

广东外语外贸大学科研创新团队项目

“一带一路”与全球经济治理产业战略研究

# 成果简报

2019 年第1 期

总第2 期

---

## 本期要闻

- ◆ 学术交流积极畅通
- ◆ 咨询活动成果丰富
- ◆ 科研进展循序渐进

2019年6月

## 【学术交流】

### 1. 团队组织高层次学术会议；

2019年1月17日，因创新团队发展及建设需要，团队在广东国际战略研究院会议室组织了本领域高层次学术会议，邀请校内外专家对项目选题、研究方向凝练、研究思路、研究框架、研究内容设计、研究方法选择进行讨论。

### 2. 全球经济治理的历史变迁及其特征；

2019年3月25日，因创新团队发展及建设需要，团队成员在广东国际战略研究院会议室进行了题为“全球经济治理的历史变迁及其特征”的内部专题学术交流。全球经济治理体系是针对国际贸易、国际投资、国际金融等跨境经济活动而形成的由价值观、国际规则和国际组织构成的治理系统。近几十年来，随着经济全球化深入发展，全球经济治理体系不断发展演变，打造公正合理的全球经济治理模式，需要全面了解全球经济治理体系的演变和现状，科学把握全球经济治理体系变革的趋势和方向，在此基础上贡献中国方案、发挥中国作用。团队成员就当前对相关主题的探索、研究进行了深入讨论和交流。

### 3. “一带一路”倡议发展现状及面临挑战；

2019年5月10日，因创新团队发展及建设需要，团队成员在广东国际战略研究院会议室进行了题为““一带一路”倡议发展现状及面临挑战”的内部专题学术交流。共建“一带一路”倡议得到了越来越多国家和国际组织的积极响应，受到国际社会广泛关注，影响力日益扩大。团队成员就当前对相关主题的探索、研究进行了深入讨论和交流，从“一带一路”倡议提出的背景出发，全面梳理“一带一路”倡议提出以来给世界给中国带来的发展机遇、取得的成果，并分析了面临的挑战。

## 【咨询活动】

### 多篇咨询报告获得上级领导批示

——2019年1月31日，创新团队主持人韩永辉副教授提交的报告“特朗普新AI战略的影响及应对策略”被省委省政府采纳，广东省省委常委、广州市委书记张硕辅，广州市市长温国辉批示；

——2019年3月26日，创新团队成员程永林教授提交的报告“民主社会主义运动对当前美国政局影响及我方应对策略”被广东省委办公厅采用、《广东信息》单篇采用；

——2019年4月10日，创新团队主持人韩永辉副教授提交的报告“中美贸易摩擦对我国重要产业造成的影响”获得中共省委政策研究室采纳；

——2019年4月19日，创新团队主持人韩永辉副教授、成员韦晓慧博士提交的报告“发挥人大职能担当，助推粤港澳大湾区建设”被广东省人大财政经济委员会采纳；

——2019年5月13日，创新团队主持人韩永辉副教授提交的报告“粤港澳大湾区建设系列报告之十 推进粤港澳大湾区区域协同发展 ——基于供给侧结构性改革的视角”获得省委省政府采纳，刊登在《广东信息》，广东省省委常委、广州市委书记张硕辅批示；

——2019年6月12日，创新团队成员程永林教授提交的报告“G20峰会中加关系是否有破冰新契机？”被省委省政府采纳；

## 【科研进展】

### 1. 论文和著作进展

2019年上半年，创新团队成员发表共发论文15篇，其中，SSCI 期刊的论文4篇，SCIE 期刊的论文1篇，CSSCI 期刊的论文2篇，EI会议检索论文1篇，其他期刊7篇；部分文章如下所示：

——杨永聪副教授的论文《Green financial policies and capital flows》在 SSCI 期刊《Physica A: Statistical Mechanics and its Applications》（一类A）上发表；

——韩永辉副教授的论文《Does Outward Foreign Direct Investment Boost Employment in the Home Country? Evidence from China' s Microlevel Data》在 SSCI 期刊《Emerging Markets Finance and Trade》（一类A）上发表；

——杨永聪副教授的论文《Spatial monopoly with upgrades of durable goods》在 SSCI 期刊《Prague Economic Papers》（一类B）上发表；

——谭娜博士的论文《Financial Competitiveness, Financial Openness and Bilateral Foreign Direct Investment》在 SSCI 期刊《Emerging Markets Finance and Trade》（一类B）上发表；

——徐丽鹤副教授的论文《信用卡、风险应对与城镇家庭股市参与》在 CSSCI 期刊《金融研究》（二类A）上发表；

——韦晓慧博士的论文《Equilibrium Quality Model for Foreign Trade Improvement in Port Planning》在 SCIE期刊《Journal of Coastal Research》（二类A）上发表；

——韩永辉副教授的论文《Analysis of the Major Problems in Opening-up of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Based on the Belt and Road Initiative》被EI会议检索收录（二类B）；

——钟世川博士的论文《中国工业技术进步偏向差异性测算及分解》在 CSSCI期刊《统计与决策》（二类B）上发表；

## 2. 科研项目进展

2019年上半年，创新团队科研学术研究活动坚持问题导向，紧紧围绕国家战略与社会服务展开研究，成员一共获得了各类项目5项。其中，副省级项目3项，市厅级项目1项，横向课题1项。部分项目如下所示：

——韩永辉副教授成功获得广州社科规划领导小组办公室项目“广州建设粤港澳大湾区国际贸易中心研究”立项；

——张嵩恒副教授成功获得广州市哲学社会科学“十三五”规划2019

年度一般课题“深化广州西关社区文化保护与文明传承研究——社区旅游的发展路径”立项；

——查婷俊博士成功获得广州市哲学社会科学“十三五”规划2019年度一般课题“广州推动金融更好地服务实体经济研究——基于产业转型升级的视角”立项；

## 附录：2019年上半年创新团队成员论著摘要

1. 杨永聪（第一作者），《Physica A: Statistical Mechanics and its Applications》，一类A

**成果名称：**Green financial policies and capital flows

**摘要内容：**As traditional energy is depleting, it is urgent to search for substitutes of traditional energy. Therefore, policies promoting the development of renewable energy are introduced. Under the condition of non-capital constraints, the green-credit policy and the production subsidy about renewable energy enterprises are compared. The results show that changes of market interest rate provide different implications for regulators to choose between the two policies. Under the condition of capital constraints, it is found that the green-credit policy has positive effect on renewable energy enterprises, and the effect enlarges when the difference between green rates and market interest rate becomes wider. With the increase of carbon tax and the negative externality of traditional energies, the capital flows into renewable energy enterprises. This article provides support for the development of renewable energy and its policies based on the comparison of the two policies. According to the results of this study, it is believed that the implementation of both types of policies will have a more positive effect.

2. 韩永辉（通讯作者），《Emerging Markets Finance and Trade》，一类A

**成果名称：** Does Outward Foreign Direct Investment Boost Employment in the Home Country? Evidence from China's Microlevel Data

**摘要内容：** Does outward foreign direct investment (OFDI) create (or transfer) employment in (or from) the home country? To examine this question, we analyze how OFDI with different motivations influences employment in the home country, using micro data from 552 Chinese manufacturing enterprises investing abroad. We use two sets of indices, namely, the absolute employment amount and relative employment amount, and adopt a difference-in-differences methodology. Overall, we find that OFDI increases both the absolute and relative employment amount. In particular, market-seeking OFDI increases the absolute employment amount, but not the relative employment amount. Technology-seeking OFDI significantly promotes both absolute and relative employment amount of the parent firm in the home country, while resource-seeking and efficiency-seeking OFDI have no significant influence on employment at enterprises in the home country. The effect on home-country employment depends on the host country. Finally, investment in developed countries can significantly increase home-country employment, while investment in developing countries does not have a significant influence on home-country employment.

3. 杨永聪（第一作者），《Prague Economic Papers》，一类B

**成果名称：** Spatial monopoly with upgrades of durable goods

**摘要内容：** This paper establishes a two-stage Hotelling model to identify the implications of the upgrades of durable goods produced by a spatial monopoly. The major findings indicate that, due to the positive effects on profits of the upgrading of products, the monopoly has the

motivation to launch upgraded versions with high quality instead of solely producing products with low quality. The monopoly, meanwhile, would not make a commitment to either the high-quality products or the low-quality ones. In addition, the price of the low-quality products decreases as upgraded ones appear on the market in a second stage, since no consumers would store the low-quality products for future consumption.

**4. 谭娜（第一作者），《Emerging Markets Finance and Trade》，一类B**

**成果名称：**Financial Competitiveness, Financial Openness and Bilateral Foreign Direct Investment

**摘要内容：**In this article, we test the impacts of financial competitiveness and financial openness on bilateral FDI with novel indexes, covering 127 host countries and 122 home countries from 2009 to 2016. We find that the improvement of financial competitiveness and financial openness significantly increases the FDI assets in the home country and significantly increases the FDI liabilities in the host country. In particular, the impacts of financial competitiveness and financial openness are significant both on the intensive and extensive margins. In addition, the above results remain robust in further analyses, such as using sub-index of financial competitiveness, using quantile regression model, considering capital control on FDI and dealing with the endogenous problem. The study demonstrates the financial competitiveness and financial openness are important factors to explain why FDI positions are relatively small in some developing countries.

**5. 徐丽鹤（第一作者），《金融研究》，二类A**

**成果名称：**信用卡、风险应对与城镇家庭股市参与

**摘要内容：**信用卡市场的发展有利于家庭平滑消费,但是否会影响家庭的投资决策尚缺少事实检验。基于中国家庭金融调查(CHFS)2011和2013年的调查数据,本文首次检验了信用卡对城镇家庭股市投资的影响。研究发现:(1)控制家庭财富、融资渠道、社会资本等特征,持有信用卡在边际上促进了家庭的股市参与率,

股市投资额取决于信用额度。(2) 中国信用卡市场的发展, 并未像流动性约束理论预测的可以平滑消费, 反而刺激了家庭风险性资产的配置, 最终提高了储蓄率。原因在于, 中国家庭更多地将信用卡作为应对未来短期突发性风险的金融工具, 从而在当期将更多资产配置在风险资产上, 以实现资本积累。使用信用卡数目、信用额度等多种衡量方式, 并采用工具变量法(IV)和面板数据固定效应模型等解决内生性问题后, 该结论稳健。该研究有助于理解信用卡在中国家庭投资决策的作用, 并为流动性约束或有限股市参与假说提供中国经验。

**6. 韦晓慧(第一作者), 《Journal of Coastal Research》, 二类A**

**成果名称:** Equilibrium Quality Model for Foreign Trade Improvement in Port Planning

**摘要内容:** The optimization of foreign trade and economic growth in the field of port planning are the core of foreign trade planning and management. There is a significant positive correlation between foreign trade and economic growth in the field of port planning. In order to reduce the cost of port foreign trade, at the same time, an equilibrium quality model between foreign trade and economic growth in port planning based on closeness decision-making is proposed to improve the foreign trade in the field of enterprise port planning. The constraint objective function of foreign trade and economic growth in the field of port planning is established from the perspective of balanced quality, and the parametric model affecting the management of foreign trade and economic growth in the field of port planning is analyzed. According to the contribution weight of economic growth parameter and risk level, the optimal decision-making equilibrium quality model of port planning is designed, and the decision-making model of closeness degree is established based on the distribution of foreign trade capital structure and the index of economic growth as the core explanatory variables. To realize the self-adaptive optimal decision-making equilibrium quality control between foreign trade and regional development of port economy in the



field of port planning. The statistical analysis of cost-benefit is carried out by using the Hausman test rule. The empirical results show that the model can reduce the cost of port foreign trade and improve the core competitiveness of port regional economy, and the model can be used for foreign trade planning and management, and the management benefits are optimized.

**7. 韩永辉（第一作者），EI会议检索收录，二类B**

**成果名称：**Analysis of the Major Problems in Opening-up of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Based on the Belt and Road Initiative

**摘要内容：**Nowadays, with China's economic development having entered into a "New Normal" stage, it is extremely urgent to conduct a comprehensive joint investigation on the construction of "Belt and Road" initiative as well as the strategic development of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (GBA). This paper analyzes the status and problems of the GBA thoroughly from two perspectives of "Bringing in" and "Going out" in accordance with the route of "status quo analysis, problems observation, countermeasures and suggestions" based on the advance of the Belt and Road Initiative. The innovative policies proposed to promote the opening-up of the GBA, can not only offer a new policy focus for the economic development in the GBA, but also provide the guidance and reference to the transformation of development mode and improvement of opening-up.

**8. 钟世川（第一作者），《统计与决策》，二类B**

**成果名称：**中国工业技术进步偏向差异性测算及分解

**摘要内容：**文章利用 CES 生产函数分析了技术进步偏向与全要素生产率增长之间的关系，运用 1978—2011 年中国工业行业数据核算全要素生产率增长和度量技术进步偏向情况。结果显示：1987 年后我国工业及大多数行业技术进步明显偏向资本。工业全要素生产率的整体增长率比较低且 1990 年后主要呈下降

趋势，其主要原因是劳动生产率的上升速度小于技术进步偏向资本的速度，且资本生产效率下降的速度大于技术进步偏向资本的速度。同时，大多数行业资本偏向型技术进步越突出，则行业全要素生产率增长下降越明显。这说明我国工业及行业技术偏向的选择并非是适宜技术。