

人民币汇率变动对贸易福利的影响分析——基于价格贸易条件的视角

作者：陈平，胡未名

关键字：汇率；汇率波动；价格贸易条件；易福利

摘要/Abstract

本文从价格贸易条件视角出发，综合采用GARCH模型、协整和误差修正模型，对1994年1月至2015年12月间人民币汇率变动对贸易福利的影响进行分析。研究发现，价格贸易条件、人民币实际有效汇率、人民币实际有效汇率的波动率、实际收入以及对外开放程度之间存在长期均衡关系。价格贸易条件与人民币实际有效汇率存在正相关的长期关系。人民币汇率的市场化改革有利于改善贸易福利，但需要防范汇率波动幅度过大对贸易福利带来负面影响。

From the perspective of commodity terms of trade, the paper analyzes the influence of the RMB exchange rate on the trade welfare from January of 1994 to December of 2015. The analysis reveals the long term equilibrium among the commodity terms of trade, the real effective exchange rate, the volatility of the real effective exchange rate, the actual income and the degree of the opening to the outside world. There is a positive long term relation between the commodity terms of trade and the real effective exchange rate. The market reform of exchange rate regime helps to improve the trade welfare, and the relax of the RMB exchange rate volatility range should be contained in a narrow band so as to reduce the negative effect on the trade welfare.

地方保护主义对我国资本配置效率的影响研究

作者：陈平，方羚，李静

关键字：地方保护主义；资本配置效率；区域差异

摘要/Abstract

本文通过建立地方保护主义影响资本配置效率的理论框架，运用2000-2013年我国的省际面板数据对地方保护主义与资本配置效率的关系进行了实证检验。研究发现：（1）地方保护主义与资本配置效率呈显著负相关；（2）东、中、西部的地方保护表现不尽相同，地方保护对资本配置效率的负向作用在中西部要显著高于东部。整体上，本文研究为政府部门的政策制定和宏观调控方面上提供了一定的政策支持，可以通过减弱地方保护主义程度可以提高资本配置效率，如：使地方政府的权责与财力相适应；对国企进行市场化改革，减少政府与当地国企的政治关联；建立综合的、长期的考察政府官员业绩的标准；建立透明的市场准入制度。同时，推进“一带一路”、“长江经济带”等这类跨区域合作战略，促进区域间协调发展。

Based on the capital allocation model designed by the Wurgler (2000), this paper measured the allocation efficiency of China from 2000 to 2013. Then use the result to test the relationship between local protectionism and capital allocation efficiency by some empirical studies. The results were that local protectionism surely has bad effect on the efficiency of capital allocation and different areas has its own degree of influence. This means that the government should match its capability to its responsibility, and marketization of state-owned enterprises reform should be carried on as soon as possible. At the same time, the equally atmosphere should be built around the market. Also, a comprehensive investigation of government officials' performance should be built.

香港居民的身份认同

作者：叶华

关键字：中国人；香港人；双重身份认同

摘要/Abstract

通过分析2013年的第2期“香港社会动态追踪调查”数据，本研究发现有不同经历、处在不同社会经济地位的香港居民，在身份认同上也有差异。对不同的群体进行比较后，研究发现香港居民对“香港人”的身份认同没有什么差异，但相对而言，在香港出生的本地居民对“香港人”的身份认同比在内地出生的香港居民强。在对“中国人”的身份认同上，在香港出生的本地居民相对较弱，年龄在15-34岁的年轻人相对较弱，教育水平为大专/非学位专上教育的香港居民也相对较弱。

Employing data from the second wave of Hong Kong Panel Study of Social Dynamics, this study finds that Hong Kong residents from different socio-economic background have different identity inclinations. While Hong Kong residents identify themselves with similar level of “Hong Konger” Identity, they identify with different level of “Chinese” Identity. Comparing to residents born in Hong Kong, those who were born in China identify themselves with higher level of “Chinese” Identity. However, those who are at age from 15 to 24, and those who have non-degree tertiary education identify themselves with lower level of “Chinese” Identity, which are consistent with their economic opportunities in the Hong Kong labor market.

港澳是城非邦论：同质性原则下的特区高度自治边界研究

作者：张强

关键字：特别行政区；城邦；同质性原则；高度自治；边界

摘要/Abstract

近年来，港澳本土主义日趋兴盛，对于港澳特区的地位产生了城邦论的观点。实际上，无论是历史上的城邦概念，还是现代意义的城邦都与港澳特区存在本质不同，不应将港澳特区等同于城邦。进一步深入思考，之所以港澳特区不是城邦，是同质性原则的要求。即使“一国两制”本身存在一些二律背反，但是都应遵从同质性原则。特别行政区高度自治制度只能也必须是地方的政治制度。

The nativism in Hong Kong and Macao is growing recently; especially there exists a view that HK and Macao are city-state. Actually, SAR is totally different from the concept of city-state, no matter in history or modern times. Furthermore, the reason why SAR is not city-state is the request of homogeneity principle. Although the policy of one country two systems has some antinomy, it has to obey the principle. The system of high autonomy of SAR is under the central government.