

我国两岸侵权法一般条款制度演进比较研究——一种法经济学的视角

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关键字：大清民律草案 民国民律草案 台湾地区“民法典” 侵权责任法 一般条款

摘要/Abstract

通过对《大清民律草案》、《民国民律草案》、我国台湾地区“民法典”和我国未来民法典组成部分的《侵权责任法》中侵权一般条款的立法技术比较研究发现，《大清民律草案》、《民国民律草案》、我国台湾地区“民法典”在侵权法一般条款上存在立法技术的承继关系，并没有因政府的更迭和政治变迁而抛弃“前朝”的民事侵权制度。如果以当事人对行为是否构成侵权事前判断准确性的概率作为法经济分析的判断标准，2009年《侵权责任法》我国“独创”的“列举式权利+法益兜底”模式在立法技术上未必比《民国民律草案》乃至《大清民律草案》更先进，更比不上我国台湾地区“民法典”的相关规定。因此，在今后制定《民法典》的过程中，对于清末民初的修律和我国台湾地区“民法”要进行充分的研究和借鉴，并提高侵权行为一般条款的明晰性。

After taking a comparative research between Draft Civil Law of Qing Dynasty , Draft Civil Law of Republic of China, China Taiwan “Civil Code” and China Tort liability Law, the general provisions of Draft Civil Law of Qing Dynasty , Draft Civil Law of Republic of China, China Taiwan “Civil Code” have similar institution structure. Considering how precisely both parties can predict whether the action will violate tort law or not before trial, the latest China Tort Liability Law in 2009 is not better than other statutes that we have discussed in article. In conclusion, we should improve China Tort Liability Law for future China Civil Code by learning from the history civil drafts and China Taiwan “Civil Code”.

美元超发与通胀输出——基于贝叶斯向量自回归样本外预测模型的分析

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关键字：美元超发 通胀输出 BVAR

摘要/Abstract

2007年全球金融危机再次引起了对当前国际货币体系安排的讨论，当前失衡的国际货币体系给美国货币超发并向全球输出流动性铺平了道路，国内众多学者都认为从本质上来说全球金融危机即根源于“美元超发”。本文应用贝叶斯向量自回归样本外预测模型（BVAR）分析方法，分别检验了美元货币量对国际大宗商品价格和不同国家和地区通胀率的影响，结果表明美元货币量是引起国际大宗商品能源和工业投入品价格变动的格兰杰原因，同时也是引起英国、日本、欧元区、中国的通胀率变化的格兰杰原因，从而证实了美元真实存在货币超发，并通过美元国际环流引起国际通胀。

The global financial crisis happened in 2007 reignited the discussion of the current arrangements for international monetary system. Many scholars in China believe that the imbalance of the international monetary system caused the excessive issuance of U.S. dollar and lead to the global excess liquidity. The essence of the financial crisis is rooted in the “excessive issuance of dollar”. In this paper, under the out-sample Bayesian VAR forecasting model (BVAR), we examined the impact of the amount of U.S. dollar on international commodity prices and inflation in different countries and regions respectively. The results show that the amount of U.S. dollar is the Granger cause of the fluctuation of the prices of international energy commodity and industrial input materials, and also it Granger caused the inflation in United Kingdom, Japan, the euro zone and China. These results confirmed the existence of excessive issuance of U.S dollar. By the international circulation, U.S. dollar caused a global inflation.

香港国际金融中心的发展的影响因素分析

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关键字：国际金融中心 香港 协整检验 VAR模型

摘要/Abstract

在经济全球化的今天，国际金融中心在世界经济中扮演着愈来愈重要的角色。我国也在积极打造国际金融中心。香港作为东亚最有影响力的国际金融中心之一，其崛起也不过是20世纪70年代以来的事情。本文旨在研究影响其发展的外部因素有哪些以及这些因素对香港国际金融中心的发展有何影响。本文综合前人的研究成果和香港自身的特点提出了一个综合指标体系，包括国际金融中心的发展水平和影响因素两类指标。以主成分分析的方法，提取了三个综合指数，分别反应国际金融中心的综合发展水平、内地因素以及基础设施因素，并建立计量模型，采用协整和VAR方法探讨了金融中心发展水平与各影响因素变量间的关系。

International Finance Center is becoming more and more important nowadays. As a influential economic zone, Hongkong is facing many problems. This article studies some causes concerning Hongkong’s development. Based on the synthesis of previous research achievements we put forward a comprehensive index system. With the principal component analysis method, the paper gets three composite index, international financial centre respectively reaction comprehensive development level, the mainland factors and infrastructure, and establishing econometric model factors, using cointegration and VAR method, this paper discussed the financial center development level and the influencing factors of the relationship between variables.

城镇居民的住房资源获得与家庭支持——以广州市S大学为研究个案

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关键字：住房资源 家庭支持 代际差异 家的延续性

摘要/Abstract

本文以广州市S大学为研究个案，主要探讨后房改时代中国城镇居民住房资源获得与家庭支持之间的关系。本文认为，后房改时代城镇居民在获得住房资源的过程中，来自父辈的家庭支持主要以购房资金、直接购买现房、与父代共居和住房继承等四种支持形式；来自子辈的家庭支持主要以购房养老、与子辈共同居住等两种形式；而来自同辈的家庭支持则以资金支持与无偿赞助等形式。不同代际之间的家庭支持形式差异，既体现了中国传统社会结构的特征——家的延续性，也体现了转型期中国城市化进程的推进——社会结构的变动性。

This paper take Guangzhou S university as the case study,its mainly discusses the relationship between housing resources attainment and family support of the urban residents after the housing reform era.The article holds that during the housing resources attainment of the urban residents contains the following: First, from father's family support mainly with four kinds of support forms such as purchase house funds, purchase the house to the childs, and live with the parents and inherit house from the parents; Second, from the generation's family support includes descendants buy the house providing for the aged parents and the son generation live together parents; Finally, from the peer family support consists of tow forms: financial support and free sponsorship. The differences of intergenerational family support forms not only embodies the Chinese traditional society structure feature of family continuity, but also reflects the transition of Chinese city development—the changes of social structure.