

中国观

No.10 2015 (Vol. 10)

CHINA WATCH



复旦发展研究院
FUDAN DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE



上海市高校智库研究和管理中心
Centre for Think-tanks Research and Management in Shanghai

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Suggestions on Building Shanghai as an International Center for Scientific Innovation

Li Ling, Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences

There's still a relatively big gap between Shanghai and an international leading innovation city though it owns the potential, core resources and innovative environment to be an influential center for scientific innovation. The undeveloped chains of industry, capital, talents, policies, ecology and profits for making Shanghai a center for scientific innovation have become the source of some negative paradoxes like 'With enough resources for innovation development, Shanghai still lacks the innovation motive' or 'Innovation vigor is insufficient although innovative talents are quite available in Shanghai'. All kinds of official systems serve as an obstruction for the innovative development of Shanghai. Therefore, to be the core of global scientific innovation center, Shanghai has to overcome this bottleneck problem in its course of innovation building from two aspects: on the one hand, local government should put its focus on interior problems such as conflicts related to innovation development between the government and the market; on the other hand, it's supposed to offer a good ecological environment on administrative level for innovative talents to strengthen their innovation energy.

1. The local government is suggested to improve top-level design, enhance collaborative innovation as well as try to initiate projects on national level in order to gain more financial support. The key move is to explore the way of establishing a system of cross-department management and integrating the innovation chain. The executive group in Shanghai Scientific Innovation Center is suggested to be in charge of the coordination of innovation-oriented policies made by all ministries and commissions. Also, the group is responsible for the real-time tracking and assessment of the building work as well as the summary of related experiences. In the meantime, some tasks as the key part of building the innovation center such as 'National Science Center' and 'Functional Supporting City' should be included in the Chinese thirteenth 'five-year-plan' so as to achieve more funding from the central government and receive more local support.

2. The government needs to focus on the policies inspiring employee from the industry of Science and Technology. It is suggested that local government make the sci-tech innovation an energetic campaign by advancing the reform of systems of scientific research funds and personnel

There's still a relatively big gap between Shanghai and an international leading innovation city though it owns the potential, core resources and an innovative environment to be an influential center for scientific innovation. In this article, some personal suggestions on this topic by the writer will be introduced.

management. A gradual and incremental reform should be adopted. And I advise the government to introduce normative ideas of contract management and to shift the focus of scientific research from the reimbursement of financial funds to the evaluation on the achievements of scientific researches. Meanwhile, researches on natural sciences and social sciences should be managed separately. Under the instruction of National High-end Think-tank and the decisions on promoting the transformation of scientific and technological achievements made by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on August 2015, the percentage of personnel costs of innovative group in subject funds and in the shares of sci-tech achievements should be much increased. More trail projects where sci-tech rewards are used to improve working performance are also suggested. The government needs to explore a new approach to flexible management with the awareness of possible uncertainties of sci-tech innovation; to motivate the transformation of sci-tech achievements and to add social assessment into the standard of professional title appraisal.

3. The government is advised to pay more attention to the development of small and mid-sized sci-tech enterprises. It needs to get policies pertaining to enterprise withdrawal prepared while improving financial support and the administration of registration and shareholding transfer for enterprises. In my opinion, the establishment of sci-tech banks should be accelerated. The government need to recognize financing demands for the asset-light strategy including mortgage-free, security-free, small allowance and short cycle of repayment, especially in fields like R&D (Research and Development) , design, information service and creative culture. The government needs to seek supporting policies from The People's Bank of China, The Banking Regulatory Commission of China, The Securities Regulatory Commission of China and The Insurance Regulatory Commission of China, to explore an approach to the building of sci-tech market and board transfer mechanism so as to promote Shanghai to achieve its interactive development of both a global sci-tech center and an international financial center. Moreover, new models of financial supporting are necessary. Institutions like venture capital companies, private funds, and Angel Funds should be expanded in order to provide useful financial supporting for the achievement of 'Massive Innovation, Popular Entrepreneurship'.

4. The government is suggested to put its focus on the mechanism of sci-tech achievements transfer, play its role as an intermediary in technology trade and explore a mechanism for technological investment & financing. It needs to actively guide and encourage some platforms of state-owned capital to invest on or hold share of centers for technology trade

where functions including incubation, shows, appraisal, trade, transfer and patent matching related to technology are available. 'Big Data' is recommended to be applied to realize a more efficient transfer of sci-tech achievements. Local government needs to learn from America about its 'Boston experiences' so as to set up its technology bank, put efforts to the combination of different technological assets and add their appreciation. A management system of technological assets is also suggested.

5. The government needs to strengthen the authority of policies on the protection of intellectual property, establish or improve systems of sci-tech achievements transfer. It is advised to build the credit system of intellectual property and develop some intermediate institutions where services like consultation, agency, appraisal, training and law affair related to intellectual property are offered. The government needs to actively push forward the trails of trust transactions and securitization transaction concerning intellectual property based on experiences of intangible assets management as well as intellectual property operation form UK and Taiwan. Meanwhile, it should reform its current way of purchasing management, making new plans and management methods which supports the appliance of independent local innovations.

6. The government is supposed to simplify the approval procedures and shorten the required time for innovation-oriented products. It's better to apply the principle that the government should simplify politics and transfer power to a lower level to the mechanism for encouraging sci-tech innovations. Local government needs to employ 'negative list' to motivate the market while using 'positive list' to control the intervention from the government. It also needs to make different policies for enterprises in various industries and in different development stages while considering demands from the market. Then further simplification of approval procedures and a shorter approval term are required to promote the industrialization of innovative products.

Translator/ Li Ziyang

The Problems, Methods and Solutions of Private Enterprise Financing

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The current economy of our country has been steered to the 'new normal' state. Private enterprises are now exposed to a changing external development environment, featuring the growth slowdown, economic restructuring, diversified economic challenges and so on. Its financing problems are newly faced with structural differentiation. Under the circumstances of 'new normal', to solve the financing problems of private enterprises is conducive to the stability of economic growth, the promotion of reform, the adjustment of structure and the well beings of the people.

1. The primary causes of the financing problems of private enterprises.

1.1 the influence outside the financial industry: system and policy.

The uneven creditworthiness of private enterprises unbalanced and poor anti-risk capacity of small and medium enterprises have increased the probability of non-performing loans. Loans to private enterprises entail high risks, costs and low profits. To mitigate risks, state-owned commercial banks are more willing to issue loans to state-owned enterprises than to private enterprises. When private enterprises apply for loans, they often encounter cumbersome procedures, tough conditions, reduction of loan values, etc. what's worse, the current market system needs to be improved, making the financing of private enterprises even more difficult.

1.2 problems within private enterprises.

Many problems within private enterprises make commercial banks cautious about loaning them. The fiscal system of many private enterprises is unsound and these enterprises don't always abide by rules and obligations. In addition, in their capital structure, the debt ratio is high while equity ratio is accordingly low. Moreover, their production efficiency is poor and economies of scale are small. Also, the direct financing channel hasn't come into shape while the indirect financing system isn't robust and these companies lack a sound guarantee system. The financing of private enterprises features urgency, high frequency, small amount, and high risks and lenders multiplicity. However, the loan approval procedures of commercial banks are complicated and time-consuming. Besides, most private enterprises don't set up their business for a long time and lack credit histories. Their internal management

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Private enterprises play a significant part in the socialist market economic system. However, with the lasting impact of the global financial crisis and the economic slowdown of our country, private enterprises in China are faced with problems of financing and loaning. In this article, the author puts forwards his perspective and policy suggestions on the financing problems of private enterprises.

system and fiscal system needs improvement so that they can't provide banks with its capital liquidity, profitability and safety in time. All of these influence banks to undertake credit assessment of these companies and hamper the lending to private enterprises.

2.The formulation of countermeasures: government guidance and financial innovation.

Financing is the lifeblood of every enterprise. To solve the financing problem, we have to strengthen government guidance and promote financial innovation.

First, strengthen government guidance and innovate financing models. To begin with, in the 'Internet Plus' era, private enterprises can make use of innovative financial instruments such as peer-to-peer lending service to meet their needs of credit amount and speed. In the meantime, asymmetric information is reduced and transaction cost lowered. The fund utilization rate accordingly increases. In the second place, private enterprises can increase its net asset value based on relevant fiscal statistics including current assets, market share, price-to-sales ratio and gross profit rate. They can also manipulate the leverage of stock equity. By means of the transfer, mortgage and replacement of stock rights as well as capital increase and share expansion, their financing channels can be expanded. Besides, private enterprises can utilize angle investment, venture capital, private equity, etc. to raise funds and further bring in advanced technology and outstanding management teams. Better still, the rise of NEEQ (National Equities Exchange and Quotations) provides timely help for the financing of small and medium-sized companies. NEEQ gradually becomes a cradle for small and medium-sized companies to start benign interaction. In this way, qualified private enterprises can even seek financing by listing on the stock market. In the third place, chattel mortgage loans in the banks should be innovated. For instance, qualified small and medium-sized companies can use private factory buildings and land usage right as the mortgage when applying for loans. If necessary, they could use immovable property of their shareholders as the mortgage to guarantee instant loans. Lacking of immovable property, private enterprises can use movable property to seek financing such as mortgage of mechanical equipment, the floating charge of intermediate products, inventory pledge and pawn. Technology-based enterprises can use intellectual property including patents and brands as mortgage. Production and processing enterprises can choose finance lease to purchase large and essential equipment. At last, PPP (public-private partnership) should be promoted and innovated. The government grants private enterprises franchise rights and usufruct to accelerate infrastructure construction and its effective operation. PPP enables both the government and private enterprises to make full use

of their advantages. That is to say, it can combine government's social responsibility, long-range planning, coordination ability with private enterprises' entrepreneurship, private flow and management efficiency.

Second, deepen banking structural reform and offer comprehensive, dimensional and first-rate service to private enterprises. Bank loans should depend on risks of enterprise projects rather than the nature of their ownership. The central government and local governments of all levels should endeavor to develop small and medium-sized local financial institutions in order to provide vehicles for private flows. Credit checking systems for private enterprises should be established, especially those where enterprises and banks can interact and share their resources.

Third, private enterprises have to make up their inherent weakness. Private enterprises should deepen self-reform, improve corporate governance structure and establish modern enterprise management system. Based on their operational characteristics and advantages, enterprises can also formulate reasonable mid-and-long term management and development strategies to improve core competency. They should continuously bring in talents to enhance the overall quality of management teams and management levels. Besides, private enterprises should regulate fiscal systems, improve financial transparency and raise their credit rating step by step so as to make up their inherent weakness.

Translator/ Hua Zhiyun

To Start the Special Legislation of Chinese Financial Holding Company as Soon as Possible

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1. The necessity and urgency of starting the special legislation of Chinese financial holding company as soon as possible.

1.1 Making FHC Act is the need for driving financial system innovation.

Compared with the traditional separate operation, integration operation represented by financial holding company has a series of advantages in economies of scale, economies of scope and synergy. To financial industry, integration operation can reduce operation costs and risks and improve management levels across cycle. To clients, integration operation can satisfy “one-stop” financial service and save transaction cost. To financial industry, integration operation is beneficial to push forward the products and service innovation like the economic organization structure, operation mode and intersectionality innovation and a series of financial institutional innovation such as technological supervision ideas and methods innovation like one-client, multi-accounts to better serve entity economy development.

1.2 Making FHC Act is the need for improving the international competitiveness of Chinese financial enterprises.

Integration operation has become the mainstream operation mode in current international financial industry. The U.S. passed the Financial Services Modernization Act in as early as 1999, removed the Glass-Steagall Act, got rid of the limitation of integration operation, cleared the legal obstacles for financial holding company development and promoted the rapid development of American financial industry. The global economic crisis began in 2008 proved stronger anti-risk ability of financial holding company in crisis. Under the circumstances of financial internationalization, the strict limitation on the financial industry “separate operation” is bad for Chinese financial industry in international financial market competition.

1.3 Making FHC Act is the need for preventing financial systemic risks.

On one side, there are a great number of different kinds of financial holding companies in China, with complex structures, large scales and highly correlative transactions. They are of an obvious systematic importance in financial system and easy to accumulate and trigger systematic risks. On the other side, the existing laws, regulations

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With the deepening reform in Chinese financial industry, there appear many problems with operation reform. Integration operation represented by financial holding companies not only has various advantages in economies of scale, economies of scope, but also plays an important role in synergy of Chinese financial institutions. Therefore, it is highly significant for Chinese financial industry reform to start making the special legislation of financial holding company as soon as possible.

and regulatory system cannot provide reliable assurance for financial holding company development. CBRC, CSRC and CIRC adopt primary supervisory model in financial holding company, while poor regulatory coordination is inherent disadvantage of separate regulatory system. The lack of effective coordination among different financial regulators and little information sharing cause bad regulation effects. Making FHC Act cannot only provide institutional guarantee for their healthy development, but also establish a relatively satisfactory regulatory legal system to prevent possible accumulated or hidden risks.

2. Conditions are ripe for starting the special legislation of financial holding company.

2.1 Regulators have experienced years of exploration for financial holding company regulatory model.

To prevent the risks of financial holding company, CBRC, CSRC and CIRC held the first joint regulatory conference on Sept. 18th, 2003 and established the primary supervisory model in financial holding company, which is according to the principles of separate regulation, well-defined duties, orderly cooperation, transparent policies and high efficiency, regulating the related organizations and business separately within the financial holding companies according to the nature of business, and leaving the relevant regulators to regulate group companies of financial holding companies according to nature of their main business. The exploratory work in this aspect offers reference for making FHC Act.

2.2 The plans and relevant laws of financial industry development make room for legislation.

The Party's 3rd Plenary Session of the 16th Central Committee in 2003 proposed promoting "the dynamic integration of money market, capital market and insurance market". "The Eleventh Five-year Plan" and "the Twelfth Five-year Plan" put forward to promoting "steadily and actively" the trials of financial industry integration operation. Article 43 in the Law of the People's Republic of China on Commercial Banks is modified as: "No commercial bank shall undertake the businesses of trust and investment and securities dealing business, nor shall they invest in the non-self-use real property or non-bank financial institutions and enterprises, unless it is otherwise prescribed by the state". The laws do not ban financial industry from integration operation and make room for integration operation of financial industry, and provide evidence for the legislation of FHC Act. The Provisions on the Main Functions, Internal Structure and Staffing of the People's Bank of China issued by the State Council in 2008 prescribe that the People's Bank of China responsible for establishing, jointly with the financial regulatory departments, regulatory

rules for financial holding companies, and standards and norms for the cross-sector financial business, and responsible for monitoring financial holding companies and cross-sector financial instruments.

2.3 The development of financial holding company provides the practice and experience for legislation.

Currently, various kinds of financial holding groups are developing rapidly in China like Citic Group, China Everbright Group, Ping An Group, Baosteel Group, China Merchants Group, China Huaneng Group, New Hope Group, Wanxiang Group and so on. Meanwhile, many local governments also actively integrate local financial institutions to form financial holding groups. Although there don't exist relevant laws in China, all kinds of financial holding companies should strengthen risk management on their own and establish necessary internal control system. The establishment and operation of internal control system provide experience material for Chinese financial holding company legislation.

2.4 Legislation of developed countries and areas can offer useful reference to China.

To promote the establishment and development of financial holding companies, many countries (areas) enacted laws about financial holding company, such as Japanese Financial Holding Company Act in 1997, American Financial Services Modernization Act in 1999, the Financial Holding Company Act in Taiwan in 2001 and so on. After the economic crisis in 2008, the western developed countries represented by America and Britain generally believe that the root cause of crisis is not integration but the excessive development of financial derivatives and supervision loopholes. It is unrealistic for financial industry to return to strict separate operation. Integration operation will remain and develop following new regulatory requirements and standard. On Sept. 2012, BCBS, IOSCO and IAIS, three international financial organizations all together organized the joint forum and issued the amended Principles for the Supervision of Financial Conglomerates including delegated regulation, regulatory functions, corporate governance, capital adequacy and flow and risk management (insider trading, concentration ratio and so on), all together five parts.

3. Suggestions to special legislation of Financial Holding Company Act

First, financial holding company is closely related to banks. Chinese relevant departments are now working on the amendment of Law of the People's Republic of China on Commercial Banks. As to the choice of its legislative model, Law of PRC on Commercial Banks cannot fully cover all kinds of financial holding companies. Therefore, financial holding

companies cannot be regulated in the frame of the amendment of Law of PRC on Commercial Banks.

Second, Chinese financial operation system should transfer to, not directly jump to integration operation. Therefore, establishing financial holding company system is the best choice of Chinese financial system reform, which is by developing financial holding company to realize the appropriate mixed operation in financial industry, to improve the operation model and profit model of financial institutions, to motivate the vigor and creativity of financial institutions and to better serve the entity economy.

Third, the core of Financial Holding Company Act is to establish the regulatory framework that is suitable for financial holding company. The optional regulatory frameworks are followed. The first one is primary supervisory model where corresponding regulators are responsible for the group company of financial holding company according to the nature of their main business. The second one is single supervisory model where single regulator is takes charge of regulation of financial holding company. The third one is umbrella regulation model where the central bank on the top of the umbrella is responsible for the risk management of financial holding company legal persons and the all-round supervision evaluation of the steady operation in financial industry, while the regulators adopt the separate regulation to the subsidiary companies of financial holding company. We think that umbrella regulation can better adapt to China's situation, which can integrate at most the current regulating resources (separate regulation of subsidiary companies) and let the central bank play the role of macro-control. The umbrella regulation is a more viable option to avoid the shortage that it is difficult for separate regulation to prevent the overall risks of financial holding company.

Forth, the special legislation of financial holding company should include clarifying the body of regulation to financial holding company to promote the regulatory system reform, setting up regulatory rules for financial holding company to intensify the prevention from systematic risks, improving the corporate governance structure to have better effect, standardizing the connected transactions to prevent from the accumulated risks and avoiding interests conflicts to fairly protect the interests of investors. Considering the particularity of CEO of financial holding company, special legal systems can be prescribed in legislation like more responsibilities.

Translator/ Shi Ying

Refining and Reinforcing the Supervision of Internet Crowdfunding

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With the development of the Internet, crowdfunding has become a new way of financing. And with the help of Internet technology and financing platform, it directly connects financiers and investors. Compared to traditional financing methods, it has many advantages such as low threshold and strong participation, which provides a promising future for small business and entrepreneurship. It's also good to relieve the financing difficulties of small and micro businesses and to create a good atmosphere for "Mass Entrepreneurship and Innovation". However, the strict securities legislation, the uncertainties of legal risk and the lack of effective regulation not only scare away the investors, but also bring about a homogenized and disordered situation of Internet crowdfunding, which seriously affect and restrict its healthy development.

I. Difficulties It Faces in China

First, the Securities Law of China stipulates strict approval procedures for the public issuance of securities. Issuance to more than 200 non-specified objects is considered as a public offering, which must be reported to the securities regulatory authority under the State Council or the department authorized by the State Council for approval. According to Criminal Law and other relevant legislation, unauthorized public offering of securities constitutes a crime of illegal public offering of securities and will be severely punished.

Second, financiers and financing platforms face the risk of illegal fund-raising. For illegal fund-raising, there are strict laws and regulations in China, such as the charges in the Criminal Law like the illegal absorption of public deposits, unauthorized issuance of securities and illegal establishment of financial institutions, and the judicial interpretations by the Supreme People's Court like Interpretation of the Supreme People's Court on Several Issues Concerning the Application of Law in the Trial of Criminal Cases of Illegal Fund-raising. Though crowdfunding is not a behavior of absorbing public deposits, it is similar to the illegal fund-raising defined by the Supreme People's Court. And how the relevant law enforcement departments view it decides its final destiny. Thus, the risk of illegal fund-raising is always hanging over it like the sword of Damocles.

Finally, the lack of effective supervision causes a huge credit and moral risk for the investors, including risks of project initiators and

As a new financing model, Internet crowdfunding is not only conducive to relieve the financing difficulties of small and micro businesses, but also create a good atmosphere for "Mass Entrepreneurship and Innovation". However, the strict securities legislation, the uncertainties of legal risk and the lack of effective regulation bring about a lot of challenges to it. Therefore, refining and reinforcing the supervision of Internet crowdfunding is of great significance.

crowdfunding platforms. In the actual operation, the investor first put the money in the account of the crowdfunding platform, and then transfer to the account of the succeeded project. We can see that the platform not only plays a role of paying agent, but also a supervisor of project auditing and management. Because its income depends on those successful projects, it tends to lower the threshold to draw in more projects, thus it will be less capable to audit the files and supervise the projects carefully. Moreover, to raise enough money, the initiators may conduct misleading propaganda or fraud financing, which requires sound legal regulations to clarify the legal liability of the financier and the financing platform. Due to the uncertainty of rules and the lack of supervision, the investor's interests can not be effectively protected, which undoubtedly discourages the investors to step forward.

II. Suggestions on regulation of internet crowdfunding

First, amend the Securities Law and related regulations, achieving the audit exemption to the issuance of small-scale crowdfunding while clarifying the boundary between it and illegal fund-raising.

Second, implement appropriate regulation of the investors. Since the Internet financing mainly focuses on the individuals, the educational emphasis of the investors should shift from the capability of risk identification to risk bearing. Here are some specific measures: set a general access threshold, and appropriately expand the scope of the investors' participation; restrict the scale of the investment, as well as set a limit of individual investment to control the risk, and the investment limit should be varied based on the income levels, net wealth, investment experience of the investors; apply relatively loose management rules to the approved investors and encourage qualified investors to participate in crowdfunding.

Third, strengthen the supervision of the financing subject: 1) Strengthen the issuer's information disclosure system and require the issuer to disclose the basic information to investors through the platform; 2) Set varied limits of the financing amount based on the different industry, asset size and operating income of the issuers, to distinguish crowdfunding from traditional financing models and fully present its own characteristics; 3) Clarify the project initiator's fiduciary duty and fund supervision to the investors, to avoid their moral risks.

Fourth, strengthen the supervision of crowdfunding platforms: 1) Set a strict access standard for financing platforms. Implement license access system, setting access standards for the information technology, business processes, and risk control of the platforms; 2) Introduce third party

institutions and carry out third-party fund custody to ensure the fund security; 3) Strengthen the platform's obligation and legal liability to the verification of the issuer's information and fund supervision; 4) Stipulate the platform's duty of proper promotion, requiring it to reveal the risk in conspicuous position for the investors while introducing the project, and strengthen the protection of data and privacy.

Last but not least, in addition to the effective administrative supervision, a sound and perfect social credit system and judicial system is also indispensable for the health development of the crowdfunding market. Therefore, we need to make use of the big data to establish a national credit system as soon as possible, improve electronic evidence rules, expand the complaint channels, reduce the investor's cost of rights, increase disciplinary efforts on dishonesty, to create a relax and healthy legal environment for Internet crowdfunding.

Translator/Li Tianqi

Joint Consultation: Choice of Urban Grassroots Governance Models

Min Xueqin, *Nanjing University*

The change from “stasis governance pattern” to “progressive governance pattern” is not only embodied in the changes in the relationship between the state and society, the interaction between the government and social organizations, as well as the active participation of urban residents, but also provides city grassroots a highly imaginative self-renewal, self-innovation platform. All kinds of grassroots governance tests and democratic practices have been carried out, so as to improve government responsiveness, and actively face unavoidable economic and social problems in the post-urbanization.

However, the transition of urban grassroots governance is so quick and unexpected that endless sorts of grass-roots governance models have arisen the moment when grassroots government learnt the difference between concepts of “stasis governance” and “progress governance”. In fact, in the face of urban grassroots governance bearing more work connotation, livelihood expectation and innovation demand, academic and political circles have begun to put forward the deliberative governance paradigm, which pursues non-effective values including true democracy, better public rationality and the legitimacy of public policy, etc..Therefore, it is considered as a democratic paradigm of governance reform, and accordingly distinguished from other public governance paradigms.

In practice, China's grassroots governance has already existed in the level of consultation in the process of 30 years of rapid development. However, it hasn't been systematized, standardized and normalized from concept to operation owing to its fragmented and specific local consultation. So how to practice joint consultation in urban grassroots governance when the unit consultation is still not perfect? Combined with the status quo of China's urban grassroots governance, there are following six models to choose to advance joint consultation, leveraging the paradigm reform.

I. Snowball Model

At the grassroots level, negotiation often originates from trivia like community environment or security, and illegal housing dismantlement or garden reconstruction, as well as property management fee dispute triggered by contradictions among property and industry authority. Initially, three or five people discuss together and the problem will

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The fast transition of China's urban grassroots governance brings many challenges to itself, and grassroots administrative staffs have to choose among many urban grassroots governance models when they have just learnt the difference between concepts of “stasis governance” and “progressive governance”. The aim of the paper is to analyze and explore those urban grassroots governance models relative to “joint consultation”.

not be immediately resolved, and then more people are engaged in the consultation. As more representative figures or organizations are joined, which pushes the consultation one step further, the scale and legitimacy of the negotiation is increased and enhanced. This is the snowball model, which can also be referred as the link mode. Its joint features are reflected mainly in the snowball rolling process, the negotiation members and negotiation resources being constantly integrated, diversifying the negotiation procedure. The reasonable and legitimate process is the biggest advantage of this mode. Relevant personnel and organizations are constantly involved, which continues the process of rational enlightenment, democratic education and autonomous education. While this model is accompanied with certain disadvantages, such as: long negotiation cycle and high cost. If there is no powerful elite or organization to promote it, the result may end up with nothing.

II. Elite Model

The guiding ideology of this model is in line with "community elite theory". The charisma, resource mobilization ability and problem solving ability of elites play a decisive role in grassroots negotiation. The elite mode seems to be oriented by individuals, however, in fact the elite works as a proponent and an organizer before the consultation, a coordinator and a decision-maker during the consultation, an executor and a promoter after the consultation. Those who really matter are relative members and organizations gathered by the elite. Compared to the leaderless condition, the elite can promote negotiation on a large scale and to a three-dimensional stage, improving the efficiency of negotiation. Of course, there are some difficulties in the promotion of elite governance: whether there is any convincing elite in the community, whether he is willing to assume more responsibility for the community's public affairs, and how long can they stick to it.

III. Council Model

The council mode is the upgrade version of the elite model. There is much urban governance like assemblies in China, such as the Party member assemblies and so on, but the negotiation is always intermittent, which leads to a result that few events could be settled down. Therefore, a benign operation mechanism is needed to improve assemblies. If assemblies can be replaced by the governing councils to implement grassroots consultation mode, directors can participate the grassroots consultative team through the annual signing with grassroots. To participate in consultation, they may submit proposals, or be invited to specialize in the issue at the grassroots level, or hold a regular council to address grassroots public affairs. There is relatively mature council

mechanism for its implementation, which ensures the normalization and orderly operation of consultation. The council mode of joint consultation is featured by its grassroots consultative team consisted of directors with rich professional and educational background, like a joint fleet at the beginning. Any tricky or complex issues can be consulted professionally by appropriate or relevant directors. Sharing the same problem with the elite model, the council mode is troubled by how to select directors, and how to ensure that directors continue to participate in grassroots public affairs consultation.

IV. General Model

The general model refers to that all units and individuals involved in the issue will participate in the joint consultation. This model extends from the outdoor scene deliberative model, a common mode used by the neighborhood committees which is the only power center of the city community in the fifties. It seems difficult for modern urban grassroots to emulate this style. However, if there is a trusted community committee director in the unit community or the old district, the valuable general model works very well. With its unique legitimacy and authority, the general model relies on a long-term rooted grassroots leadership, relative homogeneity of the residents and relatively stable and unchanging grassroots culture. Even in the modernization of urban grassroots, if launched in place, an online general model can be employed. However, how to ensure that everyone's online presence, interest, participation and vote remains a major problem.

V. Cloud Model

With the Internet having fully penetrated daily life, virtual consultation, or cloud negotiation, is possible. As a new mode of negotiation, it has the potential to advance public affair discussions, in addition to more casual veins of communication. However, at the global level, this model is still in an experimental phase. At present, there are few empirical cases of cloud negotiation domestically, though despite this, Weixin, Weibo, QQ, and other free communication platforms have demonstrated high levels of technical competence, and these platforms are capable of easily bridging distances to provide large scale synchronous joint consultation. For grassroots governance, cloud negotiation can break through the long-term problem of public participation in grassroots government and organizations: especially the absence of youth groups in grassroots public affairs. In confronting mid-level social organization, as convenient as mobile internet technology may be, there yet remains the requirement for a strong negotiation organizer and planner, and the deft deployment of consultation skills, lest the majority of possible participants remain

inevitably silent.

VI. Panorama Model

Panoramic joint consultation is a large, multifaceted, multi-platform, simultaneous-use mode. In the context of online negotiation, it is employed to resolve wide range, long-term problems of grassroots governance and management. The model of urban governance presents a multiplicity of challenges, but also the most concentrated in the essence of joint consultative model. Panoramic mode may also combine two or more modes of five modes above. On the surface, contradiction can be solved by transferring many resources in a short, adaptable and fast manner. However, in fact, led by many group negotiations, a unified decision-making is hard to be achieved out of numerous participants, jumbled voice channels, different opinions. Other patterns cannot compete with it in its efficacy of calling upon full participation. The biggest difference between joint consultation and general discussion lies in, not only negotiating for the sake of discussion, but also bearing values of truth, fairness and justice and functions of public enlightenment and propaganda. Only attracting most of the public, even full of them, can pluralistic integration of deliberative governance be realized.

Translator/Wang Hui

Improve Aging Issues with Integrated Community Services

Fu Hua, *Fudan University*

I. Background of developing integrated community services

Nowadays, the proportion of aged population in our country is increasing year by year and the degree of the phenomenon is becoming more serious as well. Compared with other countries, the elderly in China, except for a large population base, a rapid increase and the phenomenon of “getting old before getting rich”, has also suffered from problems like various chronic diseases, long course, and difficulties in treatment, which make them, occupy many medical facilities. We can say for sure that for a long time in the future, aging phenomenon may become a “normal” social form in Chinese society. Besides, we have also noticed that the aged population requires more extensive and diversified services.

While the current state in China is that: first, traditional ideas and realistic conditions determines that home-based care for the aged is still popular in our country; second, though the departments of social security, civil affairs and health all provide various services for the aged, the quality, efficiency and the sustainability are suffering the impact of the lack of effective connection and coordination among those departments. The above two reasons directly cause us scarce capacity in managing challenges from population aging. Therefore, the problems of aging society require the integration of strengths of the whole society. Internationally, countries such as the US and the UK apply integrated are model to cope with enormous challenges posed by aging population. The results of practice show that: integrated services not only improve work efficiency and satisfaction of the elderly towards service suppliers, but also improve management effectiveness and the aging people’s health. The integrated care model does not provide services under a default mode; instead, it aims at specific problems and introduces multivariate and innovative methods to provide all kinds of health and social services, so as to reduce repetition and resource waste and improve efficiency of resource utilization and service quality.

So far there are four ways of integration: first, to integrate departments in the aspects of key functions and activities; second, to establish work coordination groups among different organizations; third, to set up work groups between staffs of different majors from all departments, aiming at a specific problem; forth, medical integration, which means to integrate

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As the degree of population aging is deepening with each passing day, China faces many pressures in resources of medical care for the aged. How to relieve the pressures caused by the aged population to social medical establishments in health care has become one of the toughest problems in community governance. Therefore, this article tries to structure an “integrated community service” mode and specific policies in relation to such health care mode.

prevention and treatment and to provide patients with continuous diagnosis and treat treatment in clinical care process.

II. Strategies to Realize Healthy Aging

1. To undertake full path of health management

In the future, the best way to protect the aged people's health is to prevent diseases and protect health for the elderly during their life span. By "life span", we mean that we divide one's life into several specific phases and to implement health care measures aiming at groups of people of different ages in different places (family, communities, and work places), so as to ensure that people can receive targeted health care in different phases of their whole life spans.

1). We should promote healthy behaviors in all ages to prevent or postpone chronic diseases. None-infectious diseases in their old age are consequences of behaviors or exposure to risks in early life stages. Therefore, we should effectively implement measures to reduce exposure to such risky elements in their full life paths. Scientific researches and practices showed that with healthy diet, less drinking, and no smoking, the risk of getting chronic diseases in old age can be effectively reduced. As for the prevention of chronic diseases, the World Health Center has laid down a set of evidence-based "cost-smart" intervening measures, which not only has high benefit in coping with non-infectious diseases but also is feasible and suitable to perform in low- and middle-income countries in which health systems are under restrictions. It includes preventive strategies such as: to impose taxes on tobaccos and alcohols; to forbid smoking in work places and other public places; and to enhance people's sense of healthy in diet and activity.

2). To reduce impacts if chronic diseases through early detection and high-quality prevention and healthcare services. Early detection of chronic non-infectious diseases and effective control of those diseases and their risk factors is another important measure. For example, cardiovascular diseases that seriously threaten the health of the aged people should be prevented and managed in a better way. In practice, to bring prevention into daily clinical works and to carry out clinical prevention services are important measures for early detection and management of chronic diseases.

3). We should enhance and increase care and management that aims at chronic diseases. In reality, an old man with multiple conditions is usually on multiple medications. However, drug interaction frequently does harm to his health. As a consequence, we should build a consecutive system to manage and take care of chronic diseases, strengthen the construction

of gerontology, and meanwhile, we should also make sure that measures like out-of-hospital self-management and high-quality cares for chronic diseases are effectively implemented.

2. To construct comfortable circumstance for the elderly through integrating organizations and services.

Materials and social circumstance are of vital importance to people's health. To build elderly-friendly cities, communities and community health service centers to provide the elderly with comfortable and sustainable surroundings are crucial for realizing healthy aging.

Establishing elderly-friendly cities is an effective policy in coping with aging population in the whole world, because the elderly need to face physiological, psychological and social adaptation changes that are consequences of growing old. In an elderly-friendly community, policies, services and structures related to materials and social surroundings will support the elderly to deal with growing old more with energy. To build an elderly-friendly community means to establish an elderly-oriented community. And such community should have solid infrastructures and fine environment which accord with the senior citizens' requirement and habits, so that they can live here safely and cozily with full participant into the society and enjoy their old age energetically. To develop elderly-friendly communities has three purposes: first, to build fundamental environment that is suitable for the aged and can meet their basic needs; second, to ensure the elderly are respected and approved by the whole society so that they won't feel excluded, isolated and discriminated; third, to provide more opportunities and wider participant approaches for the elderly to get involved in community affairs and to get a job, to maximize the resources of the aged, and to help them to realize their self-worth and social worth so that they can feel the sense of satisfaction and achievement of returning to society.

III. Approaches of Integrated Community Services

To realize healthy aging and carry out integrated community services, first we should analyze whether the contents and forms of current community services contribute to health promotion, social participation of the aged population and meet their needs, thereby we can make some improvement; next we should analyze whether there are overlaps, repetitions and disparities between services provided by social service system and health care system, and on this basis, we summarize the merits and demerits, challenges and opportunities of current community services for the aged population; finally, we should apply participatory research methods-inviting all implementing subjects in the community to discuss the following aspects: 1) division and cooperation mechanism,

information management and service funding mechanisms which are aimed at realizing integrating functions; 2) coordination groups which are aimed at realizing integrating organizations; 3) how to interweave all parts together to achieve integration of services; 4) functions and services of community health service centers, which are aimed at providing continuous prevention, diagnosis and treatment services from inside to outside clinics. And we should encourage the community health service centers to apply new management mode, like self-management and group medical visits, to provide services for the aged patients.

Translator/Dong Xin

Six Challenges Facing China's Resources and Environment: To Choose a Low Carbon Development Policy

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Confronted by a lack of resources and energies and the deterioration of the ecological environment while trying to maintain a fast economic growth rate, China has to think and act in a revolutionary way. Also, it needs strong and powerful policies. In this article, I will analyze the three strategic aspects of China's resources and environment, namely the status quo, the development goals and the possible measures to achieve these goals. Furthermore, I will raise six hidden challenges and some reflections concerning the mainstreaming of the eco-civilization and the choices of policies for low carbon development.

I. Challenges of ecological continual deterioration

At present, ecological deterioration is the biggest hindrance holding back the Chinese mode of development and the biggest concern on the mind of the people. The environment problem in the broad sense includes the input of resources, the output of pollution and the ecosystem. In the past 30 year, the growth of China is resource driven the environmental issues caused by high speed growth has exceeded the capacity of the ecosystem in China. The ecological footprint of China, which is over the world average level, has weighed down its ecological capacity. If it cannot transform its mode of economic growth from one that is driven by resources to an efficient one, then the fast-growing economy and the rapid step of urbanization will make the issue worse in the next two decades. Measured by IPAT, an equation frequently used to assess the sustainability of development, the population of China will reach 1.4 billion and the GDP per capita, will correspondingly hit 16 thousand. If we suppose the technical efficiency grows at 4 percent annually, the pressure from the environment and resources that China will face is 1 times as heavy as in 2010.

II. The challenge from the rumor that "China threatens the security of ecosystem"

In the international arena, resources, environmental and ecological problems are closely related with homeland security and international security, and in more occasions, they have been included in the policy-making by diplomats, businessmen and military commanders by western countries. Since mid-90s, China's food security first became the

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Facing with rapid economic growth, a lack of resources and energy, and a deterioration of the ecosystem, China need to think and solve problems in a revolutionary way and come up some powerful strategies.

world's concern. But soon, it was replaced by the country's economic and ecological problems. China consumed more fossil fuels against the backdrop of its rapid industrialization and urbanization. As a result, it produced almost the most pollutants in the world, which influenced the global climate change. As it is such a populous country, when the environmental problem causes some social conflicts, the influence may cross the boundary. It is foreseeable that the international society may make heated discussion on whether China's economic aggregate and its influence on the environment is the most eye-catching during the three decades from 2020 to 2050. In the future, China really should think strategically and come up with some strategies in response to these China threat theories,

III. The challenge of ecological civilization mainstreaming

Ecological civilization has become an important part of the "five in one" development strategy. But there are some misunderstandings which equates ecological civilization with protecting the environment. This will easily neglect the strategic management and cooperation of combining the environment and the development. If a problem cannot be solved in a long time, then it is most probably that the methods adopted are too rigid and futile. In the past half century, the three progressively deepening stages of UN's green policy may have revelation on policy-making. Since then the ecological civilization began to emphasize that we should use our main force on finding a preventive developing mode and cooperation between countries instead of passively reacting to the environmental and resource issues. At the same time, it required us to regard the ecological civilization as the mainstream of environmental and resource issues. It is a departure from the resource or environment intensive developing mode and also a reform for the government, enterprises and social group. As to China's renovation and shift at present, we should stress green renovation and green shift. Apart from environmental protection, we have a bigger picture to consider. And we should drop the rigid thinking. The first stage: In 1972, in the UN's environment conference, the attendee pointed out that economic growth led to problems of resources and environment. The second stage: In 1992, the UN's environment and development conference emphasized that the developing mode was the primary issue concerning the ecosystem and the environment. The third stage: In 2012, the UN's sustainable conference paid special attention on the responsibilities of the governments and enterprises and on the management of social issues.

IV. The challenge of the detachment of economic growth and resources and environment

Instead of the intensity index, the index to measure the improvement

should include the per capita index and the total volume index, which are intended to realize the detachment of the social and economic development. From 2020 to 2030, the biggest challenge facing China is can it meet the number that set for the fossil fuels. We can't solve this problem when the industrialization and urbanization are realized. The central government has more determination and more strong moves in solving this problem. It has showed to the world that it is willing to cooperate in reversing global warming. And at the same time, it has begun to solve air pollution in China in order to preserve the fruit of development and upgrade the development mode. In the following two or three decades, China will introduce three integration, i.e., integrating to the new mode of urbanization, integrating to the shifts in industrialization and integrating to modern lifestyle.

V. The challenge of efficiency not matching scale expansion

Since 1990s, some European countries integrated sustainable development into the theory of innovative long wave and claimed that the world was experiencing the sixth innovative long wave. The theory highlights the substitution of the renewable energies, the revolution of resource efficiency, the service of the manufacturing industry and the cooperative economy. It will go through a developing period of 50 years and achieve a new status of low carbon economic development. The concept of the Third Industrial Revolution and the Society of Zero Marginal Cost was proposed by An American scholar. In fact, they are the new development of the Long Wave Theory and indicate that sharing economy is the new form of low carbon economy. China needs to innovate technologically in certain areas, such as conserving the resource and environmental friendliness. But that is not enough, because the outcomes of the technological innovation can easily be offset by the expansion in production and consumption. In the past three decades, our efficiency and technology are on the rise, but the pollution is also on the rise. If we want to realize the detachment or the separation of economic growth and the environment, we should use more disciplined measurements such as rules of red lines. In order for us to control the scale and speed of economic growth in general, enhance the sharing economy which is meaningful in system innovation, and supports the economic and social development characterized by the new normal.

VI. The challenge of a systematic "three in one" low carbon economy

Concerning the policies and mechanisms in the past 3 decades, we have so much work to do in upgrading the policies and policies in order to solve environmental problems. After we have done some researches on the system and policies of the emission of carbon dioxide of the world, we can conclude that there are three links in the environmental protection system

construction. Namely, the three links are: deciding the scale, allotting the responsibility and marketing, which are internally logical and are the right order of ecological and environmental construction. First of all, it is the system of ecological red line. We should identify the reasonable scale of ecological consumption; classify the natural matters into useable ones and non-useable ones. We should give government supervision on the natural assets according to the requirements of public assets. Also, we should put a reasonable limit on the useable natural assets. Secondly, it is the system of responsibilities and usage. We should know the owner and manager of the natural assets, and the initial distribution of these useable assets can be free or in a form of auction. Last but not least is the marketing system, which intends to increase the using efficiency of the natural assets. Because the ecological scale and the fair distribution are decided by the political mechanism, instead of solely by the market, this is a process of combining the government, the market and the society. Concerning the ecological civilization and low carbon economic growth in the future, China must enhance its ability of managing and solving the environmental and resources issues.

Translator/ Li Qian

Proofreader/ Xia Meng

Deepening Joint Prevention and Control Mechanism of Air Pollution in the Yangtze River Delta Region

Li Li, *Shanghai Academy of Environmental Sciences*

1. City Cluster in Yangtze River Delta with a Strategic Position

As national optimization development area and important International transportation hub, the strategic position of the Yangtze River Delta region is very prominent. However, intensive layout of petrochemical industry along the coast and the resulting heavy chemical industry and high-strength industrial activities also contributes to emissions of atmospheric pollutants, which influences the air quality and the people living in the Yangtze River.

2. Main Manifestation of Combined Pollution in Yangtze River Delta Region

Firstly, conventional air pollution has not been effectively improved, especially as vehicle ownership increases year by year, and the regional air quality is still not optimistic; secondly, the high levels of fine particulate matter hovers at a high level and regional haze pollution incidents frequently occur; thirdly, phenomenon of ozone pollution is server in the summer and autumn, and the problem of photochemical pollution is grim; fourthly, the characteristics of interregional transmission of air pollution is significant.

3. Notable achievements have been made since the establishment of the Yangtze River Delta air pollution linkage mechanism

3.1. Air Quality has been Obviously Improved since the Establishment of Mechanism

In 2014, the average annual concentration of PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, SO₂, CO, etc. has dropped significantly year on year in 25 prefecture and upper level cities in the Yangtze River Delta region. Meanwhile, although particulate pollution situation has eased, but PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} in the Yangtze River Delta region seriously exceeds the criteria. It will be the major air pollution in the recent and future time.

3.2. Regional Cooperation Pushes Forward the Decrease of Regional Pollution Emission

Since the establishment of the mechanism in 2014, every province and city in the Yangtze River Delta has made great effort to reduce the emission of air pollution in the field of energy, industry, transportation,

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Intensive layout of petrochemical industry along the coast and the resulting heavy chemical industry and high-strength industrial activities contributes to emissions of atmospheric pollutants. This article make a meaningful explore to the Yangtze River Delta air pollution joint prevention and control mechanism and puts forwards policy suggestions on the mechanism.

agriculture and daily life. The emissions of major pollutants in the Yangtze River Delta decreased overall in 2012--2014. The main contribution to reduction is from four categories: power plants, industrial processes, industrial boilers and furnaces, vehicle exhaust.

3.3. Regional Air Quality Management has been Effectively Promoted.

Since the establishment of coordination mechanism, three provinces and one city release the "Implementation Details of the Implementation of the Air Pollution Prevention Action Plan in the Yangtze River Delta Region" and "Heavy Air Pollution Emergency Response Plan in the Yangtze River Delta Region," and basically complete the first stage construction of regional air quality forecast center, and publish the regional forecast information. Three provinces and one city strengthen information sharing, monitoring and forecasting, scientific research, pollution control and supervision of law enforcement and other linkage, and work to control regional haze pollution and ozone pollution, and implement the national "Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Plan of Action", a joint regional air quality management has been effective promote.

3.4. Promoting Regional Joint Reduction by Major Events

In August, 2014, Nanjing held the Youth Olympic Games. The environmental protection departments at all levels work together to complete the outstanding work of environmental safeguards, to honor the solemn promise of the "Green Olympic" and shows the good ecological environment of cities in Yangtze River Delta region. Additionally, three provinces and one city have negotiated jointly to carry out environment quality assurance work during great events such as Shanghai CICA summit, the first World Internet Conference in Tongxiang, Zhejiang, The National Public Memorial Day of Nanjing Massacre.

4. Yangtze air pollution linkage still exist critical bottlenecks.

4.1. Institutional and Mechanic Obstacles are the Critical Bottlenecks to Deepen Cooperative Control Air Pollution in Yangtze River Delta.

Due to lack of systematic top-level design and a strong coordination mechanism, three provinces and one city in the Yangtze River Delta is constrained by "administrative" management constraints because of deep-rooted concept of territorial management. Urban and industrial development layout lacks overall design, and the development function is in disorders without cooperation. There are differences in industry access standards, pollutant discharge standards, and environmental protection law enforcement. It lacks coordination prevention and control mechanism.

4.2. Political discordance is the major obstacle that leads to the weakness

of reduction

Because it is difficult to break the boundaries of administrative divisions, one year has passed since the establishment of mechanism, but the region has not been unified as a whole region, proposing common regional atmospheric environment management objectives and division policies and measures requirements. The policy that is beneficial to the continual improvement of air quality is not perfect so that it can not effectively guide and constrain the energetic strategy, industrial structure, industrial layout and transportation development. Environmental standards, environmental enforcement and industrial access lacks coordination. There is no reasonable and clear system guarantee of atmospheric environment management responsibility and duty in Yangtze River Delta. Four places take maximum of self-interest as a criterion. The definition of individual environmental protection rights and responsibility is not clear. The lack of interest of coordination, cooperation and win-win ecological compensation system can not truly protect cooperatively the benefits of balanced environment.

Currently the regional air pollution reduction is still more dependent on administrative measures, and lacks effective market incentives, emissions right trading and other effective market, economic incentives to mobilize the enthusiasm of the provinces, to solve the contradiction between regional economic development is uneven. As a sound ecological compensation mechanism failed to form in the region, it leads to ecological conservation area cannot effectively use the ecological advantages to realize their own healthy development.

4.3. Lack of Supervision Management Institution with Enforcement Rights

Now, Yangtze River Regional Air Pollution Prevention and Improvement Mechanism have played a significant role in regional organization and coordination. However, due to lack of regional management institution with enforcement, it has no deterrence to the non-fulfillment of responsibility. Industrial transfer and regional heavy transfer lacks supervision; list of regional heavy air pollution source has not been released to the public; regional environmental enforcement has not been started, cross regional pollution prevention and improvement mechanism has not been established; information notification and sharing platform has not been established. It seriously weakened the regional cooperation mechanism for air pollution monitoring and crackdown.

4.4. Suggestions on Deepening Air Pollution Joint Prevention and Control Mechanism in the Yangtze River Delta

Compared with Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, in Yangtze River Delta region, the research combined pollution control is relatively less, and accumulation of scientific research is still lagging, scientific research on mechanism for aerosol pollution and causes of photo-chemical pollution is still in its infancy, its causes, harm and control other aspects also lags behind. Because regional pollution mechanism is unclear, the cardinal number of regional pollution emissions is not sure, it cannot achieve the object of scientific, objectives and quantitative regional joint prevention and control management. It cannot clearly distinguish responsibility between different region.

5. Suggestions on Deepening the Yangtze River Delta air pollution joint prevention and control mechanism.

5.1. Coordinate Institutional mechanisms of environmental protection, break jurisdictions bottleneck

Establishment of horizontal and vertical organization management system of two scale We should break the administrative boundaries, establish a supervision management system with enforcement and punishment power that is above the provincial level, and establish an effective supervision system responsible for regional joint prevention and control to coordinate the interests of all parties; the provincial level should coordinate an equal cooperative relationship; the county level is the specific units of practice of measures of emission reduction.

Deepen regional air mechanisms of regional pollution defense We should build up a long term regional atmospheric environment management system to break campaign-style and short term air pollution treatment methods. We should start with benefit coordination system, comprehensively improve benefit coordination, ecological compensation, information sharing, supervision and verification. We should further consolidate the systematic foundation of regional coordinated treatment and promote integral development of regional environmental improvement

Establish a Yangtze River Delta atmospheric science center It has a sub expert data with authoritative experts in every provinces in Yangtze River Delta to provide technological support on the causes of Yangtze River Delta air pollution and policy of coordinated emission reduction.

5.2. Strengthen top-down Design, accelerate regional policy coordination

Following the "common but differentiated responsibilities" principle, in order to improve regional air quality, reduce haze (PM_{2.5}) and photo-chemical pollution (O₃) as the target, we should divide air control regions based on air environment quality into different level, and set a clear

objective of air quality improvement and emissions reduction targets. We should strengthen cross regional pollution monitoring and verification, establish responsibility and accountability mechanisms to define cross-border pollution. According to calculation of cross regional pollution transfer model, it clearly states that major pollutant emission industries and regions should bear the main air pollution reduction responsibility, including economic costs responsibility of emission reduction actions.

According to energy, industry, transportation, industry, construction, daily life and agriculture seven field, we should establish regional and provincial and municipal level air pollution unified control and prevention plan. We should fulfill the work system of "five unification" at regional level, i.e., plan, prevention and treatment, monitoring, evaluation, supervision in unification. Provincial and municipal level should highlight their characteristics, refine the implementation of action programs and control measures in various fields.

5.3. Strengthening regional synergy interaction, enhancing the overall level of environmental regulation

We should improve integrated regional environmental monitoring network, monitor the regional atmospheric environment and release the information unifiedly; establish interregional joint supervision and law enforcement system, and promote regional unified supervision and enforcement; enhance regional environmental warning and emergency response capacity, and achieve environmental early warning and emergency response linkage; establish a regional environmental information network, and promote regional environmental information resource sharing; establish a unified examination and assessment system of responsibility determination, environmental quality and emission reduction tasks, implementation the regional air pollution reduction effectively.

At the regional air pollution prevention and control system in practice, we should achieve technology support and effective docking of work of government departments; environmental protection departments should cooperate with relevant provincial and municipal sectors of the Economy Information Committee, Transportation Committee, Construction and Management Committee, Committee of Rural Affairs, Green Amenity and City Appearance Bureau organize their work.

We should strengthen information disclosure, and make full use of existing information means, integrate "big data" concept. The Regional Coordination Group Office is responsible for coordinating all the local governments to collect and disclose information, and timely reports will be published jointly to the public in different region.

Translator/Hong Kailun

Suggestions on Strengthening Policy Coordination in the Belt and Road Initiative

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I. The importance and current situation of policy coordination in the Belt and Road Initiative

Policy coordination, infrastructure connectivity, unimpeded trade, financial integration and people-to-people bonds between countries are the five cooperation priorities of the Belt and Road Initiative. Jointly issued by National Development and Reform Commission(NDRC), Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Commerce in March, the document ‘Vision and Actions on Jointly Building Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road’ points out that policy coordination is the important guarantee, infrastructure connectivity is the top priority, investment and trade cooperation is the major task, financial integration is the important underpinning and people-to-people bonds provides the public support for implementing the Initiative. Policy coordination mainly includes: to promote intergovernmental cooperation, build a multi-level intergovernmental macro policy exchange and communication mechanism, expand shared interests, enhance mutual political trust, and reach new cooperation consensus. Countries along the Belt and Road may fully coordinate their economic development strategies and policies, work out plans and measures for regional cooperation, negotiate to solve cooperation-related issues, and jointly provide policy support for the implementation of practical cooperation and large-scale projects. Among the five cooperation priorities, policy coordination provides strategic orientation and basic support, thus is of utmost significance. The rest are concrete means.

The performance and effectiveness of policy coordination is the key factor that determines the result of the Belt and Road Initiative. But the current situation is, whether in recognition or practice, emphasis on policy coordination is far less than on infrastructure connectivity, unimpeded trade and finance. At the present stage, some relevant countries fail to fully know and understand the Belt and Road Initiative, the result of which is some programs meet with setbacks in those counties. For example, Mexico canceled the contract for high-speed rail with Chinese company in 2014, halted the Chinese-funded project “Cancun Dragon Mart” in 2015; Sri Lankan government once stopped the Colombo port city project invested by Chinese enterprise in 2015; the new Greek

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Policy coordination plays an important role in the Belt and Road Initiative. Thus to better implement the Belt and Road Initiative, Chinese government should reinforce policy coordination with various measures and evaluate it with multiple mechanisms.

government suspended the privatization of Piraeus port involving Chinese investment in 2015. Though the causes are complicated, apparently deficiency on policy coordination between China and the rest countries is a major one.

II. Effectiveness and deficiencies of current policy coordination

In the past few years, Chinese central government has conducted intensive publicity and in-depth interpretation on the connotation and significance of the Belt and Road Initiative in relevant countries and regional organizations through exchange of high-level visits, interconnection partnership dialogues, endorsement of cooperation framework agreement, and platforms of multilateral mechanism and so on. It actively forge consensus and strives to coordinate the Belt and Road Initiative with the development strategies of relevant countries and regional organizations, as a result of which, certain progress has been made in the policy coordination of the Belt and Road Initiative. But on the whole, policy coordination between China and the rest countries and regions is far from enough.

At present, one of the major problems in policy coordination is that our knowledge of the development strategies of relevant countries and regions is rather superficial so the communication could not be accurately targeted. The reason for that bottleneck is a lack of talent, largely due to long-term improper international talent training mechanism under the current education system in China. In Chinese disciplinary system, foreign language disciplines are isolated from area and country study. As a consequence, personnel of political science, law and other social sciences don't know the language of the country they study on, or try to apply English to all countries, while, foreign language talents, especially non-general foreign language talents either take no interest in area and country study, or have very poor knowledge of humanities and social sciences.

III. Suggestions on strengthening policy coordination

Firstly, we should specially strengthen exchanges and cooperation with countries in the Middle East. Connecting Europe and Asia, Middle East is the pivot area in the Belt and Road Initiative. The president of China should conduct visits to countries in Middle East as soon as possible because exchange of high-level visits plays a leading role in policy coordination.

Secondly, we should practically fortify research and study on development strategies of relevant countries and regional organizations, enhance the effectiveness of policy coordination. The following work should be reinforced:

i). China Foreign Ministry, Ministry of Commerce and Xinhua News Agency should mobilize their foreign institutions and personnel to intensively carry out investigation and survey, gain basic knowledge of the development strategies of relevant countries and regions, and find out the right starting point for coordination and cooperation, so as to serve short-term national decision-making.

ii). Related state department takes the lead, together with relevant government departments, think tank and other research institutes to conduct continuous follow-up study, to collect, compile, organize and analyze documents concerning development strategies of relevant countries and regions, in order to grasp their current situation and development trend.

iii). We should fully mobilize local governments to strengthen policy coordination. Local governments and related departments and institutes should make use of their own traditional advantage and geographical advantage to carry out in-depth investigations on the development strategies of their neighboring countries, contiguous area and sub-area, play the leading role in policy coordination.

iv). We should internationalize the operation of our think tank. Through establishment of research institutions abroad, enhancement of international cooperative study, practically strengthen the role of think tank in promotion of policy coordination.

Thirdly, we should change the training mode of personnel on area and country study, to train and reserve a large number of talents for policy coordination. I suggest that a integrated personnel training platform be set up affiliating to the discipline of foreign languages or international relations, to focus on training comprehensive talents with good command of language of the target country and knowledge of humanities and social sciences. In the long term, we should draw on the experience of western countries in their construction of oriental studies; reform the disciplinary system of foreign language education, so as to develop it into an integrated discipline that combines foreign and regional studies.

Translator/ Zhao Chengmei

Proofreader/ Xia Meng

Service Improvement for Overseas Students Making China the Largest Destination in Asia

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China is now making it the largest Asian destination for overseas students. The survey has reported, besides education quality, the service and support that government and institutes offer make a big difference to overseas students' study experience. The support shall include the extracurricular service, such as communication during application and career counseling. However, much more emphasis should have been put on such kind of service.

The survey is conducted among 1,892 overseas students in 26 universities and colleges in Shanghai. Though it shows 76.7% students take China as the top choice for international education, merely 59.2% students would like to suggest China if their friends plan to study abroad. The gap in the numbers indicates that the study experience in China does not meet their expectations.

I. China's overseas students get less supportive service

i. Less information in application

Firstly, international students would like to get more accesses to information when doing the application. However, they find the accesses are not that good. Quite a few students said that they held a rosy picture before came to China, but the gap does exist between their expectation and the real situation.

Secondly, though China has been engaged in building websites for overseas education, such as 'Study in China', only a quarter of the students in the survey felt content about them. Therefore, it means that these websites has a long way to go before they function well.

Lastly, over 80% students said they got information they want from friends or people around them, and they found this way is the most useful one. Such fact implies that we have to first make the education and the service good, so that more students would like to recommend China as a choice for overseas education.

ii. Less service got from exit and entry department

Less than 50% of the overseas students in China feel good about the services provided by the exit and entry department, while it reaches to 70-90% in other countries. They feel less content about its service attitude,

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There remain some problems in education of overseas students in China, such as education quality, service and support from government and universities. These problems prevent China from being an ideal country for overseas education, giving the students a less satisfactory impression.

whose figure takes up less than 40%. They said the people were cold and hardened, less willing to give the service, which made students' first impression about China was bad.

iii. Less assistance in orientation

Overseas students' satisfaction rate about the orientation service reaches less than 50%. Take the orientation week as an example. Much of the information is given in Chinese or in Chinese and English. However, many students are poor both at these two languages, making them have no idea about the key information. Besides, living condition is for sure on the top concerns. However, the satisfaction rate still remains low. On one hand, college life service is mostly campus-based, so less consideration is given to the ones who would like to live out of campus. On the other hand, overseas students know less about China's renting market, and their poor Chinese language often makes them fail to figure out the renting contacts. Thus their universities should extend more help in this regarding.

iv. Less convenient medical insurance

The Department of Education requires overseas students, whose study period spans over six months, to buy group comprehensive insurance from the specific domestic insurance companies. The survey shows only 49.7% overseas students who study over six months bought the medical insurance and only 24.8% students feel content about the insurance. This is because the group comprehensive insurance merely contains F.P.A, accidents insurance, and hospitalization insurance. However, outpatient personal medical expenses are excluded. And it is not convenient, for example, students have to pay the fee first and get the cover, which is not reasonable to the not that rich students.

v. Less communication with local students

Extracurricular activities offer overseas students chances to make friends with local students. Those who take part in these activities have higher chance to get to know Chinese students. However, there are still some problems. On one hand, overseas students lack enthusiasm. Only 70% join in the traveling and cultural activities. On the other hand, students feel less content. Even in the most welcomed traveling and cultural activities, less than 40% students feel content. However, in U.K and Australia, this figure reaches to 80% and 83% in the global picture.

Quite a few students write at the end of the survey that they expect their universities could offer more activities. This, to some extent, suggests that the existing ones fail to live up to the students or arouse their enthusiasm.

II. Advice for service improvement

Chinese government and universities should take more aspects into consideration. Instead of being confined by imparting knowledge, they are expected to grasp the ‘big picture’, giving more policies and service from appliance to graduation. Only in this way could China earn itself in the international education arena.

i. Improve cooperation of departments involved

The comprehensive service requires cooperation among departments where communication and teamwork will make a difference.

1. It is suggested that the Department of Education call for a joint conference, concerning the departments of exit and entrance, medication and insurance, work and employment. And make the conference a regular occasion to discuss about the education strategy.

2. Another feasible approach is to give cultural training to employees in exit and entrance department in order to improve their service. The training is aimed to equip them with necessary English skills, familiarize them with frequently asked questions.

3. Overseas students are encouraged to buy medical insurance if they stay in China over six months and make it a must in Visa application. And it is advised that medical insurance contain outpatient medical fees.

ii. More information provide on portal website

1. The portal website should provide more information about admission requirement, application, and visa, and also about life in China, accommodation, and medical insurance. The ultimate aim is to offer all the information the student might need in any case.

2. It is advised that the websites offer a detailed introduction to the key Chinese universities, including their programmes and strength, in order to show a comprehensive and interdependent Chinese education system. Besides, more links to certain universities and their schools should be inserted into the portal websites, giving students more access to the information of the university they might have interest in.

3. Regular censorship.

4. It is better for the websites to locate the target countries and to offer different versions in other languages, making it more convenient for students.

iii. More assistance for overseas freshmen

1. Make the orientation a multi-language environment and enrich the orientation week, dividing it into three aspects—study, life and community, to help students better accustomed.

2. Encourage student in volunteer work, giving new overseas students help. A possible approach is to involve the experienced overseas students in helping those who come from the same countries, so that they can communicate in their mother tongue.

3. Offer students more after-class activities. In order to arouse Chinese students' initiative to help overseas students, it can be made as a must for Chinese students or give them some awards for their help.

4. Enhance the accommodation service, making it beneficial to every overseas student. Universities can enlist trustworthy real estate agencies and give overseas students the list and more information about the renting market and related regulations. Besides, universities should help students understand the house rental agreement and give necessary advice to protect students' interest.

iv. More approaches to know China better

1. Carry out more volunteer work for overseas students. Expose them to the real Chinese community, and thus a bond can be created.

2. Encourage universities to build student unions for overseas students which can organize parties and activities, extend help and communicate with school departments.

3. Encourage governments to set up local overseas student union to provide interschool activities. Thus their friend circle can be enlarged.

4. It is suggested that the university internationalize its existing student union, if its overseas students reach a certain number. Involving more international students in student union can foster good communication.

v. Regular survey

The situation of the overseas students never remains the same. It is subject to the related policies at home and abroad, which means a certain practice will not hold its effectiveness all the time. It has been a social practice in other countries and regions to carry out a regular survey about overseas students' satisfaction towards the service and support they have received. And China can learn from this mode to improve its environment for overseas students.

Translator/Huang Ruixin

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Reflect on Xi Jinping's Grand Diplomatic Chessboard in the New Era

Hu Dekun, *Wuhan University*

President Xi Jinping once stated, “a great era calls for a great vision, which in turn requires great wisdom”, which represents the top-level design of China’s diplomatic strategy, not only according with the current situation of China and the world, but also conforming to the common interests of China and various countries over the globe.

I. Banner for China’s diplomacy: Peace, development, cooperation and the pursuits of win-win

Human being has gone through three eras since the 20th century:

The first era themed by war and revolution is from the beginning of the first century to 1945 when the Second World War ended up with a victory. The two wars in this era has shaken the foundation of colonialism and resulted in the emergence of a group of socialist and national independent countries, radically changing the international political situation and laying a basis for the peaceful development in the post-war period. In this era, China firmly grasped the once-in-a-century opportunity and became one of the four world-recognized anti-fascist states, walking from the edge of the political arena to its center and starting the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

The second era themed by peace and development is from 1945 to the beginning of 21st century. As a whole, the situation of the world period has maintained a relative lasting peace and reached unprecedented prosperity with closer relationship and dependencies among various countries, more economic globalization, rapid scientific development. And during this era, China has developed from a poor, closed country into one that takes economic development as the central task and reform and opening-up. In terms of foreign strategy, China has established its independent diplomatic policy in an all-round way and managed to create a sound international environment. Domestically, a vigorous campaign for modernization construction has risen with a high-speed development in a short period which amazed the world.

The third era is from 2010 up to now, and the theme of this era is peace, development, cooperation and the pursuits of a win-win situation. In March 24th, 2013, Xi Jinping pointed out in a speech at University of International Relations of Moscow that “peace, development, cooperation

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The implement of the Belt and Road initiative and the proposal of “Creating a mankind community with a common future” has fully demonstrated President Xi Jinping’s diplomatic concepts related to this great era, grand strategy and large format. According with the situation and interests of China and the world, both of them are parts of the top-level design of China’s diplomatic strategy and germs of the great wisdom.

and a win-win situation is the trend of this era”. This argument accurately disclosed the connotation of the theme of the current times and could be simplified as “cooperation and development”. During this era, the mission of China is to achieve a long-term stable development and reach the two-hundred-year target of realizing national rejuvenation through all-round cooperation, making the results of China’s development benefit other countries and becoming the engine that drives and leads world economic development, and thus changing China’s position from a regional power to a global one and enabling China to play an important role in the new world order. Thus it can be seen that President Xi Jinping’s accurate orientation about the theme of this era is not only a conclusion of the experience of world and China’s development but also a correct prediction of the development trend of China and the globe. Therefore, the theme of this era—— “peace, development, cooperation and the pursuits of a win-win situation” should be included in banner of China’s diplomacy.

II. Create “a community of common destiny for the mankind”

President Xi Jinping pointed out that promoting the reform of the global governance system has become a irresistible trend as there are more challenges around the world. “The initiative ‘ One Belt And One Road’ and our ideas and measures to establish new international relations with cooperation and the pursuits of win-win as the core, adhere to the right idea of moral and profit and construct a community of common destiny for the mankind conform to the trend of the era and comply with the benefits of various countries in the world, thus increasing the joints of interest between China and other countries.” Therefore, creating “a community of common destiny for the mankind” is a new conception, a new idea, and a new value about global governance put forward by China in the new era of cooperation and development. This initiative is in accordance with the requirements of this era and the direction of development of the world history. It is significant in three ways:

Firstly, “a community of common destiny for the mankind” or in other words “a community of common interests for various countries around the world” is the idea and value concept that leads mutual development of all countries in the globe. Capitalist countries abandoned the old mode of gaining development through aggression after the World War II, began to adopt the mode of peaceful development and quickly grew into developed countries. While developing countries which were newly independent after the World War II are mostly in poverty and face lots of difficulties in their courses of development and increasingly large gaps when compared with developed countries. This kind of situation is abnormal since the long-term development of the world would never be achieved on the

basis of such large gap of wealth. History has proven that the growth of developed countries were also limited when developing countries were left behind. Thus in this case all kinds of countries need to achieve mutual development through cooperation and the pursuit of win-win.

Secondly, the creation of “a community of common destiny for the mankind” is based on a right concept of moral and profit. According to the Marxist viewpoints on world history, human society has been following the course of developing from sealed, isolated and separated parts into an open and connected entirety that pursues mutual development. With further economic globalization, various countries around the world has become more connected to and dependent on each other, and the interests and fates of these countries has been tightly linked as a whole. The creation of the community of a common destiny for the mankind requires various countries regarding the right concept of moral and profit as the rule of establishing international relations. In this way, interests of all countries would maximize in the community and thus enabling the community of a common destiny for the mankind to be established and consolidated.

Thirdly, we should push forward the establishment of new-type international order and relation centered on the goal of cooperation and the win-win result. The international order and relation are the result of the world history development with different intonations based on different historical stages. The conflicts and injustice worldwide are not built on abandonment of international orders and relations based on the victory of anti-fascist wars and on the principles of the UN Charter, but on the ineffective implementation of these principles. Therefore, the tenet and principles of the UN Charter must be maintained and what we have achieved after World War II. Peace, development, cooperation and win-win results have currently become the theme of this age, and the majority of developing countries in the world have become important forces of international politics. Across the international community, we should uphold the principle of equality, democracy, and inclusiveness, respecting the rights of each country to independently choose its own social system and development routes, and the cultural diversity, as all the countries, regardless of their territorial size and national strength, are equal to each other in international community. The domestic affairs should be handled by the people of the nation and international affairs by all related countries together. All this calls for the enrichment and improvement of the intonation of international order and relations, and the establishment of such order and relation which can properly reflect the interest of each country in the world and which are based on equality, cooperation and win-win results.

Fourthly, the Belt and Road initiative is the best way to build a community of common destiny for all mankind. In September and October, 2013, President Xi proposed the establishment of the “New Silk Road economic belt” and “21st-Century Maritime Silk Road”, which caused a stir in the international community.

More than 2000 years ago, China blazed two silk roads both on the land and the sea to open the business relations with other countries and bring the Chinese civilization and friendship, winning the praise of related countries. The contemporary “One belt and one road”, a project of economic cooperation featuring openness and inclusiveness and an economic corridor with the longest span in the world, starting in China and running through Central, Southeast, South and West Asia and even some areas of Europe, bordering on the Asian-Pacific economic circle to the east and European economic circle to the west, has become the most promising economic belt in the world. The belt follows the trend of “peace, development, cooperation and win-win result”, and pursues the spirit of cooperation and inclusiveness, aiming to drive the development of all related countries. It has opened a specific road to “the community of common destiny of all mankind” and “the community of common interests”.

Thus, the concept and values of “a community of common destiny for all mankind” should be spread further as an important part of national soft power.

In short, the new theme of the era and the concept of “a community of common destiny for all mankind” have fully represented the profound and far-sighted thought in diplomacy, in accordance with the current national and global conditions and interests. It will definitely promote the evolution of the world history under the new global context of the time and China will also make great contributions to the mankind development.

Translator/ Zhuang Fei

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To Build the Northeast Asia Cooperative Security Mechanism with Sustainable Security Concept

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To build the Northeast Asian cooperative security mechanism based on the view of sustainable security, is directly related to the possibility for China to avoid the risk of international security and strategy aroused by the “Belt and Road” initiative, which we couldn't ignore.

1. Two trends in international security

Two trends have appeared on the world political arena since the 21st century: the first is “the peaceful multilateralism” which is gaining ascendancy in East Asia. For instance, multilateral security dialogue mechanisms like CICA summit, ASEAN Regional Forum, the six-party talks on the Korean nuclear dispute, advocates that the international disputes should be relieved or solved in a peaceful way through dialogue negotiations. The other trend is “the violent multilateralism” which spreads in Middle East and Europe after the Cold War. “The violent multilateralism” had appeared in history in the way that, the imperialist powers jointed to invade a sovereign state or nip its regime in bud. In 2015, the wars and refugee tide in the Middle East and Europe are resulted from the combined impact of “Color Revolution” and “the violent multilateralism”. “The violent multilateralism” can be shown in the five regional wars burst out in the Middle East and Europe after the Cold War. Violent conflicts and wars caused many people homeless. Even worse, the homeless people then became refugees and had to leave home and flood into Europe. All this had made the main countries in Europe, which have been marking themselves with “democracy” and “human rights”, tired of dealing with the situation and be caught in the dilemma. The future of this issue will attract more attention.

2. The sustainable security concept

Sustainable security is as important as sustainable development, they should support each other and be integral. The new concept of common, comprehension, cooperation and sustainable security can be concluded as “four principles of sustainable security”. Common security is overall security, including two domains of traditional security and non-traditional security, and two dimensions of domestic security and international security; cooperative security includes not only the seamlessly connected security cooperation among the related departments domestically, but also

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To build the Northeast Asian cooperative security mechanism based on the view of sustainable security, is directly related to the possibility for China to avoid the risk of international security and strategy aroused by our advocate of building the “Belt and Road” initiative, and is also related to the harmonious and stable political pattern of Northeast Asia. This is an unavoidable road to establish a sustainable fate community in Northeast Asia.

the cooperation among nations, especially the active cooperation on the non-traditional domains. Only by effective international cooperation can we realize a high sustainable security at a low cost. From this perspective, the “four principles of sustainable security” is of equal value with “the five principles of peaceful coexistence” on its strategic guidance and regulative significance.

3. The necessity of pushing forward the Northeast Asia cooperative security mechanism based on the view of sustainable security

a) From the perspective of international strategic pattern, the coming into being of a non-traditional strategic pattern provides an opportunity for the anti-terrorism cooperation among great powers. However, intense strategic competitions in the traditional strategic pattern still exist.

Firstly, the non-traditional international pattern means that the non-state and non-governmental actors form transnational armed groups and “an invisible polar”, on the material base of network information society, to compete with America and its alliances, which can form a brand new international relation system. “Islamic state” (IS) is one of the important forms. Even being seriously defeated, new transnational terrorism network could also appear, posing the threat of “nuclear terrorism”.

Secondly, in the domain of the traditional international pattern, the possibility is rising that a new anti-terrorism and anti-Western alliance among Syria, Iraq, Iran and other countries, headed by Russia, is to be formed. For Russia, being in the defensive position in the Ukraine and NATO enlargement issue, this is an edged strategic counterattack in response to “the violent multilateralism” led by America. It is worthy of attention whether it will worsen the Sino-US-Russia conflict in the traditional international pattern.

In the Northeast Asia, US-Japan alliance attempts to take charge of the security here, however, America emphasizes more on Russia while Japan targets on China, its imaginary enemy. Meanwhile, under the US-Japan strategic extrusion, China and Russia have to further their strategic cooperation. To prevent wars in East Asia like what happened in the Middle East and Europe, it is necessary to build up the Northeast Asia cooperative security mechanism based on the view of sustainable security.

b) Uncertainties exist in the development of sustainable security in Northeast Asia

It is vital to see whether America, as the world super power, can change its “unilateral militarism” of the Bush Administration to “the violent multilateralism” proposed by the Obama Administration. In the process of seeking a new relationship between great powers, China and American

share the common responsibility and benefits in realizing and ensuring the Northeast Asian sustainable security.

The Japanese government forced through the Security Law, paving its way for sending militia overseas to practice “the right of collective self-defense”.

Whether Japan is going to take part in “the violent multilateral” on the global scope and damage the sustainable security of itself, the Northeast Asia and even the world, is really worrying. Once Japan amends its Japanese Constitution, its security cost will rise while the security level will drop continuously. At that time, Japan is hard to take the related regulations in the Pacifist Constitution as a shield to refuse the requirement by America to give it military support worldwide. Japan will not only, in the traditional strategic pattern, worsen its strategic conflict with China and Korean and be caught in trouble in the US-Russia confrontation, but also share more international risk in the non-traditional international pattern.

4. Build up a sustainable fate community in the Northeast Asia

In the Northeast Asia, we should work hard to build sustainable economic fate community, sustainable security and peace fate community and harmonious fate community. To build these three communities in the Northeast Asia, we should propose and maintain a peaceful multilateralism and reject the violent multilateralism to push forward common security; we should also propose “sea and land unity theory” rather than “sea rights theory”, “land rights theory” or “Eurasia marginal theory” which serve for war and hegemonic traditional geopolitical thoughts. Although the six party negotiations on South Korean nuclear dispute encountered great difficulties, however, as a try of the peaceful multilateralism, the active influence of it cannot be denied. An effective regional multilateral security mechanism relies on a stable bilateral relationship. The “one belt, one road” proposed by China is to seek peaceful cooperation between sea and land countries, between land countries and between sea countries. To achieve this goal, we have to exclude the influence and limitation of the traditional geopolitical thoughts, take each other’s advantage of geo-economics, realize an all-dimensional, wide-ranging and peaceful cooperation, and build a network of practical, inter-connective and diversified fate community.

On this account, we should take the view of sustainable development as an instruction to establish the Northeast Asia security mechanism. All the nations involved should design the route together. Our research subject should be: how to resolve the territory disputes over seas and lands in the

view of sustainable security; how to realized the peaceful and independent unification for the nations split after wars; how to solve the Korean Peninsula nuclear issue and stop the nuclear proliferation in Northeast Asia in the view of sustainable security; how to promote the Northeast Asia diplomacy, the strategic security dialogue, establish and improve the risk management mechanism; how to strengthen the practical cooperation in the nontraditional security fields and so on. This process will benefit the establishment, consolidation and development of Northeast Asian security mechanism in the future.

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Proofreader/ Xia Meng

Inviting Contributions to China Watch 2015

To construct new-type think tanks, promote the conversion between research and policy-making advice, and provide more high-quality reports and advices, Fudan Development Institute and Centre for Think-tanks Research and Management in Shanghai decide to solicit contributions from Chinese and overseas scholars to *China Watch*. *China Watch* focuses on hot issues in various fields of China. In the first semimonthly, it selects the latest achievements of top foreign think tanks, themed by ‘International Perspectives and Forefront Issues’; in the second one, it collects the policy analysis of Chinese experts, themed by ‘Chinese Think Tanks and Contributions to Development’.

Requirements

1. This contribution should be policy analysis or advice, reflecting author’s deep thinking of forward-looking and comprehensive issues. Topics include but are not limited to Chinese domestic affairs, foreign policies, economy, society, education and other issues involving China’s development.
2. The English edition could be articles published by foreign think tanks or major media in English (if the article is in other foreign language, please attach a 200-word abstract), or English research achievements of yourself. If the contribution is accepted by editorial department, it will be translated by the referrer or editorial department.
3. The Chinese edition is open to all the institutions and individuals. The topic is decided by yourself and the language should be succinct and not academic. 3000 words are proper, and there should be an introduction of the author within 100 words in the end. If the contribution is involved in sensitive issues, please burn it onto disc and post it to the editorial department with paper edition instead of sending it by email.

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