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BFA holds “International Cooperation on AI” Seminar in Paris



On September 16-17, 2019, BFA together with the Fondation Prospective et Innovation (FPI) and the Atlantic Council held the “International Cooperation on AI” seminar in Paris, France.

BFA Secretary-General Li Baodong presided over the opening ceremony. Zhou Xiaochuan, Vice Chairman of BFA, Jean-Pierre Raffarin, member of BFA Council of Advisors and former Prime Minister of France, and Matt Chessen, Senior Science and Technology Adviser to the Secretary of State of the US, spoke at the opening ceremony. Representatives from the political, business and academic communities in China, the US and Europe explored two topics: “AI and the future world: from the perspectives of China, the US and Europe” and “International cooperation on AI: advice for the governments”.

Zhou said that the rapid development of AI technology in recent years has had a tremendous impact on all aspects of the human society including employment and income distribution, which inevitably asks for responses from public policies. The international community should work together to stipulate public policies that manage AI accountably, and to promote the sustainable and innovative development of our economy. We should call for intellectual cooperation and financial input globally, utilizing the complementary strengths of different countries on AI. We should always follow the human-centered approach. AI is developed not to replace humans, but to better serve mankind. We should emphasize shared responsibility and joint management. Every country has the duty to participate in AI governance, and no country should be excluded from this process.

Li said that with the advent of the Fourth Industrial Revolution driven by AI and big data, a new round of technological

revolution and industrial transformation have profound impact on our mode of production, way of live, and values. Stakeholders in the international community should strengthen dialogue and cooperation to steer the revolution and transformation in the right direction. More efforts are needed to balance AI development and AI governance with a view to facilitating formulation of international AI governance frameworks and standards based on broad consensus.

Raffarin said that as AI evolves rapidly today, the international community should enhance governance to ensure that AI technology is conducive to world peace. The AI governance rules should be universally applicable. Although some stakeholders have developed relevant rules so far, we still need to strengthen coordination and communication. Currently, faced with the challenges posed by unilateralism, the international community should champion multilateralism and develop a new approach to international cooperation on AI.

Representatives said that AI is profoundly changing the landscape of global economic and social development. Given that China, the US, the EU, the OECD and other parties have all put in place relevant rules and regulations for the development of AI, they should further strengthen discussions to ensure that AI is reliable, safe and conducive to world peace and human well-being. With regard to the challenges in strengthening international cooperation on AI, the representatives also frankly exchanged views and enhanced mutual understanding. They believed that this seminar can help China, the US, and Europe know more about their own AI policies, and enable stronger international cooperation on AI. ■



Zhou Xiaochuan Meets with French Minister of Economy and Finance Bruno Le Maire in Paris

On the afternoon of September 16 (local time), BFA Vice Chairman Zhou Xiaochuan met with French Minister of Economy and Finance Bruno Le Maire in Paris, France.

Le Maire welcomed the “International Cooperation on AI” seminar held by BFA together with the Fondation Prospective et Innovation (FPI) and the Atlantic Council in Paris. The two sides agreed that with AI leading the development of the 21st century, China, France and the US, three major countries in driving AI R&D and application, should strengthen dialogue and communication to jointly promote international cooperation on AI. They also stressed the need to enhance cooperation between China and France, and between Asia and Europe. Looking ahead, multilateralism should be consistently championed to resolve global trade frictions and related issues and promote common development in different parts of the world.

Jean-Pierre Raffarin, member of BFA Council of Advisors

and former Prime Minister of France, and BFA Secretary-General Li Baodong attended the meeting together. ■



BFA Holds Press Conference on Asia Poverty Reduction Report and Belt & Road Green Development Case Study Report

In the morning of September 24, the Boao Forum for Asia (BFA) held a press conference on Asia Poverty Reduction Report and Belt & Road Green Development Case Study Report in Beijing.



This is the first time for BFA to publish research reports on broad development topics. Through a systematic review of the current situation of poverty reduction across whole Asia, BFA Asia Poverty Reduction Report overcomes the limitations of previous sub-regional-level studies, and makes an overall analysis from multiple angles including the status and challenges of poverty and the achievements and experience in poverty reduction. It also offers suggestions on international cooperation in relevant fields.

Based on a selection of successful cases from more than ten countries, BFA Belt & Road Green Development Case Study Report celebrates the Belt & Road green development experiences covering six major areas, i.e. pollution treatment, management and conservation of ecosystem, green energy, green production, green lifestyle and green finance. This report is jointly released by BFA and the BRI International Green Development Coalition.

As the host country of BFA, China has scored impressive achievements in poverty reduction and green development in recent years. China is moving towards the goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects by 2020 and becoming the first developing country to announce the elimination of absolute poverty. China's experiences in poverty reduction and green development practices, eg: blue sky campaign, are important components of these two reports.

BFA Vice Chairman Zhou Xiaochuan and Secretary-General Li Baodong, together with leaders from the partners of the reports including Sun Qixin, Presi-

dent of China Agricultural University (CAU), and Zhao Yingmin, Convener of the Advisory Committee of the BRI International Green Development Coalition, addressed the conference. Li Xiaoyun, the professor of CAU and the lead expert of the reports, and Zhang Jieqing, Deputy Secretary-General of the BRI International Green Development Coalition, introduced the key points of the two reports respectively. Moreover, Zhou Xiaochuan and Li Baodong answered questions from the journalists.

Zhou Xiaochuan in his speech discussed the founding purpose of BFA. BFA is to become the high-end dialogue platform between political and business communities and to pool Asian wisdom and positive energy for the common development of the world. The two reports are developed around poverty reduction and green development, two of the hotspot issues in global development, representing BFA's exploration on broad development issues. Poverty reduction and green development would be impossible without institutional and policy support as well as integrated measures in a wide range of areas from green finance to technological innovation.

Li Baodong said that these two reports are testament to the new efforts of BFA in its long-term commitment to promoting the sustainable economic and social development of Asia and the world. The 74th session of the UN General Assembly opening in New York a few days ago focused on the Sustainable Development Goals including poverty reduction and climate action. The two reports of BFA are in line with the international call for action in this regard and are expected to facilitate relevant discussions.

The press conference was also attended by chief representatives from the China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation, diplomatic envoys, representatives of international organizations such as UNDP and FAO together with journalists from China and abroad.■



BFA Holds First Economist Roundtable in Beijing

On the afternoon of September 9, 2019, the Boao Forum for Asia (BFA) held the first Economist Roundtable at China World Hotel in Beijing, which attracted more than 180 participants from 29 initial countries of BFA, Chinese and international academic institutions, BFA members and media organizations.

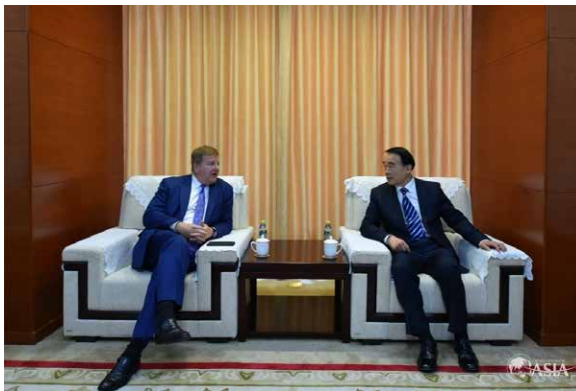
The event was designed to solicit opinions on the theme and topics of the BFA Annual Conference 2020. All the participants were from important stakeholders and partners of BFA, who provided valuable feedback around the theme and topics of the upcoming annual conference after analyzing and anticipating key economic and technological trends. Their input will serve as important reference for the Work Meeting of BFA Board of Directors that is to take place in early Octo-

ber, and for the development of theme and topics of Annual Conference 2020. ■



Secretary General Li Baodong Meets with Myron Brilliant, Executive Vice President of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce

On September 9, 2019, BFA Secretary-General Li Baodong met at the BFA Secretariat with the delegation led by Myron Brilliant, Executive Vice President and Head of International Affairs at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.



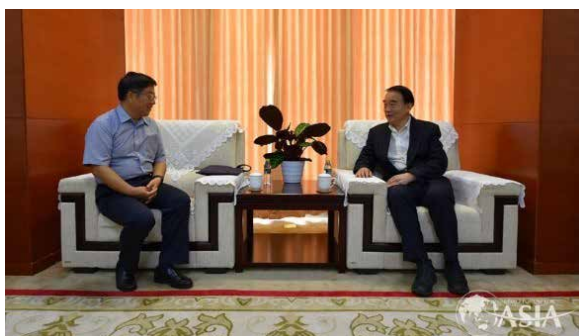
Secretary-General Li welcomed Myron Brilliant and thanked the U.S. Chamber of Commerce for its long-term considerable support to the development of BFA. At a time when multilateralism and free trade are seriously challenged, the trade frictions between China and the United States have a significant bearing not only on the two countries, but also on the global economic outlook, highlighting the competi-

tion between multilateralism and unilateralism. Li expressed his hope that the two countries could strike a deal on an earlier date, and he also welcomed the U.S. Chamber of Commerce to encourage more American firms to be engaged in the Annual Conferences of BFA and other events organized under the framework of BFA.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce has always stood against trade protectionism, according to Myron Brilliant. The bilateral trade frictions are not only harmful to the Chinese and American economies, but also unfavorable to the international economy. Myron Brilliant appreciated BFA's active role as an international organization in promoting regional and international trade and economic cooperation. He also expressed the intention of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce to deepen its cooperation with China and relevant regions through the platform of BFA.

The two sides went further to explore the possibilities of cooperation in the fields of health, science and technology, and clean energy. ■

Secretary General Li Baodong meets with Chi Fulin, President of China Institute for Reform and Development



On August 8, 2019, Secretary General Li Baodong met with Chi Fulin, President of China Institute for Reform and Development (CIRD).

Secretary General Li welcomed President Chi's visit to the Secretariat of the Boao Forum for Asia (BFA) and thanked President Chi for his long-term support and participation in BFA's research projects. President Chi hopes to further strengthen cooperation with BFA. The two sides also had an in-depth discussion on the new situation China is facing in its reform and opening-up.■

Secretary General Li Baodong Meets with Wang Qingxian, Member of Standing Committee of CPC Shandong Provincial Committee and Secretary of CPC Qingdao Municipal Committee



On August 16, 2019, Secretary General Li Baodong met at the BFA Secretariat with Wang Qingxian, member of the Standing Committee of CPC Shandong Provincial Committee and Secretary of CPC Qingdao Municipal Committee. The two sides were pleased to see the first Global Health Forum of Boao Forum for Asia successfully held in Qingdao in June this year, and communicated on how to deepen cooperation in the future.

The meeting was also attended by Wang Jianxiang, member of the Standing Committee of CPC Qingdao Municipal Committee and Party Secretary of Huangdao District, Xue Qingguo, member of the Standing Committee of CPC Qingdao Municipal Committee and Vice Mayor of Qingdao, Jiang Jianchao, Deputy Secretary General of CPC Qingdao Municipal Committee and Deputy Director of the Policy Research Office of CPC Qingdao Municipal Committee, as well as Mu Jundian, Director of the Foreign Affairs Office of Qingdao Municipal Government.■

Join Hands to Address Global Challenges and Promote Common Development--Ulaanbaatar Conference holds Opening & Plenary



On August 20, the Ulaanbaatar Conference of BFA held the Opening & Plenary. BFA Secretary-General LI Baodong and Mongolian Minister for Foreign Affairs Damdin TSOGTBAATAR delivered opening remarks. Mongolian Prime Minister Ukhnaagiin KHURELSUKH and BFA Chairman BAN Ki-moon delivered keynote speeches. XING Haiming, Chinese Ambassador to Mongolia, Punsalmaagiin OCHIRBAT, former President of Mongolia, Dolgorsürengiin SUMIYABAZAR, Minister of Mining and Heavy Industry of Mongolia, Khurelbaatar BULGANTUYA, Vice Minister of Finance of Mongolia, Tudevkhuu GANTULGA, Vice Minister of Energy of Mongolia, Sainbuyan AMARSAIKHAN, Mayor of Ulaanbaatar, Armida Salsiah ALISJAHBANA, Under-Secretary-General of the UN and Executive Secretary of the UN ESCAP, MENG Xiaosu, Entrepreneur Vice-President, China International Council for the Promotion of Multinational Corporations (CICPMC), WANG Tongzhou, Chairman of China Nonferrous Metal Mining Group, and other guests attended the opening ceremony. There were more than 300 participants including political, business and academic leaders as well as representatives of international organizations from nearly 10 countries including China, Mongolia, South Korea and Pakistan.

Secretary-General LI said that BFA is committed

to promoting and deepening regional and global economic exchanges and cooperation, and to accelerating Asian economic integration. Currently, as unilateralism and protectionism are increasingly impacting the international rules and order and slowing down the global economy, the international community is more required to uphold and advocate multilateralism than ever before. Asia is the most economically active part of the world, but it is also a region characterized by unbalanced development and many high-profile sensitive issues. Cooperation and development of Asian countries are vital to regional stability and prosperity. After BFA called for maintaining multilateralism and free trade at its Annual Conference, it has also ventured into, at the invitation of the Mongolian government, the hinterland of Asia to build a new open and inclusive platform for win-win cooperation, and help Mongolia develop its economy by leveraging its own superior resources. BFA is committed to promoting free trade and multilateral cooperation for common development and prosperity. The Ulaanbaatar Conference was held around the same theme of "Concerted Action for Common Development in the New Era", the overarching theme of BFA's overseas conferences. The attendees will have an opportunity to share insights through several ses-

sions, “Business Opportunities: Investment Climate in Mongolia” , “Business Leaders Dialogue Face-to-Face” and other events, with a view to unlocking the investment and cooperation potential, and promoting bilateral pragmatic cooperation.

Mr. TSOGTBAATAR said that BFA was initiated by some Asian leaders two decades ago to create a platform for dialogue and cooperation. With ever-expanding influence in recent years, BFA has been playing an increasingly important role in promoting regional and global cooperation. Now the Annual Conference of BFA has become a grand event bringing together political, business and academic leaders in the world, playing a positive role in promoting global economic cooperation and inclusive growth. Leveraging this conference in its capital city, Mongolia seeks to strengthen relations with China and other Asian countries, broaden the channels of economic cooperation, and achieve open and win-win cooperation.

In his keynote speech, Prime Minister KHURELSUKH said that the Ulaanbaatar Conference, with a theme at the forefront of the development trend, is held to send a positive message to the world, calling on the international community to strengthen communication and coordination on a global scale to meet the challenges together. Mongolia is committed to maintaining friendly relations with its neighbors and deepening relations with various countries and international organizations. It hopes to align its “Development Road” strategy with China’s “Belt and Road” initiative, and strengthen infrastructure construction to contribute to regional development. At present, the

Mongolian economy is growing rapidly and its development momentum remains stable. Mining is the top priority for its economy. By bringing together economic policymakers and implementers, the conference aims to attract more international institutions and enterprises to participate in Mongolia’s infrastructure construction, invest in energy and environmental projects, and provide assistance for the country’s economic development.

Mr. BAN praised Mongolia’s economic performance in his keynote speech, noting that Mongolia has made a positive impact on regional development by keeping a relatively high economic growth rate, improving infrastructure construction, and developing the China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor to enhance Mongolia’s competitiveness. Under the leadership of the current Board of Directors, BFA adheres to one running theme of economic development, while expanding into five focal areas including technology innovation, health, education, culture and media. It stands ready to help Mongolia achieve inclusive and sustainable growth, and promote cooperation between emerging Asian economies and other countries and regions. Currently, the world is challenged by the prevailing protectionism and unilateralism, and the development gap and deficit still exist. We must adhere to multilateralism and protect globalization for mutual benefit and common development.

Ms. ALISJAHBANA, Mr. MENG and Mr. WANG also spoke from the viewpoint of international organization, association and enterprise to offer suggestions on the development of Mongolia and the region.■



Mongolian Prime Minister Ukhnaagiin KHURELSUKH Meets with BFA Chairman BAN Ki-moon and Secretary-General LI Baodong



On August 20, Ukhnaagiin KHURELSUKH, Prime Minister of Mongolia, met with BAN Ki-moon, Chairman of Boao Forum for Asia and LI Baodong, Secretary-General of BFA. Attendees also included Damdin TSOGTBAATAR, MP, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mongolia, XING Haiming, Chinese Ambassador to Mongolia, MENG Xiaosu, Entrepreneur Vice-President, China International Council for the Promotion of Multinational Corporations (CICPMC), Tuvshintugs BATTSETSEG, Deputy Director-General, Department of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, MFA of Mongolia, WANG Tongzhou, Chairman of China Nonferrous Metal Mining Group, a member of BFA, and LI Yong, Board Chairman, ChinaYong Investment Group.

Prime Minister KHURELSUKH welcomed BFA to hold conferences in Mongolia, saying that he was honored to meet with Chinese President Xi Jinping at the Annual Conference of BFA 2018. In March this year, BFA held another fruitful annual conference to successfully build consensus and effectively promote regional cooperation in Asia. Next year will be a development milestone for BFA. As an initial member of BFA, Mongolia hopes that the Forum will make careful preparations for the next annual conference to fuel policy communication, economic cooperation

and cultural exchanges. Mongolia stands ready to strengthen ties and cooperation with BFA.

Mr. BAN thanked the Mongolian government and its MFA for jointly hosting the Ulaanbaatar Conference, an event of special significance. In recent years, Mongolia has made great progress in many areas, with its GDP growth up to 6.8% last year. Mongolia pursues a friendly foreign policy with its neighbors and seeks to develop amicable relations with countries in Asia and the world. As an initial member of BFA, Mongolia has also made positive contributions to the growth and expansion of the organization. With the escalation of uncertainties and differences in today's world, the Ulaanbaatar Conference is expected to send a strong message to the world and encourage various countries to unite as one and assume respective political responsibilities for the well-being of people.

Mr. LI said that this is the first time BFA has travelled to Ulaanbaatar, reflecting the importance BFA has attached to developing the relations with Mongolia, as well as the determination and aspiration of both sides to promote regional and international cooperation. Previously, Mongolian President HE Khaltmaa BATTULGA and Prime Minister HE Ukhnaagi-

in KHURELSUKH visited China, the host country of BFA, to attend the BFA meetings, which has greatly promoted the bilateral relations and regional economic cooperation. This year marks the 70th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Mongolia. The Chinese government supports the BFA conferences in Mongolia, and BFA is

glad to see the fast-growing bilateral relations that will benefit the people of China and Mongolia as well as other countries in the region.■

Mongolian Chief of Staff Zandaakhuu ENKHBOLD Meets with BFA Chairman BAN Ki-moon and Secretary-General LI Baodong

On August 20, Zandaakhuu ENKHBOLD, Chief of Staff of the Office of the President of Mongolia, met with BAN Ki-moon, Chairman of BFA, and LI Baodong, Secretary-General of BFA. XING Haiming, Chinese Ambassador to Mongolia, and Vorshilov ENKHBOLD, Director-General, Department of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, MFA of Mongolia, were present.

Mr. BAN asked Mr. ENKHBOLD to convey his gratitude to Mongolian President HE Khaltmaa BATTULGA for his invitation, and thanked the Mongolian government for hosting the Ulaanbaatar Conference together with BFA. In today's world, multilateralism tends to be abandoned by major powers, while polarization is accelerating, and protectionism, populism and unilateralism are rising. Against this backdrop, it is particularly important for Mongolia and BFA to jointly hold the Ulaanbaatar Conference. From Ulaanbaatar to Boao, we will send a clear message to the world that we can take concerted action to create a sustainable future.

Secretary-General LI expressed his gratitude to Mongolia for its long-term support for and cooperation with BFA. The Opening & Plenary of the Ulaanbaatar Conference this morning was a great success. Political, business and academic leaders from various countries had productive dialogues around the theme of the conference, calling for concerted action to promote common prosperity. BFA also brought together

many entrepreneur representatives who showed great interest in investing in Mongolia. It is believed that through the promotion, communication and dialogue at the conference, entrepreneurs of Mongolia and other countries will tap the potential of economic cooperation and take the pragmatic cooperation to a new level.

Director-General ENKHBOLD conveyed President BATTULGA's congratulations on the success of the Ulaanbaatar Conference, and thanked BFA for holding this conference in Mongolia to build a platform for the political, business and academic communities to enhance communication. The world has been fully aware of the challenges ahead. Protectionism is not desirable, and the free trade system should be safeguarded. BFA is expected to continue to play an active role in upholding multilateralism. Mongolia has been consistently supporting and promoting regional cooperation. Earlier, President BATTULGA proposed the Northeast Asia Power System Interconnection initiative. Looking ahead, the two sides can drive cooperation in a number of areas including regional connectivity.■

BFA will hold the Global Economic Development and Security Forum

On August 29, 2019, the Secretariat of the Boao Forum for Asia (BFA) held a press conference in Beijing, announcing to launch the Global Economic Development and Security Forum under the framework of the BFA. Li Baodong, Secretary General of BFA, and Tsang Waihung, President of the Global Economic Development and Security Forum, made a presentation respectively at the press conference. Globally it is the first time to build a dedicated platform to explore the topic of economic development and security, said Li Baodong.



According to LI, the world economy is confronted with lackluster growth, unbalanced development, as well as growing problems in financial security, food safety, logistics security and ecological security. While the application of new technologies such as the Internet and big data has provided new growth opportunities, it has also brought new challenges in cyber security, digital economy, and information & privacy security. International economic cooperation needs to address such emerging issues as public security governance, cross-border investment and security. As the interrelationship between economic development and security becomes increasingly evident, it attracts growing attention as a major international issue. In response to the new international situation and development needs, the Boao Forum for Asia has decided to launch the Global Economic Development and Security Forum, with an aim to build a global platform for in-depth discussion of pertinent issues.

Mr. Tsang Waihung said that economic development and security are always interlinked, said Mr. Tsang. Today, the world economic development and security are facing dual pressure, and the correlation between economic development and security challenges are growing increasingly stronger: 1) traditional economic security issues are a big concern for all

countries. Countries face issues such as coping with international economic frictions, preventing financial risks, maintaining ecological security, ensuring energy and resources security, ensuring food and water security, and maintaining fiscal sustainability. The social security issues caused by the widening gap between the rich and the poor and unemployment also merit our attention; 2) non-traditional security situation is becoming more complex. Though countless efforts are being made, issues such as terrorism threats, trans-border drug trafficking, and trans-national organized crimes haven't been uprooted. The international community needs to address these issues through seeking development; 3) the progress of science and technology also brings new security issues for society. Network security, information security, data security, and privacy security, among others are threats that are becoming increasingly prominent. Issues such as logistics security, cross-border security, modern urban security management and community security and other safety issues are intertwined with economic and social issues.

According to Tsang, we need to strengthen our security response not only on the "pragmatic" side, such as improving the law enforcement cooperation mechanism, but also on the "facilitating" side, providing platforms for all in society to voice their opinions, especially to expand the mechanisms for regular dialogue and cooperation. In Asia or the world, this sort of dialogue and cooperation mechanisms are still limited, and this is exactly where we think the GEDS can help.



The inaugural Global Economic Development and Security Forum is scheduled to take place in China in 2020. The organizing committee has been set up and is making preparations for the event. ■

BFA Chairman Ban Ki-Moon's Speech at the Ulaabaatar Conference

Your Excellency Prime Minister Ukhnaagiin Khurelsukh,

Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Dear Friends,

It's a privilege to address you here as the Chairman of Boao Forum for Asia (BFA). I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Your Excellency, Mr. Ukhnaagiin Khurelsukh, Prime Minister of Mongolia, for the warm reception and tremendous support. I also appreciate our local partners making the effort to assist us to hold the BFA Ulaanbaatar Conference.

As one of landlocked developing countries, Mongolia's economic momentum revved up in the first quarter of 2019, with growth exceeding 6 percent, following an already-strong performance last year. It came primarily on the back of a continuous investment in Mongolia, having the effect of spurring its export and import to faster growth. Domestic demand also strengthened as government spending rebounded while private consumption gained steam. In addition, government's commitment to discipline on public spending has resulted in large outperformance on its fiscal targets.

It also should be stressed that Mongolia is strengthening its engagement with Asian partners to address critical regional and global challenges nowadays. Mongolia has made good progress with building closer intra-regional trade integration and escalating its eco-industrial supply chains with various regional countries. The cooperation between Mongolia and other Asian countries such as China, Korea and Japan is stepping to a higher level. The greater cooperation in natural resource development, electricity, renewable energy, and infrastructure sectors has benefited those countries and given a positive impetus to Asian economy. Moreover, the China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor (CMREC) has been playing a pivotal role in strengthening connectivity partnerships between participating countries, thereby boosting Mongolian economy and promoting common development in the region. As the premier forum for international economic cooperation, the BFA applauds for what the Mongolia has accomplished, and stands ready to make contributions to Mongolia sustainable and inclusive development.

The BFA, based in Asia and with a global outlook, always strives to enhance the economic exchange and cooperation among Asia, emerging economies, and other parts of the world, and to promote free trade and multilateralism. Since 2018, under the leadership of the new Board of Directors, the BFA recalibrates its strategy as

one running theme and five focal areas. In particular, the BFA would continue to devote itself to taking economy as its main line, while actively expanding into five areas such as scientific and technological innovation, health, education, culture as well as media. Undoubtedly, the BFA seeks to offer a high-end international platform for governments and business, helping countries in Asia and the rest of the world keep up with latest global advances, seize development opportunities, and unleash their growth potential.

In today's world, all countries' interests are inextricably intertwined. It would be erroneous that some governments in the world allow themselves to become prisoners of short-term interests and make irrevocable mistakes of historic consequences. We must bear in mind that there is only one Earth in the universe and we mankind have only one homeland. The theme of Annual Conference 2019 of the Boao Forum constituted of three phrases in terms of Shared Future, Concerted Action, and Common Development. Our shared future guides our actions. We should respond to the people's call and jointly make the effort to achieve shared and win-win development.

Ladies and Gentleman,

In this hall, we come from many places, but we share a common future. No longer do we have the luxury of indulging our differences to the exclusion of the work that we must do together. The time has come for the world to move in a new direction, so we must tap into the prevailing trend of development, as well as embrace a new era of engagement based on mutual interest and mutual respect. We know the future will be forged by deeds and not simply words. Speeches alone will not solve our problems -- it will take persistent action. It is what I would like to speak about today - cooperation and dialogue are better than friction and confrontation. We are all gathering here for discussing how to take concerted action for common development and a shared future.

The world economy is now once again at a crossroad ten years after the global financial crisis broke out. With the world witnessing a growing backlash against globalization and surging populism and protectionism, global governance faces greater difficulties. The spreading unilateralism has increased downward pressure on global economic growth, while trade protectionism is damaging the multilateral free trade system. In addition, nuclear security, geopolitical conflicts, terrorist attacks and influx of refugees have not yet been effectively resolved and controlled.

Emerging markets and the developing countries are

vulnerable to internal imbalances and external shocks. Growth in emerging and developing Asia will dip from 6.5 percent in 2018 to 6.3 percent in 2019 and 6.4 percent in 2020. Non-traditional challenges, such as climate change, aging population and digital divide may strongly change the future of Asian and global economy.

Under the circumstances, tremendous efforts must be made to uphold multilateralism, promote globalization and sustain open world economy. We should open up to embrace opportunities of development and seek win-win outcomes through further cooperation. The challenges facing the world today are related in one way or another to the development gap and deficit. The UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development still remains a daunting task for many countries. It is against such a backdrop that China announced the Belt and Road initiative in 2013. The initiative has been playing a great role in mobilizing more resources, boosting connectivity links, and leveraging potential growth momentums. The Second Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation recently has demonstrated the broad welcome and support for this Initiative from the global community, representing that more countries and regions are willing to achieve shared prosperity by mutually beneficial collaboration. I am impressed that Mongolia's Steppe Road program is aligned with the Belt and Road Initiative, and the two countries actively support their border areas in order to expand exchanges and cooperation.

Meanwhile, we must keep in mind green growth and sustainable development. The world economy is in a transition from old to new momentums of growth. If we continue a conventional approach to meeting the rising global demand for food, energy and infrastructure, the world will exceed its ecological carrying capacity. Uncontrollable pollution, severe damage to human health, and irreversible loss of biodiversity systems will be the consequence of those investment decisions. The environment should be recognized as a strong engine helping drive the region's economic development.

Hence, a green development approach is the chance for emerging and developing economies to leapfrog unsustainable and wasteful production and consumption patterns. They can still factor environmental issues into their infrastructure investment decisions and can further develop agriculture and other natural resources in a way that improves livelihoods, creates jobs, and reduces poverty.

It is paramount for all countries commit to supporting UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and implement the Paris Agreement on climate change and improve energy, environmental and digital governance. We must work together to find the best way to develop a future-oriented industry structure, and switch the development paradigm from resource-consuming to environ-

mentally friendly, thus delivering a better life to all our people.

Pursuing climate action and slowing down the pace of climate change also requires us to enforce aggressive and proactive measures for tackling air pollution. Air pollution in itself is a direct threat to the survival of humanity. According to the World Health Organization, 92% of the Asia-Pacific population, about 4 billion people, are exposed to high levels of air pollution. Moreover, air pollution is directly attributed to 13 deaths per minute. There is also clear evidence that links air pollution to various diseases such as cardio-vascular disease, stroke, respiratory diseases, and more. Many countries present here today, including Mongolia, China, and South Korea are currently suffering from the consequences of air pollution.

Climate change and air pollution share a common solution in that they are both by-products of fossil fuel combustion. However, while the effects of climate change take place over the longer term, the threats of air pollution are felt immediately, thus demanding an even more urgent and swift response. Therefore, addressing air pollution will be a good entry point in urging the global community to not only urgently pursue climate action but also the achievement of the SDGs.

The transboundary nature of air pollution and climate change requires us to strengthen cooperation on a regional and multilateral level. In that extension, I hope that all Asian countries can gather efforts on combatting air pollution and climate change. Together, I am confident that we can make a difference.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In a world full of challenges and opportunities, the Boao Forum for Asia calls on Asian economies to actively contribute to open world economy. At the same time, the Boao Forum for Asia will continue to promote connectivity within and beyond the region, through better synergies among the Belt and Road Initiative and other regional cooperation program, to effectively mobilize regional savings and capitalize on comparative advantages of each economy. The BFA will also keep advocating on the importance of green development, to lay down a solid foundation for inclusive and sustainable growth.

We have reached a pivotal moment. We stand ready to begin a new chapter of international cooperation -- one that recognizes the common development of all Asian countries. And so, with confidence in our cause, and with a commitment to our values, we call on all of you to join us in building the future that our people so richly deserved.

At the very end, I wish the conference a great success.

Thank you!■

BFA Chairman Ban Ki-Moon's Speech at the Ulaabaatar Conference

Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We have now reached the end of the Boao Forum for Asia Ulaanbaatar Conference, the first ever BFA event in Mongolia.

For the past 2 days, over 100 entrepreneurs from China and neighbouring countries witnessed by themselves the huge potentials in Mongolia. Side by side, they sat down with Mongolian delegates not only as business partners but also as friends and neighbours. We use our own practice to prove that international trade and investment are not a one-way street, but a win-win cooperation based on mutual respect and understanding.

It is worth mentioning here that Boao Forum for Asia was born with the same spirit. Jointly initiated by 29 Asia-Pacific countries including Mongolia, Boao Forum for Asia has been a dedicated facilitator of regional cooperation and a high-end dialogue platform among governments, enterprises, experts and scholars. We stand firm to build trust and consensus and pool positive energy to the development of Asia and the World. The Ulaanbaatar conference is an excellent occasion to materialize BFA's commitment.

Today we are delighted to have the Mayor and senior officials of Ulaanbaatar with us at the reception. Home to almost half of the country's population, Ulaanbaatar is not only the capital city but also the heart of Mongolian economy. Since the initiation of the China-Mongolia Russia Economic Corridor (CMREC) in 2014, it has been a popular destina-

tion of trade and investment. We've seen the significant increase in trade from both traditional and emerging industries such as mining, energy, consumer goods and green sectors. The consecutive economic growth in Ulaanbaatar again proves the positive perspectives of the city.

I believe the comprehensive and contemporary introduction from the municipality of Ulaanbaatar will become important references for our entrepreneurs.

I would also like to thank you, your Excellencies and officers of the city of Ulaanbaatar, for your contribution and support to the conference. Your presence, without any doubt, has been an invaluable component of the conference.

Before I conclude my remarks, I would like to reinstate that the success of this conference is just the start of our partnership. As the Chinese saying goes, "collective efforts form a fortress", long may our cooperation continue!■

BFA Vice Chairman Zhou Xiaochuan: What Asia Can Do to Address Unprecedented Challenges Facing Global Trade Rules and Monetary and Financial Order

Distinguished guests, dear friends,
ladies and gentlemen,
Good afternoon.

At the outset, I would like to thank the organizers of the Singapore Summit for their kind invitation and warm hospitality. As we all know, this year marks the 75th anniversary of the Bretton Woods system and the 24th anniversary of the World Trade Organization. Bretton Woods and the world trade system have fostered world stability and prosperity and have promoted progress and social development for many years since World War II. However, at the current juncture, the existing world trade rules as well as the monetary and financial order are facing unprecedented, daunting challenges. I will highlight three key challenges here.

First, trade disputes are seriously threatening global trade and economic growth. The prospect of long-lasting global trade disputes has weighed heavily on the world economy, significantly impeding free trade and investment, disrupting the global supply and value chains, dampening business and investor confidence, and complicating macro-economic policymaking. The risk of chronic low inflation, low yield and low growth across the world is rising. In June, global trade volume hit the lowest level since 2012, and in July the IMF further revised downward its 2019 growth forecast to 3.2%, the lowest since the 2008 financial crisis. Many Asian countries including Singapore have recorded sluggish trade growth since the beginning of 2019. Both the U.S. and the Eurozone cut their policy interest rates, the latest being three days ago, in response to increasing downward pressure on growth.

Second, the WTO has encountered massive difficulties in executing its core functions, including dispute resolution, multilateral negotiation and supervision, while global investment barriers mount significantly. Trade sanctions imposed unilaterally by one WTO member against others have seriously undermined the authority and efficacy of the WTO. At the same time, failure to timely reappoint the WTO's Appellate Body members by the end of this year will paralyze the WTO's dispute resolution mechanism. Apart from increasing trade barriers, more-stringent scrutiny policies have been introduced by major economies on cross-border investment,

with some foreign companies being labeled "national security threats" and their investment and business operations blocked from the host countries.

Third, normal functioning of the international monetary and financial system has been disrupted by financial sanctions and other means against market rules. Financial sanctions have been mobilized by the country with its currency dominating the system against some countries. Institutions and individuals in other countries have been exposed to risk of punishment, under the so called long-arm jurisdiction. The operation of the global financial infrastructure, such as the SWIFT, was obstructed for political reasons. What is more, "currency manipulator" label was also used in trade frictions.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Trade protectionism is not the answer to the deep-rooted economic and social problems facing each country. A turbulent international monetary and financial system will only seriously weaken global trade and investment, and threaten the economic safety of each country. At this dire moment, we hope to see the international community stepping up efforts to defend multilateralism, enhance global governance and preserve the rule-based international order.

Asian countries achieved rapid development and became the major engine of global economic growth thanks to their active participation in globalization. As beneficiaries, developers and contributors to the international trade rules and the global monetary and financial order, Asian countries should take concerted actions.

With respect to trade rules, Asian countries may actively push forward WTO reform and regional trade liberalization. Amid growing trade protectionism and unilateralism, Asian countries should make concerted efforts to help build a stronger WTO that keeps abreast of the times. We all remember, the WTO held the first Ministerial Conference in Singapore in 1996 after its commencement, which brought up four subjects: trade and investment, competition policies, transparency of government procurement, and trade facilitation. These four subjects were later summarized as the "Singapore issues." However, without protection of the interests of developing economies, all of the "Singapore issues" except for trade facilitation have not produced enough

concrete results. Today, WTO rules fall short of addressing challenges of the 21st century concerning economic globalization. They have also been inadequate in terms of protecting the interests of developing countries, especially those that are relatively impoverished. They cannot effectively discipline activities such as trade in services and investments and digital trade.

A number of Asian countries have taken solid steps in terms of creating new and high-standard trade rules. After the U.S. exited the Trans-Pacific Partnership, or TPP, later the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership, so-called CPTPP, was agreed by 11 Asia-Pacific countries. The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, known as RCEP, which involves ASEAN plus six countries, has also achieved significant progress in its negotiations. When completed, RCEP member countries will form the largest free trade zone in Asia, accounting for nearly half of the world's population, one-third of global GDP and investment, and one-third of global trade. Asian countries can further align the standards of the RCEP with those of the CPTPP. Regional trade agreements can also provide important impetus to the WTO to advance its rules to reflect changes and advancements of today's world.

In terms of international monetary and financial order, Asian countries may work together to help build a global monetary system with diversified reserve currencies, multi-layer financial safety nets, and secure and stable financial infrastructure via modern technology. It is noteworthy that a recent IMF report suggests using e-SDR or d-SDR as a backbone of global digital currency. Asian countries have promoted trade and investment settlement in local currencies, developed local currency bond markets, and set up appropriate reserve buffers. Next steps should be considered to further promote monetary cooperation in the region, and accelerate the study of the applicability of SDR as a basket of international reserve currencies.

Meanwhile, following the Global Financial Crisis a decade ago, prolonged quantitative easing by major advanced economies, and the subsequent winding-up have led to massive cross-border capital flows and triggered financial market volatility in emerging economies, posing huge challenges for them to manage cross-border capital flows and build financial safety nets. Asian economies have strengthened multilateral financial cooperation frameworks including the Chiang Mai Initiative multilateralization, and have established multiple bilateral local currency swap arrangements as

important complements to global financial safety nets. More efforts are needed to enhance regional financial cooperation to adequately prepare for future shocks and crises.

Furthermore, Asian economies may actively promote digital innovation and enhance financial infrastructure connectivity. Asia has already been one of the leading frontiers in FinTech innovation. We can look at China's e-payment, Indonesia's crowd funding, Singapore's security trading platform etc., new digital financial infrastructures continuously come out, facilitating capital flows into the region and increase capital utilization efficiency. However, the application of FinTech has also brought thorny problems, such as money laundering, data leakage and cyber-attacks on critical financial infrastructure. Consequently, while encouraging technological innovation, great efforts should be made by Asian countries at educating and protecting financial consumers, safeguarding data privacy and enhancing anti-money laundering policies to guarantee financial innovation and serve the real economy in an effective and prudent way.

Looking ahead, China will work with other Asian countries to take effective actions to safeguard international trade rules and monetary and financial order. China has been actively participating in trade talks with the U.S. in accordance with a consensus reached by the two heads of state. But the latest months have witnessed many twists and turns and escalating trade sanctions. We sincerely hope that the trade negotiations, which just renewed and will have significant talks in October, can help narrow divergence and get discussions back on track.

China is determined to uphold multilateralism and safeguard the international order. As an active participant in WTO reform, China is negotiating with relevant WTO members on trade-related e-commerce issues and promoting the conclusion of RCEP negotiations in the region. In the meantime, China has taken the initiative to speed the pace of its opening-up to integrate more completely into the global economy. Moreover, China will continue to build the Belt and Road Initiative together with other countries in Asia and beyond, through promoting policy synergies, aligning standards and enhancing connectivity to bolster strong, green, inclusive and sustainable growth of the world.

Thank you! ■

H.E. Mr. Li Baodong: Remarks at the Welcome Banquet of the Boao Forum for Asia Ulaanbaatar Conference

His Excellency Mr. Tsogtbaatar, Minister of Foreign Affairs,

His Excellency Mr. Ban Ki-moon, Chairman of the Boao Forum for Asia,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Good evening.

It is my great pleasure to be with so many accomplished entrepreneurs from China, Mongolia and beyond who are gathered here on the eve of the Boao Forum for Asia Ulaanbaatar Conference. The Ulaanbaatar conference, a major event of the Boao Forum this year, will be the first Boao Forum event ever held in the Mongolian Steppe.

Since its inauguration in 2000, the Boao Forum has held its annual conferences in spring in Boao, Hainan Province of China, which serves as a prestigious platform for leaders of political, business and academic communities from Asia and beyond to discuss development in Asia and in the world. While unilateralism and protectionism are bringing uncertainties to the prospect of global development, the Boao Forum is proud to be a staunch supporter of multilateralism and globalization. This is evident is the Forum annual conference held in March this year that was entitled “Shared Future, Concerted Action, Common Development” . The conference which received broad-based support helped build consensus on common development and promote regional and global cooperation.

In addition to annual conference, the Forum also sponsors thematic conferences in various formats in different countries and regions. For a forum rooted in Asia, Asia is naturally one of our priorities. Over the past year, the Forum held a number of thematic conferences in Asia to facilitate practical cooperation in the region. Mongolia, as one of the 29 Initial Countries of the Forum, has taken an active part in the Forum activities. Prime Minister Khurelsukh attended the opening ceremony of the 2018 annual conference as guest speaker. And tomorrow’ s conference “Concerted Action for Common Development in the New Era” , another initiative to promote common devel-

opment built on this year’ s annual conference, will help further strengthen ties between the Forum and Mongolia.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This year marks the 70th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Mongolia. The recent years have witnessed growing exchanges and cooperation between the two countries with China being Mongolia’ s largest trading partner and investor for years. The purpose of tomorrow’ s conference is to help entrepreneurs from China and other countries to be better informed of Mongolia’ s business environment and investment policies, to build a platform for trade and economic cooperation as well as to help create synergy between the “One Belt One Road” initiative and the “Development Road” program.

Like everyone else, I was very much impressed by the warm hospitality of the Mongolian people at the Naadam organized especially for our participants this afternoon. I hope our participants will come to tomorrow’ s meeting with the same warmth and enthusiasm. As a Mongolian saying goes, “Those who have friends around them have a future as broad as the steppe” . Now that I’ m among friends of the Boao Forum, I’ d like to invite all of you to join me in raising our glasses to the future of our joint undertaking which is as broad as the Mongolian Steppe. I’ d like to thank our host tonight for the warm hospitality, and I wish tomorrow’ s conference a success. Thank you.■

H.E. Mr. Li Baodong: Remarks at the Welcome Banquet of the Boao Forum for Asia Ulaanbaatar Conference

His Excellency, Prime Minister Khurelsukh,
His Excellency, Foreign Minister Tsogtbaatar,
His Excellency Mr. Ban Ki-moon, Chairman of the
Boao Forum

Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It's my great pleasure to come to Ulaanbaatar for this Boao Forum for Asia conference at which leaders of political, business and academic communities from China, Mongolia and beyond are going to discuss how to promote common development in the region in the new era. The conference, jointly sponsored by the Boao Forum for Asia and the Foreign Ministry of Mongolia, is the first Boao Forum event ever held in Mongolia. On behalf of the Forum Secretariat, I would like to extend my warm welcome to all participants and express my sincere thanks to our Mongolian counterparts for their support.

The Boao Forum for Asia initiated by 29 countries including China and Mongolia, was established in 2000. Since its inception, the Forum with a focus on Asia and a global perspective, has committed itself to promoting economic integration in Asia and implementing a mission of boosting positive energy for development in Asia as well as in the world. The theme of today's conference "Concerted Action for Common Development in the New Era" carries forward the Forum's original mission.

At a time when surging unilateralism and protectionism are undermining international norms and order, and hampering global economic growth, the world needs multilateralism more than ever. As Asia is a region with the most dynamic economy in the world yet multiple hotspot issues and unbalanced development, cooperation between Asian countries for development is critical to world stability and prosperity. By convening this conference in Mongolia, a land-locked country in Asia, the Boao Forum aims to assist Mongolia in translating its resource advantage into an economic development advantage and to promote free trade and multilateral cooperation for common development and prosperity.

Mongolia has registered rapid economic growth in recent years with GDP growth rate reaching 6.8% last year and expected to stay above 6% for the years to come. In 2017, Mongolia unveiled the "Development Road" program built on the "Steppe Road" initiative, making it a national strategy to connect China, Mongolia and Russia through "five pathways", namely railways, motorways, oil and gas pipelines, and electricity networks. This strategy will not only lead to a major improvement in infrastructure but also expanded trade and cooperation among the three countries. During President Battulga's visit to China in April this year, the two Heads of State witnessed the signing of documents on joint efforts to dovetail the "One Belt One Road" initiative with the "Development Road" program, elevating cooperation on regional connectivity to a higher level. Under this framework, the first flyover, the first highway and the first modern rehabilitation center for disabled children in Mongolia have been completed, which not only serve as exemplary investment projects but also meet Mongolia's development and livelihood needs.

We have invited many reputable entrepreneurs from China and other countries to participate in this conference with a view to promoting regional connectivity and economic and trade cooperation by using the Forum as a platform. We are looking forward to views and suggestions from the Mongolian government leaders, the Forum Chairman and our guests on how to further promote common development, which will be followed by a presentation on Mongolia's investment environment and exchanges between entrepreneurs and the Mongolian delegates. I'm confident that the strong support of the Mongolian leaders and counterparts as well as concerted efforts of all participants will make this conference a productive and fruitful event. Thank you. ■

博鳌亚洲论坛首次与欧美智库合作举办“人工智能国际合作”研讨会

人工智能已经成为新一轮产业变革的核心驱动力，正在对世界经济、社会进步和人类生活产生极其深刻的影响。为促进人工智能国际合作，博鳌亚洲论坛携手美国大西洋理事会及法国展望与创新基金会于2019年9月16日至17日在法国巴黎举办“人工智能国际合作”研讨会。

研讨会包括开幕式、系列圆桌及晚餐会等多场会议活动，嘉宾们将围绕会议主题，就各国在人工智能时代面临的机遇与挑战、各国人工智能发展战略及国际合作、政府和企业间的智能合作模式等议题展开深入的交流和探讨。

中美欧三方都派出了超强嘉宾阵容与会。博鳌亚洲论坛副理事长、第十二届全国政协副主席、中国人民银行原行长周小川、法国前总理拉法兰、法国前总理、前外交部长法比尤斯、美国国务卿高级科技顾问切森、博鳌亚洲论坛秘书长、中国外交部前副部长李保东、外交部前副部长，清华大学战略与安全研究中心主任傅莹、全国政协经济委员会副主任、工信部前副部长刘利华、美国国防部联合人工智能中心首席战略政策官比尔、美国卫生与公众服务部首席技术官西姆

科克斯、荷兰前经济部长、国际能源署前署长范德胡芬、法国前青年、国民教育和科研部长法瑞；还包括世界知名智库学者及行业领军企业代表，如美国卡耐基·梅隆大学副校长曼奎德、欧洲政治战略中心机器人、人工智能和欧洲劳动法未来高级顾问塞尔沃兹、法国数学家、菲尔兹奖获得者维拉尼、英国谢菲尔德大学教授、英国政府人工智能委员会成员劳伦斯、清华大学中美关系研究中心执行主任鲁俊群、国家工业信息安全发展研究中心人工智能研究室主任张熠天、罗兰贝格全球CEO常博逸、京东集团副总裁周博文、百度人工智能技术委员会主席朱勇、全球移动信息系统协会大中华区总裁斯寒、深度思考战略与研究负责人柯林斯等。

我们相信，此次会议将增进中美欧之间在人工智能领域沟通与了解，促进三方政策协调和协同发展，进而达到人工智能领域共推发展、共护安全、共享成果的目标。■

周小川在巴黎会见法国经济与财政部长勒梅尔

当地时间9月16日下午，博鳌亚洲论坛副理事长周小川在法国巴黎会见法国经济与财政部长勒梅尔。

勒梅尔对博鳌亚洲论坛同法国展望与创新基金会及美国大西洋理事会在巴黎共同举办人工智能国际合作研讨会表示欢迎。双方认为，人工智能将引领21世纪的发展，中国、法国、美国都是推动人工智能研发与应用的重要国家，应加强对话沟通，共同推动该领域的国际合作。双方强调，中法以及亚欧之间要进一步加强合作，坚持用多边主义来解决全球贸易摩擦以及相关问题，促进世界不同地区的共同发展。

论坛咨询委员会成员法国前总理拉法兰、论坛秘书长李保东一同参加会见。■



周小川副理事长访问新加坡

9月18日至22日，博鳌亚洲论坛副理事长周小川应邀出席新加坡峰会。在新加坡访问期间，周副理事长分别拜会新加坡总理李显龙、国务资政尚达曼和副总理王瑞杰，在淡马锡公司、新加坡金融管理局、新加坡政府投资公司等共同举办的新加坡峰会上发表多场主旨演讲，并同新加坡各金融机构进行了的深入交流。■



博鳌亚洲论坛举行《亚洲减贫报告》与《一带一路绿色发展案例研究报告》发布会

9月24日上午，博鳌亚洲论坛在北京举行《亚洲减贫报告》与《一带一路绿色发展案例研究报告》发布会。

这是博鳌亚洲论坛首次就广义发展议题发布研究报告。《亚洲减贫报告》首次对亚洲全部国家减贫现状进行了系统梳理，打破了传统次区域研究的限制，从贫困现状与挑战、减贫成就与经验等多个角度进行了全面分析，并对相关领域国际合作提出了建议。《一带一路绿色发展案例研究报告》从污染治理、生态系统管理和保护、绿色能源、绿色生产、绿色生活和绿色金融六个方面，选取了来自十多个国家的成功案例，总结了“一带一路”绿色发展的经验。这一报告由论坛同“一带一路”绿色发展国际联盟联合发布。

作为博鳌亚洲论坛东道国的中国，近年来在减贫和绿色发展中的成就有目共睹。中国即将在2020年全面建成小康社会，成为第一个宣布消除绝对贫困的发展中国家。中国的减贫经验和蓝天保卫战等绿色发展实践也是这两份报告中的重要内容。

论坛副理事长周小川、秘书长李保东，报告合作方中国农业大学校长孙其信和“一带一路”绿色联盟咨询委员会主任委员赵英民到会致辞，报告专家团队负责人中国农业大学李小云教授和

“一带一路”绿色联盟副秘书长张洁清分别介绍了两份报告的内容。周小川、李保东还就相关问题回答了记者提问。

周小川表示，博鳌亚洲论坛是亚洲与世界凝聚智慧、共商合作的重要国际政商对话平台，一直致力于推动亚洲和世界共同发展，为全球议题寻求亚洲智慧、亚洲方案。此次发布的两份报告分别聚焦“消除贫困”和“绿色发展”两大全球发展领域的热点话题，体现了论坛对广义发展议题的重视。减贫和绿色发展，首先需要制度保障和政策支持，同时也需要在绿色金融、科技创新等各方面综合采取措施。

李保东表示，论坛长期致力于推动亚洲及世界其他地区经济社会可持续发展，此次推出的这两份报告是论坛在这方面的新努力。几天前，第74届联合国大会在纽约开幕，本届联大重点关注可持续发展目标，包括减贫、应对气候变化等。论坛此次推出的两份报告契合了国际社会的关注，希望有助于推动有关问题的深入讨论。

中国扶贫基金会等有关机构负责人，有关国家驻华使节或代表，联合国开发计划署、联合国粮农组织驻华代表和中外媒体参加了发布会。■

博鳌亚洲论坛在京举办首届经济学家圆桌



9月9日下午，博鳌亚洲论坛在北京中国大饭店举行首届“经济学家圆桌”。来自29个发起国、中外学术机构、论坛会员和媒体界180多位嘉宾和代表出席。

此次经济学家圆桌旨在为博鳌亚洲论坛2020年年会主题、议题征求各方意见。出席圆桌会议的嘉宾和代表，均来自论坛重要参与方和合作伙伴。他们在分析、研判经济大势和技术走势的基础上，就论坛下届年会的主题、议题提出宝贵的意见和建议。这些意见建议将为10月上旬召开的论坛理事工作会议以及论坛2020年年会主题议题的制订提供重要参考。■

李保东秘书长会见美国全国商会常务副会长兼国际事务总裁薄迈伦一行

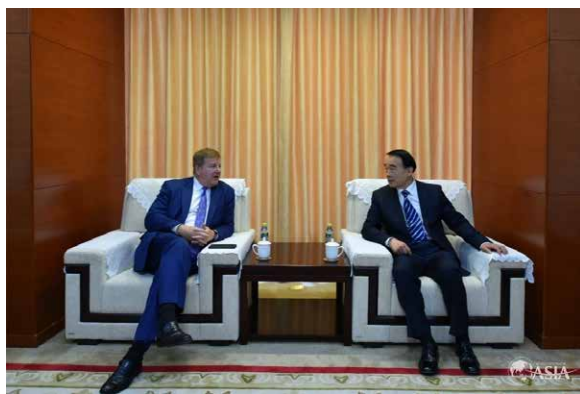
2019年9月9日，李保东秘书长在博鳌亚洲论坛秘书处会见美国全国商会常务副会长兼国际事务总裁薄迈伦一行。

李秘书长对薄迈伦的来访表示欢迎，并感谢美国全国商会长期以来对论坛发展给予的大力支持。当前多边主义和自由贸易面临严峻挑战，中美贸易摩擦问题不仅事关两国，也关乎全球经济大局，事实上已成为多边主义与单边主义之争。希望中美双方尽早达成协议。李欢迎美国全国商会促使更多美国企业参加博鳌亚洲论坛年会和论坛

框架下相关活动。

薄表示，美国全国商会一向反对贸易保护主义。中美贸易摩擦不仅会伤害中国和美国经济，也会给全球经济带来阻碍。薄赞赏论坛作为国际组织为促进国际和地区经贸合作所发挥的积极作用，并表示美商会愿进一步借助论坛平台，深化同中国和相关地区的合作。

双方还就大健康、科技、清洁能源等领域合作展开进一步探讨。■



李保东秘书长会见中国(海南)改革发展研究院院长迟福林

2019年8月8日，李保东秘书长在博鳌亚洲论坛秘书处会见中国（海南）改革发展研究院院长迟福林。

李秘书长对迟福林院长的到访表示欢迎，感谢迟福林院长长期支持论坛发展并参与相关课题研

究。迟福林院长表示，“中改院”期待进一步加强同论坛的合作。双方还就中国改革开放面临的新形势交换了看法。■

李保东秘书长会见山东省省委常委、青岛市委书记王清宪

2019年8月16日，李保东秘书长在博鳌亚洲论坛秘书处会见山东省省委常委、青岛市委书记王清宪一行。双方对今年6月在青岛成功举办博鳌亚洲论坛首届全球健康论坛大会表示满意，同时就未来如何进一步深入开展合作进行了沟通和交流。

青岛市委常委、黄岛区委书记王建祥，青岛市委常委、副市长薛庆国，青岛市委副秘书长、青岛市委政策研究室副主任姜剑超和青岛市政府外办主任牟俊典参加会见。



李保东秘书长会见与时斋院长李光宰一行



8月23日，博鳌亚洲论坛秘书长李保东会见了到访的韩国智库与时斋院长李光宰一行。

李保东秘书长欢迎李光宰院长一行到访论坛秘

书处，感谢与时斋在2019年年会期间给予论坛的大力支持，期待在2020年博鳌亚洲论坛年会上双方继续合作，再创佳绩。

李光宰院长对2019年博鳌年会上双方的成功合作表示赞赏，希望明年博鳌年会上延续今年双方的合作模式，扩大在可持续发展、新文明城市以及企业家对话等方面的合作。

李保东秘书长表示，作为亚洲邻国，中韩两国享有许多共同的历史、文化背景和发展愿景，应共同维护、实践、完善多边主义各项原则，引领、推动本地区国家朝着和平、发展的时代主题共同努力，希望继续得到与时斋等韩方机构的支持。

博鳌亚洲论坛将举办全球经济发展与安全论坛大会



2019年8月29日，博鳌亚洲论坛秘书处在北京召开新闻发布会，宣布将在博鳌亚洲论坛框架下，设立“全球经济发展与安全论坛”，曾伟雄先生出任大会主席。博鳌亚洲论坛秘书长李保东、全

球经济发展与安全论坛大会主席曾伟雄做了情况介绍。李保东表示，从经济发展与安全角度成立专门论坛平台，在国际上尚属首次。

李保东说，当前世界经济增长动能不足，发展不平衡问题突出。经济发展过程中的金融安全、食品安全、物流安全、生态环境安全等问题日益显著。互联网、大数据等新技术的深入应用既带来新的经济增长点，也伴随着网络安全、数字经济与信息安全和隐私安全等新挑战。国际经济合作进程中 also 面临公共安全治理、跨国投资与安保等新课题。经济发展与安全问题的联系日益紧密，相互作用与影响日渐显著，已成为各方普遍关注的重大国际性课题。为应对新的国际形势和发展需求，博鳌亚洲论

坛设立全球经济发展与安全论坛，致力于为国际社会探讨相关议题搭建全球性平台。



曾伟雄主席感谢博鳌亚洲论坛邀请其担任大会主席。曾表示，经济发展与安全历来密切相关。当前，世界经济发展与安全正面临双重承压，两者间的关联性、互动性正在变强：一是传统经济安全问题受到高度重视。各国在不同程度上均面临国际经济摩擦、金融风险、生态安全、能源资源安全、粮食和水安全、财政可持续性、贫富差距及失业产生的社会安全等问题；二是非传统安全形势更加错综复杂。恐怖主义、跨国贩毒、跨国有组织犯罪等问题久治不愈，需要国际社会从发展的维度去破解；三是科技与社会的发展伴随着新的安全问题。网络安全、信息安全、数据安全、隐私安全等同新技术应用相关的安全风险日益突出，物流安全、跨境安

保、现代城市安全管理、社区安全等问题与经济社会问题相互交织。



曾表示，安全应对除了需在执法合作机制等“务实”的一面加强之外，还需在“务虚”方面进行交流，特别是扩大常态化的对话合作机制。从全球和亚洲范围来看，与此相关的对话合作机制依然太少，博鳌亚洲论坛成立“全球经济发展与安全论坛”，顺应了国际社会形势变化中的深层次交流需求，提供了一个关注经济发展创新、安全热点议题的高端对话交流平台。

首届全球经济发展与安全论坛大会将于2020年在中国举行，组委会业已成立，正在积极开展各项筹备工作。■

博鳌亚洲论坛点亮蒙古大草原——乌兰巴托会议特别活动之迷你那达慕



8月19日，蒙古大草原雨后初晴。远山连绵起伏，蓝天映衬着白云。洁白的蒙古包散落在碧绿的草原上。以天为幕，以地为席，好客的蒙古国为博鳌亚洲论坛乌兰巴托会议的贵宾们举办的迷你那达慕，伴随着悠扬的马头琴声拉开了帷幕。

一场蕴含古典之美的国王与王妃之舞成功再现



成吉思汗时期的生活画面。接着摔跤、赛马和射箭三大项目依次拉开帷幕。每项运动都展现了力量、勇敢和技巧，同时也传达了团结与持久的深层次含义，体现了人与人之间的尊重。

正如蒙古外长朝格特巴特儿在开幕辞中所说，那达慕是蒙古的节日盛会，是体育运动与文化的混

合，更是结合了表演艺术、文化美食和舞蹈音乐的文化盛典，展现了传承千年的游牧文明。蒙古举办此盛会来欢迎远道而来的各国贵宾，充分体现了蒙古热情好客和对博鳌亚洲论坛乌兰巴托会议的重视，希望与会代表能通过会议活动充分交流、加强联系，深化友谊。

天公作美，草原上阳光和煦，空气清新。此刻，没有比草原更美的景色，没有比友谊更舒心的歌谣。与会代表们或席地而坐，舒畅交谈，或观摩节目，乐而忘返。掌声、喝彩声、马蹄声此起彼伏，衬着音律丰富的长调回荡在大草原上。■

蒙古外长朝格特巴特尔会见潘基文理事长、李保东秘书长

8月19日，蒙古外长朝格特巴特尔会见潘基文理事长、李保东秘书长。

朝格特巴特尔外长表示，博鳌亚洲论坛致力于促进和深化本地区内和本地区与世界其他地区间的经济交流、协调与合作。乌兰巴托会议是博鳌亚洲论坛首次在蒙古办会。会议主题“共同行动促进新时代共同发展”紧扣时代发展，呼吁各方把眼光放长远，本着互利共赢的原则加强合作。蒙方欢迎博鳌亚洲论坛通过会议分享地区发展机遇，推动共同发展。教育是博鳌亚洲论坛的五大重点领域之一。蒙方建议将教育作为双方合作的又一重点，探讨共同举办教育特别会议。

潘基文理事长表示，感谢蒙方共同举办乌兰巴托会议，本次首次以博鳌亚洲论坛理事长身份访问蒙古。当前民粹主义、保护主义抬头，博鳌亚洲论坛希望通过本次会议呼吁国际社会关注共同的未来，向本地区和世界传递有力信息。博鳌亚洲论坛希望通过会议展现对多边主义的支持，展现团结，加强相互之间的联系。希望蒙古作为发起国之一，能派代表团出席明年年会，将双方的合作提升至新的水平。■

潘基文理事长呼吁奉行多边主义，建立全球伙伴关系

8月19日，正在出席博鳌亚洲论坛乌兰巴托会议的论坛理事长潘基文在蒙古外交部接受蒙古媒体联合采访。

潘基文表示，博鳌亚洲论坛乌兰巴托会议的主题是“共同行动促进新时代共同发展”，这与联合国2030可持续发展议程的宗旨一脉相承，即以共同发展促进共同繁荣，不让任何人掉队。国家无论大小皆应以联合国宪章的宗旨和原则为指引，奉行多边主义，维护经济全球化，加强国际社会的团结与共同行动。因多边主义和全球化受益良好的主要大国更应如此。国际贸易关系应以互利共赢、相互尊重、相互理解为基础。民族主义、

单边主义和贸易保护主义只能使世界的分化加剧。

蒙古虽是内陆国家，受气候变化影响较大，但自然资源丰富，具有较强的经济增长潜力。近年来，蒙古经济社会取得巨大发展，经济发展水平已接近世界主要经济体。蒙古应加强与地区和世界国家的互联互通建设，将基础设施建设作为优先发展领域，在加强同中国、俄罗斯等邻国关系的同时，广泛发展同世界其他国家关系，加强在投资、教育、文化和妇女赋权等领域国际合作，建立全球伙伴关系。■

蒙古总理呼日勒苏赫会见潘基文理事长、李保东秘书长

8月20日，蒙古总理呼日勒苏赫会见博鳌亚洲论坛理事长潘基文和秘书长李保东。蒙古外长朝格特巴特尔、中国驻蒙古大使邢海明、中国国际跨国公司促进会企业副会长孟晓苏、蒙古外交部对外贸易与经济合作局副局长巴特其其格，论坛会员中国有色矿业集团董事长王彤宙、华永投资集团董事长局主席李勇等入座。

呼日勒苏赫总理欢迎博鳌亚洲论坛来蒙古国会，表示去年曾出席论坛年会，同习近平主席进行了会见。今年初博鳌亚洲论坛年会富有成果，成功凝聚共识，有力推动了亚洲地区合作。明年将是博鳌亚洲论坛发展的里程碑。作为论坛的发起国，蒙古希望论坛精心筹备明年年会，促进政策沟通、经济合作与文化交流。蒙愿进一步加强与论坛的联系与合作。

潘基文感谢蒙古政府、外交部联合举办乌兰巴托会议，本次会议具有特殊重要意义。近年来，蒙古取得了巨大发展成就，去年GDP增长达

6.8%。蒙古奉行睦邻友好外交政策，发展同亚洲及世界各国友好关系。蒙古不仅是发起国，也为博鳌亚洲论坛的成长与扩大影响作出了积极贡献。当今世界不确定性和分歧不断增加，乌兰巴托会议应向世界发出有力信息，各国仍将团结一致，承担起政治责任，为人民谋幸福。

李保东秘书长表示，博鳌亚洲论坛首次走进乌兰巴托，体现了论坛对发展同蒙古关系的重视，也体现了双方推动地区及地区国家间合作的决心与意愿。中国是博鳌亚洲论坛的东道国。巴特图勒嘎总统和总理阁下都曾赴华出席过论坛会议，有力推动了双边关系发展，促进了地区经济合作。今年是中蒙建交70周年。中国政府对论坛赴蒙古办会表示支持，论坛也乐见中蒙关系快速发展。惠及两国人民和其他地区国家。■

蒙古总统办公厅主任恩赫包勒德会见潘基文理事长、李保东秘书长

8月20日，蒙古总统办公厅主任恩赫包勒德会见博鳌亚洲论坛理事长潘基文、秘书长李保东，中国驻蒙古大使邢海明和蒙古外交部对外贸易与经济合作局局长恩赫宝勒得在座。

潘基文理事长表示，请向巴特图勒嘎总统转达谢意，感谢总统阁下邀请、蒙古政府同博鳌亚洲论坛共同举办乌兰巴托会议。当今世界加速分化，保护主义、民粹主义和单边主义上升，多边主义被主要大国所摒弃。在此背景下，双方共同举办乌兰巴托会议显得尤为重要。我们将用行动向世界发出明确信息，从乌兰巴托到博鳌，我们联合团结在一起，采取共同行动，创造可持续未来。

李保东秘书长表示，感谢蒙方一直以来给予论坛的支持与合作。今天上午乌兰巴托会议的开幕大会成功举办。各国政商学界领袖围绕会议主题展开积极对话，呼吁共同行动，促进共同繁荣。论坛

还带来了有实力的企业家代表，他们对投资蒙古展现了极大兴趣。有信心通过会议的推介、交流与对话，蒙古和各国企业家将深挖经济合作潜力，将务实合作提升到新的水平。

恩赫包勒德主任转达了巴特图勒嘎总统对论坛乌兰巴托会议成功举办的祝贺，并表示感谢论坛来蒙古办会，为政府、商界与学界搭建加强沟通与联系的平台。世界各国已充分认识到面临的挑战。保护主义不可取，自由贸易体制应加以维护。希望博鳌亚洲论坛能继续发挥积极作用，维护多边主义。蒙古积极支持并推动地区合作，巴特图勒嘎总统提出了东北亚能源互联互通倡议。未来双方可在促进地区互联互通建设等方面加强合作。■

周小川：中国减贫经验值得亚洲国家借鉴

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“作为世界上减贫人口最多的国家，是第一个完成联合国千年发展目标减贫目标的发展中国家。”博鳌亚洲论坛副理事长周小川表示，“发展不是单选题，只有实现经济和社会协调发展，国家才能行稳致远。”

9月24日，博鳌亚洲论坛秘书处在北京发布《亚洲减贫报告》与《一带一路绿色发展案例研究报告》。《亚洲减贫报告》由博鳌亚洲论坛研究院与中国农业大学团队合作，首次对亚洲全部国家减贫现状进行了系统梳理。

周小川在发布上述报告时指出，随着联合国2030年可持续发展目标的临近，实现经济发展社会包容和环境保护三者良性互动越来越迫切。这不仅关系到个人和社会的福祉，也关乎人类和地球的永续发展。

《亚洲减贫报告2019》中打破了亚洲次区域的限制，首次对亚洲全部国家减贫领域的现状进行了比较全面的介绍，包括收入贫困和多维度贫困现状。按照每人每天1.9美元的贫困线标准，亚洲国家目前的极端贫困发生率大幅降低，总体消除了绝对贫困，且趋势向好。

“在亚洲减贫业绩中，中国的贡献是最大的。”中国农业大学教授李小云指出，从1990年到2015年，按照每人每天1.9美元的贫困线标准，亚洲的贫困人口从15亿减少到了2.6亿，其中，一半以上是由中国贡献的。“中国也是对全球减贫工作贡献最大的国家，其次是印度。”《亚洲减贫报告2019》专门用一个章节介绍了中国减贫的成就与经验。

尽管成绩斐然，但报告也指出，亚洲的减贫工作也依然面临挑战。随着贫困标准的提高，很多国家的贫困人口数量也将大幅增加。具体到中国，当贫困发生率的标准由每人每天1.9美元提高到3.2美元时，中国的贫困人口将由344万人上升为近3600万人，是前者的10.46倍。

当被问到如何评价中国进一步减贫的挑战时，周小川向21世纪经济报道记者回应道，一个国家的人口收入是有高有低的，其分布的均匀程度在经济学上可以用基尼系数来衡量。作为一个人口众多

的发展中国家，中国还有相当多的人口位于中下收入水平。因此，当标准发生变化后，贫困人口比例也会发生一些变化。

周小川指出，这说明，如果以更高的标准来看待减贫，中国也还有大量的工作要做。”所以，中国政府脱贫攻坚的任务仍旧是艰巨的，尽管我们已经取得了很多的业绩。”

当被问到哪些中国经验值得亚洲其他国家借鉴时，周小川向21世纪经济报道记者回应道，从中国或者亚洲的角度看减贫工作的话，有以下几个方面的工作经验值得总结：

首先，要看一个国家的社会制度以及它的领导人，政策的选择是否特别重视经济发展、人均GDP的提高以及减贫。这个通过国家比较可以看出差别。

第二，经济制度和经济发展战略的选择非常重要，亚洲国家在这方面做得也比较突出。用中国的话来说，制度选择和发展战略在很大程度上反映在我们的改革开放上。“选择改革开放就是把不合理的制度政策改过来，要利用国家发展的环境，要强调对外开放国际贸易、国际投资这些重要的发展环境和发展机会。”

第三，要看具体政策的制定。基础设施的改进对于减贫会起到非常重要的作用，中国城镇化的发展也跟贫困的减少有非常大的关系。伴随着基础设施和城镇化的发展，教育的发展也非常重要。

第四，就是财政政策的重要性。中国强调对收入分配的调节，特别是收入再分配政策，这样能够使得扶贫攻坚获得财政上有力的支持，同时也能带动其他各界以及金融服务等方面对扶贫的支持。■

中国经济的飞速发展对东盟各国意味着什么?阿罗约:机遇

本文来源: 中国新闻社

博鳌亚洲论坛理事、菲律宾前总统、菲中了解协会名誉主席格洛丽亚·马卡帕加尔·阿罗约曾有个担忧: 中国是否会成为发展中国家在世界市场上的主要竞争对手?

经过 40 多年的交往了解, 阿罗约得出了答案: 与其说中国是竞争对手, 不如说它是发展中国家的重要合作伙伴, 捐助者, 资本和技术的提供者。同时, 中国正在成为维护和发展开放世界经济的有力倡导者。

18 日, 阿罗约来到广西南宁市, 赴广西国际壮医医院进行参观考察。这是阿罗约的“第 N 次”中国之行, 距离她首次来中国, 已过去了 44 年。

今年 72 岁的阿罗约一直致力于促进菲中关系的发展。她是菲中了解协会的创始人之一。2001 年至 2010 年担任菲律宾总统期间, 她几乎每年都来中国, 有力地促进了中菲关系。

谈起 1975 年第一次来到中国, 阿罗约说, “当时中国还没有实施改革开放, 人们的生活很简单, 穿着中山装, 骑着自行车。”而如今看到中国民众穿着高级时装, 搭乘各种现代交通工具, 阿罗约认为, 这“已然显示了中国经济的发展”。

“过去 40 多年, 中国已经成为推动世界经济增长的重要引擎, 我见证了中国在改革开放前后的巨大变化, 中国让 8 亿人口摆脱了贫困, 这是全世界最大的减贫成果, 我要对中国表示祝贺。”阿罗约说。

在她看来, 中国是当今世界主要国家当中最具活力和快速增长的经济体, 并且有望很快成为最重要的经济体, “中国正走在这条康庄大道上”。

中国经济的飞速发展对东盟各国意味着什么? 阿罗约认为, 这是一种机遇。“去年中菲关系升格为全面战略合作关系, 释放了双方共同发展的强烈信号。对于其他的东盟各国而言, 东盟—中国关系也已变得非常重要。”

阿罗约指出, 从 2003 年中国—东盟建立战略合作伙伴关系, 到 2018 年通过《中国—东盟战

略伙伴关系 2030 年愿景》, 制定未来合作的中长期计划, 中国与东盟关系日益密切有以下原因:

一是中国和东盟均属于彼此的“后院”, 邻居之间的良好关系始终是双方的重中之重。

二是中国和东盟不仅越来越多地参与到互相的贸易当中, 同时也更多地参与到世界自由贸易当中。尤其是 2002 年《中国与东盟全面经济合作框架协议》签署后, 双方真正成为了亲密的近邻。目前, 中国已连续十年成为了东盟最大的贸易伙伴, 东盟已超越美国, 成为中国第二大贸易伙伴。

展望未来, 阿罗约认为, 东盟—中国将继续在共建 21 世纪海上丝绸之路的整体关系中取得进展。

“中国始终秉持着开放、共赢的态度, 携手东盟共同发展。2018 年中国和东盟国家完成了《南海行为准则》新一轮谈判。上述友谊基础和外交领域的新突破, 在当前反全球化兴起, 西方保护主义抬头、阻碍国际贸易增长的背景下更具有重要意义。”阿罗约说。

她表示, 共建 21 世纪海上丝绸之路为东盟与中国搭建了一个最广泛的合作平台。双方日益密切的贸易和投资关系, 也将为实现区域经济一体化提供互补协作和更深层次的发展机会。■

法国前总理、博鳌亚洲论坛咨委拉法兰：中法之间“多彩之路”的引路人

中新社李洋

让·皮埃尔·拉法兰于2010年至2018年拉法兰担任博鳌亚洲论坛理事，现任博鳌亚洲论坛咨询委员会委员。拉法兰是论坛的老朋友，出席每年博鳌亚洲论坛年会及在法国和世界各地举行的分会及活动，积极推动中法各方之间的理解与合作。

法国展望与创新基金会今年出版了一本书，题为《中法之间，多彩之路》，法国前总理让·皮埃尔·拉法兰为该书作序。他这样写道：中国的转型升级引领着时代潮流，这是一个伟大民族史无前例的变革，为世界舞台带来了新智慧。

拉法兰同时指出，虽然中国努力对其转型加以阐释，部分国家却无法了解其“正确的打开方式”，以至于中国的演变在世界舞台难以获得真正的认知。他呼吁人们应该从积极的角度尝试去理解中国的崛起。

现年71岁的拉法兰长期以来一直倡导和推动法中友好合作，他领导的展望与创新基金会长期致力于法中、欧中关系研究。拉法兰在2012年出版的回忆录中，有一个章节专门叙述他与中国的不解之缘。

“我同意中国在世界各地阐释这样的想法——进行合作要比对抗好。我们需要合作，而不是对抗。我们不同意贸易战的想法。我们更喜欢合作。”拉法兰对中新社记者如是说。

在谈到新中国70年取得的成就时，拉法兰对记者说，中国在区域快速发展方面取得了成功，经验值得其他地方借鉴；中国在创新、新技术、研发领域所取得的成就也对世界其他地区很重要。他说，我们可以在互相尊重的基础上讨论共同的未来。他认为一个强大的中国符合我们的长远愿景，我们可以在这个愿景中进行讨论。

拉法兰1976年首度访问中国内地，那时他28岁。他的回忆录中记述了当时的经历，还收录了一张在北京拍摄的黑白合影照。拉法兰给中国人留下深刻印象是在2003年，当时中国遭遇“非典”疫情，时任法国总理的拉法兰坚持来华访问，时任中国国务院总理温家宝对此高度评价，称拉法兰在抗击“非典”关键时刻来访意义重大，突出表明法方对发展对华关系的重视和法国人民对中国人民的友好情谊。

近年来，拉法兰积极向法国民众介绍中国改革开放以来发生的巨大变化。展望与创新基金会2018年与中国国际电视台联合制作了《走进中国 - 拉法兰见证40年巨变》系列节目，以拉法兰的视角，介绍中国在政治、经济、文化等各领域的发展与变革，进一步增进法国民众对中国的认知。

今年正值中法建交55周年，中国国家主席习近平3月对法国进行了成功的国事访问。拉法兰对记者形容习主席的此次访问“非常、非常、非常重要”，他认为习主席和法国总统马克龙正在建立非常牢固的关系，对于两国交往与合作无疑具有重要作用。

在访问法国期间，习主席在巴黎同出席中法全球治理论坛闭幕式的马克龙、德国总理默克尔和欧盟委员会主席容克举行了会晤。拉法兰说，欧中领导人一起支持多边主义，向全世界展示欧洲和中国对世界和平的愿景，以及我们如何建立和保持和平，那就是“支持对话，尊重制度和多边主义”。

拉法兰指出，欧中领导人会谈对当前世界传递了强有力的信息。他认为，从欧中外交的未来层面看，这也是欧亚大陆内部和平的一个“非常重要的场景”。

拉法兰说，我们共同支持联合国和世界贸易组织等国际组织，也一致认为国际组织需要进行改革。在目前的国际组织中，这个世界的新愿景应该反映出充满活力的亚洲和非洲的变化。他认为，支持多边主义的国家可以就共同愿景达成一致，反对单边主义。欧洲和中国之间是可以实现“新多边主义”共同愿景的。

正如拉法兰在《中法之间，多彩之路》序言中所说，中国的复兴之路将坚持不懈走下去，并将其影响力带到世界舞台中央。欧洲为此应该与中国融合发展，与“中国式变革”一同发展，以此来面对共同的重大挑战。

拉法兰希望法中关系的稳定发展能够让法国用“正确的打开方式”开启一条两国间的“多彩之路”。拉法兰正是这条“多彩之路”的引路人。■

经济的宿命

博鳌亚洲论坛研究院 洪斌

服务业是经济的宿命。发达国家是在较少干扰和竞争的情况下自然“去工业化”，服务业上升为经济的主体，是瓜熟蒂落、水到渠成。发展中国家没有这样的天时，工业化进程被“打劫”而早衰，世无英雄，遂使服务业坐大。

殊途同归，凡是国家，最终都难逃以服务业为主的命运。这不是一个好消息。服务业的特点，正如重大活动时总要防范的某类航空器一样，属于“低、慢、小”（劳动生产率低、劳动生产率增速慢、企业散而小）。这样的经济“差生”占了多数，经济的增速就再难快得起来。

从宿命的角度，不能不为世界经济的未来而悲观。无论是IMF的“新平庸”（New Mediocre），还是Larry Summers的“老态说”（Secular Stagnation），都是这种悲观情绪的体现。尽管有学者认为，不能将世界经济的平庸完全归咎于服务业的独大；整体劳动生产率的平庸，也有制造业劳动生产率势头放缓的因素。但是，总体上，服务业这样的“差生”坐大，越来越多的劳动力沦落服务业，经济显露疲态、老态，是自然的事。此天命。

中国人看待这类宿命的态度，是知天命而尽人事，顺势而为，而不是不为。所谓顺势，是指不人为逆转服务业“坐大”的趋势。在这个大前提下，看看可以做什么，扭转或缓解经济增速的放缓。

这种顺天又有为的积极态度，也是印尼经济所需要的。印尼经济的任务是双重的。一方面，要重振“早衰”的制造业，因为不制造，无以立。另一方面，面对服务业坐大的“天命”，想想办法，提高服务业的劳动生产率。

说一千道一万，问题的根子，还是劳动生产率。

竞争是关键

垄断和保护，是劳动生产率的天敌。在农业、制造业、服务业三大产业中，农业所受保护最重，服务业次之，制造业最为开放。受保护程度与劳动生产率之关系，正好负相关。

垄断与保护之害，其一在于生产者没有提高劳动生产率之动力，不努力即可小富而安，谁还愿意拚死累活地琢磨什么效率（Efficiency）、效益（Effectiveness）？其二在于自闭半自闭的环境下，失去在竞争中学习他人先进技术、经验的机会。

制造业是垄断和保护的反例，却是自由竞争的范本。经济全球化，是制造业的全球化，有商品贸易的全球化，也有生产过程的全球化。制造业的厂

商，不仅要面临来自世界各地同类商品的竞争；外国厂商还会打上门来，把厂子建在你家门口。在全球性的竞争面前，垄断和保护没有土壤，饱经竞争的制造业，也就迸发出最高、最具活力的劳动生产率。

相比之下，服务业者就“幸运”得多，可以躲在多重保护之下，不受或少受竞争之苦。当然，也就无心提高劳动生产率，自甘于“低慢小”。

更可气的是，这多重保护，竟然不都是政策保护或人为的结果，很多是服务业与生俱来的，使其天然免于竞争（Freedom from Competition）、得避风雨。

距离成本

一般说来，服务的生产和消费是同时的，这有别于制造业。索尼生产电视和用户购买电视，是可以分离的。用户可以在索尼生产电视后一年，才把这台电视买回家里。但是，理发师给你理发，他“剃头”和你“头被剃”，一定是同时发生的。不可能他对空剃个头先存放在那里、你一个月后再来“消费”（被剃）。换言之，制造业的商品可以预先生产，存放一段时间再被消费，具有可储存性；服务业的产品生产的同时即被消费，不可储存。

时间上同步，距离上就近。需要面对面（Face-to-Face），是众多服务业的特点。住在北京的人，之所以不去上海理发或请上海的师傅上门服务，是因为距离成本太高。除了特别讲究的个例，一般人都会在小区周边找个理发店。住宿也是如此。到北京出差，不可能把酒店订到南京。入乡，只能“随俗”住当地的店。餐饮也是如此，你再喜欢日本料理，也不可能天天乘飞机上东京，只能在居住的城市找个不那么地道的日料将就。

距离成本，决定了服务业的“就近性”、“本地性”，进而使本地服务业免受制造业那样的外来和全球竞争之苦。近水楼台，得了垄断、保护和小富而安的“月”。其代价，是劳动生产率上不去，故“低慢小”。

搜索成本

制造业产品的质量，是可以量化的，有客观的标准。比如电视画质，高清优于标清，超清优于高清，4K优于超清。除非存心找碴，一般会有什么分歧。

服务业产品的质量，尽管也有一些量化、相对客观的标准，但主观的成分往往大于客观，顾客对同一产品的体验因人而异，所谓众口难调。五星级酒店的服务当然是优于三星级的，但三星级与三星

级呢？五星级与五星级呢？还有那没有任何星级的“沉默大多数”呢？对普罗大众而言，是没有一本无所不包的米其林宝典作为生活指南的。缺少客观标准的支撑，百姓选择服务业，惟一靠谱的只有“肉身试错”。其他的如广告、口碑、品牌，都因为服务业体验因人而异的主观性而非常地不靠谱。

这就使服务业的搜索成本（Searching Cost）充分地高。顾客选择哪家店，不知所以。这高昂的搜索成本，成为服务业得以垄断、保护、免于竞争之苦的又一道护身符。其代价，自然又是劳动生产率。

转换成本

为规避高昂的搜索成本，顾客理性的选择是尽量使用自己熟悉、用惯了的服务商。服务业的顾客忠诚度相对较高，往往不是因为老服务商的质量多么多么好，而是换一家新服务商的试错成本和风险太高，是惰性（Inertia）加恐惧之下顾客无奈的选择。

忠诚度高的另一个原因，是转换成本（Switching Cost）太高。你原来是中国联通的客户，觉得联通服务不好，想改用中国电信。到营业厅一问，才知道远不像想象那样容易。最突出的问题是必须换号。换号的成本，既有钱的问题（比如合约机，或买了年度套餐，换号就意味着提早终止合同，损失是一定的），又有与号码挂钩的衍生问题（比如，与银行帐号挂钩的预留手机号码；在诸多网站和APP登录用的手机号码；还有更要命的，是你根本记不清还有多少地方要用这个号码，一旦废止，不知道什么时候什么地方就会冒出问题来）。面对这些高昂和不可知的转换成本，理性的选择是乖乖回家，继续用原来的号。

转换成本高，对老服务商来说，显然又是抵御新竞争者的利器。

自动化程度低

制造业劳动生产率高的一个主要原因，是自动化程度高，机器可以取代人。机器取代人，不仅可以避免人类自身难以避免的许多人为错误，提高精度和良品率，还可以减少人工成本。

但是，机器取代人是有条件的。一是量大，二是简单重复劳动。量不够大，机器成本无法有效摊薄，如果摊不到低于人工的水平，用机器是不划算的，老板宁愿用人工。劳动的智力程度不够低，则机器难以胜任。

量不够大、劳动的智力和情感因素复杂，恰恰是服务业的特点。比如中医，讲求“望、闻、问、切”，对医生的“智”、“慧”要求很高，机器是干不来的。比如律师，斗的是心计、关系、气场，钻的是法律的空子，死板的机器只能望而兴叹。

距离成本、搜索成本、转换成本、自动化程度

低，是服务业与生俱来的四大天然保护伞。并非所有服务业皆如此，但总体上，是这样。这样的保护伞下，不用多努力，日子也可以过得悠哉。故劳动生产率又低、进步又慢，规模也上不去。

天然保护之外，服务业还受到政策人为的庇护。

规制成本

政府出于这样那样的目的，对服务业施以这样那样的规制（Regulation）。这样的规制，或出于选举政治，或好心办坏事，或碍难两全，为服务业平添一把人为的保护伞，其代价又是劳动生产率。

比如，在新西兰这样劳工保护意识强烈的发达国家，零售业的营业时间是非常严格的，人家上班它上班，人家下班它下班。对于有闲的消费者和游客来说，大大的不便。法国马克龙政府是以改革的姿态上台的。其郑重其事推出的新政之一，不过只是允许部分旅游热点区域的零售业营业时间灵活一点。对于勤奋惯了的中国人来说，实难想像。如此严格规制下的服务业，保护了零售业者的舒适度，却损害了零售业的竞争力。

名目繁多的营业执照、执业许可、资格认证，则“名正言顺”地将潜在的竞争者挡在门外。这些许可、认证，本意或幌子是保护消费者利益，但如设置不当，却容易成为保护既得利益、限制竞争的“正当”借口。就好比最低工资（Minimum Wage），名义上是保护工人不受资本过度剥削，但如设置不当，反而成为影响青年人和中低端人群就业的障碍。说得更直白一点，是有工作的人为保住自己的工作，针对没工作的人设置的一道门槛。这道门槛越高，门内的人越安全、舒适，门外的人越难进入。从这个意义上，最低工资难言道德，因为它剥削了门外排长队的无业、失业人员的工作权。

执业许可、资格认证也是如此，极容易异化为服务业既得利益者自我保护、限制潜在竞争的工具。执政者出台这类政策，不可以不慎重。

四大天然保护伞，外加一把人造保护伞，服务业得处温室，无寒风凛冽，无烈日炎炎。其代价，一是竞争力低下，二是劳动生产率低下。根本问题，在于缺乏竞争。

症结明了，药方也就简单。服务业对内、对外充分开放，以最大程度的竞争，将服务业的劳动生产率提高到与制造业相当的水平（至少不要差太远）。非如此，世界经济将无以改变它的宿命。

办法就是打破这五大保护伞，让服务业裸在自由、充分竞争的阳光之下，像制造业一样，把劳动生产率的潜能逼出来。

不容易，但不是没有希望。规制成本（Regulatory Cost）是可以通过政治勇气和智慧降下来的。中国这几年营商环境全球排名大幅提升，

主要经验就是放松管制（Deregulation）；从企业的角度，感受到的就是规制成本大幅下降，市场主体五年间翻了一番，由此带来的市场竞争加剧、劳动生产率提升可想而知。

规制成本是人为的，故可以通过政策的变革去之。但属性天然的距离成本、搜索成本、转换成本、低自动化这四大保护伞，就只能通过技术和创新的办法。

事实上，技术和创新对服务业的改造一直都在进行中，今日之服务业，已与我们传统的印象大相径庭。比如，ATM机、网银对柜台人工服务的取代，无人驾驶对司机的取代，便利店自助扫码对收银员的取代，大数据和云计算支持下的人脸识别对人工手动识别的取代。这些技术应用和创新，极大地提高了相关服务业的劳动生产率，具有革命性的意义和应用前景。

这其中，最值得看好的是平台和人工智能。

平台：让搜索成本归零

淘宝、京东、Booking、小猪、Uber、滴滴等平台的出现，使搜索成本的降低成为可能。一方面，消费者终于有了一个汇总所有信息又十分便捷（一键之遥）的平台，无论是购买商品、预订酒店民宿、租乘车辆，都可以即搜即得。另一方面，这些平台开发的消费者留言评估系统，作为日常生活中口口相传的所谓“口碑”之网络版，对消费者甄别选择服务商具有重要的参考价值。尤其是其中的差评，对服务商更是无形的压力。

在没有平台的年代里，出国旅游，想找一家既经济实惠又安全卫生的酒店，简直就是不可能。Booking的出现，不仅可以按图索骥，按自己心仪的地理位置和价位找到酒店，还可以从数以千万计的住客留言中，了解这家酒店的优缺点。过去因为信息不对称而居高不下的搜索成本，由于平台技术的应用而大大降低。消费者留言形成的评估系统，如同老酒，越陈越香，时间越长、评论者越多，酒店的情况就会越真实地暴露在消费者面前。最终，搜索成本趋于零，竞争最大化。

平台之美，还在于巧妙地打破了传统行业的垄断，引入了新的竞争者。没有Uber之前，出租车行业是被少数有执照者垄断的；有了Uber，会开车的都可以干出租。没有Airbnb，酒店是被少数专业业者垄断的；有了Airbnb，门槛大大降低，民宿纷起。

电商也是如此。零售的门槛几近于零，无须门脸，一部手机就可以起家。有人哀叹，千千万万个传统零售业者倒下去了，却没有看到又有千千万万个新零售商跨过那道低低的门槛站了起来。大浪淘沙、优胜劣汰，是竞争的残酷，更是竞争之美和提高劳动生产率的王道。

人工智能：让自动化成为可能

人工智能再掀热潮，是因为这一次有可能不一样。应用前景最为明朗的人脸识别就是一例。在大数据和云计算的支撑下，人脸识别技术的准确率已经达到可以大规模应用的地步，成为警察查找嫌犯、寻找迷路老人的利器，原来需要几百、几千人没日没夜做的事，机器在很短的时间内就可以完成，机器在这方面的表现，既高效（Effective），又节省人力（Efficient）。随着技术的进一步成熟，其应用场景将愈加广泛。未来，许多需要“当面”做的事，都可以因人脸识别技术“远程”实现。以后，到银行开户，不需要亲自柜台，通过手机视频把脸“刷”过去就行。

“感而不知”，是机器的软肋。计算、记忆（储存）之外，机器对感受到的信息，无法做出更为复杂的分析、判断，认知能力差。除了作为超级计算器、存储器外，机器只能取代人的一些简单重复劳动，而不能像人一样完成智力程度更高的工作。

这在“人”性更强的服务业尤为明显。以司机为例，开车看似简单重复劳动，实则对认知的要求极高。司机必须对接收到的各种路况信息即时研判、即时决断。缺少如此认知能力的机器，就无法取代司机。

但在这一波人工智能热潮中，无人驾驶技术已取得长足的进步。车辆对路况不仅有感，而且能知、能判断、能反应。尽管不尽完美，刹车有点猛、反应略显过度，但总体上看，可以代表未来的方向。假以时日，无人驾驶一定会成为现实。对于劳动生产率偏低的交通运输、客运货运来说，这种突破将是革命性的。事实上，无人码头、无人仓库在上海洋山港、京东都已成为现实。技术上可行、成本又摊薄到低于人工的水平时，交通运输的“无人化”时代就会来临。

服务业庞杂，劳动生产率水平参差不齐。总体业服务，劳动生产率高，甚至不亚于制造业；劳动密集型者，如交通运输、餐饮住宿、批发零售，劳动生产率较低。

可以改变这一切的，是技术和创新。交通运输如果能实现人工智能下的无人化，则劳动生产率当刮目相看。在零售业，即使是传统零售门店，以自助扫码代替人工收银已成为潮流。弄潮儿便利蜂，中午高峰时间，店内只在配菜窗口排成长队，收银处并无拥挤迹象，因为顾客都自助扫码，四五台机器，做了六七个收银员的工作。这种人力的节省和效率提升，机器之功也。

人的想象是有限的，技术进步和创新的空间是无限的。正在发生的技术突破，使我们有理由对服务业的未来怀有信心。正因如此，对于世界经济的服务业宿命，也就没有必要无谓地悲观，作杞人之忧。世界经济的未来，不会平庸，也不会老态。■

经济的“面子”与“里子”

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制造业是经济的“里子”，房地产和基础设施是经济的“面子”。对一般人而言，对一国最直观的印象，往往是该国经济的面子，比如，林立高耸的办公楼、住宅楼，四通八达的公路、铁路，现代化的机场、港口，以及高速、便捷的光纤、移动互联网，等等。一国房地产和基础设施搞得越好，就会给人留下“经济发展快、有活力、有前景”这样的好印象，游客、投资客也好，满腹经纶的经济学者也罢，皆未能免俗。

相比之下，制造业往往集中在各种各样的“区”里，不显山不露水。中国是制造业第一大国，但也不是“村村点火、处处冒烟”。北京这样的大城市，制造业基本遁迹，只是在亦庄这样的经济开发区，才得见一些天蓝色厂房的影子。对一般人来说，走马观花似地转一圈，是无从判断中国制造业的实力的。

所以，从公关的角度，一国不仅要做好经济的里子，也要好经济的面子。只闷头做制造业的里子，道路桥梁机场港口破破烂烂，这个国家的形象就会大打折扣，不仅普通的游客回去后会口口相传、说“这个国家太破、不行”，浅尝辄止的投资者也会望而却步。即使是理性的经济学者，也会从物流、效率等经济的角度，给一国经济的后劲打个“差评”。

中国经济的成功，就是里外齐发力。制造业做到全球第一，高速公路、高铁里程也是全球第一，房地产建起的办公楼、住宅楼更如雨后春笋，与只涨不跌（这些年的总趋势）的房价一起，令人不免揪心。中国经济强大的“里子”和光鲜的“面子”，给所有人留下了美好的印象。

某种意义上，土耳其的经济也是“表里兼修”。埃尔多安执政十九年，土耳其的经济成就非凡，人均GDP从3000美元，一度突破一万美元，高收入国家仿佛触手可及。其经验，在2008年全球金融危机前是制造，把里子做足；2009年至今，则是房地产加基建，把面子做亮。

土耳其发展制造业，有其得天独厚之处，背靠三大市场，又缺少直接竞争的近邻。西为欧盟，北为俄罗斯，东、南是中东、北非。欧盟自身有强大的制造实力，但劳动力成本过高。相比之下，毗邻的土耳其简直就是理想的制造业外包基地。就好像现在，中国劳动力成本高了，毗邻的越南成了理想的制造业外包基地一样。今日之土耳其，是欧洲最大的电视机和轻型商务车制造基地。土耳其机械的

精密程度，甚至可与德国媲美。占出口额三分之一的纺织，至今仍是土耳其工业的强项。至于钢铁，特朗普宣布对土耳其钢铝关税加倍，土耳其里拉立时崩溃，足见土耳其钢铁业在其经济中的地位。

北面俄罗斯，东、南的伊拉克、沙特以及卡塔尔、阿联酋诸国，都是浑身流油但不擅长制造的经济体，是再理想不过的制造业出口市场。土耳其得此地利，制造业不发展也难。何况又有天时、人和。埃尔多安执政之初，采纳了IMF的建议，经济指导思想与西方同步，甚受欧盟青睐，入盟的美好前景仿佛就在眼前。处于蜜月期的欧盟与土耳其，相互示好，为土耳其制造业发展创造了难得的氛围。土对欧盟出口一个劲地翻筋斗，一时间势不可挡，生生的一只“安纳托利亚之虎”（Anatolia Tiger）。

但是，这只欧洲小虎毕竟只有数千万人口，当它遇到14亿人的中国龙，无论是劳动力成本、工业体系之完整、供应链之丰富、市场敏感度、规模效应上，都自叹弗如。就劳动力成本而论，2008年土耳其人均GDP超过一万美元，中国只有3000美元。不仅背靠的三大市场纷纷倒向中国，土耳其自身也无法抵御价廉物美“中国制造”的魅力。

2009年，在全球金融危机冲击之下，土耳其经济也陷入衰退。像大多数国家一样，土耳其的应对之策是财政刺激加宽松货币。但在外围需求不振的背景下，刺激的重点只能流向房地产和基础设施建设。就像中国2009年后的房地产市场一样，土耳其房地产市场一路高歌猛进，房价连番飙涨。政府从中获得的收入，又使其有财力独力或借助PPP模式，大搞公共工程、机场、桥梁、道路、旧城改造，以及供水、污水处理、发电、电信等基础设施，不仅伊斯坦布尔、安卡拉这样的大城市面目一新，就连一向陈旧、破落、边缘化的安纳托利亚高原诸城，也显示出令居民满意、外人刮目的新气象。埃尔多安的人望，一时间也如日中天。

这就暴露出中土之间的不同。中国的房地产市场，在2009年后出现多轮暴涨。我所在的小区，房价已翻了8-10倍。但是，中国在发展房地产市场和基础设施的同时，并没有忽略制造业。2010年，中国超过美国，成为制造业第一大国。2013年，中国成为货物贸易第一大国。2009年后的中国，虽然“面子”亮得耀眼，“里子”也依然殷实。正如三十岁的男子，肌肉满壮的同时，筋骨隆盛。

土耳其这一时期的发展，则暴露出一条腿长、一条腿短的特点。制造业的发展远远滞后于房地产和基建。2008年前连续翻番的对欧盟出口，2009年后几乎陷于停顿。“土耳其制造”，让位于“土耳其建造”。

了解一国经济的结构，一个简单的办法是看它的大公司最集中于那些行业。中国经济的结构相对合理，故既有制造业巨头如海尔、格力、上汽、中船，又有新经济巨头如BAT、京东、滴滴，也有基建巨头如中铁建、中电建、中交。中国以其对基建的重视，被戏称为基建狂魔。仅就海外业务论，全球250家基建巨头中，中国最多，有60多家。

2009年后的土耳其经济结构就有些畸形，耳熟能详的制造业巨头不多，新经济玩家更是少之又少。相形之下，基建巨头过多、过于突出。同上的基建排名中，土耳其紧跟中国之后，有43家企业上榜，基建实力之强，可见一斑。

这样的畸形经济，正如一条腿的桌子，是令人不安的。房地产怎样拉动经济，就可以怎样毁灭经济。这已被九十年代的日本、2008年的美国“人肉试验”过，没必要再去做什么论证。中国经济有殷实的制造业“里子”垫底，有悠久的储蓄传统和全球最高的储蓄率（之一）支撑，依然对房地产的过快发展忌惮颇深。“去库存”、“只住不炒”、金融“去风险”对房地产“釜底抽薪”，都是对房地产过快发展的防范和未雨绸缪。即使在贸易争端影响中国经济发展的当下，中国在房地产问题上仍然未有丝毫松口。

相比之下，制造业已严重滞后于房地产的土耳其，就有点太不小心了。相比于中国，土耳其的房地产风险只高不低。这是一个低储蓄率的国家，开发商和居民都在借债、加杠杆，而且借了大量的外债。在里拉崩跌的背景下，再简单的算术都可以算出他们的债务负担会恶化到什么程度。还不上钱，企业可以破产，个人也可以破产，惨的是银行。银行也可以破产，最终惨的是一国经济和国家的未来。这个路子，美国在2008年刚刚走过，殷鉴未远。

显然，土耳其的为政者并没有意识到这个问题，要么就是选择性漠视。其最津津乐道的，仍然是那些巨型工程。比如，耗资100多亿美元的伊斯坦布尔新机场；跨越博斯普鲁斯海峡的新大桥；连续黑海与马尔马拉海的新运河；伊市亚洲区的土版“曼哈顿”；横跨东西的天然气大通道，等等。在为政者看来，这些工程意味着更高的经济增长和GDP数字。其没有看到，或选择性无视的是，这些工程的债务如何偿还。特别是，如果债务中外债的比例很高（土耳其基建的常态），在里拉崩跌

的背景下，只会雪上加霜。此轮里拉暴跌，已有数百家建筑商申请破产保护，风险已经不是黑天鹅，而是灰犀牛，再明白不过了。

对房地产和基建的过度依赖，要溯源到“增长至上”的Erdoganomics。这个经济学，简单说来，就是为了增长，可以不惜一切代价，不计风险与后果。其主要工具，一是低利率；二是房地产与基建。这两大工具的特点，都是简单、容易、见效快。至于风险与后果，经历过次贷危机的人，应该不难理解。

埃氏自称是“利率的敌人”。其对利率的敌视，部分源自于伊斯兰教义，部分源自于刺激经济的现实需要。伊斯兰教义反对高利贷，进一步拓展至反对利息。实际利率必须为零，是一种信仰。信仰的力量，加之刺激经济增长的需要，已造成埃氏与央行的多次龃龉。对央行的挑战，赢了面子，输了里子。这个里子，就是市场信心。投资者选择用脚投票，所以里拉会暴跌。

对货币涨跌的态度，取决于四个因素：一是经常项目，二是外储，三是钱缘，四是底气。经常项目好比一个人的工资，是最靠谱的收入来源；外储好比存款，反映一个人的家底厚薄；钱缘好比个人信用，决定了你在缺钱时可以借到多少、按什么利率借；底气就是俗话说的“怕不怕”，没什么好怕的，就有底气。如果经常项目顺差、外储充足、投资者看好（钱缘）、没有多少外债（底气），则无惧于货币贬值或暴跌，反而因为货币贬值可以改善经常项目收支。

土耳其的情况恰恰相反。经常项目顽固性逆差，进入本世纪以来一直如此，逆差占GDP之比经常高达5%、6%。外储有限，与短期外债之比低于70%，有捉襟见肘之窘。钱缘差，投资者选择用脚投票。底气不足，因为外债缠身。四个不利条件齐备，里拉崩跌的后果自然就严重得多。

勿庸讳言，在新兴经济体中，土耳其与阿根廷处境相对困难。阿根廷的问题是积重难返。相比之下，土耳其的条件其实要好得多得多。当下之计，要尽快恢复投资者的信心，不可以意气用事。投资者信心恢复，里拉回稳，有助于降低通胀，央行降低利率自然水到渠成，则低利率不求自来，有助于刺激经济增长。为政者的最终诉求，不就是要低利率吗？道家的学问，曲则全，枉则直。完全可以用变通的办法实现的事情，未必非要诉诸于对抗的方式。何况，对抗的结果只能是把投资者吓跑，里拉继续暴跌，通胀缓解无望，低利率缺少现实的基础。

山重水尽疑无路，柳暗花明又一村，皆在一念之间。■

蒙古国经济期待稳定增长

博鳌亚洲论坛研究院 赵丽

1992年，人生第一次走出国门，乘北京至莫斯科国际列车前往伊茨库尔斯克进行商务考察。途经蒙古首都乌兰巴托，同行四人下车稍作停留。27年过去了，在乌兰巴托火车站的30分钟成为我对蒙古人民共和国仅存的所有记忆，有点荒凉，有点破败，来来往往的人群中不时飘过阵阵羊膻味，这于从小拒绝羊肉的我更是一种雪上加霜的折磨，于是我弃同伴先行逃回列车。

对于蒙古国，相信多数人和我一样，脑海中会闪现北朝民歌《敕勒歌》描述的景象，“天似穹庐，笼盖四野。天苍苍，野茫茫，风吹草低见牛羊”，短短不足30个字勾勒出蒙古国独特的自然和人文景观。然而，牛羊满地、矿产丰富的蒙古国经济却并不如想像中美好，国民经济依旧以畜牧业和矿产资源出口为主，经济结构脆弱，是亚洲中东部地区最落后的国家。

怀抱金山但经济落后

（一）怀抱金山 采矿业创造经济奇迹

蒙古国地大物博，国土面积156万平方公里，是世界上仅次于哈萨克斯坦的第二大内陆国。人口324万，是典型的地广人稀的资源型国家。作为全球仅次于哈萨克斯坦的第二大内陆国家。

蒙古国不仅有成群的牛羊，还有丰富的矿产资源，已探明的矿产就有80多种，6000多个矿点，主要有铜、铁、煤、锰、铬、钨、钼、铝、铅、锌、汞、铋、锡、砂金矿、岩金矿、磷矿、萤石、石棉、石墨、云母、水晶、绿宝石、紫晶、绿松石、石油、油页岩矿等，绝大部分有待开发。煤矿、天然气和石油储量惊人，其中煤炭储量500-1520亿吨、铜矿20多亿吨、铁20亿吨、黄金3000吨、白银7000吨、石油15亿桶。额尔登特铜钼矿更是位居亚洲之首。

此外，蒙历任政府均将开发矿产资源作为拉动其国民经济发展的重要国策之一，并在组织机构管理、政策法规支持方面予以重点扶持。矿业产值约占蒙古国国内生产总值的30%，出口收入的86%，财政收入的37%。85%的外国直接投资都投入矿业领域。为进一步促进矿业领域的规模化发展，同时加强采矿业对基础设施建设等相关产业的拉动作用，蒙古国提出了“矿业兴国”的发展战略。在“矿业兴国”给蒙古带来经济腾飞的同时，也将这个国家的希望寄托于不确定的外部需求。

（二）经济对资源依赖度高

随着新世纪以来全球经济高速增长时代的到来，资源蕴藏丰富、私有化较为彻底的蒙古抓住了机

会，并开始实现经济腾飞。2004年蒙古GDP规模尚未超过20亿美元，2013年已经达到125亿美元，增长了6倍多，2012年甚至出现17%的惊人增长。然而，按照经济总量和人均GDP数字来看，蒙古国经济仍旧十分落后。2018年蒙古国GDP总额约为130亿美元，同比增长6.9%，同比相邻的中国内蒙古自治区，仅为其1/26，不及内蒙的一个县，同期内蒙呼和浩特市的GDP总量为490亿美元，差距之大从中可见一斑。

蒙古国提出并践行的“矿业兴国”发展战略，使其在受国际金融危机影响的情况下仍保持良好发展势头。矿业发展也拉动了相关产业和基础设施建设发展。然而2014年之后的有色金属价格暴跌，也将整个国家带到了崩溃的边缘。自去年6月以来，受美元走强及市场预计新兴市场大宗商品需求不高等共同作用影响，多种矿金属走势一度跌入熊市。而金属矿价格的下行，对本就满目疮痍的蒙古国经济来说，无疑又是沉重一击，蒙古国经济陷入困境，物价高涨，GDP开始连年负增长。为了帮助政府还债，蒙古国人甚至开始捐献自己的黄金，现金、珠宝、马匹，巨额债务使经济不堪重负，用“举国还债”来形容也毫不夸张。因此，蒙古国经济对资源的依赖程度非常高，全球矿产资源价格在国际上有任何风吹草动都将对其经济产生直接影响，使其国家经济处于被动之中。因此，蒙古国经济未来能否延续辉煌仍存在不确定性。

（三）发展程度不高 基础设施建设落后

蒙古国的基础设施落后，即便是其首都乌兰巴托，也深陷基础建设落后之泥潭。蒙古国很多公路没有实现硬化，依旧是原生态的。此外，国内仅有两条连通中国和俄罗斯的铁轨，无论论是偏远地区还是首都，交通都非常落后，造成各地区之间互联互通不畅。

蒙古国自身工业基础薄弱，技术水平落后，生产力严重不足，导致蒙古长期以来处于产业链最低端。向贸易伙伴提供的包括煤炭等产品，大多数为原始产品，附加值水平相当低下。此外，除了牛羊制品，蒙古国的其余生活物资基本上全部依靠进口。

穷则思变 经济寻求可持续发展之路

目前，蒙古国经济尚处工业化初级状态，产业附加值和就业人口容纳量都极为有限；其次，蒙古国经济环境变化频繁，经济政策朝令夕改，投资环境差强人意；再者蒙古国经济结构单一，有严重的“资源依赖症”等问题成为扼制其经济稳定发展的

主要原因。蒙古国需主动寻求可持续发展的变革之路。

（一）实施“草原之路”计划

2014年，基于地处欧亚之间的地理优势，蒙古国政府提出实施“草原之路”计划，以此改善“矿业兴国”战略实施以来基础设施相对滞后、资源运输缓慢等不利条件，建立互联互通的中蒙俄经济走廊，通过运输和贸易振兴蒙古国经济。2017年，蒙古国将“草原之路”计划升级为“发展之路”国家战略规划，旨在加强交通运输、电力能源、通信联络、矿产开发、观光旅游业基础设施建设等。蒙古国的基础设施建设尤其是铁路建设是经济发展的重中之重，中国人很早就知道“要致富，先修路”，唯此才能提高经贸发展水平，拓展商业投资机会，真正让矿业兴国惠民，同时有机会改变以矿业为主的经济结构。

（二）出台“三个支柱发展政策”

2018年5月，蒙古国政府公布了“三个支柱发展政策”，为蒙古国经济发展注入新的活力。简单说，三个支柱是指蒙古人、好政府和蒙古资源，具体内容包括多支点经济发展政策，建设公正、有纪律、负责任、稳定的政府，以及以人为中心的社会政策等三大战略27个目标。“三个支柱发展政策”如能顺利实施可有效改变经济单一的状况，其中“多支点经济发展政策”专门提出了加强农牧业，发展矿产业和重工业，加大建设基础设施力度等目标。

（三）加快蒙古国“发展之路”与中国“一带一路”倡议对接

“一带一路”和“草原之路”是中国与蒙古国就两国之间的合作提出的崭新战略，也是两国在双边合作历史上迈出的新步伐。中蒙两国有着近4700公里的共同边境线，拥有18个对接口岸，双边关系呈现较好的发展态势，且两国的战略合作正是双方的共同利益所在。蒙古国应借此合作之机推动本国公路、铁路、能源等基础设施建设，为本国经济发展注入新的活力。

中蒙两国除积极推进“一带一路”倡议同“发展之路”对接外，还不断推动中蒙俄经济走廊建设，优化贸易结构，深挖合作潜力；加强边境口岸交流，建设共同发展繁荣的边界，为双方贸易和人员往来提供更多便利。中蒙不断加深的经贸合作将为蒙经济发展带来机遇。

（四）中蒙经贸合作促蒙古国经济稳定增长

1949年10月16日，蒙古与中国建交。1960年5月31日，两国签订《中蒙友好互助条约》。

1989年两国关系实现正常化以后，睦邻友好合作关系发展顺利。1994年4月29日，两国在乌兰巴托修订并签署《中蒙友好合作条约》。

中蒙两国经济互补性强，经贸合作前景广阔。进入21世纪之后，随着中国经济的迅速发展，中国与蒙古间贸易增长迅速，中国连续12年成为蒙古国最大贸易伙伴。2014年两国签署《中国和蒙古国经济贸易合作中期发展纲要》，为两国合作做出发展规划。中蒙两国经贸合作应在农畜产品深加工、矿产资源、基础设施、金融合作等领域深入开展合作。此外，中国不应局限于进口蒙古国的矿产资源，需推动更多层面的经济合作，如加强对蒙基础设施投资，加强改善民生领域的合作与开发。

数据显示，中欧货运列车通过蒙古国的数量逐年大幅增加，如饼干、饮料、蜂蜜、巧克力、地毯等蒙古国商品也已经在二连浩特中蒙边民互市贸易区上架销售。数据显示，平均每天有5000多名来自蒙古国的民众开卡车排队通关扫货采购。二连浩特这座城市对于大多数朋友来说可能名不见经传，但在蒙古国民众的眼中，这里却是中国改革开放的前沿和代表，更是他们在中国重要的消费地，其中，最畅销的是中国制造的电器。此外，扎门乌德贸易区是蒙古国对中国唯一的铁路口岸，该贸易区进出口量占蒙古国外贸货物运输总进口量的80%及总出口量的35%左右。在这里可以用人民币进行消费，甚至还能收到中国通讯公司的手机信号。

今年9月，中国援建的蒙古国扎门乌德口岸基础设施建设项目奠基仪式在蒙古国东戈壁省扎门乌德县举行，此举将进一步提升口岸建设水平和通关能力，对提高贸易投资便利化、增强区域经济竞争力具有十分重要和深远的意义，并为两国双边贸易额到2020年达到100亿美元打下坚实基础。2018年中蒙双边贸易额接近80亿美元。

在从计划经济转入市场经济20多年后，蒙古经济取得长足发展。2019年第一季度，蒙古国GDP同比实际增长8.6%，第二季度同比实际增长6.5%，上半年整体增长7.3%，在已经公布增速数据的30多个国家中，蒙古国经济增速最高。现在无疑是蒙实施第二次经济转型的最好时机，当务之急就是要降低对采矿业和外资的过度依赖，发展本国的资源加工以及制造业，培育民族企业。此外，蒙政府应该从根本上重视建立良好的投资环境，保障在蒙外国企业的合法权益；同时要尽量保持国内执政的稳定性，在政党选举更迭的过程中，保持各项政策的延续性。蒙古国经济期待实现稳定增长。■

