when failing to meet the carbon rebating objective. We measure the total cost with GEA model, which reveals that the net cost for carbon rebating is positive.

Thus, under the circumstance of active carbon rebating, the price of carbon increases, implying a higher cost of carbon rebating, and in turn, the willingness to reduce carbon emission decreases.

With cost-benefit analysis, two equilibria are found. Chances are that we are at the lower equilibrium level, resulting in welfare loss. Appropriate and strong policy design is required to draw the world to a higher equilibrium.

(Editor: Mengyan Wang)



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<http://www.shanghaiforum.org>

**地 址 | Address**

复旦大学光华楼东主楼7楼 中国上海市邯郸路220号

The 7th Floor, East Main Building, Guanghua Towers,  
Fudan University, No.220, Handan Road, Shanghai, China

**邮 箱 | E-Mail**

[shanghaiforum@fudan.edu.cn](mailto:shanghaiforum@fudan.edu.cn)