

《解读世界经济发展》课程大纲

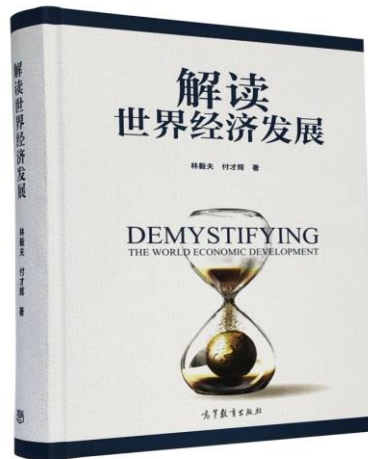
课程信息

- 授课教师：林毅夫 付才辉
- 上课时间：每周二晚上第 10-12 节（18:40-21:30）
- 上课地点：第一次课网上（信息由助教通知）；三教 401
- 学分学时：共 3 学分，16 周，每周 3 学时，共 48 学时
- 助教：张骞（北京大学新结构经济学研究院博士后）
- 助教联系方式：邮箱 qianzhang@nsd.pku.edu.cn；微信号 zhq_up
- 答疑时间：每周二下午 15:00-17:00，英杰交流中心 418N
- 任课教师联系方式：邮箱 fucaihui@nsd.pku.edu.cn，微信号 nsefch

旁听说明：选课人数已较多，因疫情防控需要，校内旁听必须经助教审核同意。

教材教辅

课程教材：林毅夫、付才辉，《解读世界经济发展》，高等教育出版社，2020 年。（扫描下面二维码可下载教材中英文内容概要与详细目录）



教辅资料：

1. 林毅夫，《经济发展与转型：思潮、战略与自生能力》，北京大学出版社，2008 年。（英文版 Justin Yifu Lin, *Economic Development and Transition: Thought, Strategy and Viability*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009.）

2. 林毅夫，《繁荣的求索》，北京大学出版社，2012年。（英文版 Justin Yifu Lin, *The Quest for Prosperity: How Developing Economies Can Take Off*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2012.）
 3. 林毅夫，《从西潮到东风》，中信出版社，2012年。（英文版 Justin Yifu Lin, *Against the Consensus: Reflections on the Great Recession*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009.）
 4. 林毅夫、王燕，《超越援助》，北京大学出版社，2016年。（英文版 Justin Yifu Lin and Yan Wang, *Going Beyond Aid: Development Cooperation for Structural Transformation*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2016.）
 5. 林毅夫、塞勒斯汀·孟加，《战胜命运》，北京大学出版社，2017年（英文版 Justin Yifu Lin, Célestin Monga, *Beating the Odds: Jump-Starting Developing Countries*. Princeton University Press, 2017）。
- Justin Yifu Lin and Alojzy Z. Nowak (2017). *New Structural Economics for Less Advanced Countries*. University of Warsaw Faculty of Management Press.
 - Justin Yifu Lin, *The Oxford Handbook of Africa and Economics*. Oxford University Press, 2018.
 - 世界银行世界发展指标（World Development Indicators）数据库 <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators>
 - 林毅夫、付才辉，《新结构经济学导论》，高等教育出版社，2019年（供未修新结构经济学基础课程的同学自学参考，已修同学可免学）。

课程简介

- 本课程是《中国经济专题》的姊妹课程。如果说《中国经济专题》新结构经济学的理论在分析中国由盛而衰再由衰而盛的运用，那么本课程《解读世界经济发展》则是新结构经济学理论在分析全球各国贫富分流以及如何走向共同繁荣的应用和检验。课程基本目标是用最少的新结构经济学理论工具获取对世界经济结构变迁现象和政策方案最多的理解。

课程目的

- 本课程的基本目的是使同学们能够运用新结构经济学分析世界经济发展，把

握世界百年未有之大变局的规律与趋势。同学们的学习成效是能够深入掌握现实世界人类诞生至今的经济结构多样性和经济结构变迁规律；能够熟练运用新结构经济学方法分析世界各国各地区经济结构及其变迁问题；能够熟练运用新结构经济学的分析工具提出解决全球整体与世界各地现实问题的方案；能够更好地认识世界和改造世界；拓展同学们的全球视野，为新结构经济学应用于全人类的发展实践和学术研究打下知识基础。

内容安排

➤ 第一部分 世界百年未有之大变局（两次课，6学时：3+3）

第一部分主要讲解世界经济秩序、格局、理论与思路的变迁，作为课程的绪论。中国人常讲，“三十年河东、三十年河西”，来感叹世事兴衰更替。马克思主义讲经济基础决定上层建筑，世界经济变迁莫不验证了这一原理。第二次世界大战以后，美国的国内生产总值（GDP）占据了约世界的一半，奠定了以美国马首是瞻的“布雷顿森林体系”。20世纪70年代的石油危机让G7取而代之，更新了世界经济秩序，但依然只是一个封闭的富国俱乐部，当时G7的国内生产总值超过了世界的五分之三。改革开放四十多年让中国经济腾飞，带动新兴经济体一起撼动了由发达国家主导的世界经济格局，全球金融危机之后，G20逐步取代G7。中国的经济奇迹，不但会改变世界经济的秩序与机遇，而且也会改变世界经济发展的理论和思路。在这样的背景下，第一部分侧重介绍新结构经济学作为取代战后旧结构主义与新自由主义的第三代发展经济学的理论与思路，概括性介绍了经济结构变迁的新结构经济学理论框架。归结起来，发展经济学的前两代都是以发达国家为参照系，来看发展中国家缺什么（如第一代结构主义所强调的现代资本、技术密集产业），或发展中国家做得不好的地方（如第二代新自由主义所强调的治理，即“华盛顿共识”所推动的私有化、市场化、自由化），并以此作为改造发展中国家的依据。与前两波发展思潮相反，新结构经济学主张应该从发展中国家现在有什么（即其要素禀赋）出发，规划在此基础上能做好什么（即其比较优势），把现在能做好的做大做强，以此实现逐步赶上甚至超越发达国家的目标。

As the introduction to the course, Lecture I introduces the change of the order, pattern, theory, and concepts of world economy. The Chinese often say that “the pendulum has swung back to express their reflection on the fluctation of history”. According to

Marxism, the economic basis determines the superstructure, which has been verified by the changes in the world economy. After World War II, the US GDP accounted for about half of the world's total and the "Bretton Woods System" leading by the US was established. In the 1970s the oil crisis forced the US to update its economic standing and create the G7, yet the G7 was merely an exclusive club of seven rich countries with a total GDP surpassing 3/5 of the world's total. The Chinese economy has taken off in the forty years of reform and opening-up, thus driving emerging economies to challenge the global economic environment dominated by developed countries. After the global financial crisis in 2008, the G7 was gradually replaced by the G20. China's economic miracle changes not only the order and opportunities of the world economy but also the theories and concepts of the world's economic development. Within this context, this chapter introduces the theories and concepts of new structural economics as being the third generation of economics, thus replacing the old structural economics and neo-liberalism of Post-World War II and summarizes the theoretical framework of new structural economics showing the change of economic structure. In short, the first two generations of development economics take developed countries as the frame of reference. The deficiencies, (like modern capital and technology-intensive industries emphasized by the first generation of structuralism), or shortcomings (like governance emphasized by the second generation of neoliberalism, namely the privatization, marketization, and liberalization promoted by "Washington Consensus") of developing countries are highlighted and used as the basis for transforming developing countries. Contrary to the first two waves of development trends, the new structural economics advocates a start from the local condition of developing countries (namely the factor endowment) and search for what can be achieved on this basis (namely comparative advantage). In this way, the economy of developing countries can increase and become stronger, and then gradually catch up and even surpass that of developed countries.

➤ 第二部分 世界经济结构转型升级事实（两次课：6学时：3+3）

第二部分在更广阔的世界历史视野下，讲授经济结构变迁是发展的关键，既是对第一部分所介绍的新结构经济学框架的理论深化，也是历史检验。经济结构变迁重要到可以按照其根本特征给世界历史进行断代。尽管经济结构变迁是不断连续的，但工业革命是世界经济变迁最关键的分水岭。在工业革命之前，人类社会处于马尔萨斯陷阱之中，存在上限的自然资源禀赋支配着其结构变迁特征。让人类跳出马尔萨斯陷阱的是工业革命，但其本质是持续不断的经济结构转型升级而非几样耀眼的科技成就。工业革命造就了当今的发达国家，但也造成了世界经济的大分流。未能实现持续的经济结构转型是发展中经济体的顽疾。没有结构（更准确地讲是以发达国家的结构为唯一结构）的主流理论难以指导发展中国家的经济结构转型，甚至脱胎于亚当·斯密的新古典经济学也只不过是总结于地理大发现之后工业革命全面爆发之前经验的理论。战后第一代发展经济学（结构主义）虽然强调了经济结构转型的重要性，但是忽视了结构的内生性，主张违背比较优势的发展道路却适得其反。在这样的背景下，本部分深化了第一部分介绍的新结构经济学理论框架，认为古典经济学通过边际革命形成了新古典经济学，对新古典经济学进行结构革命便形成了新结构经济学。新古典经济学是给定经济结构求解最优的资源配置。新结构经济学恰恰相反，是给定资源禀赋求解最优经济结构。按此理论框架，本讲讲授量化核算战后至今世界各个经济体的经济结构变迁对经济增长的影响，确认了经济结构转型升级是发展的关键。更进一步，本部分讲授作为上层建筑的各种制度结构如金融、法律等如何随作为经济基础的技术、产业的变迁而变迁，再一次在世界经济层面验证了马克思主义，同时也驳斥了流行的新制度学派所主张的制度决定论的观点。

Lecture II elaborates on the change of economic structure as the key to development with a broader view as to world history. It expands on the theory of new structural economic frameworks as introduced in Chapter I and provides historical proof for it. The change of economic structure is so important that world history could be divided into different periods with fundamental characteristics. Although the change of economic structure is a continuous process, industrial revolution is the most critical watershed for world economic development. Before the industrial revolution, human society was in the “Malthusian trap”. The limited natural resources endowment dominated the characteristics of its structural change. It is the industrial revolution

that lifted mankind out of the “Malthusian trap”, yet its essence lies in continuous transformation and upgrading of economic structure rather than several shining technological achievements. The industrial revolution has raised up the currently developed countries, yet it has also caused a great diversion of the world economy. Developing economies face long-lasting economic transformation structural failure. Therefore, the mainstream theory without structure (more precisely, merely adopting the structure of developed countries) could hardly be used to guide the transformation of economic structure of developing countries. Even the neoclassical economics rooted in the theories of Adam Smith merely summarized the experience from the Age of Exploration to the outbreak of industrial revolution. Although the first generation of economic development (structuralism) after World War II highlights the significance of the transformation of economic structure, it neglects the structural endogeneity and the development path against comparative advantage goes opposite to what it wished. In this context, the theoretical framework of new structural economics as introduced in Chapter I is deepened, proposing that neoclassical economics comes from a marginal revolution of classical economics while new structural economics results from a structural revolution to neoclassical economics. Neoclassical economics aims to provide optimal resource allocation for the given economic structure. On the contrary, new structural economics searches for the best economic structure for the given resource endowment. Under this theoretical framework, the influence of economic structural changes of various economies in the world on their economic growth since the end of World War II is quantified in this chapter and it is confirmed by the transformation and upgrading of economic structure which is key to development. Moreover, the change of various institutional structures like finance, law, and so on, which are the superstructure and development of technology and industry as the economic basis is briefly sorted out, proving Marxism from the perspective of world economy again and refuting the popular institutional determinism as advocated by the neo-institutionalism school of thought.

➤ **第三部分 理解世界经济结构变迁规律（两次课：6学时：3+3）**

第三部分讲授应用新结构经济学的基本原理追踪世界经济结构变迁的历史轨迹。造就当今发达国家的工业革命并不是一夜之间爆发的，英美工业革命其实是非常漫长的循序渐进的过程。不论在三次产业层面，还是在细分制造业层面，甚至在产品与技术层面，生产结构都是一个随发展阶段（禀赋结构）拾阶而上的过程。在世界经济的历史上，那些遵循产业发展次序的经济体取得了的成功经验，而那些颠倒产业发展次序的经济体却遭受了惨痛教训，全球各个经济体的经验实证支持了结构扭曲导致经济停滞的这个宝贵经验教训。据此，本部分讲授追踪测算近半个世纪以来近两百个经济体的经济结构变迁轨迹,并归纳前沿发达经济体、发展中经济体以及陷入低收入陷阱和中等收入陷阱的经济体的结构变迁轨迹特征。

Lecture III tracks the historical trajectory of changes to a global economy with the basic principles of new structural economics. The industrial revolution that created the currently developed countries didn't break out overnight. In fact, the industrial revolution in the US and the UK is a long and gradual process. For no matter the thrice industrial structure, the segmented manufacturing, or even products and technology, the production structure is a process of step-by-step development following a development stage (endowment structure). In the history of world economy, all those economies that follow the order of industrial development have succeeded while those reversing that order have learned painful lessons. The empirical experience of various economies around the globe supports the valuable theory that structural distortions would result in economic stagnation. Based on this, the chapter tracks the trajectories and economic structural changes of nearly 200 economies in the past half-century and summarizes corresponding characteristics in leading developed economies, developing economies, and economies that are trapped in low and middle incomes.

➤ **第四部分 战后世界经济的发展典范（两次课：6学时：3+3）**

第四部分主要讲授战后发展典范的经济结构变迁规律。第二次世界大战以后，有13个经济体实现了连续25年超过7%的经济增长，堪称发展典范。它们分别是

中国大陆、中国香港、中国台湾、韩国、新加坡、日本、印度尼西亚、马来西亚、泰国、阿曼、马耳他、博茨瓦纳、巴西。它们有五个典型特征事实：对外开放、宏观稳定、禀赋积累、有效市场、有为政府。本部分通过一一复原其经济结构转型升级的历程，以案例形式展现了新结构经济学所揭示的按照比较优势进行结构变迁的规律，统一解释了它们的典型特征事实；有效市场和有为政府是按照比较优势发展的制度前提；对外开放、宏观稳定和高储蓄高投资是按照比较优势发展的必然结果；按照比较优势不断转型升级加速禀赋结构升级是快速发展的关键之道，新结构经济学也揭开了成功国家的高储蓄率之谜。然而，东亚和中国这些发展典范的高储蓄率却为流行思潮所诟病，甚至被无端指责为美国经济失衡的原因——其实美国在高速结构转型的 19 世纪也曾出现过高储蓄现象。

Lecture IV explores the laws of economic structural change by typical examples of development after World War II. After World War II, 13 economies had realized an economic growth of over 7% for 25 consecutive years and became typical examples of development. They are mainland China, Hong Kong SAR of China, Taiwan of China, South Korea, Singapore, Japan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Oman, Malta, Botswana, and Brazil. They share five typical characteristics, including opening-up to the outside world, stable macroeconomy, endowment accumulation, effective markets, and promising government. Through economic restoration, transformation, and one by one structural upgrading, this chapter reveals the law of structural change according to the comparative advantage in new structural economics and explains their typical characteristics in a unified way. Effective market and promising government are institutional prerequisites for development based on comparative advantage. Opening-up to the outside world, stable macroeconomy, high investments, and savings are the inevitable outcomes. The key to rapid development lies in the continuous transformation and acceleration of endowment structure upgrading according to the comparative advantages. New structural economics also unveils the mystery of high savings rates and of successful economies. However, the high savings rate of these typical examples of economic development in East Asia is criticized by popular thoughts and even falsely blamed as the cause of economic imbalance in the US. In fact, the US also experienced a period of high savings during its fast structural

transformation in the 19th century.

➤ **第五部分 评价世界各地经济结构变迁（一次课：3 学时）**

第五部分主要讲授以战后这 13 个发展典范的经济结构转型升级轨迹而非发达国家作为标杆,测评世界各个经济体结构转型升级的达标程度及其效果。遵循比较优势的发展方法对于发展中国家的经济发展而言看起来或许是缓慢而令人沮丧的,但事实上,这种办法却是积累资本、提升要素禀赋结构和产业结构,推动经济包容性可持续发展的最快方法;并且,按此办法还能积极参与全球化,发挥后来者优势,从更为发达的国家引进技术和产业,利用外资和外贸,而取得比发达国家更为快速的产业结构升级和经济发展。与之相反,违背比较优势的发展方式则将错失全球化发展机遇,跌入包括低收入陷阱和中等收入陷阱在内的发展陷阱。本部分再一次以详细的世界经济结构变迁历程论述了新结构经济学的基本原理和发展思路。

Lecture V evaluates structural transformation by degree and effect, and the upgrading of different economies worldwide based on the trajectory of economic transformation and upgrading as set by the 13 typical examples of development post World War II. It seems that the development based on comparative advantage is slow and frustrating for developing countries. Nevertheless, it is, in fact, the fastest way to capital accumulation as well as factor endowment structure and industrial structure improvement to promote inclusive and sustainable development to an economy. Moreover, it could promote globalization, give latecomers an advantage, introduce technology and industry from more developed countries, and use foreign capital and foreign trade to achieve faster upgrading of industrial structure and economic development than developed countries. In contrast, development against the comparative advantage would miss the development opportunity in globalization and fall into these development traps including, low and middle-income trap. This chapter elaborates on the basic principles and development concepts of new structural economics with a detailed process of the change in world economic structure once again.

➤ 第六部分 世界经济结构变迁中的机遇（一次课：3学时）

第六部分主要讲授以制造业及其就业结构变迁为焦点分析世界经济结构变迁中的发展机遇。中国有句俗话说，“无农不稳，无工不富，无商不活”。制造业是世界财富的发动机和就业的水池。就业是发展的基石，成也萧何败也萧何：中国伟大的脱贫成就源于发挥比较优势创造了大量的就业，而人类艰难的反贫困斗争则根源于就业的缺失。本讲继续应用新结构经济学的基本原理探索了全球制造业就业结构随禀赋结构变化而变化的一般规律与特征，并估算了其缺口。就全球各地区制造业就业结构变迁的基本趋势而言，持续不断的亚洲雁行模式是东亚奇迹的秘密，南亚与撒哈拉以南非洲地区急需发展劳动力密集型制造业来脱贫，中东与北非以及拉美需要转型升级制造业以摆脱中等收入陷阱，欧洲和中亚地区需要调整违背比较优势的制造业重获竞争优势，高收入经济体则需要持续创新拓展世界产业前沿。与此同时，世界经济结构变迁过程中的工作性质也发生了变迁，就业结构也可能出现极化，需要加以应对。全球制造业的差序格局是南北合作与南南合作的产业基础，与过去的雁阵模式不同，中国在南南合作中的地位则是“领头龙模式”。本讲最后以日本和中国重庆如何把握全球电子信息产业转移的机遇为例，说明世界任何经济体只要找准自身的比较优势均可以在政府的因势利导下创造竞争优势，利用全球化的机遇加速发展。

Focusing on manufacturing and the change in its employment structure, Lecture VI analyzes the development opportunities based on global economic structural change. As an old Chinese saying goes, “agriculture is for stability, industry is for prosperity, and commerce is for flexibility.” Manufacturing is the engine of global wealth and the pool of employment. Employment is a cornerstone for development and success. Chinese achievements to alleviate poverty comes from the creation numerous job vacancies with its comparative advantage, while the arduous struggle of mankind against poverty is rooted in a lack of employment. This chapter continues to explore the general laws and characteristics of the change in employment structure for the manufacturing industry with the change of endowment structure worldwide under the guidance of the basic principles of new structural economics and estimates the employment gap. In terms of the basic trend of structural change needed for employment in the manufacturing industry worldwide, the continuous flying geese

paradigm is the secret of the East Asian miracle. South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa urgently need to develop labor-intensive manufacturing to alleviate poverty. Middle East, North Africa, and Latin America should transform and upgrade its manufacturing industry to get out of the middle-income trap. Europe and Central Asia should adjust the manufacturing industry against comparative advantage to regain competitive advantage, and high-income economies need to continuously innovate and expand into global industry frontiers. Meanwhile, the nature of work would change and the employment structures may also be polarized during the change of world economic structure, which should be addressed. The pattern of difference sequence for global manufacturing is the industrial basis for both North-South cooperation and South-South cooperation. Different from the flying geese paradigm in the past, China becomes the “leading dragon” as with South-South cooperation. The chapter concludes with the example of Japan and Chongqing in China for grasping the opportunity in the transfer of global electronic information industry to prove that all economies in the world could accelerate globalization development with their competitive advantages and the facilitation of government after finding their own comparative advantages.

➤ **第七部分 克服世界经济结构转型的瓶颈（一次课：3 学时）**

第七部分主要以制约经济结构转型升级的瓶颈为焦点讲授世界基础设施建设。软硬基础设施瓶颈是经济结构转型升级的障碍，也是随手可牵的“替罪羊”。基础设施落后的确是经济表现的主要约束因素，但这并不是经济转型不可逾越的障碍。经济发展和基础设施建设可以并行发展，相助互济。流行思潮认为在经济增长动态过程启动之前，所有的基础设施障碍都需要排除，这既不现实也不必要。在过去的 20 年里增长最快的 30 个经济体的证据表明，那些用流行指标衡量的营商环境质量似乎都不重要，因为除了新加坡和马来西亚，其余经济体的营商指标评分居然都相当差！一个更务实的做法是政府将有限的资源和执行能力用于打造工业园、加工出口区、经济特区，即使是在整体的基础设施和商业环境不善的国家创造局部有利条件，充分挖掘和利用经济体的潜在比较优势，促进有竞争力产业的兴起，

然后积累条件逐步改善全国的软硬基础设施和营商环境。基于此，本部分介绍从局部到整体渐进式改善基础设施的中国经验，概括了世界各地区的水、电、交通、电信、互联网、能源等基础设施随发展阶段而变化的建设状况，归纳了发达国家与发展中国家的基础设施建设差异。

Lecture VII discusses global infrastructure construction with emphasis laid on the “bottleneck” of transformation and upgrading of economic structures. The “bottleneck” of “hard” and “soft” infrastructure is an obstacle to the transformation and upgrading of economic structure and a “scapegoat” that could be easily taken. Backward infrastructure is indeed the major constraint to economic performance, yet it is by no means an insurmountable obstacle to economic transformation. Economic development and infrastructure construction can be promoted simultaneously with mutual support. According to popular trend of thought, all infrastructure barriers should be removed before launching the dynamic process of economic growth, which is neither realistic nor necessary. The situation of 30 economies with the fastest growth in the past 20 years shows that the quality of a business environment being evaluated by popular indicators seems not so important since the ratings for business environments of most of them are very poor except for Singapore and Malaysia. A more pragmatic approach is to concentrate the limited resources and governance capacity of government on the building of industrial parks, export processing zones, and special economic zones. Although the overall infrastructure and business environment are not satisfactory, favorable conditions could be created regionally to fully exploit and utilize the potential comparative advantages of the economy, promote the rise of competitive industries, and then gradually improve the “hard” and “soft” infrastructure and business environments nationwide. Based on this, this chapter introduces the Chinese experience to gradually improve the infrastructure from parts to a whole. It summarizes the changes made in the construction of such infrastructure as water, power supply, transportation, telecommunications, the Internet, and energy in different regions of the world at different development stages, and concludes the differences of developed countries and developing countries in infrastructure construction.

➤ 第八部分 世界经济结构变迁中的中国（两次课：6学时：3+3）

第八部分主要讲授中国与世界经济结构转型升级的关系。中国在世界经济结构转型升级中有着独特的方位：中国的经济体量将重回世界第一，但中国的整体经济发展水平却处于世界居中的位置，并且中国从低到高的地区发展差异巨大。这造就了中国与世界经济结构的深度耦合，以及中国的差异化全球化，与发达国家和发展中国家的不同耦合方向。中国在世界经济结构转型升级中有着巨大的力量：中国依然是世界经济增长的引擎，中国的工业化依然保持强劲的态势，中国拥有全球最具活力的庞大消费市场，中国依然是全球最大的贸易国，中国依然是全球最具投资吸引力的地区，中国拥有全球最庞大的产能，中国拥有全球最具实力的基础设施建设能力，中国已经成为净资本输出国并位居对外投资流量大国。基于此，本章梳理了中国与发达国家和发展中国家经济结构转型升级的匹配状况。发达国家依然是中国通过学习利用后来者优势的对象，需要充分利用中国与其他不同收入经济体互补的比较优势深化合作，中国去发达国家投资能够促进中国与发达经济体的经济结构转型升级，从发达国家“引进来”也能够促进中国与发达经济体的经济结构转型升级，中国有带给发展中经济体的产业转移机会与基础设施建设能力。新时期，中国能够建设融入世界的开放型经济新体制。

Lecture VIII analyzes the relationship between China and the transformation of the world's economic structure. China has a unique position in the transformation and upgrading of the global economic structure. The size of China's economy will raise it to be a global leader, yet the overall level of global economic development has great room for improvement and there is still great disparity in the development of different regions within China. As a result of the in-depth coupling of China and the world's economic structure, as well as China's differentiation and globalization go in different directions from those of developed countries and other developing countries. China shows great strength via its transformation and upgrading of the world economic structure. China is still a global engine of world economic growth. China's industrialization continues to maintain strong momentum. Boasting a tremendously healthy consumption market, China is still the biggest trader and the most attractive region for investment worldwide. China has the largest production capacity and the

most powerful infrastructure construction capability. China has become an exporter of net-capital and a major overseas investor. Based on this, this chapter looks into and compares the economic structure and transformation of China with that seen by developed and other developing countries. Developed countries are still the object for China to use as a model to study. In order to deepen cooperation between China and other different income level economies, it is necessary to take full advantage of China's comparable advantages. Investment in developed countries can promote the transformation and upgrading of economic structure for both China and developed economies, so can "bringing in" investment from developed countries. Meanwhile, China is capable of providing opportunities for developing economies in terms of industrial transfer and infrastructure construction. In this new era, China can build an open economic system facing the world.

➤ 第九部分 “一带一路”助推世界经济发展（一次课：3学时）

第九部分专门讲授“一带一路”倡议如何助推世界经济发展。从世界经济结构变迁以及中国在其中的方位可以看到，“一带一路”倡议可以互利双赢的方式助推中国和沿线各国经济结构转型升级。基于此，本部分梳理了过去五年来“一带一路”倡议的主要进展，包括产能合作与经贸合作区、经贸投资成效、企业转型升级、人民币国际化等重要方面。为降低金融风险，需要提高“一带一路”沿线基础设施投资回报率与“耐心资本”。最后，本讲讲授“一带一路”沿线各国与中国各地区如何发挥比较优势参与“一带一路”。“一带一路”倡议不同于给世界人民带来痛苦的殖民主义全球化，也不同于未能给世界人民带来福音的新自由主义全球化，是包容性的新型全球化，有助于实现“百花齐放春满园”的人类命运共同体。

Lecture IX expounds on the promotion of the development of the world's economy through the Belt and Road Initiative. It can be seen from the change of world economic structure, and China's position in it, that the Belt and Road Initiative can mutually promote the transformation and upgrading of economic structure in China and other Belt and Road countries. Based on this, this chapter reviews the major progress of the Belt and Road Initiative in the past five years, discussing cooperation on production capacity, economic cooperation zones, the effects of trade and

investment, transformation and upgrading of enterprises, the internationalization of the Chinese yuan (RMB), and other important aspects. In order to lower the financial risks, it is necessary to improve the rates of returns on investment into infrastructure along the Belt and Road and the patient capital. Finally, this chapter discusses how can the Belt and Road countries and different regions in China become fully engaged and make full use of their comparative advantages from the Belt and Road Initiative. The Belt and Road Initiative is different from the globalization of colonialism which had brought such suffering to the people in the world, and from the globalization of neoliberalism which also failed to bring happiness to the people in the world. It is a new type of inclusive globalization that is conducive to the realization of a community who share the same hope for the future of mankind, characterized by the old Chinese saying “all flowers in full blossom make a beautiful spring.”

➤ 第十部分 世界经济的繁荣稳定包容之路（一次课：3学时）

第十部分主要讲授新结构经济学的世界经济繁荣稳定之路，提供了一套推动世界各国经济结构快速、包容、可持续转型升级的新结构经济学措施，并介绍 GIFF 方法及其应用案例——联合国工业发展组织开发的新结构经济学“增长甄别与因势利导”（GIFF）技术手册，以及一套覆盖近 200 个经济体的新结构经济学全球包容性可持续转型指数。我们相信，一个国家即便深陷贫困陷阱的泥沼长达数个世纪，沿着新结构经济学的道路，也能够骤然改变命运，踏上快速发展转型的繁荣之路，在一两代人之间摆脱贫困，实现工业化、现代化。本课程的一位老师于第二次世界大战结束不久后的 20 世纪 50 年代初期生于中国台湾，当时的台湾与多数非洲国家一样贫穷落后。本课程的另一位老师于 20 世纪 80 年代中期生于中国四川，当时的中国大陆与本课程第一位老师出生时的中国台湾一样贫穷落后，甚至人均收入水平大约为撒哈拉以南非洲地区平均水平的一半，而那时的中国台湾已经成长为一个新兴工业化经济体。今天，中国已经是一个中等偏上收入经济体了。世界经济格局在短短四十年间因此而剧变。如此梦幻般的亲身经历让我们确信贫困并非宿命。虽然任何理论都有前提条件，但是，一个国家只要思路正确，

在任何起始条件下实现包容可持续发展都是可能。正如中国国家主席习近平在联合国成立 70 周年发展峰会上所阐述的世界发展的中国方案：“发展归根到底要靠本国自身努力。中国人讲：‘量腹而受，量身而衣。’各国要根据自身禀赋特点，制定适合本国国情的发展战略。”

Lecture X summarizes how the “road” of new structural economy will lead to prosperity and stability for the global economy. This chapter provides a series of measures for the new structural economy for promoting the fast, inclusive, and sustainable transformation and upgrading of the economic structure of countries worldwide. While is also including the Growth Identification and Facilitation (GIFF) technical manual of the new structural economy as developed by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, as well as a set of global inclusive and sustainable transformation indexes for the new structural economics covering nearly 200 economies. We believe that even a country stuck in the trap of poverty for centuries could change its destiny and step on the road to prosperity with fast development and transformation under the guidance of the new structural economy to get rid of poverty and realize industrialization and modernization within one or two generations. The first author of the book was born in Taiwan, China in the early 1950s, shortly after the end of World War II when Taiwan was as poor and backward as most regions in Africa. The second author of the book was born in Sichuan, China in the mid-1980s. At that time, the Chinese mainland was as poor and backward as Taiwan, China when the first author was born. The per capita income of mainland China was merely half of the average for sub-Saharan Africa, while Taiwan, China had already developed into an emerging industrialized economy. When we read this book today, China has already become an upper to middle-income economy. The world economic pattern has changed dramatically in just four decades. Such fantastic personal experience assures us that poverty is not a fate. Although there are preconditions for any theory, it is possible for any country, regardless of their starting conditions, to realize inclusive and sustainable development. During the summits marking the 70th anniversary of the United Nations, President Xi Jinping elaborated on the Chinese solution for world development. “Development, in the final analysis, is the job of

individual countries. We Chinese say, ‘Eat according to the size your own stomach and dress according to your own figure.’ It is, therefore necessary for each country to formulate its own development strategies that fit its strengths and national conditions.”

第十一部分： 同学课程国别案例分析展示（一次课，3学时）

➤ **教学方式**

课堂讲授 70%

文献阅读 10%

报告讨论 10%

案例分析 10%

配套中英文慕课（未修新结构经济学课程的同学自选自学）

链接一：新结构经济学_北京大学_中国大学 MOOC(慕课)

<https://www.icourse163.org/course/PKU-1207230807>

链接二：新结构经济学 - 中国高校外语慕课平台（UMOOCs）

<http://moocs.unipus.cn/my/course/607>

➤ **成绩评定**

国别案例 80%+课程作业 10%+随堂考勤 10%