









“上海论坛”是由复旦大学主办、韩国高等教育财团资助的国际经济论坛，发起于2005年。论坛总部设在中国上海，是非盈利的民间学术组织。论坛最具影响力的活动是每年5月在复旦大学举办的论坛年会。在全球经济一体化进程加快的背景下，论坛以“关注亚洲、聚焦热点、荟萃精英、推进互动、增强合作、谋求共识”为宗旨，通过年会搭建“学界、政界、商界”三方交流互动的平台，在集思广益的基础上为亚洲经济、政治、社会和文化的全面进步提出发展建议和决策参考。

“上海论坛”依托上海、立足复旦，在专家委员会和组织委员会的共同运作下，通过全球网络联系和汇聚社会精英。每届论坛年会邀请来自全球学、政、商界的300多位代表出席。年会期间，各界精英、领袖通过形式多样的分论坛研讨会、圆桌会议等发表见解，开展对话与交锋，就亚洲经济和国际局势所面临的重大问题进行广泛、深入的研讨，探求共识。多位中外政要、中外著名大学校长、海内外著名学者包括诺贝尔经济学奖获得者、中外商界精英曾受邀出席论坛年会并发表大会主旨演讲。论坛邀请世界知名企业和机构领导人等精英人士担任国际顾问团成员。论坛与耶鲁大学、芝加哥大学、圣路易斯华盛顿大学、乔治敦大学、香港中文大学、早稻田大学、伦敦政治经济学院、杜伦大学、东英吉利大学、美国亚洲协会、德国弗里德里希·艾伯特基金会、英国廷道尔气候变化研究中心等机构以及韩国SK集团等跨国企业建立了密切的战略合作关系。

“上海论坛”在探索与发展中已成功举办了六届年会，现已成为中国最重要的国际性学术论坛之一。论坛每年发布“上海论坛共识”，其学术及社会影响力正在逐年提升。在国际合作的基础上，“上海论坛”不断充实内涵，凝聚思想精髓，为亚洲经济、政治、社会和文化的全面进步建言献策，成为亚洲国家交流合作的桥梁和纽带，正在步入探讨亚洲发展与全球热点问题的国际精英论坛之列。

“上海论坛2012”将于2012年5月26日至28日在上海举办。

Shanghai Forum, launched in 2005, is an international economic forum hosted by Fudan University and sponsored by the Korea Foundation for Advanced Studies. With its headquarter in Shanghai, the Forum is a non-governmental and non-profit organization. The highlight of Shanghai Forum is the annual symposium in each May at Fudan University. Under the background of economic globalization, the Forum takes its mission as “Concentrating on Asia, Focusing on Hot Issues, Congregating Elites, Promoting Interactions, Enhancing Cooperation and Seeking Consensus”. It endeavors to build a platform for communication among academic, political and commercial circles by inviting leaders and elites of all fields to co-operation and dialogue, so as to provide perspectives and advices for Asia’s overall economic, political, social and cultural progress.

Rooted in Shanghai and based on Fudan University, "Shanghai Forum" gathers global elites with the collective effort of Academic Steering Committee and Organizing Committee. Every year, the Forum invites more than 300 representatives from academic, political and business circles. During the annual conference, the elites and leaders from different circles express their opinions, conduct dialogues and initiate brainstorming in various forms. They discuss comprehensively and profoundly on major issues in Asian economy and international situation to seek a consensus.

Many Chinese and foreign senior dignitaries have attended the Forum and delivered keynote speeches, chaired by presidents from prestigious universities both at home and abroad. World-class scholars, including Nobel Prize laureate and numerous business elites have delivered keynote speeches as special guests. The Forum invites the leaders of the world's top companies and institutions to form an international think tank. Up to now the Forum has forged close strategic co-operation with Yale University, University of Chicago, Washington University in St. Louis, Georgetown University, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Waseda University, London School of Economics and Political Science, Durham University, The University of East Anglia, Asia Society of U.S., Friedrich Ebert Stiftung of Germany, Tyndall Centre for Climate Change of U.K., as well as multinational conglomerate such as SK Group of Korea.

After six years of successful operation, "Shanghai Forum" has become one of the most important academic forums in China. The "Shanghai Forum Consensus" issued on annual conference has exerted an increasing academic and social impact. On the basis of international cooperation, "Shanghai Forum" will continue to enrich her scale and scope in an effort to provide consultancy for Asian economic, political, social and cultural progress. “Shanghai Forum” has become a bridge linking Asian countries, and will rank among the most influential international elite forums for Asia development and global hot spots.

"Shanghai Forum 2012" will be staged from May 26 to May 28, 2012 in Shanghai.



国际合作伙伴

美国耶鲁大学
美国芝加哥大学
美国圣路易斯华盛顿大学
美国乔治敦大学
中国香港中文大学
日本早稻田大学
新加坡国立大学
英国伦敦政治经济学院
英国杜伦大学
英国东英吉利大学
美国亚洲协会
德国弗里德里希·艾伯特基金会
英国廷道尔气候变化研究中心

International Cooperation Partners

Yale University, U.S.A.
University of Chicago, U.S.A.
Washington University in St. Louis, U.S.A.
Georgetown University, U.S.A.
The Chinese University of Hong Kong, China
Waseda University, Japan
National University of Singapore, Singapore
London School of Economics and Political Science, U.K.
Durham University, U.K.
The University of East Anglia, U.K.
Asia Society, U.S.A.
Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, Germany
Tyndall Centre for Climate Change, U.K.

媒体合作伙伴

21世纪经济报道
新浪
凤凰卫视
东方早报
文汇报
中国日报

Media Cooperation Partners

21st Century Business Herald
Sina.com
Phoenix Satellite Television
Oriental Morning Post
Wenhui Daily
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上海论坛2012

SHANGHAI FORUM 2012

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2012

STRATEGIES FOR 2011-2020

上海论坛2012主题

经济全球化与亚洲的选择：未来十年的战略

这是一个洋溢危机的时代。经济危机在美国、欧洲的持续发酵，与之相伴共生的亚洲唇亡齿寒。今天，我们生活在一个快速互联的网络化时代，固有的权力架构不再能完全发挥其功效。基于技术和经济的原因，权力在许多层面发生了转移，许多新的角色不断诞生，全球经济相互交织，经济、政治、社会 and 文化的透明度不断增强。对于全球化趋势来说，这既是必然的结果，又是深化的前因。但是，这一切也让制度的弊端暴露无遗，危机的影子无从隐藏，更让人们来不及反应，制定规则来弥补金融体系的恣意妄为。在这场前所未有的挑战中，我们看到了审慎的乐观，也看到了消极的焦虑，但是始终没有发现足垂典范、包治百病的模式脱颖而出——世界格局已经在各国结合自身实际的摸索中悄然转型——尽管这种新的格局对亚洲和世界各国的意蕴各不相同。

这是一个需要目标的时代。面对危机，我们常常忘记思考，我们需要一个怎样的社会。我们的目标不应只是解决危机，而应是完善整个世界，社会目标应毫无阻隔地融入到经济、政治和文化进程中去。我们需要花更多的时间去思考，我们的未来是怎样？亚洲的未来十年，不仅要摆脱经济危机，更要坚定地着眼于发展和跨越。而这一切，首先建立在我们的信心之上。亚洲，特别是东亚的历史，社会转型是极其重要的方面，复杂的经济社会形态变迁历史，以及伴随变革而来的文化转型经验，足可以成为当今世界经济社会转型的重要借鉴，东亚模式和东亚智慧，可以给未来的十年带来超越经济和政治层面的无穷启迪。亚洲，是否已经做好了准备，肩负起世界期待的责任与使命？

这是一个渴求变革的时代。亚洲的发展，始终来自于源源不断的创新动力和变革诉求。未来的十年，亚洲各国将面临不同的挑战，不断根据实际情况制定新的应对战略将使社会、经济可持续地、更好地发展下去。面对经济危

机的挑战和经济发展的需求，创新已成为未来十年亚洲发展的新兴动力。经济和管理方面，我们需要构建新的危机治理模式和国际投资关系，继续探索政府与市场的关系；我们需要扶持中小企业发展，鼓励和推动企业家创新，为经济再次步入长周期繁荣储蓄动力；我们需要积极寻求缓解国际货币体系动荡的合作机制，加强中日韩金融合作以维护国际货币体系的稳定，促进实体经济的发展；我们需要加强能源与气候变化领域的全面合作，既包括政策层面的合作，也包括资金分配机制的合作，更包括共同市场的建立。我们需要从经济发展、制度变迁和社会转型互动的综合视角，探讨亚洲各国的发展道路，从亚洲国家过去的社会转型中学习经验，思考中国及其他亚洲国家的未来之路；我们需要加强东亚国家间的协调，广泛开展环保合作，率先探索绿色低碳发展与生态文明建设之路，积累经验，树立标杆，为发展中国家的未来发展提供有力参考；我们需要继续加强亚洲法律合作，推进亚洲金融法治秩序的构建，完善跨国诉讼与仲裁，民商事法、知识产权与国际法的共建，推动气候变化、环境法及海洋法的立法及其实施机制；我们需要积极面对低生育率和老龄化引起的各种挑战，以及中国等新兴市场国家人口红利不再的现实，探索人力资源困境的应对之策。

亚洲需要建立共同的价值观。未来十年，市场的全球化将推进到一个我们目前尚无法预知的程度。变革与公正，合作与共赢，应成为未来十年亚洲经济社会发展的共同目标。通过制度变革实现社会公正，是未来十年经济改革、社会转型的根本；而各国间广泛而深入的合作以及共赢的愿景，是在全球化条件下促进亚洲乃至世界发展的重要前提——一个有序发展、团结一致的亚洲，带给世界的是稳定与繁荣，带给自身的是重塑与跨越。

Shanghai Forum 2012 Theme

Economic Globalization and the Choice of Asia: Strategies for 2011-2020

These are times filled with crisis. The American and European economic crises continue to simmer, accompanied with the symbiosis of Asian interdependence. Today, we live in an age of high-speed, interconnected networks. Previous structures of power and authority are no longer able to function at their previous levels of efficiency. Because of technology and economics, power has shifted on many levels, giving birth to new roles in the global system. The intermingling of global economies has brought about ever-rising levels of transparency in economics, politics, society, and culture. These are all inevitable results of globalization, while being antecedents of it as well. However, all of this has allowed institutional malpractice and corruption to be exposed, leaving no place for the shadow of crisis to hide, and has also given people the time to react and establish rules to fix the unchecked greed in the financial system. In the midst of such unprecedented challenges, we see both cautious optimism and negative anxiety. However, we have yet to find a suitable example, to see a cure-all solution to come to the fore—the world structure has already been in a state where each nation is fumbling during a state of silent transformation—despite the fact that the implications of this new structure on Asia and the world are extremely varied.

These are times when we need goals. Facing crises, we often forget to reflect on what kind of society we want. Our goal should not just be to resolve crises; it should be to improve the entire world. Society's goals should be completely integrated with economic, political, and cultural processes. We need to spend more time reflecting on how our future will be. Asia's next ten

years is not just about shaking off the economic crisis; it is more about keeping our eyes on development and striding forward. And all of this must first be built on our own confidence. In Asia's history, particularly in East Asia's history, social transformation was an extremely important aspect of the complex economic and social patterns that changed history. Along with the experience of cultural transition, it is enough to become an important reference in today's world economic and social transformation. The East Asia model and East Asian wisdom can offer the next ten years limitless ideas and inspiration in politics and economics. Is Asia prepared to bear the responsibility and destiny that the world expects of it?

These are times that demand transformation. Asia's development has always sprung from its steady stream of innovation and appeal towards transformation. In the next ten years, the Asian nations will be facing a different challenge: formulating new strategies to allow society and the economy to persist and develop in ways that are consistently based on practicality. Innovation has already become a new force behind Asia's development as it faces the challenges of economic crisis and development. On economics and management, we need to construct new models of crisis treatment and international investment relationships. We must continue to explore the relationships between governments and the market. We need to help support small and mid-size business development and encourage and promote entrepreneurial innovation. In order for the economy to enter a long period of prosperity, we need to actively search for channels of cooperation to mitigate unrest with the international

currency system, strengthen Chinese, Japanese, and Korean financial cooperation in order to safeguard the stability of the international currency system and sustain substantial economic development. We need to strengthen our overall collaboration on energy and climate change, including collaborating on both policy and capital distribution channels, and even more so on the common market. We need to look from the synthesized angle of economic development, institutional transformation, and social interaction to deeply explore paths for each Asian nation's development. Based on Asia's historical experience of social transformation, we should reflect on the future path of China and other Asian nations. We need to strengthen coordination between the nations of Asia, widely expand our efforts towards environmental protection, and take the initiative to explore paths towards green, low carbon emission development and build an ecological civilization. We should combine our experience and establish a working model that other developing countries can refer to for their own future development. We must continue to strengthen Asia's legal cooperation, push for the rule of law and order in the Asian financial structure, improve cross-cultural litigation and the joint sponsorship of business law, intellectual property rights and international law, promote climate change, environmental law, sea-law litigation, and realistic methods of implementation. We need to actively confront the challenges of low fertility rates and population aging in China and the nations of other developing markets so that the demographic dividend is no longer the reality, and finally explore policies to address the human resources predicament.

Asia needs to develop a common value system. In the next ten years, the globalization of the market will move forward to a level that we cannot even imagine today. Transformation and impartiality, cooperation and mutual success should become the common goal of Asia's economic and social development in the next ten years. Realizing fairness through institutional change is the basis of the economic reform and social transformation to come in the next ten years. The deep cooperation of each nation and attitude of mutual success will be an important precedent for Asia's and even the world's development in an age of globalization—an orderly developing and united Asia can bring the world stability and prosperity, and allow us to renew and go beyond ourselves.

上海论坛2012分议题 Shanghai Forum 2012 Sub-forums

主题：经济全球化与亚洲的选择——未来十年的战略

Theme: Economic Globalization and the Choice of Asia: Strategies For 2011-2020

■ 分论坛分议题：

【经 济】

经济危机深化中的国际贸易、投资与治理模式

- 对本次危机的再认识
- 经济危机深化中的国际贸易关系
- 经济危机深化中的国际投资关系
- 经济危机深化中的治理模式

国际货币治理的新使命：合作与共赢

- 中日韩金融合作
- 国际金融治理与人民币国际化
- 金融体系发展与上海国际金融中心建设

经济发展与社会转型：东亚社会转型的历史经验与中国未来的发展道路

- 东亚模式的演变与重构：探寻外向型经济增长模式的可持续发展之道
- 经济发展与社会转型：东亚国家从威权体制向多元民主政治转变的历史经验
- 经济发展与法制转型：东亚国家的法治建设与多元民主政治的互动

创业、创新与可持续管理

- 创业：青年企业家培育和成长
- 创新：亚洲未来十年发展的新动力
- 可持续管理：企业新环境管理策略
- 企业社会责任的实践与发展前景(学生专场)

【政 治】

塑造新的东亚地区秩序

- 各主要地区成员对地区秩序的观点和政策(中、日、韩、东盟)
- 如何塑造新的地区秩序
- 中国的作用
- 构建新秩序的挑战

亚洲未来十年的法律合作

- 亚洲法律合作的历史与现状
- 亚洲气候变化、环境法及海洋法
- 亚洲民商事法、知识产权与国际法
- 亚洲金融法治秩序、跨国诉讼及仲裁

【社 会】

未来十年亚洲的城市化和城市转型

- 亚洲城市化发展的道路和模式
- 全球化和亚洲城市发展
- 亚洲城市发展面临的挑战和城市管理

亚洲未来十年人口与社会发展的新挑战和新战略

- 经济发展模式、社会变迁与生育率下降的比较研究及其政策意义
- 人口老龄化对社会经济的影响及其应对
- 各国人口态势对亚洲整体发展格局的影响

【能 源】

未来十年东亚生态文明建设的因应之道

- 绿色东亚的历史回顾、现实观察与未来期许
- 东亚未来十年各种污染下的环境压力及因应之道
- 绿色低碳发展：东亚新兴工业化地区的经验
- 绿色小康之路：中国生态文明建设的思考

低碳、安全、增长压力下的亚洲能源供需体系变革

- 气候变化风险：测度、评估及其对能源供需体系变革的意义
- 能源安全风险：多国博弈与市场结构
- 亚洲能源供需体系变革：动力、机制与路径

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【 Economics 】

International Trade, Investment and Governance with the Intensifying Economic Crisis

- Reflection on the Current Economic Crisis
- International Trade Relations with the Intensifying Economic Crisis
- International Investment Relations with the Intensifying Economic Crisis
- Patterns of Governance with the Intensifying Economic Crisis

New Mission for International Monetary Governance: A Win-win Situation

- Financial Cooperation between China, Japan and South Korea
- International Financial Governance and RMB Internationalization
- Financial System Development and Shanghai International Financial Center Construction

Economic Development and Social Transformation: the Historical Experience of Social Transition in East Asia and China's Future Road of Development

- Evolution and Reconstruction of the East Asian Model: In Searching of the Way of Sustainable Development of the Export-Oriented Economic Growth Model
- Economic Development and Social Transformation: Historical Experience of Transformation from Authoritarian Regimes to Pluralistic Democracies in East Asia
- Economic Development and Reformation of Legal Systems: Interaction between the Rule of Law and Pluralistic Democracies in East Asia

Entrepreneurship, Innovation and Sustainable Management

- Entrepreneurship: Cultivation of Young Entrepreneurs and Their Growth
- Innovation: New Drive of Asia's Development for This Decade
- Sustainable Management: Management Strategies for Enterprises under New Circumstances
- Corporate Social Responsibility Practices and Prospects (Student Panel)

【 Politics 】

Creating a New Regional Order in East Asia

- Views and Policies by Major Actors towards Regional Orders (China, Japan, South Korea, ASEAN)
- How to Create a New Regional Order

- The Role of China
- Challenges to Creating a New Regional Order

Legal Cooperation in Asia for 2011-2020

- History and Status Quo of Asia's Legal Cooperation
- Climate Change, Environmental Law and Ocean Law of Asia
- Civil Law, Intellectual Property Right and International Law of Asia
- The Financial Legal Order, Cross-border Lawsuit and Arbitration in Asia

【 Sociology 】

Asia's Urbanization and Urban Transition for 2011-2020

- Diversification of Asia's Urbanization
- Globalization and Asian Urbanism
- Challenges and Better Urban Governance

Asia's Population and Social Development for 2011-2020: New Challenge, New Strategy

- Patterns of Economic Development, Social Change, and Fertility Decline in Comparative Perspective: Analysis and Policy Implications
- Implications of Population Aging on Socioeconomic Development and Coping Strategies
- The Impact of National Demographic Changes on Asia's General Development

【 Energy 】

East Asian Ecological Construction Strategies for 2011-2020

- History, Status Quo and Expectancy of an Environmentally Friendly East Asia
- East Asian Strategies against Environmental Pollution during This Decade
- Low-carbon Development: Experience of East Asian Emerging Industrial Zones
- Reflection upon Chinese Ecological Construction

Low Carbonization, Security and Ever-increasing Demand: Restructuring of Asian Energy System

- Risks of Measuring and Evaluating the Climate Change: Implications to Energy System Transformation
- Uncertainties and Risks of Energy Security: Multinational Games and Market Structure
- Asian Energy System Transformation: Driving Forces, Mechanism and Paths

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- 东盟的地区秩序观与政策
- 韩国的地区秩序观与政策
- 日本的地区秩序观与政策

未来十年中国的农业污染

- 中国农业污染的现状与态势
- 中国农业污染的根源分析
- 中国农业污染的防治对策

展望2012：经济、金融、能源

- 危机与世界经济格局的变化
- 人民币国际化与上海国际金融中心建设
- 国际能源市场变局：危机、转机与时机

如何构建新的东亚地区秩序

- 中国与东亚地区秩序构建
- 东亚秩序构建的几个问题
- 东亚经济关系与地区秩序

【会 期】

全球经济结构调整中的自由贸易区

- 自由贸易区与多边贸易谈判
- 中韩自由贸易区构想
- 自由贸易区的动力与前景

可再生能源：引导亚洲绿色发展之路

- 在全球化语境下认识可再生能源发展的机遇与挑战
- 与传统矿物燃料的竞争：亚洲的技术、市场和政治不确定性
- 可再生能源在亚洲发展的双赢战略

■ Roundtables:

【 Preview Session 】

Concept and Policy for the Regional Order of Key Members in East Asia

- ASEAN: Concept and Policy for the Regional Order
- South Korea: Concept and Policy for the Regional Order
- Japan: Concept and Policy for the Regional Order

China's Agricultural Pollution during the Next Decade

- Status and Trend of China's Agricultural Pollution
- Causes of China's Agricultural Pollution
- Countermeasures of China's Agricultural Pollution

Outlook of 2012: Economy, Finance and Energy

- The Crisis and the Change of the World's Economic Landscape
- Internationalizing the RMB and Building Shanghai into an International Financial Center
- The Change of the International Energy Market: Crisis, Turning Point and Opportunity

How to Create a New Regional Order in East Asia

- China and Order Construction in East Asia
- The Problems in the Order Construction in East Asia
- Economic Relations and Regional Order Construction in East Asia

【 Main Session 】

Free Trade Area in the Global Economic Pattern Restructuring

- Free Trade Area and Multilateral Trade Negotiation
- Sino-Korea Free Trade Area Conception
- Free Trade Area Momentum and Prospects

Renewable Energy: Enlightening the Asian Green Development Roadmap

- Identifying the Challenges and Opportunities for Renewable Energy Development in Global Context
- Racing against the Traditional Fossil Fuels: Technical, Market and Political Uncertainties in Asia
- Pursuing the Win-win Strategies for Renewable Energy Development in Asia



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上海论坛 (2005-2011) SHANGHAI FORUM (2005-2011)

上海论坛 (2005 - 2011) 主题与分议题
Shanghai Forum (2005-2011) Themes and Sub-forums

人物与观点
Honorary Guests and Perspectives



上海论坛(2005-2011)主题与分议题

Shanghai Forum (2005-2011) Themes and Sub-forums



2005

主题：经济全球化与亚洲的选择——金融 • 能源 • 信息

Theme: Economic Globalization and the Choice of Asia:
Finance, Global Energy, and Information Technology

时间：2005年5月16-17日

Time: May 16th-17th, 2005

■ 分论坛分议题： Sub-forums：

能源与发展

- 全球能源供求趋势和各国能源战略
- 能源安全和能源合作
- 新能源与再生能源

Developments in Energy

- Trends in Global Energy Supply and Demand and Each Country's Energy Strategy
- Energy Security and Cooperation
- New and Renewable Energy Resources

信息与未来

- 信息化发展趋势和各国IT产业发展战略
- 信息化与信息安全
- 信息化鸿沟的全球挑战

The Future of Information Technology

- Trends in Information Technology Development and Each Country's Industrial Development Strategy
- Security in Information Technology
- Global Challenges of the "Digital Divide"

金融与合作

- 各国投资融资战略
- 货币合作和货币一体化
- 金融安全和金融体制改革

Cooperation in Finance

- Global Investment and Financing Strategies
- Currency Cooperation and Integration
- Finance Security and Finance System Reform



2007

主题：经济全球化与亚洲的选择——能源 · 货币 · 共同市场

**Theme: Economic Globalization and the Choice of Asia:
Energy, Currency, and Common Market**

时间：2007年5月25-27日

Time: May 25th-27th, 2007

■ 分论坛分议题： Sub-forums：

全球视野下的亚洲能源

- 能源消费模式与全球气候变化
- 替代能源与主体能源

经济全球化下的东亚货币与金融合作

- 人民币汇率改革与亚洲汇率制度的选择
- 东亚货币与金融合作模式的选择

经济全球化下亚洲经济的一体化选择

- 亚洲区域分工与经济一体化的趋势
- 亚洲的信息技术与产业布局重组
- 有效市场经济的可持续发展
- 亚洲的整体竞争力与亚洲模式
- 技术扩散、产业布局与可持续发展
- 中国房地产市场的一体化
- 法律、社会规范与发展
- 亚洲的价值观与亚洲经济发展

亚洲地缘经济与政治

- 亚洲的经济发展与政治变迁
- 亚洲区域合作：问题与前景
- 东北亚能源安全与区域合作
- 朝鲜半岛：经济与政治的互动
- 转变中的东盟与次区域合作

人口与社会经济协调发展

- 全球化背景下的亚洲城市化发展模式
- 亚洲人口发展态势与经济增长
- 社会性别平等与妇女的社会经济参与

Energy Choices of Asia in the 21st Century— Challenge and Prospect

- Energy Consumption Patterns and Global Climate Change
- Alternative Energy and the Main Energy

Monetary and Financial Cooperation in East Asia under the Background of Economic Globalization

- RMB Exchange Rate Reform and the Choice of Exchange Rate Regime in Asia
- East Asian Monetary and Financial Cooperation

Asia Economic Integration and Asian Competitiveness

- Asian Regional Division of Labor and Economic Integration
- Asia's Information Technology and Industrial Distribution Restructuring
- Effective Market Economy and Sustainable Development
- the Overall Competitiveness of Asia and the Asian Model
- Technology Diffusion, Industrial Distribution and Sustainable Development
- Chinese Real Estate Market Integration

- Law, Social Norms and Development
- Asian Values and Asian Economic Development

Asian Geo-economics & -politics under Globalization

- Asia's Economic Development and Political Change
- Asian Regional Cooperation: Problems and Prospects
- Northeast Asia Energy Security and Regional Cooperation
- The Korean Peninsula: the Economic and Political Interaction
- Association of Southeast Asian Nations in Transformation and Subregional Cooperation

Population, Resources, Environment and Socio- economic Development

- Development Model of Asian Cities under Globalization
- Asian Demographic Developments and Economic Growth
- Gender Equality and Women's Economic Participation



2008

主题：经济全球化与亚洲的选择——转型 • 增长 • 福祉

**Theme: Economic Globalization and the Choice of Asia:
Transition, Growth, and Welfare**

时间：2008年5月25-27日

Time: May 25th-27th, 2008

■ 分论坛分议题： Sub-forums：

区域经济增长与公平政策

- 收入分配与经济增长
- 中外房地产政策对比
- 区域经济一体化
- 教育、劳动力市场与经济增长
- 政府、企业与经济增长
- 经济增长的经验

亚洲金融转型

- 金融转型与金融合作
- 新兴亚洲区域化和中国：趋势和挑战
- 人民币汇率
- 危机防范与竞争力

亚洲经济转型：国际环境与制度重构

- 改革与中国经济
- 能源市场发展与风险管理
- 合作与东亚经济

亚洲经济转型与国际秩序

- 中国与印度的崛起对亚洲的影响
- 亚洲经济整合对地区安全的影响
- 东亚核问题的解决与地区合作

社会与经济可持续发展

- 东亚的低生育水平概况
- 日本和韩国——东亚低生育的先驱
- 东亚价值与经济发展
- 中国低生育的趋势与评估
- 中国低生育的基本驱动力及含义

全球化背景下亚洲城市的战略性选择

- 城市基础设施与交通
- 人口城市化与城市发展
- 城市能源与环境
- 城市规划与治理

Regional Economic Growth and Equality Policy

- Income Allocation and Economic Growth
- Chinese and Foreign Housing Policy Comparison
- Regional Economic Integration
- Education, Labor Market and Economic Growth
- Government, Enterprise and Economic Growth
- The Experiences of Economic Growth

Financial Transition of Asia

- Financial Transition and Financial Cooperation
- Emerging Asian Regionalism and China: Trends and Challenges
- RMB Exchange Rate
- Crisis Prevention and Competitiveness

Asia's Economic Transformation and International Order

- Reform and Chinese Economy
- Energy Market Development and Risk Management
- Cooperation and East Asian Economy

Sustainable Development of Society and Economy

- The Impact of the Rise of China and India on Asia

- The Ramification of Asian Economic Integration on Regional Security

- Regional Cooperation and the Resolution of Nuclear Issues in Northeast Asia

Strategic Choices of Asian Cities under Globalization

- Below-Replacement Fertility in East Asia: an Overview
- Early Runners in East Asia: Japan and South Korea
- East Asian Value and Economic Growth
- Low Fertility in China, Recent Trends and Assessments
- Low Fertility in China, Underlying Forces and Implications

Economic Transformation for Asia: the International Environment and Institutional Restructuring

- Infrastructure and Transportation in Cities
- Population Urbanization and City Development
- Energy and Environment in Cities
- City Planning and Governance



2009

主题：经济全球化与亚洲的选择——危机 • 合作 • 发展

Theme: Economic Globalization and the Choice of Asia: Crisis, Cooperation, and Development

时间：2009年5月11-12日

Time: May 11th-12th, 2009

■ 分论坛分议题： Sub-forums：

金融市场风波与治理

- 金融危机治理
- 金融危机后的监管变革
- 金融危机的影响

亚洲工业化与世界经济增长危机： 合作还是对抗

- 金融危机下的国际经济关系调整
- 金融危机下的国际贸易与分工发展
- 金融危机下的国际能源挑战与合作

全球金融危机与新兴市场经济： 理论、经验与政策

- 中国经济发展
- 反思国际货币体系和中国贸易
- 金融危机下中国经济的回顾与展望

应对全球经济重构的区域经济利益 协调与合作

- 区域经济协调发展战略与城市化
- 城市治理与可持续发展
- 区域经济与产业发展
- 房地产金融与房地产发展

巨变中的亚洲城市：危机与发展

- 城市的环境危机与发展
- 城市的社会危机与发展
- 城市危机与政府、企业的责任

亚洲经济社会可持续发展中的挑战 与对策

- 气候变化及其对人类健康和福利的影响
- 人类健康、疾病负担及其对未来社会经济发展的影响
- 应对环境变化和健康转变的政策措施

危机与亚洲国际关系

- 重思亚洲发展模式
- 国际经济体系变革与亚洲
- 危机与亚洲政经合作
- 亚洲腹地与边陲的发展
- 跨太平洋关系：新政府、新机遇

Disturbance and Governance in Financial Markets

- Comparison of the Two Major Financial Systems: Origins of the Current Financial Crisis
- International Financial Crisis: Lessons to China and East Asia (Opportunities and Challenges)
- Building Shanghai into an International Financial Center: Lessons from Current Financial Crisis

Industrialization in Asia and the Crisis of Global Economic Growth: Cooperation vs. Resistance

- Industrialization in Asia and the Crisis of Global Economic Growth
- Tightening Balance of Energy Supply-Demand and Global Energy Development
- Food Crisis and Global Welfare Enhancement

The Global Financial Crisis and Newly Industrialized Economies (NIEs): Theories, Empirical Evidence and Policies

- Chinese Economy: "Short-term Adjustment" or "Long-term Recession"
- Rethinking the East Asian Economies' Growth Mode
- Chinese Economy after Asian Financial Crisis

Regional Economic Coordination and Collaboration in the Face of Global Economic Reconstruction

- Regional Coordination and Cooperation
- Urban governance and sustainable development
- Mega Metropolitan Area Development
- Urbanization and Housing

Challenges and Development of Asian Cities Undergoing Dramatic Changes

- Urban Social Crisis and Urban Development
- Urban Environmental Crisis and Urban Development
- Urban Crisis and Governmental, Corporation Responsibilities

Challenges and Strategies for Asia's Socioeconomic Development

- Climate Changes and Their Impact on Population Health and Wellbeing
- Population Health, Burden of Diseases, and Their Impact on Future Socio-economic Development
- Development Implications of Labor-market Dynamics in East and South-east Asia

Crisis and Asia's International Relations

- Rethinking Asian Development Model
- International Economic System Reform and Asia
- Crisis and Asian Economic and Political Cooperation
- Development of the Asian Hinterland and Border
- Trans-Pacific Relations: New Administrations and New Opportunities



2010

主题：经济全球化与亚洲的选择——反思 • 复苏 • 重构

**Theme: Economic Globalization and the Choice of Asia:
Reflect, Recover, and Restructure**

时间：2010年5月29-31日

Time: May 29th-31th, 2010

■ 分论坛分议题： Sub-forums：

金融危机后的反思与重构

- 危机后各国金融市场的表现
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2011

主题：经济全球化与亚洲的选择——市场、政府和全球治理结构

**Theme: Economic Globalization and the Choice of Asia:
Market, Government and Global Governance**

时间：2011年5月28-30日

Time: May 28th-30th, 2011

■ 分论坛分议题： Sub-forums：

亚洲的合作与治理

- 东亚合作的新动向
- 亚洲的合作与治理：新挑战、新特点、新探索

亚洲的人口城市化战略与劳动力市场整合

- 亚洲劳动力市场整合及其对亚洲未来经济格局的影响
- 亚洲人口城市化模式：反思与选择
- 社会(公共)住房与中国未来房地产市场

金融与货币：危机之后的创新与监管

- 美国金融监管法案的影响
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- 从高碳经济走向低碳经济：亚洲工业化模式的反思
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Technical Prospects and Appropriate Mechanisms for Low-Carbon Economy of Asia

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人物与观点

Honorary Guests and Perspectives

■ 中外政要 Political Dignitaries



Shaukat Aziz

巴基斯坦前总理
Former Prime Minister of Pakistan

“上海论坛2010” 嘉宾
Guest of Shanghai Forum 2010

中巴友谊走过了半个多世纪的不平凡路程，它是建立在两国人民相互信任、尊重和共同价值取向之上的。

Friendship between China and Pakistan has gone through an extraordinary journey over half a century. It is built on mutual trust, respect and shared values between the two peoples.



陈 健

Chen Jian

联合国前副秘书长，中国联合国协会会长
Former Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations President, the United Nations Association of China

“上海论坛2005、2008、2010、2011” 嘉宾
Guest of Shanghai Forum 2005, 2008, 2010, 2011

假如上海论坛能够不仅关注上海、中国以至亚洲如何获益于全球化，而且还能关注他们如何为全球化贡献出自己的力量从而造福全球，那么上海论坛就能在全球化这一进程中扮演非常醒目的角色，并产生深远的影响。

鉴于其经济的迅猛发展，世界各国期望中国能在全球事务中扮演更为重要的角色，即一个负责任的国际成员国和具有引领性的全球事务管理者。中国有能力，并且也有准备扮演这样的角色。

If Shanghai Forum cannot only focus on how Shanghai, China and Asia can benefit from globalization but also how they can contribute to globalization and to the whole world, the Forum will play a distinctive role in globalization and exert a substantial impact.

As a result of its rapid economic growth, the world expects China to play a greater role as a responsible member of the international community and a principal actor in global governance. China is certainly qualified and ready to play that role.



陈至立

Chen Zhili

全国人大常委会副委员长,全国妇联主席
Vice Chairman of NPC
President of All-China Women's Federation

“上海论坛2008” 嘉宾
Guest of Shanghai Forum 2008

亚洲各国应当增进政治互信,深化经济合作,共同应对挑战,加强人文交流,坚持开放政策。中国愿同其他亚洲国家一道,抓住机遇,应对挑战,共同建设和平、发展、合作、开放的亚洲。

Asian countries should enhance political mutual trust, deepen economic cooperation, cope with challenges jointly, strengthen cultural exchanges, and adhere to open-door policy. China is ready to join other Asian countries to seize opportunities, meet challenges, and build an Asia of peace, development, and cooperation.



成思危

Cheng Siwei

全国人民代表大会常务委员会前副委员长
Former Vice Chairman, the Standing Committee
of National People's Congress, China

“上海论坛2008” 嘉宾
Guest of Shanghai Forum 2008

中国经济维持8%左右的年增长速度,可以持续一段比较长的时间。但我们依然面临着收入差距的增大,二元经济结构,资源和环境的压力以及缺乏金融和广泛的专业人才的问题。另外,美国经济的放缓,必然会对中国经济产生影响。为了防止经济从偏快走向过热,防止物价的逐步上涨和流动性过剩导致通货膨胀,中国应该实行从紧的货币政策,对投资项目有区别对待、掌握节奏,并严格控制热钱的流入。

Chinese economy's annual growth rate at around 8% could sustain for a relatively long time. However, we cannot ignore the problems we are facing: the widening of the income gap, the dual economic structure of China, the pressure we encountered in terms of resources and environment, the lack of financial talents and professionals. The slow-down of American economy would be of some influence on Chinese economy. In order to prevent the already-rapid economic growth from being overheated and the climbing commodity prices turning into inflation, it is quite necessary to formulate and adopt the tight monetary policy, treat different investment projects with different methods, control the tempo and strictly control the inflow of hot money.

**韩 正****Han Zheng**

中国上海市市长
Mayor of Shanghai, China

“上海论坛2005、2007、2008、2009” 嘉宾
Guest of Shanghai Forum 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009

上海论坛所确定的题目和一些主题，都是理论界、学术界以及社会各界广泛关注的一些问题。这不仅是一种思想交流，更是一种智慧的碰撞，充分体现了复旦大学弘扬学术、关注现实，服务社会的优良传统。

I was very happy to have the opportunity to attend such a forum, and I'm especially interested in the general themes, because they highlight the widely concerned issues among people of all circles, The Forum not only represents exchanges of ideas and wisdom, but also demonstrates the splendid tradition of Fudan University in promoting learning, and in being concerned about and serving the society.

**郝 平****Hao Ping**

中国教育部副部长
Vice Minister, Ministry of Education, China

“上海论坛2009、2010” 嘉宾
Guest of Shanghai Forum 2009, 2010

当前，我国正面临金融危机的严重影响，这对大学也是一次严峻的挑战。大学应当挺身而出，积极主动发挥智囊团的作用，为共同度过金融危机这一难关出谋划策，提供强有力的智力支持。

Currently China is suffering the grave impacts of the financial crisis, which also poses serious challenges to universities. Universities should stand out, relying on their think tanks to provide powerful intellectual support and advices on how to pull through the financial crisis.



Reuben Jeffery III

美国国务院前副国务卿

Former Under-Secretary of State for
Economic, Business, and Agricultural
Affairs, U.S.

“上海论坛2009” 嘉宾
Guest of Shanghai Forum 2009

美国致力于将中国充分纳入国际经济贸易体系，会继续与中国政府合作，大力支持中国融入全球贸易体系，尤其是加大对知识产权的保护等措施，并鼓励中国继续完善更加灵活的、基于市场的货币兑换体系；美国大力支持中国融入全球金融治理机构并承担相应责任。中国与美国“要照看好我们共同的花园”、要耐心、要关注小事、要鼓励多边组织的发展、改变经济整合和发展的进程。

The US seeks to fully integrate China into the global world-based economic and trading system. The US Government will continue to work with Chinese leadership to ensure full and timely conformity with China's commitment to the world-based trading system including effective protection of intellectual property rights and will encourage China continue to move to a more flexible, market-based exchange rate adjustment mechanism. The US strongly supports China's full integration in the financial market governance architecture to responsible membership. China and US should tend to the shared garden, be patient, focus on the little thing, encourage and facilitate the move to multilateralism, change the process on economic integration and development.



小手川大助

Daisuke Kotegawa

国际货币基金组织日本区前执行主任

Former Executive Director for Japan at IMF,
Japan

“上海论坛2009” 嘉宾
Guest of Shanghai Forum 2009

这次经济危机席卷全球的时候，需要有一个像日本在当年扮演过的火车头角色，大家都把希望寄托在中国身上；中国经济受到全球的影响，也存在资产泡沫现象；中国要承担这样的责任，来支撑全球经济、防止经济崩溃。

When the economic crisis sweeps around the world, there needs to be a role of the engine as Japan did. China was the hope; under the global impact, there are asset bubbles in China's economy as well; China need to take such responsibilities to support the global economy and prevent economic collapse.



李光耀

Lee Kuan Yew

新加坡前总理、前内阁资政

Former Premier and Minister Mentor of Singapore

“上海论坛2005”嘉宾

Guest of Shanghai Forum 2005

中国经济腾飞将对世界经济，带来深远的影响。新加坡必须培养更多兼通双语、双文化，以及掌握中国脉动的人才，以加强同中国的联系。

The booming Chinese economy will exert intensive and extensive influence upon the world's economy. Singapore must foster more bilingual, dual-cultural talents who know China's pulse so as to strengthen communications with China.



刘明康

Liu Mingkang

十一届政协经济委员会副主任

中国银监会前主席

Deputy Director of the Economic Commission of the 11th CPPCC National Committee
Former President of China Banking Regulatory Commission

“上海论坛2005”嘉宾

Guest of Shanghai Forum 2005

一个较为完善的监管体系需要有关监管部门的通力合作，协调配合，统一制订我国衍生产品发展规划，修订完善衍生产品发展的法规政策，协调监管职责，提高应对突发事件能力。同时，还应加强金融衍生产品市场的国际监管与合作。

A relatively sophisticated system of supervision requires unreserved cooperation and coordination from all relevant supervisory functioning parts to co-draft a plan for China's development of by-products, to revise and set the regulations and polices governing the development of by-products, and to coordinate the supervisory responsibilities and enhance the abilities of emergencies-tackling. Meanwhile, international cooperation and supervision on the by-products of financial markets should also be strengthened.



龙永图

Long Yongtu

中国博鳌亚洲论坛前秘书长

Former Secretary-General of Bo'ao Forum for Asia

“上海论坛2005” 嘉宾
Guest of Shanghai Forum 2005

中国是发展中国家，这可以帮助改变世界贸易组织中发达国家和发展中国家力量的平衡，从而为发达国家和发展中国家在世界贸易组织达成平衡的协议奠定一个基础。

China is a developing country, which could be of help to the power balance between developed countries and developing countries in the World Trade Organization, thus laying a foundation for an agreement of balancing between the developed countries and developing countries in the World Trade Organization.



Supachai Panitchpakdi

联合国贸易和发展会议前秘书长

Former Secretary-General of UNCTAD

“上海论坛2011” 嘉宾
Guest of Shanghai Forum 2011

在当今的全球化经济中，一个新的全球金融管理的多边途径对于促进一个可预见的贸易环境是必不可少的。这也能促进各国在全球化经济治理中实现地位平等。

In today's globalized economy, a new multilateral approach to global financial management is indispensable for the promotion of a predictable trading environment. It would also help countries to be treated more equally in global economic governance.



唐家璇

Tang Jiaxuan

中国前国务委员，前外交部部长

Former State-Councilor of China
Former Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of China

“上海论坛2010”嘉宾

Guest of Shanghai Forum 2010

中国走和平发展道路，就是走建设中国特色社会主义的道路，利用和平的国际环境发展自己，同时又以自身发展更好地维护和促进世界和平与共同发展；在积极参与经济全球化和区域合作的同时，主要依靠自身力量和改革创新来实现全面协调、可持续的发展；坚持扩大对外开放，积极发展同世界各国的合作，实现互利双赢或共赢；永远做维护世界和平和促进共同发展的坚定力量。

The peaceful development of china is to take the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and utilize the peaceful international environment. In the mean time, our own development can better safeguard and promote world peace and common development. While participating in economic globalization and regional cooperation, we will achieve comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable development by our own strength through reform and innovation. Our policy includes adhering to open door policy, actively developing cooperation with countries in the world to achieve mutual benefit or win-win situation and always safeguarding world peace and promoting common prosperity.



王家瑞

Wang Jiarui

中共中央对外联络部部长

Director of the International Liaison Department
of the CPC Central Committee, China

“上海论坛2005”嘉宾

Guest of Shanghai Forum 2005

无论对亚洲还是整个世界而言，经济全球化都不应是两极分化的全球化，而应是共同繁荣、更加均衡的全球化。全球范围内贫富差距不断扩大，财富越来越集中于少数国家，不利于整个世界的和平、稳定及长远发展。我们呼吁发达国家履行其责任和义务，进一步向发展中国家开放市场，提供资金和技术支持。为此，亚洲国家应该团结合作，为改革国家金融体系，完善国际贸易规则，建立公正合理的国际经济新秩序，贡献自己应有的力量。

To Asia and the world alike, economic globalization should not be a polarized one, but be one of shared prosperity and enhanced balance. The gap between the rich and the poor is widening in the global landscape, and fortunes are increasingly going into those limited countries, which is no good for the world's peace, stability and long-term development. We call for the developed countries to abide by their duties and responsibilities, and further open their markets to developing countries, while providing monetary and technical support. For that purpose, Asian countries should make concerted efforts so as to contribute to the reform of national financial systems, the optimization of international trade rules and the establishment of a fair and reasonable new international economic order.



吴启迪

Wu Qidi

中国教育部前副部长

Former Vice Minister of the Ministry of Education,
China

“上海论坛2005”嘉宾

Guest of Shanghai Forum 2005

随着经济的全球化，生产资料越来越多地在全球范围内被重新整合，总体上第二产业正呈现出从发达国家向发展中国家转移的发展态势。金融、保险、信用服务等第三产业发展迅速，对就业者的吸引力倍增。

With economic globalization, productive resources are increasingly redistributed on a global scope. Generally speaking, secondary industry tends to shift from developed countries into developing countries. The rapid development of tertiary industry, such as finance, insurance and credit services, has made it doubly attractive to employees.



徐匡迪

Xu Kuangdi

中国工业经济联合会会长，中国工程院前院长

President of China Federation of Industrial
Economics
Former President of Chinese Academy of
Engineering

“上海论坛2005”嘉宾

Guest of Shanghai Forum 2005

中国要建设节约型社会，要把这当成是别无选择的事。这不仅是因为中国面临着严峻的资源环境问题，而且也是为了我们对于子孙后代，乃至全人类的事业。

China has to build a conservation-oriented society, a non-negotiable choice for China. It is not simply because of the severe challenges China is meeting in terms of resources and environment, but because of its commitment to future generations and to humankind.



章新胜

Zhang Xinsheng

中国教育部前副部长

Former Vice Minister of the Ministry of Education, China

“上海论坛2007” 嘉宾

Guest of Shanghai Forum 2007

人们越来越认识到，随着全球化进程的加速，如果没有区域化和次区域化的进程作为基础来加以推进，由于处于这个区域的某一个国家、某一个城市它的竞争力是有限的，那么它的可持续发展也是值得提出疑问的。

复旦大学希望通过十年的时间打造一个上海论坛的平台，这不仅得到教育部，也得到上海市政府和中国各方面的支持。

Against the background of rapid globalization, people are gradually realizing that, due to the fact that every country or city in a region has limited competition, if efforts to build a combined regional and sub-regional foundation for development are insufficient, then sustainable development will be very difficult to achieve.

Through ten years of effort, Fudan University has created a platform for such collaboration. This project has been achieved with the support of the Ministry of Education, Shanghai's Municipal Government, and all areas of Chinese society.

■ 著名学者 Distinguished Scholars



Edward Acton

东英吉利大学校长
Vice-Chancellor, University of East Anglia

“上海论坛2011” 嘉宾
Guest of Shanghai Forum 2011

作为一所大学，我们的目标是发现新知、传播知识。我们是在一个弘扬学术道德、致力于公众科学的体系中坚持这么做的。

As a University our intention is to strive to discover and disseminate knowledge and we do so within in a framework which has clearly stated research ethics and a commitment to public understanding of science.



郑云灿

Un-Chan Chung

首尔国立大学前校长
Former President of Seoul National University

“上海论坛2005” 嘉宾
Guest of Shanghai Forum 2005

认清一国经济在全球化形势中的国际地位尤为重要。当前促进一国经济发展的一个有效手段是尽快将以投资为基础的经济发展战略转变为以创新为基础的经济发展战略，大力革新制度，尤其是针对政府本身与金融机构的制度改革与完善。

It is critical to recognize the international status of a country's economy in a globalized world. Currently, an effective means of promoting a country's economy is to substitute an innovation-based economic development strategy for an investment-based one and vigorously promote institutional innovations, especially those of government and financial institutions.



丁文嘉

Vishakha N. Desai

美国亚洲协会会长
President of Asia Society, U.S.

“上海论坛2007、2011” 嘉宾

Guest of Shanghai Forum 2007, 2011

现在最重要的一个问题就是我们到底如何以史为鉴，来建立一些政治方面的联系，来处理一些经济方面的问题。让我们共同来分享一些共同的价值观，我认为这正是一个适当的时候，那就是我们在领导方面制定和采取一些新的决策和措施。我们必须加强这样一种概念：我们要超越历史，要摆脱历史对我们的完全束缚。

Indeed, in order for the region to work, some of the political issues will have to be addressed, and how we would do that is going to be a crucial part of where we go from here. Even without addressing political issues, we can also come back to mutual trust and shared values. Leadership in the region and also leadership in the United States can foster this idea of transcending history, learning from history but going beyond it.



樊 纲

Fan Gang

中国经济体制改革研究基金会国民经济研究所所长
Director, National Economic Research Institute,
Research Foundation of China's Economic Reform

“上海论坛2011” 嘉宾

Guest of Shanghai Forum 2011

经济学上有个术语叫“被压抑的通胀”，价格被压住太久以后再调，会一下子弹得非常高，对通胀的压力会更大，所以早调永远比晚调好。只要我们控制住货币总量，把导致通胀的基本供求关系控制好，CPI 还是有可能稳定住。

The economic terminology ‘the repressed inflation’ illustrates the fact that the price level, after being repressed low for a long time, may result in impressive rebound and thus put more pressure on inflation. Therefore, it is always better to take an early action against inflation than to wait and see. As long as the monetary aggregates are under control and the fundamental supply-demand relations, which may lead to inflation, are properly managed, it is possible to maintain a steady CPI.

**本田靖****Yasushi Honda**

日本筑波大学教授，
2007年诺贝尔和平奖获奖小组(IPCC)成员之一
Professor of University of Tsukuba, Japan
Member of Nobel Peace Prize Winners (IPCC) in 2007

“上海论坛2009” 嘉宾

Guest of Shanghai Forum 2009

应对气候变化有两种方法，其一是控制，其二是适应。控制是指减少温室气体排放；适应是指减少气候变化带来的影响。

There are two ways to address climate change, to control or to adapt. To control is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; to adapt is to reduce the impact of climate change.

**刘遵义****Lawrence J. Lau**

中投国际(香港)有限公司董事长，
中国香港中文大学前校长
CEO of CIC International, Hong Kong
Former President of the Chinese University of Hong Kong, China

“上海论坛2008、2010、2011” 嘉宾

Guest of Shanghai Forum 2008, 2010, 2011

亚洲经济重心正在发生巨大改变，中国及整个东亚的经济发展迅速，各经济体间都产生了供求需要。应当怎样来调整汇率呢？东亚各国间应当有协调的行动，保证各方利益都不受损。关于东亚资本市场的整合，可以建立一个联合的证券市场，并发展以当地货币为主的债券市场，同时要采取防通货膨胀的措施。为了更好的监管，东亚政府应要求金融市场更大的透明度和信息披露。

The center of Asian economy has undergone tremendous changes. China and the whole East Asia boast rapid economic development, and supply and demand needs have been generated between economies. How should we adjust the exchange rate? East Asian countries should perform coordinated actions to ensure that the interests of all parties are not impaired. The integration of capital markets in East Asia can establish a joint stock market to develop the local currency-based bond market. Meanwhile, measures should be taken to prevent inflation. In order to better regulation, the government in East Asian should require greater transparency and information disclosure in financial markets.

**Harvey Mansfield**

哈佛大学教授

Professor of Harvard University

“上海论坛2008” 嘉宾

Guest of Shanghai Forum 2008

政治不是关于自我利益，而是关于一种生气、一种自我价值、自我重要性的认识。这其中关键是，谁应该更加重要？到底是哪一个党的哪一个领导人，什么想法的人被更加看中？也就是说谁是最重要，而且从一个广义的角度来讲，应该觉得所有的人都是重要的。

Politics is not about self-interest, but self-worth, self-importance. The key is who should be more important? Which ideas were fancier? But from a broad point of view, we should feel that all people are important.

**Ronald I. McKinnon**

斯坦福大学教授

William D. Eberle Professor of International Economics, Stanford University

“上海论坛2010” 嘉宾

Guest of Shanghai Forum 2010

中国和美国是两个最大的经济体。既使美国抗议，两国也应该采取合适的固定汇率，以遏制其他国家的货币贬值，并有利于出口。这对两国乃至世界都是最好的选择。

China and the United States are the world's two largest economies. Despite American protests, it is best for both--and for the rest of the world-- to have a credibly fixed exchange rate so as to curb deflation in other countries. If the exchange rate is fixed, it is conducive to export.



James A. Mirrlees

1996年诺贝尔经济学奖获得者
1996 Nobel Laureate in Economics

“上海论坛2011”嘉宾
Guest of Shanghai Forum 2011

现代经济学研究的关键课题之一是如何处理信息不对称的问题，即因不同的决策者掌握不同的信息而导致的问题。

One of the key problems in modern economic research is how to deal with problems of asymmetric information - that is, where different decision-makers have different information.



裴 钢

Pei Gang

同济大学校长
President, Tongji University

“上海论坛2008”嘉宾
Guest of Shanghai Forum 2008

在人类社会发展的过程中，在应对全球性风险中，教育是最重要的。那么，大学怎么才能应对风险挑战，并适应社会、企业界的要求呢？人们常说一流大学培养一流人才，如果这些一流人才不能应对全球性的挑战，就不能说是高质量、高水平人才。在这个方面，中国的大学有许多事情可以做，也许会走出一条自己的路。

During the development of human societies, education plays a vital role in dealing with globalized risks. How can a university cope with the challenges and meet the requirements of a society at risk? It is often said that first-class universities cultivate first-class talent. If first-class talent cannot cope with the global challenges they are faced with, they cannot be regarded as well-educated. In this regard, Chinese universities have a long way to go, and will probably require much self-exploration.



施春风

Choon Fong Shih

阿卜杜拉国王科技大学校长
President, King Abdullah University of
Science and Technology

“上海论坛2007” 嘉宾
Guest of Shanghai Forum 2007

21世纪是一个没有明确疆域和国界的世界，文化的发展也更加复杂和多样。只有充分吸收外来知识和理念，实现资源共享，拥有一个跨文化的视野，才能真正发挥大学的潜力。

The 21st century world is one without clear boundaries and borders, in which cultural development is increasingly complex and diverse. Only by absorbing foreign knowledge and ideas, sharing resources, and maintaining a cross-cultural perspective can a university reach its full potential.



白石克彦

Katsuhiko Shirai

早稻田大学前校长
Former President, Waseda University

“上海论坛2008” 嘉宾
Guest of Shanghai Forum 2008

在各个国家和地区相互合作、交流经验的基础上，政府，学界和商界也应该携手共创一幅指向“可持续发展”这一目标的蓝图，只有这样，“可持续发展”才有可能实现。其中，大学的责任在于积极地寻求与政府、商界和其他学术组织进行合作研究的机会。

On the basis of mutual cooperation between various countries and regions, the government, academia and the business community should join hands to create a blueprint of "sustainable development". Only in this way, can the goal of "sustainable development" be achieved. Among them, the university's responsibility is to actively seek collaborative opportunities of research and cooperation between governments, business partners and other academic organizations.



Michael Spence

2001年诺贝尔经济学奖得主
2001 Nobel Laureate in Economics

“上海论坛2007” 嘉宾
Guest of Shanghai Forum 2007

每个国家对于参与涉及本国能源存量的活动都采取谨慎对待的态度，这是完全可以理解的，但是从经济的全球性来看，结果未必好。全球经济真正需要的是以价格机制作为最重要的调解方式来处理能源问题。只有多边合作才能做到保护能源，并尽可能地避免风险。

There's very careful concern for countries to engage in activities that are designed to secure their own energy future. It's completely understandable. But it's not a good outcome from the global point of view. What you really want, I think, is a price mechanism to be the main mediator of things in the global economy with respect to energy. And it's going to take multilateral cooperation to avoid the destructive parts of this gamble for energy security.



胡永泰
Wing Thye Woo

加州大学戴维斯分校经济系教授
美国布鲁金斯学会兼职高级研究员
Professor of U.C. Davis
Senior Fellow of Brookings Institution

“上海论坛2010” 嘉宾
Guest of Shanghai Forum 2010

当前主要经济体必须尽快实施同步财政扩张，这比单一国家推出财政刺激的效果会好很多。

At present, the major economies must adopt cogenerated fiscal expansion policies, which will lead to a better result than a single fiscal stimulus.



Mark Stephen Wrighton

圣路易斯华盛顿大学校长

Chancellor, Washington University in St. Louis

“上海论坛2010、2011” 嘉宾

Guest of Shanghai Forum 2010, 2011

人口增长与人口老龄化是当今社会面临的重大问题，它关系到社会福利、资本分配和社会劳动力等一系列问题。

Population growth and population aging are the major issues facing contemporary society, it is related to social welfare, capital allocation, social labor and other issues.



吴敬琏

Wu Jinglian

中国国务院发展研究中心研究员

Senior Research Fellow at the Development Research Centre of the State Council, China

“上海论坛2008” 嘉宾

Guest of Shanghai Forum 2008

中国过去由要素投入和出口需求驱动的经济增长导致劳动力开始短缺，人民币的升值压力出现。中国亟需经济增长模式的转型，主要途径包括：农村的劳动力向城市的非农产业转移，科学技术的广泛应用，独立服务业的发展，信息化带动工业化。主要的问题在于体制上的障碍，其关键在于推进改革，充分发挥市场在资源配置中的基础性作用。

Chinese economy which was driven by resources input and exportation cause labor shortage and the appreciation of RMB. China need to realize the transformation of its economic development pattern by adopting four approaches, namely transferring the labor force from low efficiency sector to high-efficiency sector, the wide application of scientific studies, the independent development of the service industry, and finally upgrading the industrial sector. The root of the problem is institutional obstacles. We should advance reform and remove the institutional obstacles, so that the market can fully play its fundamental role in allocation of resources.



吴志攀

Wu Zhipan

北京大学常务副校长
Executive Vice President, Peking University

“上海论坛2011” 嘉宾
Guest of Shanghai Forum 2011

“过去有的人曾经认为，我们与美国证券市场之间的差别，无论从复杂程度和多样化，还是从市场规模和开放程度来看，都好比婴儿与成年人之间的差距。没有‘东西之分’，只有‘古今之别’。但是，今天我们大约不应该再这样想了，我们的路，不可能完全复制美国，美国人摔了这么大的跟头，我们难道还要亦步亦趋？我们的国情不同，传统不同，未来的模式也应该不同。”

People used to believe that the difference between the American and the Chinese stock market, either based on the extent of complexity and diversity, or based on the scale of market and maturity, could be compared to the difference between an infant and an adult. It is not the difference between the east and west, but rather the difference between the past and the present. Nevertheless, now we believe in this saying no more. We cannot completely copy the American counterparts. They were trapped into such a huge crisis. Are we going to follow their steps? The United States is very different from China. We have different traditions. Therefore, we shall pursue a different pattern of development.



张 杰

Zhang Jie

上海交通大学校长
President, Shanghai Jiao Tong University

“上海论坛2007” 嘉宾
Guest of Shanghai Forum 2007

一所大学的传统特色是在大学发展过程当中逐渐形成的。不是说一所大学从某一个时间开始，就什么东西都不能改变了，而是需要不断进步、随着时代的发展而不断变革，继续为这所大学的文化传统作贡献。

The traditional characteristics of a university are gradually formed during its development process. It is not true that universities are immutable; rather, they must innovate and improve along with social development, continuously contributing to the institution's cultural tradition.

■ 商界精英 Business Leaders



陈新华

Chen Xinhua

BP中国副总裁,中国欧盟商会能源委员会主席
Vice President for China at BP
Chairman of Energy Committee, the European
Union Chamber of Commerce in China

“上海论坛2008” 嘉宾

Guest of Shanghai Forum 2008

能源与环境安全带来的挑战需要全球合作,特别是亚洲正在进行着前所未有的工业化、城镇化和机动车化过程,包括中国和印度在内的亚洲发展中国家是全球能源安全与环境安全的最大利益相关者,要积极参与全球能源市场治理。亚洲与中国的出路在于从根本上实现发展模式的转型,追求生活质量的增长和全社会幸福指数的增长。

The challenges brought by energy and environmental security need global cooperation, particularly the ongoing unprecedented industrialization and urbanization in Asia. Asia developing countries, including China and India, are the world's largest stakeholders of energy and environmental security. Active participation in the global energy market governance is required. The future for Asia and China lies in the fundamental transformation of development models in pursuit of life quality and well-being index.



陈元

Chen Yuan

中国国家开发银行股份有限公司党委书记、董事长
President of China's State Development Bank

“上海论坛2005” 嘉宾

Guest of Shanghai Forum 2005

改革开放以来,中国公共设施建设取得了显著成就,但与发达国家相比,仍处在落后阶段,这种落后主要体现在投融资市场和体制建设方面,表现为:公共资金投入不足;商业银行大量以居民储蓄存款承担公共设施长期贷款,隐藏着期限不匹配和流动性风险;资本市场发育滞后,证券融资在公共设施融资中的作用有限;巨额资金找不到有效的投资渠道,还出现了流动性过剩。这些问题制约了中国公共基础设施的发展。

Despite China's remarkable achievement in public infrastructure since the Reform and Opening-up, China still falls behind developed countries in the two aspects of financing and investing in market and institution construction..The existing problems include: insufficient public investment; large amounts of residents' saving deposit channeled into long-term loans to public infrastructure made by the commercial banks, with hidden risks such as incompatibility of term structure and liquidity; under-development of the capital market and limited functions of securities financing in the financing of public infrastructure construction; no effective investing channel for large capital, leading to excessive liquidity. These issues have been constraining the development of China's public infrastructure.



郑海泉

Vincent H.C. Cheng

前汇丰银行亚太区主席

Former President of Asia-Pacific Region for HSBC Group

“上海论坛2005” 嘉宾

Guest of Shanghai Forum 2005

汇率、利率、金融改革是紧密结合在一起的。没有一个完善的金融体系，汇率改革要更加小心。作为投资者，我们希望看到汇率有一个平稳的上升过程。

内地和境外的经济关系越来越密切，在国际经济里面扮演更重要的角色。在这一大趋势下，内地的银行完成上市和改革以后，一定会向境外进军并设立网点。中国内地的金融机构正在慢慢成为国际金融机构的竞争对手，现在还不是，但将来一定是。

Exchange rate, interest rate and financial reform are tightly tied together. Without a comprehensive finance system, reform of the exchange rate should proceed with more caution. As investors, we wish to witness a steady rise of the exchange rate.

There has been an increasingly close interaction between mainland China and overseas economies and China is playing a more important role in the global economy. Within this context, the banks in mainland China will certainly advance to and set up networks in overseas markets after they have finished their enlisting process and reform. The mainland financial institutions are growing as competitors for international financial institutions. They are no match yet, but will surely become such in the future.



崔再源

Jae-Won Chey

韩国SK株式会社副会长兼首席执行官

Vice Chairman and CEO, SK Holdings, Korea

“上海论坛2009、2010、2011” 嘉宾

Guest of Shanghai Forum 2009, 2010, 2011

上海论坛对世界的真正价值也许并不在于它能带来解决方案，而在于它能够激发我们的合作精神。上海论坛将在合作的道路上闪耀光芒。

The real value of Shanghai Forum may not lie in finding the solution to problems, but in inspiring our spirit of cooperation. Shanghai Forum will illumine our path to cooperation.



崔泰源

Tae-Won Chey

韩国SK集团董事长兼首席执行官
Chairman and CEO, SK Group, Korea

上海论坛国际顾问团顾问

Member of Shanghai Forum International Advisory Board

与中国的迅猛发展一道,中韩双边经贸往来也取得了明显增长。目前,韩国是中国的第三大贸易伙伴而中国则是韩国最大贸易伙伴。这一区域内贸易无疑还会继续增长,我非常坚信为创建一个富有生机活力的东亚经济体,中韩两国会做出积极的贡献。

Paralleling China's remarkable growth, Sino-Korean bilateral economic trade has grown substantially. Korea now ranks as China's third largest trading partner and China stands as the largest trading partner of Korea. Intra-regional trade will no doubt continue to grow and I'm confident that our two nations will greatly contribute to creating a dynamic East Asian economy.



蔡冠深

Jonathan Choi Koon Shum

香港中华总商会会长
Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of
Commerce, Hong Kong, China

“上海论坛2009”嘉宾

Guest of Shanghai Forum 2009

上海与香港作为中国的重要金融中心,在国际货币改革过程中可以分别担当境内和境外人民币结算中心的功能,共同推动人民币国际化战略进程。上海与香港之间的关系将会越来越密切、优势互补,共同为中国的发 展做出更大的贡献。

As financial centers of the country, both Shanghai and Hong Kong can act as RMB settlement centers within and outside mainland China respectively, pushing RMB to fulfill the national strategy of going global in the international monetary reform. The relationship between Shanghai and Hong Kong will become increasingly closer. They will complement each other and make greater contribution to the development of China.



金在烈

Jae-Youl Kim

韩国SK集团副董事长
Vice Chairman, SK Group, Korea

上海论坛组织委员会主任

Chairman, Shanghai Forum Organizing Committee

我们真的希望各亚洲国家发掘出各自的潜能并展示他们为21世纪世界的进步做出贡献的能力的话，我们就需要加强学术合作并做出更多努力。而实现这样的目标别无他法，惟有通过知识的交流和增进信任。

We need to promote academic cooperation and make more progress if we are serious about desiring Asian countries to discover their hidden potential and demonstrate their capacity to contribute to the world's development in the 21st century. Such goals can only be achieved through the exchange of knowledge and the furthering of trust.



朱文青

Victoria Chu Pao

美国普氏集团总裁
President of Platts, U.S.

“上海论坛2008”嘉宾

Guest of Shanghai Forum 2008

能源价格的推动因素包括美元贬值，亚洲需求增长，地缘政治导致能源供应不足以及金融市场投机活动。但需求会是价格的最主要的决定因素。中国要有一个战略性的视角，重视对未来源需求的管理和政府及主要消费行业的合作。为了实现降低实际的能源使用水平，提高能效以及改变燃料依赖的组合的目标，中国应在人才供应，资本投入，信息透明度等方面做更多的努力。

Energy prices are driven by factors such as depreciation of the dollar, Asian demand growth, insufficient energy supplies led by geopolitical reasons, and financial market speculation. But the demand is the main determinant of price. China has a strategic perspective, focusing on the management of future energy demand and the cooperation between governments and major consumer sectors. In order to lower actual energy use, improve fuel consumption and change the reliance on fuel. China should make more effort on talents training, capital investment, and transparency of information.



庄山悦彦

Etsuhiko Shoyama

日本日立公司董事长

President of Hitachi, Ltd., Japan

“上海论坛2005” 嘉宾

Guest of Shanghai Forum 2005

我们所追求的可持续发展的社会必须要确保高质量的生活，包括环境、经济及社会等各个方面。对环境高度重视的概念必须为整个社会所接受，不仅要防止空气、水、土地资源等环境污染，还要注重更有效地利用能源，这样才能使公民，企业，政府及其它社会各界的元素共同参与到环保活动中，并且推而广之。

The kind of sustainable society we pursue must guarantee a high quality of life from environmental, economical and social aspects. The concept of placing priority on the environment, not only preventing air, water and soil pollution but also utilizing energy efficiently, must permeate society, so that citizens, companies, governments and other elements of society can implement environmental protection activities. Simply put, citizens, companies and governments have no choice but to take action now rather than leave the issue to others.



苏 宁

Su Ning

中国银联董事长

中国人民银行前副行长

Chairman of China UnionPay Co., Ltd.

Former Vice Governor of the People's Bank of China

“上海论坛2009” 嘉宾

Guest of Shanghai Forum 2009

金融危机以来，党中央实行稳定的财政政策和适度宽松的货币政策，GDP的环比上升，经济增长出现回升的迹象。我国金融业仍然保持健康稳定的运行态势，银行体系流动性充足，金融机构稳健。中国应发挥金融稳健运行的优势，优化资源配置，重视金融创新，完善风险管理机制。

Positive signs have emerged for the national economy, and are proven to be better than expected, especially as shown in the increase of the gross domestic product (GDP). In the wake of the international financial crisis, however, the Chinese financial market has remained healthy. The banking system has sufficient liquidity and the financial institutions remain lively. China will assure a loose monetary supply, optimize resource allocation to improve credit quality, push through financial innovation and strengthen risk management for a stable market.



Jan Uddenfeldt

索尼爱立信CTO
CTO, Sony Ericsson

“上海论坛2005” 嘉宾

Guest of Shanghai Forum 2005

3G已经成为一个成熟的技术，对中国也是如此。我们都已经看到3G的发展，现有的技术可以很快投入市场使用，中国确实应该抓住这个机会。

3G has become a mature technology, which is the same case for China. We have all seen the development of 3G. The current technology can be applied to market quickly. China should seize this opportunity.



项俊波

Xiang Junbo

中国保险监督管理委员会主席
前中国农业银行董事长

Chairman of the China Insurance Regulatory Commission
Former Board Chairman of the Agricultural Bank of China Co. Ltd., China

“上海论坛2009” 嘉宾

Guest of Shanghai Forum 2009

这次金融危机对实体经济的杀伤力很强。在应对金融危机方面，应该继续坚持保增长、扩内需、调结构的政策方向。同时，要提前谋划后危机时代的发展路径。在财政政策方面，要把政策着力点放在如何带动民间投资方面。在货币政策上，要根据实体经济需要，及时增加信贷投放，增强信心，并保持汇率稳定，营造良好的外部环境。长期来看，还要深化改革，促进经济结构的调整和优化。四大国有商业银行遭受的直接影响比较少，保持了健康的发展态势，这主要得益于近年来实施的股份制改革。

The current financial crisis on the real economy is very lethal. In response to the financial crisis, China should continue to maintain growth, expand domestic demand, and readjust the structure of policy. Meanwhile, we must plan in advance the development in post-crisis era. In fiscal policy, the policy should focus on how to boost private investment. In monetary policy, according to the real economy, we should increase additional credit, boost confidence, and maintain exchange rate stability to create a favorable external environment. In the long term, we should also deepen the reform, promote economic restructuring and optimization. Four state-owned commercial banks suffered less direct impact and maintained a healthy development momentum, which was mainly due to the implementation of the shareholding system reform in recent years.



章晟曼

Zhang Shengman

花旗银行亚太区主席，前世界银行副行长
Chairman of Citi's Asia Pacific Region
Former Vice President of World Bank

“上海论坛2005”嘉宾

Guest of Shanghai Forum 2005

如果中国经济能够继续维持其发展势头，而上海也能继续在开放和创新中加强竞争力优势，那么随着时间的推移，上海将成为中国的首个世界级城市。

If the Chinese economy can sustain its economic success, and if Shanghai is able to continue to build upon its many competitive advantages through the consistent pursuit of openness and innovation, then over time, Shanghai could well become China's first global city.



朱 民

Zhu Min

IMF全球副总裁，中国人民银行前副行长
Global Vice President of IMF
Former Vice President of Bank of China

“上海论坛2007”嘉宾

Guest of Shanghai Forum 2007

回顾我们所有讲过的东西，可以得到一些结论，首先、流动性过剩是全球现象，是由于过去宽松的货币政策造成的；第二、中国目前有非常严重的流动性过剩；第三、中国的流动性过剩是全球流动性过剩的结果，特别是美国和西方国家宽松货币政策的刺激，造成了过多的贸易盈余，主要是自由贸易带来的结果；第四、M1、M2的变化很大，央行无法起主导作用；第五、欧美主要是由金融市场主导，而中国流动性主要是由居民以及储户投资理念的变化所导致；第六、流动性带来的结果就是资产价格开始飙升，是否会造成泡沫包括通货膨胀，这就要看我们整个干预和关心程度以及增长情况；第七、我们需要一个全新的调控流动性过剩的思路。

When we look at the overall situation, it seems to me we can derive a few conclusions. First, excessive liquidity is a global phenomenon, resulting from relaxed monetary policy in the past ten years. Secondly, China also has serious excessive liquidity issues. Thirdly, the China's excessive liquidity is the consequence of a global excessive liquidity, particularly the consequence of expanding monetary policy in the west – particularly the US, Japan and Europe – leading to the huge amount of trade surplus in China. Fourthly, M1 and M2 change dramatically and the central bank has less influence to dominate. Fifthly, excessive liquidity is driven by the financial market in western countries, but in China it is driven by the household, and the investment behavior change of depositors. Sixly, obviously excessive liquidity can lead to asset prices inflating. But whether or not this is a bubble depends on policy intervention and economic growth. The last point, we need a new way of thinking to manage and regulate excessive liquidity.

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上海论坛共识 (2007)

亚洲的和谐发展将造福全世界

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

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

但是,亚洲经济社会的发展也面临着诸多严峻的挑战:许多国家和地区顺应了全球制造业转移的格局,形成了以制造业为主的产业结构,导致能源消耗过度,环境恶化加剧;金融领域的不断开放,带来金融风险及传导效应的增加,等等。

过量消耗资源和污染环境的发展模式已难以为继,亚洲国家和地区已经或正在步入资源节约型的发展阶段。能源问题关系各国的经济安全和可持续发展,能源安全是国际社会共同面临的难题,所以,能源合作应该成为亚洲区域合作的重要组成部分。

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



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

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

亚洲的和谐发展将造福全世界!

SHANGHAI FORUM CONSENSUS (2007)

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

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

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

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

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

nations, and energy security is a problem shared by the whole international community. Therefore, energy cooperation must constitute an important aspect of regional cooperation in Asia.

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

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

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

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

上海论坛共识 (2008)

亚洲在转型中增进社会福祉

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

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

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

经济全球化促使经济结构转化和要素重新配置。经济发展伴随着劳动力从农业流向工业、从农村转向城市。20世纪80年代以来，亚洲的产业结构持续转化，城市化水平快速提高，以东京、香港、上海等为核心的城市群快速发展，成为推动区域增长的重要引擎。未来亚洲仍需推进城市化以促

使劳动力持续流转，仍需在工业化和城市化之间保持协调，仍需增强治理能力以提升市民生活品质。

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

亚洲的增长将越来越显著地受到能源制约，尤其是中国、印度等大国，其能源紧平衡将挑战增长的持续性。亚洲需要利用国际市场缓解能源压力，但更需要调整增长方式并寻求接替方式。中国已提出将粗放型发展转变为集约型发展，通过创新能力提升和产业结构转型减弱对能源的刚性依赖。同时，亚洲国家纷纷完善能源储备体系，改革定价机制以提高能源利用率，推动技术创新以开发替代性能源。

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

亚洲的转型应使人们相对均匀地分享增长成果。“二战”之后，亚洲的增长并未带来分配格局的普遍优化。改革



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

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

教育、医疗、住房等物品的供给对居民福祉增进至关重要。“二战”之后，亚洲居民的教育、医疗和住房条件已有明显改善，但在经济全球化背景下，这些物品的供给总量仍须扩大，供给方式亟待调整。改革开放之后，中国的教育、医疗和住房快速转向过度依靠市场供给，结果许多居民的需求因收入约束而难以充分满足。中国等亚洲国家应加快转变政府职能，廓清政府-市场的作用边界，针对弱势群体形成更有效的民生物品供给体系。

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

崛起会加快亚洲社会格局的演化，两国应以合作与协商为基调实现共同发展。

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





SHANGHAI FORUM CONSENSUS (2008)

Asia: To Promote Social Welfare through Transition

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

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

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

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

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



steady flow of labor, to maintain a balance between industrialization and urbanization, and to enhance the administrative capabilities of its governments in order to attain the ultimate goal of a better life for the people.

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

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

in order to improve energy utility rates, in addition to promoting technological innovation in the search for alternative energy supplies.

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

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

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

The supply of social services such as education, medical care, and housing are essential to the improvement of human welfare. Since WWII, Asian residents have enjoyed significantly improved social services. However, against the background of economic globalization, the overall supply of these services still needs to be increased and the means of supply adjusted. Ever since China launched its economic reform, education, medical care, and housing services have quickly assumed

an over-dependence on market supply, resulting in a failure to fulfill the needs of people due to their limited income. In searching for solutions, China and other Asian countries should accelerate the process of readjusting the role of government, more clearly define the boundaries of market and government functions, and establish a more efficient supply system for vital services to the least privileged groups.

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

With 30% of world economic growth to its credit, Asia has become the most dynamic economic region and a major impetus to world development. Yet it must be noted that the transition of Asia is systematic and

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





上海论坛共识（2009） 合作：亚洲应对危机的关键选择

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

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

当前，国际金融危机已经演变为1929—1933年大萧条

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

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

亚洲的经济合作首先需要增强金融合作。现代经济增长以金融发展为前提，而金融发展又以实体经济增长为基

础，亚洲各国家的经济增长需要充分发挥金融体系的融资功能和支付功能。国际金融危机表明，金融发展应在效率和稳健之间形成更好的均衡。就整体而言，亚洲各国、特别是新兴经济体仍面临着持续推进金融改革和金融创新的历史使命，中国提出将上海打造为国际金融中心正是这种使命的集中体现。亚洲各国在促进金融发展的进程中，不仅应通过渐进方式来平滑金融体系转型的可能震荡，应通过提升各国内部的金融监管效率来降低创新的潜在风险，而且应通过加强国家之间的金融合作和政策协调来应对区域性的金融风险，构建切合亚洲自身需要的金融风险预警与防范合作机制，强化双边货币互换、建立区域外汇储备体系、推进亚洲债券市场建设等努力，均具有重要的实践意义。

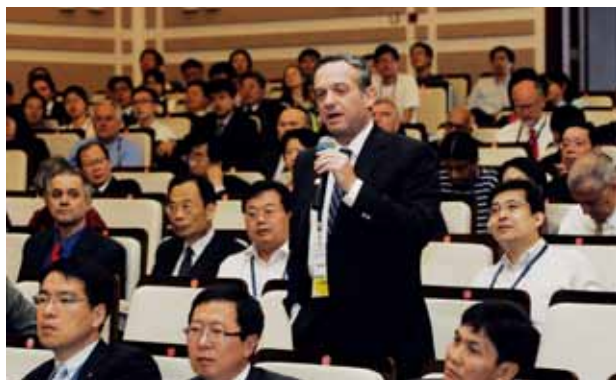
亚洲的经济合作需要通过经贸合作来增强国际竞争能力。从日本、韩国和中国等国的经济增长历程来看，出口导向方式基本上是这些经济体实现高速经济增长的集体选择，然而，出口导向增长方式导致亚洲经济对外部经济波动高度敏感，在国际金融危机和全球经济衰退的背景下，亚洲主要国家的出口导向战略面临着前所未有的巨大挑战。在国际金融危机对亚洲经济造成显著影响的背景下，亚洲各国需要共同抵制来自内外部的贸易保护主义，充分利用双边贸易自由安排并积极推进自由贸易区建设，通过增加区域内贸易规模、提升区域内贸易层次来推动亚洲各国的经济增长。与此同时，亚洲内部还应加快空间层面的产业梯度转移和技术扩散进程，新兴经济体应通过产业结构升级改变其在产业价值链中的不利地位，通过产品品质提升来增强在国际市场中的核心竞争力，正处在起飞阶段的经济体则应充分发挥其资源优势，通过发展劳动密集型和资本密集型产业实现经济增长，亚洲内部的产业分工与协作，将有助于拓展市场范围并通过产业一体化进程来推动区域经济发展。

亚洲的经济合作需要通过协调投资与就业来推动结构转变。回应国际金融危机挑战的根本途径是提升亚洲自身的需求能力，更有效地满足亚洲居民的生活需要，提升亚洲居民的福利水平。尽管日本、韩国等国家已经基本完成了工业化和城市化任务，但中国、印度、巴基斯坦、孟加拉国等国家仍面临着加速推进工业化和城市化的重要使命。工业化所标度的经济结构转变和城市化所标度的社会结构转变，通常是发展中国家经济增长的重要引擎和主要

标志，工业化和城市化过程通常是就业岗位增加、收入水平提高、消费能力增强的过程，东京、香港、首尔、上海、北京、孟买、达卡等大城市作为“增长极”对带动区域经济增长已经起到了重要作用。基于此，亚洲各国应通过投资合作来加快区域基础设施建设步伐，通过劳务合作和市场开放来增强劳动力在区域内部的可流动性，资本和劳动要素在亚洲内部的有效配置可以推动亚洲的工业化和城市化进程，并形成建基于亚洲内部需求的经济增长动力源泉。

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

亚洲各国还需要在合作中探求适合自身需要的经济增长模式。上世纪70年代以来，强调市场自由、金融自由和贸易自由的“华盛顿共识”在全球范围内大行其道，而过度推崇市场自由竞争和自发调节正是导致美国“次贷”危



机的一个诱因，国际金融危机为反思“华盛顿共识”的普适性提供了一个契机，如何更有效地发挥市场在配置资源中的基础性作用仍是一个重大命题。亚洲各国需要通过交流和互动来更好地理解政府与市场的内在关系，通过相互学习与借鉴来探求契合本土特征的发展模式。这种反思和学习绝不是要阻断融入全球化和市场化改革的进程，而是要在总结经验教训的基础上形成更具持续性和竞争力的增长方式。

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

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

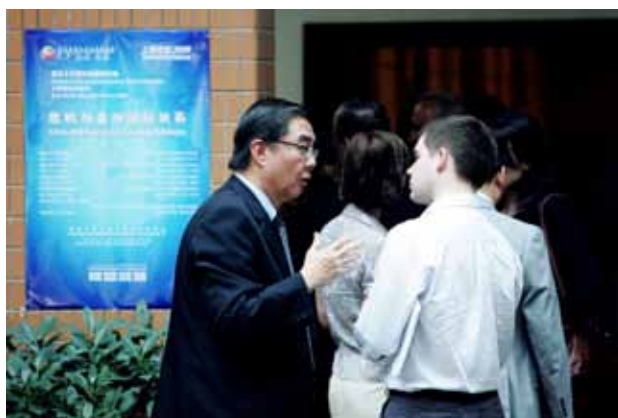
除了能源危机和粮食危机之外，亚洲在工业化和城市化进程中也面临着环境和社会等层面的常规性危机。在工业化和城市化进程中，环境保护和治理的公共品属性以及采用要素密集投入的粗放型增长方式，导致亚洲许多国家出现了环境和生态持续恶化的态势，亚洲的大城市在发挥经济、政治、文化中心功能的同时，也往往成为能源消费中心和废弃物排放中心。同时，亚洲的工业化和城市化进程也伴随着收入差距拉大、福利分配失衡、城市犯罪增加、社会矛盾激化等问题。为了化解环境危机和社会危机，亚洲各国应在经济体内部凸显以人为本的科学发展理念，增强针对生态建设和环境保护的投资力度，更加重视就业创造和社会保障体系完善。除此而外，还应在亚洲各国之间形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

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

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

亚洲各国已经深刻意识到其所面临危机的复杂性，也已经深刻意识到增强合作对于应对挑战和实现发展的必要性。尽管国际金融危机对世界经济的影响还在深化，亚洲经济由于外部经济环境恶化仍需调整，亚洲所面临的其他

经济社会危机也仍存在，但是世界多数国家、特别是主要经济体已经采取了组合性的经济政策，在发展实践中人们逐渐积累了更多应对危机的经验智慧。更重要的是，不同国家和地区已经将加强合作视为摆脱困境的重要途径。因此，从整体趋势而言，国际金融危机以及其他危机对亚洲的负面影响将会逐渐弱化，亚洲在回应国际金融危机以及其他危机的能力将会逐渐增强，而新型合作体系也必将为亚洲各国“转危为机”提供坚实基础。突围需要信心，信心产生力量，亚洲政府和居民应该增强对未来经济社会发展的信心。这种信心来源于对传统增长方式及其内在弊端的持续反思，来源于对亚洲多元化、常规性合作机制构建的持续推动，来源于对居民生活水平改善和福利水平提升的持续追求。危机催生合作，合作促进发展，亚洲各国已经作出了增强多层次、多形式合作的关键选择，这一选择的实施需要亚洲各国政府、企业、居民以及其他经济社会组织的协力推动，而构建在合作和协力基础上的亚洲经济社会也必将会实现全面、协调、持续发展的美好图景。





SHANGHAI FORUM CONSENSUS (2009)

Cooperation: Asia's Choice in Response to the Crisis

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Asian economic cooperation also requires more active participation of Asian countries in the coordination and cooperation in international affairs. The international financial crisis suggests the shortcomings of the

current economic system in which the US dollar serves as the single world currency. Asian countries should be active in developing a co-governing mechanism to respond to the global crisis. Dialogues and negotiations are also indispensable in the efforts to further coordination. Favorable conditions have been created for the coordination and cooperation inside Asia thanks to the Bo'ao Forum for Asia, ASEAN Free Trade Area, Greater Mekong Subregion, and Northeast Asian Economic Circle. In particular, in the course of promoting the reform of the international monetary system, Asian countries should coordinate to reinforce the supervision in monetary issue including the issue of the dollar, and accelerate the reform of international financial organizations in a progressive manner.

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

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





food and energy, and joint development of innovative technologies in both fields.

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



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



上海论坛共识（2010） 全球经济再平衡与亚洲的持续复苏

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

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

此轮金融危机爆发以来，发达经济体和新兴经济体均

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

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

亚洲经济秩序的重构首先表现为亚洲需要找寻并重塑与美欧之间的新型平衡机制。在全球经济再平衡的进程中，“美欧消费、亚洲生产”的贸易格局和“美欧举债、亚洲储蓄”的资本格局需要重新审视。中美两国在亚洲及

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

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

亚洲推进国际货币体系重构的一个“试金石”是其可否能动地确立其汇率制度和水平。改革开放以来，中国根据经济发展形势适时地推进人民币汇率制度改革。近期，美国为了平衡贸易逆差、增加就业岗位，联合其他经济体对华施压要求人民币升值。然而，已有研究难以为人民币升值提供有力支持，而人民币升值不仅难以改变中美之间的贸易失衡、抵御输入性通胀和促进经济结构调

整，而且会在贸易、金融、储备、动态、主权等层面产生福利损失，国际经验也显示：迫于外部压力所做出的汇率调整往往会损害调整者的利益。在国际货币体系重构的背景下，中国和其他亚洲国家需要推进务实合作，但不应为其他经济体过度承担责任，其更应基于自身战略诉求能动地确定其汇率制度和水平，在主动性、渐进性、可控性等原则指引下稳健地推进汇率制度的改革和完善。

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



则亚洲还要增强对内外部金融风险的识别和防范能力，应在强化监管的基础上推进域内货币合作进程，尝试构建与区域关联相耦合的“亚洲货币单位”。

在金融危机对中国经济产生重大冲击的情形下，中国不仅通过实施“一揽子”刺激性政策避免了经济增长快速下滑，而且强调加快发展方式转变以形成增长的持续动力源泉。中国的经济发展方式转变具有多元性、系统性和关联性特征，而其核心是促进经济增长由主要依靠投资、出口拉动向依靠消费、投资、出口协调拉动转变。这些转变的目标是通过动力结构调整夯实增长的内部基础，通过产业结构调整提升增长的竞争优势，通过要素结构调整增强增长的可持续性。为此，中国应持续推进体制改革，重塑政府与居民、中央与地方、居民与居民的收入分配结构，采取组合政策缩减城乡、地区和行业的收入分配差距，完善针对城镇低收入群体和农民的社会保障体系，重申政府在本住房、基本医疗和基础教育等领域的职责，以此为国内居民的消费拓展提供有利条件，为构建更具包容性的增长方式奠定坚实基础。



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

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

地实现居民生活改善和福祉增进的发展目标。

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

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

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

亚洲的重构动力在于各国及其居民，重构收益也应惠及各国及其居民。亚洲各国的发展阶段、战略诉求和实际条件存在差异，因此，重构必须按照“求大同而存小异”、“普遍化但有差别”的原则，凝聚共识、形成合力、完善机制、共享收益，以形成亚洲推进多维重构的持续动力机制。中国、日本、韩国和印度等国应在推进亚洲重构中承担更多的职责、发挥更大的作用。同时，亚洲各国应以增长方式转变、经济结构调整为突破口，按照渐进性、协商性、可控性、动态性等基准积极稳妥地推进重构进程。重构形成合力，合力驱动发展，亚洲各国在“后危机时代”已经深刻意识到重构与调整的重要性，意识到合作与协力的必要性，这种思维转变和务实行动导致亚洲的多维重构不仅是未来愿景，而且是可行方案。亚洲稳健复苏和持续发展的美好蓝图值得期待，而亚洲的稳健复苏和持续发展必定会带给亚洲居民更好的生活和更多的福祉，也必定会为世界的经济发展和社会繁荣做出更为突出的贡献。



SHANGHAI FORUM CONSENSUS (2010)

The Rebalance of Global Economy and a Sustained Recovery in Asia

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

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

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

Since the outbreak of the financial crisis, developed economies and emerging economies have all adopted active fiscal and monetary policies. However, the

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

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

As the origin of financial crisis, the United States should strengthen financial supervision to enhance the stability of economic growth, increase domestic savings to rationalize consumption, expand exports to reduce the imbalance of international trade, and especially increase the exports of technology-intensive products to emerging economies by job creation. As one of the victims of financial crisis, China should form a more sustainable and inclusive growth pattern by reconstructing be formed by developing a more



inclusive way of transformation and continuous growth, stimulate domestic consumption to reinforce the internal foundation, and increase international trade profit margins by optimizing industrial structures so as to carry out positive interaction with developed economies, like the United States at a higher level. In order to optimize the external environment and promote global development, Asia should strive to promote the suitable adjustment of international monetary system. Changing the dollar standard international monetary system is not realistic, but examining the current effectiveness of the international monetary system and exploring new ways of international financial cooperation is both necessary and feasible.

Since the outbreak of the financial crisis, with International Monetary Fund, World Bank and the G20 financial summit as a platform, the influence of China, India and other countries is increasing in the international financial cooperation, and the United States has issued a bill of financial regulation. The financial crisis has weakened the halo of Wall Street as a leading financial center, and the debt crisis of Greece also has a negative impact on the financial center of Europe. Therefore, the important financial function of Tokyo, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Seoul Asian cities is gaining. Along with the strong economic recovery in Asia and the continuing integrity of the system, the continental transfer and multi- trend of international financial centers is likely to be the reality. On the current terms, the international monetary system based on the



dollar standard is difficult to shake. U.S. government should regulate the U.S. monetary and fiscal policies to maintain stability of U.S. dollar for the sake of the long-term interests of U.S. and the world. On the long term, the global economic pattern is changing, particularly with the increasing of real economies in Asia. The Yuan, Japanese yen or the Asian cooperative currency will play a more active role in the international monetary system. A new model with "a super dollar standard and several powerful currencies" may emerge, which we need continue to observe and study.

The touch-stone of reconstructing the international monetary system in Asia is whether Asia could dynamically establish its exchange rate system and standard. Since the reform and opening-up, China's economic development situation has advanced the reform of RMB exchange rate system in a timely manner. Recently, to balance the trade deficit and increase employment opportunities, the United States, together with other economies, has pressed China to appreciate its currency. However, research has hardly been for the statement that RMB exchange rate is undervalued. What's more, the appreciation of RMB will not only make it difficult to change the trade imbalance between China and America, resist imported inflation and promote economic restructuring, but also generate welfare losses in trade, finance, reserves, dynamic and sovereignty. International experience also shows that: adjustment of exchange rate made out of the external pressure tends to harm those interests of the adjustor. In the context of reconstructing the

international monetary system, China and other Asian countries should not be over-responsible for other economies but should promote cooperation and determine its own exchange rate system and standard based on its own strategy, and promote the exchange rate system reform and improvement under the guidance of initiative, incrementality and controllability. To re-balance the economies between Asia, the United States and European, Asian countries need not only the economic reconstruction of the international monetary system, but also the reconstruction of the economic connecting manner within the Asian region. An integrated Asian economy can enhance the discourse power of Asia with Europe and the United States, and a collaborative Asia can weaken the economic dependence on Europe and the United States.

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

The crisis sparks backlash on China's economy. To cope with the economic meltdown, China not only released a stimulus package to halt the speedy decline, but highlights the importance of speeding up the transition of growth mode that is considered force of sustainability. The transformation of China's economy is diversified, systematic and interrelated, with its core being accelerating the economic growth, which had been heavily dependent on investment in export and should in the future rely on the coordination between

consumption and export. The goal is to consolidate internal infrastructure by means of adjustment in driving force; to raise its competitiveness by means of industrial restructuring; to enhance the sustainability of growth by means of factor adjustment. China should restructure the income distribution between the government and its citizens, between the central and the local governments, and between citizens. A combination of policy should be employed to narrow down the income gap in rural and urban areas and in various trades. The government should perfect the income guarantee system specially designed for low-income groups and farmers, take the responsibilities in housing, medical care, and general education and provide a favorable environment that encourages consumption. All the above measures lay a solid foundation for a more liberal growth mode.

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

The principle of common but differentiated responsibility should be a good choice for Asian countries in promoting energy efficiency, environment protection, and active cooperation. Japan and Korea should reduce due amount of emission in accordance with their developing stage and should provide capital and technical support for other countries. China and India, as responsible major powers, should propose the roadmap and schedule of emission cut. What's more, they should find a balance between economic growth and low-carbon development, which requires technical innovation for alternative energies as well as market support to upgrade the industrial structure. As the factor mobility increases and population concentration heightens, Asian countries, especially developing

ones, are undergoing an urbanization process never experienced before. Such a process will irreversibly reshape the socioeconomic structure of Asian nations and their bilateral relations. Urbanization, bearing the double-edge effect of promoting economic growth and causing derivative problems, prompts Asian countries to crystallize the lessons learned and to explore the optimized approach to city development in order to form a beneficial balance among city growth, economic prosperity, social advancement and livelihood improvement.

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

With the economic growth and the continuous improvement in medical systems, Asia is now stepping into the aging society in a speedy, universal and irreversible manner, indicating Asia has made great achievements in economic growth and social transformation. Meanwhile, an aging society poses huge pressure on social security, welfare, stability and safety. Developing nations such as China and India will lose some of its edge as they no longer boast abundant and cheap labor force. Asia countries should tackle the population issue with discretion where institutional, organizational and political efforts should be counted upon for a better adaptation to the aging society. China's family planning policy has achieved greatly since the Reform and Opening Up. The country should take into consideration the differences existing

in regions and groups in its gradual adjustment of the family planning policy for the aging society in the future to come. Meanwhile, China should also invest in human resources to improve productivity, ameliorate factor markets to encourage mobility, and continue the reform of household registration system particularly so as to accelerate the transition of farmers' occupational identities, thus gradually actualizing the integration of migrant population into urban areas in economic and social terms. For Asian countries like China, economic growth has to be the cornerstone for the advancement of elderly care, medical care, education and other social security systems. And a sharing society should be the driving force to further carry out the citizen's lifelong health project and build up a system of social governance and public policies in accordance with the aging society in the future.

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

understanding and integration to help contribute to the cultural prosperity of Asia.

The world order is changing rapidly and the regional situation is becoming more complex than ever. Against the backdrop of rebalancing the global economic order, Asia has taken the lead in recovery, but such a recovery is unstable and may not sustain. Asia should restructure in economics, politics, social affairs and culture. The world pattern determines that our mere solution lies in restructuring. The restructuring of Asia is difficult because the process involves multiple subjects, manifold goals and several restraints. However, restructuring is urgent as it ensures Asia's coordinated and continuous development. In response to the challenge, Asian countries should demonstrate their courage and wisdom in cooperation to promote multi-dimensional restructuring, which is the only way out. Difficulty should not postpone Asia's restructuring. Complexity especially requires Asia to sensibly choose its restructuring route. The driving force of Asia's restructuring lies in Asian countries and their citizens, who will in turn enjoy the benefits of restructuring. The development phase, strategic goals and national conditions are different in Asian countries. Therefore, restructuring should be based on the principle of "seeking common ground on major issues while reserving differences on minor ones" and "generalization with exceptions". Asian countries should make joint efforts to reach a consensus in order to perfect the mechanism and share the achievements to form a multi-dimensional restructuring system. China, Japan, South Korea and India should take more responsibilities in promoting Asia's restructuring. Meanwhile, Asian countries should focus on development mode transformation and economic restructuring, promoting restructuring on the basis of progressiveness, negotiation, controllability and dynamics with proactive and stable steps. Restructuring forms a joint force which drives development. In the post-crisis era, Asian countries are well aware of the importance of restructuring and adjustment and the necessity of cooperation and coordination. The change in mindset and firm action will guarantee that Asia's multi-dimensional restructuring is not only a common vision but also a feasible plan. Everyone is looking forward to Asia's stable recovery and sustainable development, which will increase living standards and contribute substantially to the world's economic development and social prosperity.



上海论坛共识（2011）

亚洲选择：以全球视野参与全球治理

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

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

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

与上个世纪世界经济的大环境不同的是，这次全球金融危机和世界经济衰退，发生在一个更为开放、市场分工更为细化的经济日趋全球化的时代。在当今全球化的大背景下，如果各国政府仅仅考虑本国的利益而独立制定政策，必然会产生种种矛盾，无法达到预期的效果。譬如，美国的量化宽松货币政策和积极的财政政策，虽然有助于美国经济的快速复苏，到目前为止也没有给美国国内造成通货膨胀问题，但在全球化的背景下，却导致美元作为国际货币全球流动和泛滥，引致了石油等全球大宗商品的价格和农产品价格的不断上涨，加上世界其他国家的政府为应付经济衰退而采取的积极宏观政策，导致许多发展中国家目前面临着巨大的

通货膨胀压力和资产泡沫问题。因此，在目前的后危机时代，迫切需要世界各国政府在全球视野下来共同探讨全球治理结构问题，并加强各国之间的沟通、协调与合作，以建立合作、开放、共赢的世界经济秩序。

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

在地区合作方面，亚洲尤其是东亚出现了新的趋势。在东盟和中日韩良好合作的基础上，中日韩三国之间的合作正稳步推进，合作领域不断拓展，机制化建设得到了进一步加强。在未来中日韩考虑建立三国之间自由贸易区时，应考虑以下三个可能的选择：（1）在三国进行商品和服务贸易，以及在投资、贷款和证券投资等方面，应以三国自己的货币进行结算；（2）为了促进中日韩三国之间的长期贸易、直接投资和劳动分工，中日韩应该考虑维持建立在三国购买力平价基础上的真实币值，这样会更有

助于改善外部的贸易不平衡的状况；（3）中日韩三国应采取一致政策，以应对来自外部的短期资本流入所可能带来的经济波动，但却应该欢迎长期的资本流入和流出。

近些年来，美国政府更加重视亚洲，加大了与东盟国家的交往、合作与政策协调。我们希望美国在本地区的合作与发展中发挥积极的、建设型的作用。今年以来，中美关系出现了改善的势头，两国加强了在地区事务上的对话与磋商，这对维持地区的稳定至关重要。虽然在亚洲地区仍然存在领土争端，但求同存异，共谋发展符合各国的根本和长远利益。在新的形势下，东亚地区安全结构、政治结构和经济结构都在发生重要变化，值得我们密切关注。

节能减排是当前全球经济合作的一个重要问题，在亚洲地区更为重要。由于日本大地震所引发的核电厂放射性物质泄漏危机，使人们不得不对能源安全进行更为审慎的思考。如何有效降低核能的潜在风险，改进核设施的设计和操作，将成为今后一个时期各国特别重视和研究的问题。这次上海论坛的一个共识是，要在保持亚洲各国经济高速增长的前提下，促进亚洲国家低碳化发展的进程，进一步提高碳减排政策的有效性。这不仅需要在政府主导的政策框架下引入市场机制来实现各国的节能减排，而且需要加快低碳技术研究，重点在于加强新技术的推广和应用，包括推广使用工业减排技术，建设新能源电力产业与智能电网，设立建筑行业的低碳发展标准，降低交通运输业的碳排放，并加强节能减排技术政策制定方面的国际合作。

这次世界经济衰退的一个主要原因在于当前不合理的国际货币体系。基于以美元为中心的国际货币体系在短期内不可能发生结构性变化的事实，必须寻找到内生性的约束机制来确保以美元为本位的国际货币体系的安全运行。



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

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

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

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





SHANGHAI FORUM CONSENSUS (2011)

The Choice of Asia: Global Governance with a Global Vision

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

Shaking off poverty and advancing economic development have long been the common aspiration of Asian peoples. The rapid economic recovery in postwar Japan, the prosperity of the Asian tigers, and the rise of China and India in recent years, are all cases testifying to the unswerving efforts of Asian countries and regions to search for a road towards prosperity that suites their goal of development. The road of Asia is one of prosperity, of exploration, of reform, and of innovation. It's generally believed that the rapid development of Asian economies since the 1970s, and the rapid recovery and high-speed growth of the emerging market economies in Asia after the 2008-2009 global recession, are all credited to the "helping hand" of governments. Especially since the

outbreak of the global financial turmoil in 2007, under the motivation of Chinese government's fiscal stimulus program and easy monetary policies, the government and state sectors have substantially increased their investments to secure growth rates higher than 9% during the global economic downturn, which in the meanwhile has played an important role in the revival of Asian and world economy. Those measures have also called more attention of the current international academic, business and political circles to the role of government in a market economy. Since 2008, the bail-out measures implemented by the governments of Western countries in the form of very loose fiscal and monetary policies have also helped take these countries out of recession quickly. As a result, all countries are attaching increasingly more emphasis on governmental intervention and its role in the market. However, the history of socio-economic development in modern nations has demonstrated that there might be government failure, just like the market failure. In the short run, over-reliance on governmental intervention can hold back recession and help the recovery, but in the long run, a large-scale substitution of government investment for private-sector investment will lead to the continued accumulation of government debts. At the same time, over-loose monetary policies will inevitably lead to inflation and asset bubbles, or even

sovereign debt crisis. The excessive government intervention is detrimental to the self-healing ability of the market economy, causing negative impact on a country's long-term competitiveness. Therefore, the role and positioning of government in the market has become a theoretical and practical issue which needs to be rethought by the governments, academic circles, and all communities across the world. Whether the economic development of developing countries or the financial crisis management in developed countries, and whether in Asia or in other regions, it is imperative to re-examine the government's role in a market economy and the relationship between government and market.

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

The global financial storm and world economic recession have made it clear that it is required for governments to strengthen regulation on market and financial system, to formulate more complete laws to adjust the functioning of the market. But government regulation does not mean that the more intervention, the better. Governments should reform their methods of regulation and control, and act as the formulator of market rules who perfects and supervises them, instead of being direct participants in the market. Meanwhile, governments also have obligation to promote the process of marketization, including the liberalization of financial resources allocation. Currently, rule-of-law governments and democratic budget should be emphasized to let laws be the criteria for both market and government behavior. This is particularly crucial for relationship-based societies in East Asia. It is necessary for Asian countries to enhance regional cooperation,

and to learn from each other as regards government orientation and financial regulation. It is essential to advance the reforms and construction of a new international monetary system on the basis of regional trade and investment liberalization.

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

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

Energy saving and emission reduction is an important issue in the current global economic cooperation, and even more important in Asia. Japan's nuclear crisis, caused by the leakage of radioactive material from nuclear power plants after a major earthquake, prompt people to be more cautious about energy security. How to reduce the potential risks of nuclear energy and how to improve the design and operation of nuclear facilities? These questions will receive special attention and be studied in the coming period in different countries. One consensus of Shanghai

Forum 2011 is that while maintaining the high speed of economic growth, efforts should be made by Asian countries to promote low carbonization and to further enhance the effectiveness of carbon reduction policies. This requires not only the introduction of market mechanisms within the framework of policy guidance by the government to achieve energy conservation, but also research on low-carbon technologies. The focus is to strengthen the promotion and application of new technologies, including promoting the use of industrial emissions reduction technology, construction of new energy power industry and smart grids, establishment of standards for low carbon development in the construction industry, reducing carbon emissions from transportation, and strengthening international cooperation in the policy-making concerning energy saving technology.

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

Asian countries are at different stages of demographic transition. There is a large working-age population in developing countries, generating the demographic dividend as well as a tremendous employment pressure. Accelerated aging of the population causes the undergoing major turning point in labor markets of different countries, and thus affects the economic patterns within countries and even across Asia. Economic globalization has speeded up the process of

urban industrialization. The rural population continues to flow to cities and a large amount of resources are gathered to several megalopolises, making them the center of creating new jobs and promoting economic growth. This requires governments, through a series of institutional reforms and policy measures, to balance urban and rural development, to reduce obstacles to urbanization, to increase urban infrastructure construction, to improve the quality and coverage of public services products and to enhance the attraction to the international capital and the international market, forming the city environment of inclusive development. As for China, transforming the patterns of urban development, gradually giving city immigrants the same citizen benefits as city residents, improving housing and other public policies, and actively developing public services, are among the priorities of government administration.

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

成果与影响

ACHIEVEMENTS AND INFLUENCE

论文集
Collection of Papers

上海论坛动态
Newsletter

多媒体
Multimedia

微博互动
Weibo Interaction

媒体报道
Media Coverage



论文集

Collection of Papers

《论文集》由上海论坛专家委员会精心挑选，收录历届论坛所有的演讲及学者论文，并选取其中具有代表性的论文编辑成《论文精选集》出版发行。

“Collection of Papers of Shanghai Forum” includes all the speeches and theses of the past forums strictly selected by Shanghai Forum Academic Steering Committee. The collection of most representative papers is compiled and published under the title of “Selected Papers of Shanghai Forum”.



上海论坛动态 Newsletter

《上海论坛动态》是上海论坛组织委员会的公开出版物。其目标是扩大上海论坛在学术界、政界和企业界的影响力，其内容涉及新闻发布、论坛专题、相关活动、重要事项和进程等，并对论坛的阶段性工作进行总结，以促进上海论坛的更好发展。

Shanghai Forum Newsletter is a publication of Shanghai Forum Organizing Committee. In order to extend the influence of the Forum over the academic, political and business realms, the Newsletter includes news releases, forum features, related activities, and other important issues and processes. It also summarizes periodical results for future development.



多媒体 Multimedia

多形式、全方位整合上海论坛会议成果。

Achievements of Shanghai Forum are demonstrated comprehensively in various forms.



微博互动 Weibo Interaction

上海论坛官方微博扩展了论坛与各界人士互动的空间，第一时间传递论坛进程，发布论坛信息，并将在会前和会期发起“微话题”、“微研讨”，增加论坛的社会影响。

The official Weibo of Shanghai Forum extends the Shanghai Forum to people all around the world, releasing latest information and forum procession, and launches "mini-topics" and "mini-seminars" on Weibo before and during the Forum to enhance its social influence.

<http://weibo.com/shanghaiforum>



<http://weibo.com/zt/s?k=22259>



媒体报道 Media Coverage

媒体的广泛报道和积极参与推动了“上海论坛”品牌的建立，为论坛重塑理念、推动社会发展提供了良好的契机。

Extensive media coverage and participation helped to build the brand of "Shanghai Forum", and has provided great opportunity for the forum to shape its vision and to boost social development.



复旦大学 简公堂 建于1921年
Jian Gong Building, Fudan University, established in 1921



复旦大学 子彬院 建于1925年
Zi Bin Building, Fudan University, established in 1925



Jian Gong Building, Fudan University, established in 1921
220 Handan Road, Shanghai 200433, P.R. China



Special Thanks to Fudan University Archives

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复 旦 大 学 上 海 论 坛 组 织 委 员 会
SHANGHAI FORUM ORGANIZING COMMITTEE, FUDAN UNIVERSITY

220 Handan Road, Shanghai 200433, P.R.China
Tel: 86-21-55664590 55664665 Fax: 86-21-55670203
E-mail: forum@fudan.edu.cn shf@fudan.edu.cn
Website: www.shanghaiforum.org