



QK1865049



# 世界经济研究

**WORLD ECONOMY STUDIES**

中文社会科学引文索引 (CSSCI) 来源期刊  
中国人文社会科学核心期刊  
全国中文世界经济类核心期刊

40年中国开放型发展道路的理论内涵

(上海市世界经济学会 张幼文 黄建忠等)

出口退税贸易效应再评估: 贸易促进还是虚假贸易

(刘舜佳 张雅)

互联网促进我国对外贸易发展的机理分析: 基于31个省市的面

板数据实证

(石良平 王素云)

新经济地理视角下粤港澳市场一体化影响因素研究 (陈昭 林涛)

最低工资与贸易比较优势

(王松 孙楚仁 徐晓辰)

2018 **12**

Serial No.298

### 改革开放笔谈专栏

#### 40 年中国开放型发展道路的理论内涵

- 要素集聚:开放型发展道路的时代特征与中国特色 ..... 张幼文(3)
- 40 年外向型经济的本质、路径特征及其阶段性差异 ..... 黄建忠(6)
- 中国双向直接投资发展历程、动力和影响 ..... 田素华(9)
- 融入世界经济,整合国内经济 ..... 何树全(12)
- 中国对外开放 40 年的理论解释和新时代面临的现实悖论 ..... 石建勋(14)
- 由需求导向的数量型开放向供给引领的质量型开放转型 ..... 方显仓(17)
- 渐进式的中国经济开放:寻求利益与风险的平衡 ..... 靳玉英(20)
- 建立在发展共识基础上的“增长驱动型”开放道路 ..... 张海冰(22)

### 国际贸易

- 区域贸易协定深度与价值链贸易关系研究 ..... 李艳秀 毛艳华(25)
- 出口退税贸易效应再评估:贸易促进还是虚假贸易 ..... 刘舜佳 张 雅(37)
- 互联网促进我国对外贸易发展的机理分析:基于 31 个省市的面板数据实证 ..... 石良平 王素云(48)
- 目的国经济政策不确定性如何影响中国企业的出口产品质量? ..... 张兵兵 田 曦(60)

### 全球化

- 新经济地理视角下粤港澳市场一体化影响因素研究 ..... 陈 昭 林 涛(72)
- 最低工资与贸易比较优势 ..... 王 松 孙楚仁 徐晓辰(82)
- 专有技术转让、融资成本差异与 PPP 最优股权架构:来自发展中国家的实证研究  
..... 郭 威 郑子龙(96)
- 增强知识产权保护总能促进创新吗?:纳入“干中学”效应的南北框架分析 ..... 杨轶波(115)
- 英文目录与摘要 ..... (132)
- 2018 年《世界经济研究》总目录 ..... (135)

本刊参加“期刊编校无差错承诺活动”

## Contents & Abstracts

### **The Relationship Between the Depth of Regional Trade Agreements and the Value Chains Trade**

*Li Yanxiu Mao Yanhua* (25)

This paper first constructs a RTA vertical depth index by core provisions, calculates the depth of 153 RTAs signed by G20 (43 countries), and then analyzes its characteristics and change of trend. Secondly, it analyzes the relationship between the depth of RTA, the single provision and the bilateral value added trade. The results show that: Signing a regional trade agreement, shortens the tariff reduction timetable, improves the dispute settlement mechanism, so the service and e-business provision can significantly promote the export volumes of all members. The enhancement of RTA depth in intellectual property protection, investment and competition policy has shown heterogeneous and asymmetric influences on different country (region) pairs. The improvement of RTA depth index in intellectual property protection, and competition policy terms can promote the trade between the developed-developing member pairs and the developed member pairs, while they have inhibitory effect on other pairs. The increase in the depth of investment clause is detrimental to the trade between the developed members.

### **Re-Evaluating the Effect of Export Tax Rebate: Trade Expansion or False Export?**

*Liu Shunjia Zhang Ya* (37)

Export tax rebate brings not only export expansion with low production cost, but also false export by tax fraud. In practice, State Administration of Taxation has investigated and punished many conceptions of export tax rebate fraud. Whether textile false export has been activated by policy of export tax rebate occurred during the financial crisis, is tested using Model of Difference-In-Difference. Causal relationship between export tax rebate and textile false export is improved. Raising export rebate rate has improved false volume and quantity of textile export that lasting at least two years. Statistic correlation is not founded between export rebate and textile import from China counted by customs of importing country. After controlling influencing factors such as import tax evasion, changing frequencies of export tax rebate, and customs supervision of importing country, the causal relationship between export tax rebate and textile export false is still existing.

### **Analysis on the Mechanism of Internet Promoting the Development of China's Foreign Trade: Based on Panel Data From 31 Provinces and Cities**

*Shi Liangping Wang Suyun* (48)

In the context of the slowing growth of international trade and the deepening application of Internet in international trade, this paper analyzes the impact of Internet on China's total foreign trade volume and trade structure. This paper points out that Internet can boost a country's foreign trade through three channels-information cost saving effect, spillover effect and heterogeneity effect. This paper modifies the gravity model and uses the number of Internet users in various provinces and cities as the Internet proxy variable. Based on panel data of 31 provinces and cities from 2009 to 2016, this paper investigates the influence of Internet on China's foreign trade volume after the financial crisis. The empirical results show that the development of the Internet promotes the growth of China's trade and has a more significant impact on China's export trade volume. Furthermore, this paper investigates the influence of Internet on the structure of goods trade, and examines the differences in the influence of Internet on primary goods, intermediate goods, capital goods and consumer goods. The empirical results show that in the structural analysis of goods trade, the Internet plays the most significant role in promoting the import of consumer goods. For every 1% increase in the num-

ber of Internet users, the import of consumer goods increases by 1.469%. This remarkable promotion also shows the gap between the upgrading of China's consumption and the insufficient effective domestic supply in a sense.

### **How does Economic Policy Uncertainty of the Destination Country affect the Quality of Products Exported by Chinese Companies?**

*Zhang Bingbing Tian Xi(60)*

This paper analyzes how economic policy uncertainty affects quality of exports based on both the economic policy uncertainty index of 11 destination countries, including the United States, and customs statistics on products made by enterprises, using data from 2000 to 2013. The results show that increases in economic policy uncertainty lead to improvements in the quality of products exported by China. This article further examines how uncertainty regarding a destination country's economic policy affects the quality of products exported by Chinese enterprises under trade models, types of firms, and the different categories of products. The results show that an increase in uncertainty related to a destination country's economic policy will increase the quality of products exported, particularly those for processing trade companies, trading enterprises, companies that produce intermediates and consumer goods. The impact, however, on the quality of goods exported by companies that produce differentiated products is not significant. Economic policy uncertainty will reduce the number of single products exported by enterprises.

### **The Influencing Factors of the Market Integration of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao under the New Economic Geography Perspective**

*Chen Zhao Lin Tao(72)*

Under the 3D framework of economic geography, using the panel data from 2001 to 2015, we analyzed the history and status quo of the density, distance, and integration of Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macao. On this basis, we empirically studied the impact of economic and geographic factors of the above markets integration. The results show that since 2001, the factors of density and economic integration in the area have shown an upward trend, the distance factor has shown a downward trend in volatility, and the market integration degree in the Greater Bay Area has become higher and higher. In terms of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao as a whole, the increase in economic density, transportation, communications infrastructure, marketization, opening level, and increased government spending have all promoted market integration, except for population density. For the three major metropolitan areas of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, the influence of various economic and geographic factors on the market integration of their urban agglomerations showed obvious spatial heterogeneity.

### **Minimum Wage and Comparative Advantage of Trade**

*Wang Song Sun Churen Xu Xiaochen(82)*

In the literature of neoclassical trade, there is no specific research on the impact of minimum wage on comparative advantage and product export at the state-industry level. In this article, the minimum wage and unemployment will be introduced into H-O theoretical framework to establish a general equilibrium model of minimum wage and comparative advantage at the national level. According to the conclusion reached by the model, the rise of minimum wage will promote the increase of capital intensive products' output while pull down the labor intensive products' output. Therefore, and if a country is endowed with labor force, the minimum wage increase could weaken its comparative advantage; and if a country is rich in capital, its comparative advantage will be strengthened through the increase of minimum wage. This conclusion is also confirmed by the empirical results exploiting the national minimum wage data and the trade data at national-product level.

---

**Knowledge Transfer, Financing Cost Difference and Optimal Equity Structure of PPP: An Empirical Study in Developing Countries***Guo Wei Zheng Zilong* (96)

Research findings : (1) the difference in financing costs between the public and private sectors is indeed a significant factor affecting the private sector's shareholding ratio in PPP projects. The smaller the financing cost difference is, the greater the space for both parties to negotiate the equity structure. (2) the greater the difference in financing costs is, the greater the savings in financing costs caused by public sector participation in PPP projects, and the smaller the negotiation space for optimal shareholding ratio for the private sector. At the same time, the change of financing cost has a great impact on countries with low average private ownership and a small impact on countries with high average private ownership. (3) the government management level in different countries has a different effect on private sector holdings. In higher levels of government governance, the government credit risk to the private sector is low, the project remuneration can be better safeguarded, therefore private sector project control tends to be more. (4) high inflation has an inhibitory effect on private ownership.

**Does Stronger Intellectual Property Rights Protection Always Promote Innovation? A North-South Study Incorporating Learning-by-Doing***Yang Yibo* (115)

This study introduces the "learning-by-doing" effect of intellectual property rights protection (IPP) on productivity into the general equilibrium framework, and discusses the impact of IPP on innovation and economic growth in the open economy environment. Stronger IPP in developing countries (South) attracts more foreign direct investment (FDI) and technology transfer from developed countries (North), but also intensifies the monopoly power. Under the mechanism of learning-by-doing, productivity in the South depends on the net outcome of the two competing effects. The net outcome shows that when Southern IPP is relatively weak, strengthening it will lead to an increase in productivity. However, when Southern IPP is sufficiently strong, further strengthening will lower productivity. Hence, there is an inverted-U relationship between Southern IPP and productivity. In general equilibrium, an inverted-U relationship between Southern IPP and Northern innovation exists through the feedback effect. These results suggest a stronger IPP does not always promote innovation. In contrast, a proper IPP level in the South is most desirable for Northern innovation and global economic growth.

# 世界经济研究

WORLD ECONOMY STUDIES

邮发代号: 4-544

中国标准连 ISSN 1007-6964  
续出版物号: CN31-1048/F

国外代号: BM-829

定价: 20.00 元

