



上海论坛丛书
Shanghai Forum Series > 2008

丛书主编 王生洪 秦绍德 金在烈

主编 袁志刚

上海论坛 2008 大会 演讲和论文选编

Shanghai Forum 2008 Highlight:
Keynote Speeches and Selected Papers

上海人民出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

上海论坛 2008 大会演讲和论文选编:汉、英/袁志刚
主编. —上海:上海人民出版社,2009
(上海论坛丛书/王生洪,秦绍德,金在烈主编)
ISBN 978-7-208-08518-3

I. 上… II. 袁… III. 社会科学-文集-汉、英 IV.
C53-53

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 049094 号

责任编辑 刘林心

·上海论坛丛书·

上海论坛 2008 大会演讲和论文选编

袁志刚 主编

世纪出版集团

上海人民出版社出版

(200001 上海福建中路 193 号 www.ewen.cc)

世纪出版集团发行中心发行

常熟新骅印刷厂印刷

开本 635×965 1/16 印张 14.25 插页 4 字数 190,000

2009 年 5 月第 1 版 2009 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-208-08518-3/F·1852

定价 26.00 元

“上海论坛 2008”共识： 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替代方式。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的增进。亚洲转型必须考虑社会发展,分配制度的完善、人口模式的转变、民生问题的化解和区域合作的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。第二次世界大战之后,亚洲的增长并未带来分配格局的普遍优化。改革开放 30 年以来,中国取得了显著的增长绩效,但收入分配差距依然突出。为此,中国已提出贯彻科学发展观和构建和谐社会,强调统筹城乡、区域和行业的发展,在分配制度中凸现公平正义原则。中国为实现社会正义与和谐所作的努力,对国内和亚洲的持续发展均有积极作用。

亚洲的转型与人口模式的转变紧密相关。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增进居民福祉至关重要。第二次世界大战之后,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。近年来,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础实现共同发展。

亚洲的转型已取得了增进社会福利的显著绩效,亚洲对世界经济增长的贡献率也超过 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而道远,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: To Promote Asian 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.

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第一部分 大会发言

中国经济发展的趋势及策略

成思危

女士们、先生们,早上好!我想利用这个机会把我最近对中国经济形势分析研究的一些心得跟大家交流一下。我每年都出席经济论坛,在今年的世界经济论坛上,我被问得最多的是两个问题:第一个是中国经济的高速发展是能够长期持续;第二个是美国经济的放缓对中国经济究竟有没有影响。

对第一个问题,我的回答是,只要我们努力工作,注意解决存在的问题,那么中国经济年增长速度维持在8%左右是可以持续一段比较长的时间的。我的理由是:第一,中国的社会比较稳定,对经济发展有利——当然我们还要追求社会、经济、政府和文化的同步建设。第二,中国有着广阔的市场,13亿人口的消费能力如果调动起来,是非常巨大的。第三,中国有比较充裕的资本。中国的外汇储备已经到了1.68万亿美元,累积引进外资7800亿美元,所以有比较充裕的建设资金。第四,中国的人力资源数量较多、素质较高,且人力资源价格有较强的竞争力。但是我们也不可忽视我们面临的问题:一是收入差距的增大,中国的基尼系数已经到了0.45左右,从国际上来看,应该说到了一个值得引起警惕的时候。二是中国的二元经济结构,由于历史遗留下来的二元经济结构问题并没有得到很好地解决,即城市和农村经济从1840年鸦片战争以后沿着两个不同的方向发展,所以现在城市居民的收入是农村居民的3倍,城市居民的购买力是农村居民的4倍。这种二元经济结构不解决,不仅造成了城乡地区的差距增大,而且也