PUJIANG
INNOVATION
FORUM
浦江创新论坛

2017科技创新智库国际研讨会

2017 International Science, Technology and Innovation Think Tank Forum

创新全球化与城市功能再造

Globalization of Innovation and Renovation of Urban Functions

会议手册

Guide

2017年6月16-17日

16-17 June, 2017

目录
Contents

第一部分：基本信息
Part I: Basic Information

前言
Introduction

浦江创新论坛——2017 科技创新智库国际研讨会由上海市科学学研究所主办，旨在搭建国际科技创新智库高端对话平台，得到了上海市科学技术委员会，中国科学技术发展战略研究院，联合国教育、科学及文化组织的指导和大力支持。

此次研讨会作为 2017 浦江创新论坛的专题研讨会，以“创新全球化与城市功能再造”为主题，围绕“创新全球化的特征与趋势”、“推进创新全球化实现双赢”、“城市创新功能的演化与塑造”以及“如何建设全球创新枢纽城市”等议题进行研讨。大会由中国科学技术发展战略研究院院长胡志坚担任大会主席，邀请了来自政府主管部门代表，国内外业界知名研究机构、高校和企业的专家。大会旨在为报告人和参会者提供一个方法研讨、案例分享与研究合作的综合性平台，打造科技创新智库界的一次盛会。

“Pujiang Innovation Forum – 2017 International Science, Technology and Innovation Think Tank Forum”, supported by the authorities like Science and Technology Commission of Shanghai Municipality, Chinese Academy of Science and Technology for Development and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, is a professional forum held by Shanghai Institute for Science of Science, which aim is to create a high-level dialogue platform for the international science and technology innovation think tanks.

As a part of Pujiang Innovation Forum 2017 (main forum to be held on 23-24, September), this forum is centering on the theme, “Globalization of Innovation and Renovation of Urban Functions”, and deliberating on the following topics:Features and trends of globalized innovation; The Globalization of Innovation as a Win-Win Proposition; Evolving the innovation functionsof the city; Establishing a metropolis into a hub for global innovation.

We invite Zhijian Hu, President of Chinese Academy of Science and Technology for Development (CASTED), as our general chairman. We also invite guests both home and abroad, like representatives from the competent public authority, top leaders and researchers from universities, R&D institutions and enterprises.

This forum will provide opportunities for participants to communicate, to share and to cooperate through the forum and we will make it an event for science, technology and innovation think tanks.

组织机构
Organization

指导单位 Advisors

上海市科学技术委员会
Science and Technology Commission of Shanghai Municipality

中国科学技术发展战略研究院
Chinese Academy of Science and Technology for Development

联合国教育、科学及文化组织
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

主办单位 Host

上海市科学学研究所
Shanghai Institute for Science of Science

协办单位 Co-organizers

上海社会科学院城市与人口发展研究所
Institute of Urban and Demographic Studies, Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences

联合国教育、科学及文化组织国际科学和技术战略研究与培训中心
UNESCO International Research and Training Center for Science and Technology Strategy

上海科技会展有限公司
Shanghai Technology Convention & Exhibition Co., Ltd.

媒体支持 Media Supporters

光明日报（智库版）
Guangming Daily（Think Tank Edition）

科技日报
Science and Technology Daily

解放日报
Jiefang Daily

文汇报
Wenhui Daily

中国科技论坛
Forum on Science and Technology in China

世界科学
World Science

三思派
Science-Pie

会议议程
Agenda

日期： 2017 年 6 月 16-17 日
Date: 16-17 June, 2017

地点： 上海市徐汇区中山西路 1610 号
Venue: No.1610 West Zhongshan Road, Shanghai

浦江创新论坛——2017 科技创新智库国际研讨会议程 Pujiang Innovation Forum– 2017 International Science, Technology and Innovation Think Tank Forum Agenda	
主题：创新全球化与城市功能再造 Theme: Globalization of Innovation and Renovation of Urban Functions	
大会主席：胡志坚，中国科学技术发展战略研究院院长 General Chairman: Zhijian HU, President, Chinese Academy of Science and Technology for Development (CASTED)	
第一天 Day 1	2017 年 6 月 16 日（星期五） 16th June, 2017（Friday）
主持人：骆大进，上海市科学学研究所所长 Chair: Dajin LUO, Director of Shanghai Institute for Science of Science	
08:00-09:00	参会人员报到 Registration
09:00-09:15	致辞 Opening Ceremony Speech
	《创新经济学手册》中文版发布 Launch Ceremony of‘Handbook of the Economics of Innovation’Chinese Version
主持人：李万，上海市科学学研究所副所长、研究员 Chair: Wan LI, Research Fellow, Deputy Director of Shanghai Institute for Science of Science	
09:15-09:45	演讲人：Bronwyn H.Hall，加州大学伯克利分校，荣休教授，《创新经济学手册》主编 Speaker: Bronwyn H.Hall, Professor Emerita at the University of California at Berkeley, Editor of *Handbook of the Economics of Innovation*
	题目：创新政策：经济研究见解 Topic: Policy for innovation: insights from economic research
09:45-10:15	演讲人：胡志坚，中国科学技术发展战略研究院院长 Speaker：Zhijian HU, President, Chinese Academy of Science and Technology for Development (CASTED)
	题目：创新政策：挑战与未来 Topic: Innovation policy: challenges and the future
10:15-10:30	茶歇 Coffee Break

10:30-11:00	演讲人：Darrell M. West，布鲁金斯学会政府研究项目副主席兼主任、科技创新中心创始主任 Speaker: Darrell M. West, Vice President and Director of Governance Studies, Founding Director of the Center for Technology Innovation, The Brookings Institution
	题目：全球创新治理和创新政策 Topic: Global innovation governance and innovation policy
11:00-11:30	演讲人：骆大进，上海市科学学研究所所长 Speaker: Dajin LUO, Director of Shanghai Institute for Science of Science
	题目：上海科技创新中心建设的战略与实践 Topic: Strategies and practices of building Shanghai into a Science and Technology Innovation Hub
11:30-12:00	演讲人：Knut Koschatzky，弗劳恩霍夫系统和创新研究所 ISI，政策 - 产业 - 创新研究中心主任、教授 Speaker: Knut Koschatzky, Professor, Head of the Competence Center Policy - Industry - Innovation, Fraunhofer Institute for Systems and Innovation Research
	题目：未来城市——对城市创新系统的影响 Topic: City of the future - Implications for urban innovation systems
12:00-13:30	午餐 Lunch
第一天 Day 1	2017 年 6 月 16 日（星期五）下午 16th June, 2017（Friday）Afternoon Session
主持人：屠启宇，上海社会科学院城市与人口发展研究所副所长、研究员 Chair: Qiyu TU, Research Fellow, Deputy Director of the Institute of Urban and Demographic Studies, Shanghai Academy of Social Science	
13:30-13:55	演讲人：吕薇，国务院发展研究中心创新发展研究部部长、研究员 Speaker: Wei LU, Research Fellow, Director-General of the Research Department of Techno-economy, Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC)
	题目：中国区域创新体系与影响因素 Topic: Regional innovation system in China and its determinants
13:55-14:20	演讲人：Steven Popper，兰德公司，高级经济学家 Speaker: Steven Popper, Senior Economist, RAND Corporation
	题目：大都市在全球创新网络中的作用 Topic: Function of the metropolis in the global innovation network
14:20-14:45	演讲人：Hiroo Ichikawa，森纪念财团执行董事 Speaker: Hiroo Ichikawa, Executive Director of The Mori Memorial Foundation
	题目：基于全球城市竞争力指数和城市感知调查的上海城市力量和感知形象 Topic: Shanghai's urban power and its perceived image according to the Global Power City Index and the city perception survey
14:45-15:00	茶歇 Coffee Break
15:00-15:25	演讲人：Claude Leglise，斯坦福国际研究院，创新领导力中心执行董事 Speaker: Claude Leglise, Executive Director of the Center for Innovation Leadership, Stanford Research Institute International
	题目：管理颠覆性创新 Topic: Managing disruptive innovation

15:25-15:50	演讲人：Warwick Dawson，澳大利亚新南威尔士大学，研究策略及合作部总监 Speaker: Warwick Dawson, Director of Research Strategy and Partnerships, UNSW Australia
	题目：澳大利亚—中国产业参与创新：火炬创新园区 Topic: Australia-China innovation in industry Engagement: Torch innovation precinct
15:50-16:15	演讲人：陈劲，清华大学经管学院创新创业与战略系教授，清华大学技术创新研究中心主任 Speaker: Jin CHEN, Professor, Director of the Research Center for Technological Innovation, Tsinghua University
	题目：面向全球创新中心的城市建设 Topic: Urban construction oriented to global innovation center
16:15-17:25	主题讨论 + 提问 Panel Discussion+ Questions 议题：上海建设科创中心的建议 Topic: Advices for building Shanghai into a global Science and Technology Innovation Hub
第二天 Day 2	**2017 年 6 月 17 日（星期六） 17th June, 2017（Saturday）**
主持人：Yoslan Nur，联合国教科文组织，项目专员 Chair:Yoslan Nur, Programme Specialist, UNESCO	
09:00-09:25	演讲人：Petra Ahrweile，欧洲技术与创新评估研究院院长 Speaker: Petra Ahrweile, Director of the European Academy of Technology and Innovation Assessment
	题目：改进创新过程的新方法 Topic: New methods to improve the innovation process
09:25-09:50	演讲人：郭哲，中国科学技术协会调研宣传部部长 Speaker: Zhe GUO, Director-General of the Department of Policy Research and Publicity, China Association for Science and Technology
	题目：科技产业变革中的创新决策与第三方角色 Topic: Innovative decision-making and the role of the third party in the changes of science and technology industry
09:50-10:15	演讲人：Ed Gerstner，《自然》杂志社，大中华区科研执行主编 Speaker: Ed Gerstner, Executive Editor & Chief Advocate of Open Research, Greater China, Nature Research
	题目：开放科学推动科学进步 Topic: Open sciences drives better science
10:15-10:35	茶歇 Coffee Break
10:35-11:00	演讲人：穆荣平，中国科学院创新发展研究中心主任，中国科学院科技战略咨询研究院研究员 Speaker: Rongping MU, Professor at the Institutes of Science and Development, Chinese Academy of Sciences; Director of the Center For Innovation and Development, Chinese Academy of Sciences
	题目：创新发展政策：中国的政策实践 Topic: Innovation development policy: policy practices in China
11:00-11:25	演讲人：JinGyu Jang，韩国科学技术政策研究院，高级研究员 Speaker: JinGyu Jang, Senior Research Fellow, KOREA Institute of Science and Technology
	题目：催生新增长引擎的全球绿色科技合作 Topic: Global green technology cooperation for securing new growth engines

11:25-12:00	提问 Questions
12:00-13:30	午餐 Lunch
第二天 Day 2	2017 年 6 月 17 日（星期六）下午 17th June, 2017（Saturday）Afternoon Session
主持人：王元，中国科技金融促进会理事长、研究员 Chair:Yuan WANG, Research Fellow, Chairman of Science and Technology Financial Promotion Association of China	
13:30-13:55	演讲人：Mario Cervantes，经济合作与发展组织，高级经济学家 Speaker: Mario Cervantes, Senior Economist, OECD
	题目：为科技创新领域的国际合作开发新的政策框架以应对重大挑战 Topic: Developing new policy frameworks for international co-operation in STI to address the grand challenges
13:55-14:20	演讲人：刘琦岩，中国科学技术信息研究所副所长、研究员 Speaker: Qiyan LIU, Research Fellow, Deputy Director of Institute of Scientific and Technical Information of China (ISTIC)
	题目：以科技创新引领“一带一路”的新型工业化发展 Topic: Science and technology innovation leading new industrialization under the “Belt and Road” initiative
14:20-14:45	演讲人：Yoslan Nur，联合国教科文组织，项目专员 Speaker：Yoslan Nur, Programme Specialist, UNESCO
	题目：联合国教科文组织促进创新文化发展的战略和行动 Topic: UNESCO's strategy and actions in promoting a culture of innovation
14:45-15:00	茶歇 Coffee Break
15:00-15:25	演讲人：屠启宇，上海社会科学院城市与人口发展研究所副所长、研究员 Speaker: Qiyu TU, Research Fellow, Deputy Director of the Institute of Urban and Demographic Studies, Shanghai Academy of Social Science
	题目：上海 2040：将创新植入城市规划 Topic: Shanghai 2040: embedding innovation into the city
15:25-15:50	演讲人：Fumihiko Seta，东京大学，副教授 Speaker: Fumihiko Seta, Associate Professor, The University of Tokyo
	题目：城市与区域（重新）振兴：老龄化与人口衰减阶段 Topic: Urban and regional (re-)vitalization: in the phase of aging and depopulation
15:50-17:00	主题讨论 + 提问 Panel Discussion + Questions 议题：上海建设科创中心的建议 Topic: Advices for building Shanghai into a global Science and Technology Innovation Hub
17:00-17:20	闭幕 Closing Address

注：主办方保留修改议程的权利信息
Note: The Committee reserves the rights to modify the agenda.

信息更新日期：2017 年 6 月 9 日
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第二部分：主持人及演讲嘉宾信息
Part II: Chairs & Speakers Introduction

题 目：创新政策：挑战与未来
Topic : Innovation policy: challenges and the future

胡志坚 Zhijian Hu

中国科学技术发展战略研究院院长
President, Chinese Academy of Science and Technology for Development (CASTED)

简介 (Biography):

现任科学技术部中国科学技术发展战略研究院院长，中国科学学与科技政策研究会副理事长 , 中国科学技术院所联谊会秘书长，中国科学技术法学会副会长，世界经济论坛理事会理事。

2001-2008 年，科技部政策法规司副司长；2008-2009 年，科技部办公厅巡视员；2009-2014 年，中国科学技术发展战略研究院战略院党委书记；2014 年 - 至今，中国科学技术发展战略研究院院长。

Current Positions：President, Chinese Academy of Science and Technology for Development; Vice President, Chinese Association for Science of Science and S&T Policy; Secretary General, China Sodality of Scientific and Technological Institutes; Vice Chairman, China Law Association on Science and Technology; Governing Board Member, World Economic Forum.

Professional Experiences：2001-2008, Deputy Director General, Department of Policy, Regulations and Reform, Ministry of Science and Technology of the People’s Republic of China (MoST); 2008-2009, Counsel, Executive Office, MoST;2009-2014, General Secretary of CPC, Chinese Academy of Science and Technology for Development (CASTED);From 2014, President, CASTED.

摘要 (Abstract):

为贯彻落实创新驱动发展战略，我国近些年不断深化科技体制改革，出台了一系列支持和激励科技创新的政策，政策着力点覆盖了科技工作各个方面和科技创新链条各个环节，中国特色的科技创新政策体系得到不断优化。当前，全球创新格局加速演变，创新驱动发展战略深入推进，供给侧结构性改革不断深化，对科技政策体系都提出新要求，呼唤新的政策供给。

China has deepened the reform of science and technology system in recent years in order to implement the “innovation-driven development strategy”, introducing a series of policies to support and encourage scientific and technological innovation. The policies have covered all aspects of scientific and technological work and all links of scientific and technological innovation chain. In this way, China’s innovation policy system has been continuously optimized. At present, the global innovation pattern is evolving. With the deepening of innovation-driven development strategy and the supply-side structural reform, new requirements are put forward for the science and technology policy system, calling for new policy supplies.

题 目：上海科技创新中心建设的战略与实践
Topic : Strategies and practices of building Shanghai into a Science and Technology Innovation Hub

骆大进 Dajin Luo

上海市科学学研究所党总支书记、所长
Director, Shanghai Institute for Science of Science

简介 (Biography):

骆大进，现任上海市科学学研究所党总支书记、所长。先后参与主持上海市“十二五”、“十三五”科技发展规划的战略研究工作，执笔起草多份上海市有关科技创新、高新技术产业化和张江高新区建设的规划政策文件，是上海市建设具有全球影响力的科技创新中心总体方案和政策文件起草组成员。

Dajin Luo is acting Director of Shanghai Institute for Science of Science. He presided over strategic research on 12th five-year and 13th five-year science and technology development plan of Shanghai, and wrote dozens of planning policy documents related to S&T innovation, high-tech industries and high-tech zone construction.

摘要 (Abstract):

上海建设具有全球影响力的科技创新中心肩负国家使命，是落实创新驱动发展战略的重要举措，致力于成为全球创新网络的枢纽和国际科学、技术和产业策源地之一。本演讲包括对全球创新网络、创新型经济、城市创新功能变化的时代背景和需求的思考，也包括对建设张江综合性国家科学中心、推进共性技术研发与转化功能型平台建设、建设科创中心重要承载区、推动“大众创业、万众创新”等一系列行动的分析。

Shanghai is shouldering the national mission of building a science and technology innovation hub of global influence. It is an important initiative for implementing “innovation-driven development strategy”. Shanghai is making efforts to become an important hub in global innovation network and a source of international Science, Technology and Industry. The presentation includes a reflection of the background and needs of global innovation networks, innovative economy and urban innovation functions. It also includes an analysis of a series of actions, including building Shanghai Zhangjiang Comprehensive National Science Center, promoting the construction of generic technology R&D and transformation functional platforms, building a batch science and technology innovation clusters and promoting popular entrepreneurship and mass innovation .

李万 Wan Li

上海市科学学研究所副所长、研究员
Research Fellow, Deputy Director, Shanghai Institute for Science of Science

简介 (Biography):

中国科学学与科技政策研究会理事、技术预见专业委员会主任。曾任上海市政协人资环建委主任助理（挂职）。主持、参与“具有全球影响力的科技创新中心的战略研究”、“上海十二五、十三五科技创新规划”、“上海中长期技术预见”、“国家技术路线图（上海）”、“创新生态系统”等数十项国家及上海市软科学项目研究。在期刊报纸等发表各类论文和专论数十篇，参与编写专著多部。曾获得上海科技进步二等奖、上海市决策咨询三等奖、上海市青年科技启明星等荣誉。主要研究领域：技术预见与技术路线图、科技创新规划与战略、科技政策、服务创新等。

He served as Assistant to the Director of the Population, Resources, Environment and Construction Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference Shanghai Committee (delegated temporarily). He is a director of the Chinese Association for Science of Science and S&T Policy and Director of the Professional Committee on Technology Forecast, having presided over or participated in dozens of soft science research projects of China and Shanghai such as “strategic research on the science and technology innovation center with global influence”, “Shanghai’s science and technology innovation plans for the twelfth and thirteenth five-year plan periods”, “Shanghai’s medium- and long-term technology forecast”, “the national technology roadmap (Shanghai)” and “the innovation ecology system”. He has published dozens of papers and monographs of various types in periodicals and newspapers, participated in the writing and editing of several monographs and won such honors as the Second Prize for Science and Technology Progress in Shanghai, the Third Prize for Decision-making Consulting in Shanghai and the Young Science and Technology Rising-star in Shanghai. His main research fields are: technology forecast and technology road maps, science and technology innovation planning and strategy, science and technology policy, service innovation, etc.

题 目：上海 2040：将创新植入城市规划
Topic : Shanghai 2040: embedding innovation into the city

屠启宇 Qiyu Tu

上海社会科学院城市与人口发展研究所副所长、研究员
Research Fellow, Deputy Director of the Institute of Urban and Demographic Studies, Shanghai Academy of Social Science

简介 (Biography):

经济学博士、研究员。上海社会科学院城市与人口发展研究所副所长、华东师范大学兼职教授、博士生导师、《国际城市蓝皮书》主编、北京市十二五、十三五规划专家咨询委员会委员、上海市规划委员会社会经济文化专业委员、上海新一轮城市总体规划编制核心专家、青岛实施国际城市战略专家咨询委员会委员、上海市软科学研究基地“创新型城市发展战略研究中心”首席专家、上海社会科学院“全球城市发展战略研究”智库团队首席专家。曾任哈佛—燕京学者、富布莱特学者、居里学者。

Professor Qiyu Tu is Deputy Director of Institute of Urban and Demographic Studies and Chief Scientist of Center for City Innovation Strategy, Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences. Dr Tu serves as the Board Member in the Planning Committee of Shanghai Municipality as well as in the Advisory Board of 13th Five Year Plan (2016-2020) of Beijing Municipality. Since 2014, He has been appointed as one of the 4 Core Experts in charge of drafting Shanghai Master Plan (2016-2040). He was also Official Advisor to the Shanghai World Expo 2010. His international academic records include Marie Curie Fellow, Fulbright Scholar and Harvard-Yenching Fellow.

摘要 (Abstract):

上海 2040 规划是进入新千年以来中国首个特大城市规划。在此规划中上海确定了新的愿景：建设卓越的全球城市。其中创新作为新的城市国际功能被纳入城市规划。上海 2040 为实现城市的创新功能在全市域范围规划了空间。这其中，有知识创新空间、产业创新空间和嵌入式的创新空间，以确保创新活动能够适应于城市的不同区位、不同板块。本报告将介绍有关的规划概况，和规划背后对于创新城市空间的规律性认识。这包括关于城市功能分区与混合布局的认识；关于公共空间作为创新导向城市地标的分析；关于城市基础设施优先度的新理解；关于城市新功能空间类型的拓展性思考。

Shanghai 2040 is the first master plan for megacity in this millennium. In this plan, Shanghai sets up her new vision as Excellent Global City. And scientific Innovation center has been identified as one of the new key functions. This master plan has for the first time allocates spaces of innovation in city-wide. There are spaces of knowledge innovation, of industry-based innovation and embedded innovation spaces in business districts. All this classification and allocation efforts are to ensure innovation activities welcomed all over the city. Besides introducing innovation space plan, this presentation will also discuss about the new logic of innovation space planning. Which includes the methodology between zoning and mixed-use, public space as the new generation icon for innovative community, the priority of new infrastructure etc.

题 目：联合国教科文组织促进创新文化发展的战略和行动
Topic : UNESCO's strategy and actions in promoting a culture of innovation

Yoslan Nur

联合国教科文组织科学政策和能力建设部项目专员
Programme Specialist，Science Policy and Capacity Building Division Sciences Sector, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

简介 (Biography):

Nur 博士就职于联合国教科文组织（UNESCO）自然科学部，从事科技政策和能力建设相关工作，具体领域包括技术创新政策、科学普及、科技创新指数的监测和评估的南南合作等。他协助 UNESCO 成员国制定国家创新体系战略计划，并提供技术援助，为发展科技园区等支持基层创新的活动做出了重要贡献。

Dr Nur is a UNESCO Programme Specialist and working in the Division of Science Policy and Capacity Building, Natural Sciences Sector. He holds a Masters and Ph.D. in urban and regional development and an engineering degree in urban planning. He is a focal point for several programmes related to science, technology and innovation (STI) policy, including promoting a culture of innovation, popularization of science, South-South cooperation of STI and STI assessment and monitoring.

Dr Nur has been assisting UNESCO’s member States on the elaboration of strategic plan of national innovation system, providing technical assistance and organizing capacity building activities development of science parks and technology business incubators and supporting grassroots innovation.

Dr Nur has been actively contributed in strengthening evidence base of STI policy formulation. Within this contest, he is responsible for the creation the Science, Technology and Innovation Global Assessment Programme (STIGAP), focal point for establishment of the International Research and Training Center on Science and Technology Strategy (CISTRAT), as a category 2 Center under the auspices of UNESCO, in Beijing, and organizing in regular basis training workshop on STI assessment and monitoring.

摘要 (Abstract):

人们普遍认为创新是实现经济增长和提高竞争力的关键因素。同时，创新也是推进社会

凝聚力形成、实现平等和扶贫的关键所在。联合国教科文组织的愿景建立在经济合作与发展组织提出的创新定义上：“创新是在商业活动、工作组织或对外关系中实现的，包括全新的或显著改进的产品创新（商品和服务）、工艺创新，营销创新，或组织创新。”同时，联合国教科文组织强调基层创新的重要性，并将其视作与满足发展中国家人民需求同等重要的解决方案。联合国教科文组织在三个层面上促进成员国推动创新文化的发展：一是促进创新体系的发展，加强创新主体间的联系；二是通过支持科技园区和孵化器的发展，推进知识型中小企业的发展；三是通过支持基层创新推动包容性创新。

It is generally accepted that innovation is a critical factor for enhancing economic growth and competitiveness. However, innovation is also crucial for social cohesion, equality, and poverty alleviation. UNESCO’s vision is built on the definition of innovation proposed by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development:

‘Innovation is the implementation of a new or significantly improved product (good or service), or process, a new marketing method, or a new organizational method in business practices, workplace organization or external relations’.

At the same time, UNESCO insists on the importance of grassroots innovation as an equally important source of solutions that meet the needs of people in developing countries. To assist its Member States in promoting a culture of innovation UNESCO acts at three levels: first, facilitating the development of innovation systems (interlinking among innovation stakeholders); second, supporting the development of knowledge-based small and medium size enterprises by assisting the development of science parks and technology business incubators; and third, promoting inclusive innovation by supporting grassroots innovation.

王元 Yuan Wang

中国科技金融促进会理事长
Chairman of Science and Technology Financial Promotion Association of China

简介 (Biography):

王元，经济学博士，研究员，中国科学技术发展战略研究院原常务副院长，享受国务院政府特殊津贴专家。主要研究领域：产业经济、科技政策和战略。曾担任国家中长期科技发展规划总体战略组副组长、中长期规划纲要和配套政策起草组成员，国家“十一五”、“十二五”科技发展规划起草组组长。北京市、上海市、重庆市、广东省、深圳市、成都市和厦门市等政府特聘顾问。

Yuan Wang is a doctor in economics, a research fellow and Standing Vice President of Chinese Academy of Science and Technology for Development granted with the special government allowance of the State Council. His main research fields are industrial economy, science and technology policy and strategy. He was Deputy Director of the Team for Overall Strategy for the National Mid- and Long-term Science and Technology Development Plan, a member of the Drafting Team for Outline and Supporting Policies of the Mid- and Long-term Plan, and Director of the Drafting Team for the National Science and Technology Development Plans of the 11thand 12thFive-Year Plan Periods. He is a distinguished advisor to the governments of Beijing, Shanghai, Chongqing, Guangdong, Shenzhen, Chengdu and Xiamen.

题 目：创新政策：经济研究见解
Topic : Policy for innovation: insights from economic research

Bronwyn H. Hall

加州大学伯克利分校经济系荣休教授，《创新经济学手册》主编
Professor Emerita at the University of California at Berkeley, Editor of *Handbook of the Economics of Innovation*

简介 (Biography):

Bronwyn H. Hall 是加州大学伯克利分校经济系荣休教授，美国国家经济研究局研究员，英国财政研究所研究员，英国国家经济与社会研究所访问学者，荷兰马斯特里赫特大学技术与及创新经济系教授（2005-2015），于 1966 年在韦尔斯利大学（Wellesley College）获物理学学士学位，1988 年在斯坦福大学获经济学博士学位。

Hall 教授曾在《计量经济学杂志》、《美国经济评论》、《兰德经济学杂志》、《研究政策》等期刊上发表多篇创新经济学和经济计量学领域论文，和 Nathan Rosenberg 教授合作编著出版了《创新经济学手册》。Hall 教授的研究领域包括：美国和欧洲专利制度的比较分析，运用专利引文评价无形（知识）资产，公司层面的投资和创新比较研究，公司层面的研发和创新回报测度研究，研发补贴、税收激励等政策研究；半导体和计算机行业专利行为变化研究。

Bronwyn H. Hall is Professor of Economics Emerita at the University of California at Berkeley She is a Research Associate of the National Bureau of Economic Research and the Institute for Fiscal Studies, London and a Visiting Fellow at the National Institute of Economics and Social Research, London. She was Professor of Economics of Technology and Innovation at the University of Maastricht, Netherlands 2005-2015. For 30 years, she was the founding partner of TSP International, an econometric software firm. She received a B.A. in physics from Wellesley College in 1966 and a Ph.D. in economics from Stanford University in 1988.

Professor Hall has published articles on the economics and econometrics of technical change and innovation in journals such as Econometrica, the American Economic Review, the Rand Journal of Economics, and Research Policy. She is also the editor with the late Nathan Rosenberg of the Handbook of the Economics of Innovation, in the Elsevier series. Her current research includes comparative analysis of the U.S. and European patent systems, the use of patent citation data for the valuation of intangible (knowledge) assets, comparative firm-level investment and innovation studies, measuring the returns to R&D

and innovation at the firm level, analysis of technology policies such as R&D subsidies and tax incentives, and of recent changes in patenting behavior in the semiconductor and computer industries. She has made substantial contributions to applied economic research via the creation of software for econometric estimation and of firm-level datasets for the study of innovation, including the widely used NBER dataset for U.S. patents.

摘要 (Abstract):

“创新”已经被许多国家的政策制定者视为经济增长的关键来源，各国都非常关注通过创新政策来鼓励公司和个人进行创新。在本演讲中，作者提出了一个综合框架，用以思考所有可能会影响创新行动，或者影响作为创新基本前提条件的手段或政策目标。随后，演讲将探讨多个国家的创新政策实践，以及能证明其有效性的相关经济计量依据。作者将讨论这些政策是否有效，如果有效，又是如何发挥作用的?

The policy makers in many countries today look to innovation as a key source of economic growth and are therefore concerned to adopt policies that encourage innovative activity by firms and individuals in their country. In this talk, I present a framework for thinking about all the levers or policy targets that might influence innovation or that are essential pre-conditions for innovation. I then discuss the available policies that have been tried in a number of countries and the econometric evidence about their effectiveness. Do they work, and if so, how effectively?

题 目：全球创新治理和创新政策
Topic : Global innovation governance and innovation policy

Darrell M. West

布鲁金斯学会政府研究项目副主席兼主任、科技创新中心创始主任
Vice President and Director of Governance Studies, Founding Director of the Center for Technology Innovation, The Brookings Institution

简介 (Biography):

Darrell M. West 是布鲁金斯学会政府研究项目副主席兼主任、科技创新中心创始主任，于 1976 年在俄亥俄州迈阿密大学获政治学文学学士学位（荣誉学位），1978 年在印第安纳大学获政治学文学硕士学位，1981 年在印第安纳大获政治学博士学位。他的研究包括竞选和选举，公众舆论，技术/公共政策，电子化政府，大众传媒。他在十多个国家发表约 150 次演讲，并被全球主要报纸、广播电台、国家电视网络引用。

Darrell M. West is the Vice President of Governance Studies and Director of the Center for Technology Innovation at the Brookings Institution. He holds the Douglas Dillon Chair in Governance Studies. Previously, he was the John Hazen White Professor of Political Science and Public Policy and Director of the Taubman Center for Public Policy at Brown University. His current research focuses on technology policy, health care, and education.

He is the winner of the American Political Science Association's Don K. Price award for best book on technology (for Digital Government) and the American Political Science Association's Doris Graber award for best book on political communications (for Cross Talk). He has delivered nearly 150 lectures in a dozen different countries, including China, Japan, Russia, Taiwan, Mexico, Brazil, Germany, Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey, Bahrain, and the United States, and has been quoted in leading newspapers, radio stations, and national television networks around the world.

摘要 (Abstract):

该演讲主要讨论全球创新治理和创新政策，并对技术发展的机遇、趋势和影响进行分析。演讲将探讨移动技术、社交媒体、数据分析以及云计算等技术的发展机会，指出这些领域的近期发展趋势以及即将实现的创新应用，并进一步讨论其对就业模式和人力开发的影响。新兴技术带来大量的治理挑战，包括代际冲突、城乡差距以及基于教育的社会差距，这些问题

将引起社会福利提供以及全球社会契约方面面临的若干政策挑战。演讲最后一部分，将概述在应对科技领域治理和公共政策的新需求时，中国可以采用的一些关键措施。

The presentation is mainly about the global innovation governance and innovation policy, and the opportunities, trends and implications of the technology development will be discussed. Opportunities in technology will be noted such as mobile technology, social media, data analytics, and cloud computing. Recent trends will be mentioned in these areas and innovative applications that are coming online. It will be further discussed the implications of these developments for employment patterns and workforce development. There are a number of governance challenges that will come out of emerging technologies, including generational conflict, the urban-rural divide, and societal gaps based on education. These issues will raise several policy challenges in terms of social benefit delivery and the nature of the social contract in societies around the world. Finally, some key steps for China and ways will be outlined to think about dealing with governance and public policy in the technology area.

题 目：未来城市——对城市创新系统的影响
Topic : City of the future - Implications for urban innovation systems

Knut Koschatzky

弗劳恩霍夫系统和创新研究所 ISI，
政策 - 产业 - 创新研究中心主任、教授
Professor, Head of the Competence Center Policy - Industry - Innovation, Fraunhofer Institute for Systems and Innovation Research

简介 (Biography):

在柏林自由大学和汉诺威大学学习地理和经济。1986 取得博士学位，2001 年经济地理的高级讲师。曾任汉诺威大学经济地理学系助理和校长助理。自 1988 年以来，就职于弗劳恩霍夫系统与创新研究所 ISI。同年，担任巴国经济事务部的科学管理工作。自 1996 年以来，担任部门负责人，2008 年以来主管政策 - 产业 - 创新研究中心主任。主要从事创新与区域经济理论、区域创新系统、创新网络、技术和创新指标、创新服务、区域创新和技术政策、创新融资、新技术公司等研究。

Studied geography and economics at Berlin's Freie Universität and at Hanover University.1986 Ph.D., 2001 reader in economic geography.Served as assistant at the Department of Economic Geography and of the President of Hanover University. Since 1988 at Fraunhofer Institute for Systems and Innovation Research ISI. During the same year scientific administration at the Bavarian Ministry of Economic Affairs.Since 1996 head of the department and since 2008 head of the Competence Center Policy - Industry - Innovation. Work focus on Innovation and Regional Economic Theory, Regional Innovation Systems, Innovation Networks, Technology and Innovation Indicators, Innovation Services, Regional Innovation- and Technology Policy, Innovation Financing, New Technology Based Firms.

摘要 (Abstract):

本演讲将论述未来的城市概念以及为了实现未来城市的主要目标而需了解的创新过程及其系统性。城市是创新的重点载体，是开放的创新体系和国家经济引擎。城市要实现在资源效率、住房、用水供应、交通和运输方面的具体目标，需要对公司、研究机构和公共组织以及其他创新活动及相关参与者有深刻的了解。未来城市在社区改造、可持续重建、开拓性项目、规划工具等方面必将提出对创新的新需求。用户的观点需要被整合，新型的合作方式也需要被检验。基于此，超越已经讨论并实施过的概念，用新的视角看待城市创新体系是非常必要的。综合这些因素，本演讲将面向城市未来创新，探讨一个全新的创新体系模式，这一模式需要

对创新和创新相关群体有一个全新的认识。

The presentation deals with future concepts of cities and the necessity to understand innovation processes and their systemic nature in order to achieve the major objectives of the city of the future. Cities are focal arenas for innovation and can be understood as open innovation systems and national economic engines. The specific objectives which cities intend to achieve with respect to resource efficiency, housing, water supply, traffic and transportation require a profound knowledge about innovation related activities and actor constellations besides companies, research institutes and public organizations. New demands for innovation in the city of the future arise regarding communal transformation, sustainable reconstruction, pioneering projects, planning tools and projects. User perspectives have to be integrated and new forms of cooperation be tested. In this respect, a new perspective for urban innovation systems is necessary which goes beyond already discussed and implemented concepts. Based on these considerations, an innovation system model which refers to the demands for a new understanding of innovation and innovation-relevant actor groups will be presented and discussed in the context of future oriented innovation activities in cities.

题 目：中国区域创新体系与影响因素
Topic : Regional innovation system in China and its determinants

吕薇 Wei Lu

国务院发展研究中心创新发展研究部部长、研究员
Research Fellow，Director-General, Research Department of Techno-Economy, Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC)

简介 (Biography):

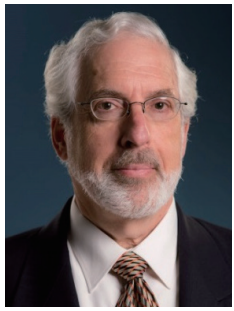
吕薇，女，博士，国务院发展研究中心创新发展研究部部长，研究员。获国务院政府特殊津贴专家，国家制造强国建设战略咨询委员会委员。主要研究领域为创新体系与政策、高新技术产业政策、知识产权政策，产业发展与组织、竞争政策、中小企业政策等。在创新体系和政策和领域进行广泛研究，著有《中国特色创新之路：体制机制与政策研究》、《建设创新型国家——30 年中国创新体系演进》、《区域创新驱动发展战略、制度与政策》、《知识产权制度：挑战与对策》、《中国知识产权战略转型与对策》、《产业发展之路：培育、组织和规制》等。曾获国家科技进步三等奖、孙冶方经济学论文奖，以及中国发展研究奖特等奖、一等奖、二等奖等。

From1978-1982, she studied at Dalian Institute of Technology and got a Bachelor's Degree in engineering. From 1982-1984, she studied at Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and got Master's Degree in Economics. From 1984-1991, she worked in the Development Research Center of the State Council as assistant research fellow. From 1990-1991, she studied at Department of Economics, University of Minnesota, USA, as a visiting scholar. From 1991-1996, she worked in Development Research Center of the State Council as associate research fellow. From 1993-2006, she worked in Research Department of Techno-economy, DRC and became Deputy Director-General. From 1996-present, she has been working in Development Research Center of the State Council as research fellow. She got PhD Degree in management in 2001 at Tongji University. From July-Sept, 2004 she attended the third Harvard University Public Management Advanced Training Class sponsored by the Organization Department of the Central Committee of CPC. She was appointed Director-General of Research Department of Techno-economy of DRC in 2006. In 2008, she was elected Member of the Financial and Economic Committee of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress..

摘要 (Abstract):

介绍中国的区域创新体系布局及其影响因素，重点比较以北京、上海和深圳为核心的区域创新中心形成机制与特点。

This presentation will introduce the layout of regional innovation system in China and its influencing factors, with a focus on comparing the formation mechanism and characteristics of regional innovation center with Beijing, Shanghai and Shenzhen as the core.



题 目：大都市在全球创新网络中的作用
Topic : Function of the metropolis in the global innovation network

Steven Popper

兰德公司，高级经济学家
Senior Economist, RAND Corporation

简介 (Biography):

Steven W. Popper 是美国兰德公司高级经济学家，兰德 Pardee 研究生院教授，于 1976 年在明尼苏达大学获生物化学学士学位，1985 年在加州大学伯克利分校获经济学博士学位。他主要研究创新经济学，特别是公共和私营机构如何识别和吸收技术创新。

1996 到 2001 年，他担任美国科学技术政策研究所副主任，主要为白宫科学技术政策办公室和其他行政部门机构提供研究和分析支撑，具体包括：基础研究的经济和社会回报，关键技术评估（作为第四次美国国家关键技术评论的主要成员），国家创新系统的政策分析，产业 - 政府技术合作，联邦政府反恐战争研发投入评估，国际贸易的技术壁垒，联邦研发投资决策，总统办公室关于科技的重大问题。

Popper 博士近期为美国交通研究会完成了推进交通系统技术评估和应用的项目，以色列的能源战略，广州科技促进经济发展项目，也承担了墨西哥、韩国等其他国家的科学政策研究。

STEVEN W. POPPER, (Ph.D., Economics, UC Berkeley, 1985; B.S. summa cum laude, Biochemistry, U of Minnesota, 1976) is a RAND Senior Economist and Professor of Science and Technology Policy in the Pardee RAND Graduate School. He has published research on the economics of innovation -- particularly how organizations both public and private identify and incorporate technological change. He led RAND's first Summer Institute, a week-long workshop on science, technology and U.S. economic competitiveness. From 1996 to 2001 he was the Associate Director of the Science and Technology Policy Institute (S&TPI,) a Federally Funded Research & Development Center. He provided research and analytic support to the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy and other agencies of the executive branch. His S&TPI work included projects on the economic and social returns to basic research, assessing critical technologies (including principal authorship of the Fourth U.S. National Critical Technologies Review,) policy analyses of national innovation systems, industry-government technology collaborations, evaluations of federal R&D

portfolios relevant to the Global War on Terror, determining the S&T capabilities required for a prospective Department of Homeland Security, technical barriers to international trade (for the National Institute of Standards and Technology,)federal R&D portfolio decision making (for the National Science Board and the World Bank,) and Presidential transition documents on S&T issues of national importance.

Dr. Popper has recently completed a project on expediting technology assessment and adoption into transportation systems for the Transportation Research Board as well as studies on energy strategy in Israel and science and technology-based economic development in Guangzhou. He has conducted similar studies on regional and national science policies in Mexico and Korea. He was active in founding project.

摘要 (Abstract):

我们生活在全球化知识经济时代。然而，创新似乎是一种依赖区位的活动，有显著的集聚性。在城市里，“全球化”和“集聚性”这组矛盾的情况保持着和谐一致，而且基于创新的利益诉求，可获得的全球资源在城市里得以聚集在某个区域。但是，这不一定容易做到，而且并非所有地区或城市都会同样成功地、一再可靠地促成这种转变。本演讲将探索大都市在创新中的作用，并提出一些创新区域可以借鉴的经验教训。

We are living in the era of the global knowledge economy. Yet, innovation appears to be a location-dependent activity favored by proximity. Cities are where this paradox is reconciled and where what is available globally can be made local to the benefit of innovation. But this is not necessarily easy to do and not all regions or cities are equally successful in creating this transformation reliably and repeatedly. This talk will explore the role of the metropolis in innovation and what appear to be some of the lessons in creating innovative regions.

题 目：基于全球城市竞争力指数和城市感知调查的上海城市力量和感知形象

Topic：Shanghai's urban power and its perceived image according to the *Global Power City Index* and the city perception survey

市川宏雄 Hiroo Ichikawa

明治大学城市政策专业教授，明治大学管治研究院院长，日本森纪念财团常务理事

Professor and Dean, Professional Graduate School of Governance Studies, Meiji University / Executive Director, The Mori Memorial Foundation

简介 (Biography):

1947 年出生于东京。一级建筑师。城市政策、城市和区域规划、危机管理等方面的专家，撰写了许多东京和大都市相关的著作，包括《东京的单极集中度将拯救日本（2015）》、《东京 2025: 后奥运时代的城市战略（2015）》、《东京的未来战略（2012）》、《山手线有新车站的真正理由（2012）》、《日本大灾难的教训（2011）》、《创建日本的未来（2009）》等。曾担任过政府、东京都的委员、日本远程办公学会以及日本危机管理师机构等负责人，活跃在各类公有机构、民间团体组织的活动中。本科就读于早稻田大学理工学部建筑专业，并在加拿大滑铁卢大学完成博士课程、取得了都市与区域规划博士学位。

Hiroo Ichikawa is Dean at the Professional Graduate School of Governance Studies, Meiji University, Tokyo, Japan. He is also Executive Director, The Mori Memorial Foundation and President at the Meiji University Research Center for Crisis and Contingency Management. He is an expert in urban policy, urban and regional planning, and crisis management and has authored numerous books on issues related to Tokyo and metropolitan regions, including Tokyo's Unipolar Concentration Will Save Japan (2015), Tokyo 2025: Urban Strategies for the Post-Olympic Era (2015), Urban Strategy for Tokyo (2012), Learning from the Disasterin Japan (2011), and Creating Japan's Future (2008). He has also served numerous public and private organizations including the Japanese government, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, Japan Telework Society, and Japan Association of Emergency Qualified Specialists. After receiving a Bachelor's degree in Architecture and a Master's degree in Urban Planning at Waseda University, he went on to the University of Waterloo in Canada, where he was granted a Doctoral degree in Urban and Regional Planning. He was born in Tokyo in 1947 and is a first-class registered architect in Japan.

摘要 (Abstract):

日本森纪念财团（Mori Memorial Foundation）是一家非营利性研究机构，每年发布年度“全球城市实力指数”（GPCI）以及衡量全球城市实力的其他相关指数。“全球城市实力指数”评估全世界的主要城市，并且根据其“吸引力”进行排名，“吸引力”即指这些城市能够吸引来自于各大洲的富有创造性的个人和企业，并激发他们的才智以取得城市在经济、社会和环境方面发展的综合实力。“全球城市实力指数”评估根据代表城市实力的六大主要功能（经济、研发、文化互动、宜居性、环境和通达性）评估 42 个领军城市的综合实力。在这个竞争日益激烈的时代，上海、东京、新加坡和其他亚洲城市将如何提高其吸引力?

The Mori Memorial Foundation is a non-profit research organization which publishes the annual Global Power City Index (GPCI) and the other city indices to measure the power of global cities. The GPCI evaluates and ranks the major cities of the world according to their “magnetism,” i.e. their comprehensive power which allows them to attract creative individuals and business enterprises from every continent and to mobilize their assets in securing economic, social, and environmental development. GPCI evaluates the comprehensive power of 42 leading cities according to six main functions (Economy, Research and Development, Cultural Interaction, Livability, Environment and Accessibility) representing city strength. In the increasingly competitive world, how can Shanghai, Tokyo, Singapore and the other Asian cities enhance their attractiveness?

题 目：管理颠覆性创新
Topic : Managing disruptive innovation

高乐德 · 莱格利兹 Claude Leglise

斯坦福国际研究院，创新领导力中心执行董事
Executive Director of the Center for Innovation Leadership, Stanford Research Institute International

简介 (Biography):

高乐德 · 莱格利兹是美国斯坦福国际研究院 (SRI, International) 创新领导力中心的执行董事。他演讲并授课于日本东京大学的斯坦福大学商学院，马来西亚科技大学，巴黎高科，芬兰 Lappenrenta 大学，以及众多民营企业，主要讲授创新管理方面的专题。他目前是中国，法国和日本的企业家的辅导教练。他也是 ClearSpot 能源公司，这一为大型商业用户提供太阳能电力的服务公司的主席和共同创始人。

高乐德将长期的技术营销与广泛的全球风险投资的经验结合在一起。在推出 ClearSpot 能量之前，他是 WI Harper Group 这一中美风险投资公司的常务董事。在此之前，他是 Intel 英特尔资本部的副部长，在那里他负责制定在 25 个国家，超过 150 个股权投资，包括 CSR, SuSe,Passave, BCD 半导体，德信无线等。

高乐德从法国巴黎国立高等艺术和工艺学院获得电子工程硕士学位，在美国斯坦福大学获得工商管理硕士学位，并持有中国北京大学中文的语言证书。

Claude Leglise is the executive director of the Center for Innovation Leadership at SRI International. He has lectured and taught innovation management at the Stanford University Graduate School of Business, Tokyo University, University of Technology Malaysia, Paris Tech, Lappenrenta University of Technology (Finland), as well as many private companies. He is currently coaching entrepreneurs in China, France and Japan. He is also the chairman and co-founder of ClearSpot Energy, Inc., a solar electricity services company serving large-scale commercial users of power.

Leglise combines extensive global venture investing experience with a long track record in technology marketing and general management. Before launching ClearSpot Energy, he was managing director of the WI Harper Group, a Chinese-American venture capital firm. Prior to that, he was vice president of Intel Capital, where he was responsible for making over 150 equity investments in 25 countries, including CSR, SuSe, Passave, BCD Semiconductors and Techfaith Wireless.

Leglise received a master's degree in electrical engineering from École Nationale Supérieure d' Arts et Métiers, in Paris, France, an MBA from Stanford University in Palo Alto, California, and a Chinese Language Certificate from Peking University in Beijing, China.

摘要 (Abstract):

今天，公司必须面对快速变化的战略格局。新技术正在颠覆现有的产业，同时满足人们新的需求。在这个新世界，颠覆性的创新机会无穷无尽。在全球范围内，只有不到 3% 的专利具有商业价值。当然，发明在创新中起到关键作用，但是这还不够。为了使社会更安全、更健康、更有效率，发明必须以产品和服务的形式进入市场，从而为消费者带来新的价值。令人惊讶的是，许多公司没有明确的创新过程。有五条原则对于不断创造新的客户价值至关重要：一是关注客户需求和重大市场机遇；二是创造价值；三是让冠军企业推动新的创意；四是构建多学科团队；五是让每个人都朝着同样的创新目标前进。创新过程不是等待天才诞生，而是促成可以预见的结果。

Today' s companies must face a very fast changing strategic landscape. New technologies are disrupting existing industries while simultaneously addressing important human needs. In this new world the disruptive innovation opportunities are endless. Fewer than 3% of the patents issued worldwide have any commercial value. Of course, inventions play a key role in innovation, but they are not sufficient. In order to make society safer, healthier and more productive, inventions must find their way into the market place in the form of products and services that deliver new value to customers. Surprisingly, many companies do not have a well-defined innovation process. Five disciplines are critical to creating new customer value repeatedly. First, focus on the customer needs and big market opportunities. Second, create value. Third, allow champions to drive new ideas. Fourth, build multi-disciplinary teams. Finally, align everyone towards the same innovation goals. An innovation process, rather than waiting for a genius, can create results predictably.

题 目：澳大利亚 – 中国产业参与创新：火炬创新园区
Topic : Australia-China innovation in industry engagement: Torch Innovation Precinct

沃里克道森 Warwick Dawson

新南威尔士大学研究策略与合作部总监
Director of Research Strategy and Partnerships, UNSW Australia

简介 (Biography):

沃里克道森是新南威尔士大学研究策略与合作部总监。他在公共和私人部门有 20 多年的战略领导职务经验。除了在研究型大学的各种职位之外，他还在工程、建筑和 IT 等领域担任法律和商业职务，支持从多国民到中小企业的各类客户。主要成就包括建立有效的伙伴关系，促使项目成功高影响执行以及提供有效的客户服务。

Warwick Dawson is the Director, Research Strategy and Partnerships at the University of New South Wales. He has over 20 years experience in strategic leadership roles in both the public and private sectors. In addition to various positions in research intensive universities, he has held legal and commercial roles in the engineering, construction and IT sectors supporting a wide range of clients ranging from multi-nationals to SMEs. Key achievements include building effective partnerships enabling successful execution of high impact projects, and delivery of effective customer focused services.

摘要 (Abstract):

本演讲将概述澳大利亚新南威尔士大学（UNSW，在悉尼和堪培拉均有校区）正在开展的一种独特的双边合作模式。新南威尔士大学现正在悉尼建设其在中国境外的第一个火炬创新园区，旨在实现澳大利亚拥有的世界领先的研发能力和创新技术与中国企业之间的对接。我们的目标是在 2018 年之前对新南威尔士大学的研发投资达到 1 亿澳元以上，同时提高中国境内新产品的产量。该园区在初始阶段将专注于对合同研发的投资，紧随其后的第二阶段将更聚焦包括学生和教师创业、风险投资、孵化器 / 加速器、政策制定者以及创业培训和辅导在内的完整的创新生态系统的培育。德勤经济研究所分析预测，该高科技园区将为澳大利亚带来高达 11 亿澳元的经济效益。

This presentation will outline a unique bilateral collaborative initiative underway at The University of New South Wales (UNSW), with campuses in Sydney and Canberra in

Australia. UNSW is establishing in Sydney the first Torch Innovation Precinct outside of China to connect world leading Australian R&D capability and innovative technologies with Chinese enterprise. We are targeting over AUD$100m investment in R&D at UNSW by 2018, and scale up and production of new products in China. The initial phase of the Precinct will focus on investment in contract R&D, closely followed by phase two with a broader emphasis on the entire innovation ecosystem including student and staff startups, venture capital, incubators/accelerators, policy makers and entrepreneurship training and mentoring. Deloitte Access Economics commissioned analysis forecasts the Torch Innovation Precinct will return up to AUD$1.1bn to the Australian economy.

题 目：面向全球创新中心的城市建设
Topic : Urban construction oriented to global innovation center

陈劲 Jin Chen

清华大学经管学院创新创业与战略系教授，
清华大学技术创新研究中心主任
Professor, Director of the Research Center for Technological Innovation, Tsinghua University

简介 (Biography):

清华大学经济管理学院创新创业与战略系教授，教育部人文社会科学重点研究基地——清华大学技术创新研究中心主任。陈劲教授长期坚持创新领域的教学、研究、政策咨询、企业实践与人才培养“五位一体”的学术使命，是我国创新管理领域首位国家杰出青年基金、国务院政府特殊津贴、国家百千万人才和教育部长江学者特聘教授获得者，现任教育部科技委管理学部委员。

陈劲教授潜心学术，长期从事技术创新管理的研究，发表创新管理方面的国内外论文 500 余篇，是中国创新管理发表论文引用最高的作者之一，出版技术与创新管理方面著作 20 余部，其中《协同创新》一书，是国内该研究领域的首部专著；《创新管理》获得“十二五”国家级规划教材和国家精品课程；《企业创新生态系统论》是创新系统理论面向企业层面研究与实践分析的集大成专著。陈劲教授是《国际创新研究学报（英文）》（International Journal of Innovation Studies， 简 称 IJIS） 主 编，Technological Forecasting & Social Change 副主编。

Jin Chen is a professor at the Department of Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Strategy, Tsinghua University School of Economics and Management and Director of the Research Center for Technological Innovation,Tsinghua University– a key research institute of humanities and social science at universities under the Ministry of Education. Professor Jin Chen always sticks to the “five-in-one” academic mission of teaching, research, policy consulting, corporate practice and talent cultivation in the field of innovation. He is the first winner of the National Science Fund for Distinguished Young Scholars in the field of China’s innovation granted with the special government allowance of the State Council and included into the National Hundred, Thousand and Ten Thousand Talents Project. He is a distinguished professor in the Changjiang Scholars Program and a member of the Management Division of the Science & Technology Commission of the Ministry of Education.

摘要 (Abstract):

城市化是促进科技创新的重要途径。城市所提供的教育、科研、文化功能是科研创新的重要手段。本报告从世界最具科技创新的城市建设的案例分析出发，提出了城市规划和城市设计如何进一步促进发明创造和科技创新的政策建议，对中国未来的城市化建设，包括大城市建设、特色小镇的建设等方面提出战略设想。

Urbanization is an important way to promote scientific and technological innovation. The functions of education, scientific research and culture provided by cities are an important means of scientific research and innovation. This presentation will proceed from case analysis of the cities with most science and technology innovation capability in the world to propose policy recommendations on how to further promote invention and creation as well as scientific and technological innovation through urban planning and design. It will also propose strategic envisage on the urbanization construction in China in the future, including the construction of big cities and of towns with their unique features.

题 目：改进创新过程的新方法
Topic : New methods to improve the innovation process

Petra Ahrweile

欧洲技术与创新评估研究院院长
Director of the European Academy of Technology and Innovation Assessment

简介 (Biography):

Petra Ahrweile 是欧洲技术与创新评估研究院院长，她同时是德国约翰内斯古腾堡大学技术与创新评估研究院教授。研究领域包括：知识密集型产业如 ICT、生物科技的创新网络，科学的社会影响，负责任创新，复杂社会体系的政策模型等。

Petra Ahrweiler is the Director of the European Academy of Technology and Innovation Assessment, a joint research centre of the Federal German state of Rhineland-Palatinate and the German Aerospace Center. Ahrweiler also holds a professorship for Technology and Innovation Assessment at the Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz in Germany. Her main research interests are innovation networks in knowledge-intensive sectors such as ICT and biotech, issues of science in society, responsible research and innovation, and policy modelling for complex social systems using methods such as social network analysis and agent-based simulation.

摘要 (Abstract):

创新已经成为许多公司取得成功的关键。通过投资研发活动，公司可以创造出新的产品、工艺、专利，甚至是突破性的理论。本演讲介绍继数字化、大数据和计算机模拟之后，提出创新管理模拟的方法论这一重要的议题。该演讲将会突出说明“模拟”作为日益重要的管理工具如何解决组织干预的“假设性”问题。同时，该演讲还会强调“模拟”如何为管理者提供现实场景建模的实证数据，以在正式实施之前测试并评估其战略选择正确与否。该演讲还将论证这一全新的实验方法不仅与确定创新管理策略的潜力、机会和选择有关，而且还可有效避免出现预警系统不理想的后果。

Innovation has become a key to success for many companies. By investing in research and development (R&D) activities companies create new products, processes, patents, and even ground-breaking theories. This talk addresses the topic by introducing the

methodological approach of innovation management simulations following the advent of digitalization, big data and computational simulation. It will highlight how simulate ons are becoming increasing appropriate management tools f simulate ons are becoming increasing appropriate management tools or addressing the “what if” questions of organizational interventions. It will also highlight how simulations can provide managers with empirical data for realistic scenario modeling in order to test and assess strategic options before the implementation phase. The presentation will also argue that these new experimental methods are not only about identifying potentials, chances, and options of innovation management strategies, but can also be used for avoiding undesirable outcomes in terms of an early-warning system.

题 目：科技产业变革中的创新决策与第三方角色

Topic : Innovative decision-making and the role of the third party in the changes of science and technology industry

郭哲 Zhe Guo

中国科学技术协会调研宣传部部长、科技政策专家
Director-General of the Department of Policy Research and Publicity, China Association for Science and Technology

简介 (Biography):

郭哲，中国科协调研宣传部部长，科技政策专家。中科院化学所高分子化学与物理专业硕士研究生毕业，曾在中国科技促进发展研究中心、科技日报社、科技部办公厅、科技部高技术发展研究中心工作，参与起草了国家中长期科技发展规划纲要、国家创新驱动发展纲要等重要文件，中国科协事业发展“十三五”规划纲要编制组织，科协系统深化改革实施方案主要参与者。

Zhe Guo is the Director-General of Department of Policy Research and Publicity in China Association for Science and Technology. He is an expert in science and technology policy. He holds a Master of Polymer Chemistry and Physics from Institute of Chemistry, China Academy of Sciences. He used to work in National Research Center for Science and Technology for Development (NRCSTD)(now renamed Chinese Academy of Science and Technology for Development, CASTED), Science and Technology Daily, General Office of Ministry of Science and Technology of the People's Republic of China, High Tech Research and Development Center (HTRDC). He participated in drafting Outline of the National Program for Long- and Medium-Term Scientific and Technological Development and Outline of the National Strategy of Innovation-Driven Development. He organized the compilation of Outline of the 13th Five-Year Plan for the Development of China Association for Science and Technology. He was also a major participant of developing Plan for the Implementation of Deepening the Reform of China Association for Science and Technology.

摘要 (Abstract):

孕育兴起的科技和产业变革倍受政府企业决策者关注。如何做到识创新于青萍之末，察变革于端倪之初，攸关国力消长和企业竞争存亡。此轮变革的动力源泉、演化走向均表现出新特征，深刻影响创新治理的形态和决策模式。应以新的视角和方法，并以多元主体有效参与，促进决策的全面有效。

Incubation of rising technological and industrial changes has attracted extensive attention from government policy makers and corporate decision makers. How to identify innovation in each and every little detail and perceive changes at the beginning of clues is critical as to whether the national strength will grow and whether the enterprise will survive the competition. This round of change presents new features in respect of the driving source and evolving trend, having a profound impact on the form and decision-making pattern of innovative governance. Fresh perspectives and approaches should be taken to promote the comprehensive effectiveness of decisions, together with the effective participation of diverse actors.

题 目：开放科学推动科学进步
Topic : Open sciences drives better science

Ed Gerstner

《自然》杂志社，大中华区科研执行主编
Executive Editor & Chief Advocate of Open Research, Greater China, Nature Research

简介 (Biography):

印格致博士积极倡导科学，热切主张抓住新技术为开放获取所带来的机会。1997 年他获得悉尼大学物理学博士学位，此后五年分别在悉尼大学、剑桥大学和萨里大学从事科研。

2002 年加入《自然》杂志 , 先后担任《自然》、《自然 - 材料》、《自然 - 物理》和《自然 - 通讯》的编辑。2012 年前往上海，帮助建立自然出版集团在中国大陆的第一个编辑部。

作为大中华区的执行主编，他的使命是为整个《自然》系列期刊建立位于中国的编辑团队，以进一步密切与中国科研界的联系，阐释开放研究的益处，并帮助中国科学家将其科研成果发表在世界上最好的期刊上。

Ed is a passionate advocate for science and the opportunities that new technologies promise for open research. He obtained his PhD in physics from the University of Sydney in 1997, and spent five years in research at the Universities of Sydney, Cambridge and Surrey. Since 2002 he has been an editor for Nature, Nature Materials, Nature Physics, and Nature Communications. In 2012 he moved to Shanghai to help launch Nature’s first editorial office in mainland China. As Executive Editor and Chief Advocate of Open Research for Greater China, his mission is to build a team of China-based editors from across the Nature family, to forge closer links with the Chinese research community, to explain the benefits of open research and to help Chinese scientists publish their research in the world’s best journals.

摘要 (Abstract):

科学正处于危机之中。越来越多被撤回的论文、学术不端丑闻，以及全球顶级期刊日益受关注的“重复性研究问题”等，正在动摇公众的信任。驱动不良行为的原因有很多，但鼓励“更好的行为”的方法也有很多。可以说，推动科学进步的最佳方式是通过提高科学研究的开放程度，确保低水平的科学研究——从草率的研究到彻头彻尾的舞弊无处可藏。遗憾的

是，人类基因组计划（Human Genome Project）作为最具前景的开放性研究项目之一，同时也是最有价值的研究项目在执行时遇到问题。各种评估表明，花费在这个项目上每 1 美元会得到 3 至 65 美元的经济和社会影响回报。在本演讲中，本人将谈及政策制定者、资助者和出版商正在采取的一些措施，使研究更开放、更稳健、更具回报性。

Science is in the midst of a crisis. Increasing numbers of retracted papers, high-profile misconduct cases and a growing concern about the reproducibility of the research that is published in the world’s best journals have shaken the public’s trust. There are many things that drive bad behaviour and many ways to encourage better behaviour. But arguably the best way to drive better science is to ensure that poor science — from sloppy research practices to outright fraud — has no place to hide, by making science more open. Conversely, one of the most ambitious open research projects ever untaken, the Human Genome Project, was also one of the most rewarding. Various estimates suggest that for every $1 the US spent on this project between $3 and $65 of economic and social impact was returned. In this talk, I will cover some of things that policy makers, funders and publishers are doing to open up research, to make it more robust, and to ensure it delivers a bigger bang for their buck.

题 目：创新发展政策：中国的政策实践
Topic： Innovation development policy: Policy practices in China

穆荣平 Rongping Mu

中国科学院创新发展研究中心主任
中国科学院科技战略咨询研究院研究员
Director, Center For Innovation and Development, Chinese Academy of Sciences
Professor, Institutes of Science and Development, Chinese Academy of Sciences

简介 (Biography):

中国科学技术大学理学学士、硕士，德国柏林工业大学哲学博士。现任中国科学院科技战略咨询研究院（原中国科学院科技政策与管理科学研究所）党委书记、博士生导师，中国科学院创新发展研究中心主任。曾任中国科学院科技政策与管理科学研究所所长（2004-2014）。兼任“十三五”国家发展规划专家委员会委员、国家战略性新兴产业发展专家咨询委员会委员、国家知识产权局专家咨询委员会委员、中国科学学与科技政策研究会理事长、联合国教科文组织“南南合作国际科学技术和创新中心”和“国际科技战略研究和培训中心”管委会成员。

长期从事科技政策、技术预见、创新政策与管理、高技术产业国际竞争力研究。主持完成重要研究项目 30 多项，发表学术论文 40 多篇；支撑完成企业技术开发支出加计扣除等配套政策、国家创新能力建设和战略性新兴产业发展规划等研究起草工作。

Mr. Rongping Mureceived his B.S. and M.S. degree from University of Science and Technology of China, Dr. Phil. from Technische Universität Berlin, Germany. Dr. Mu is professor of Institutes of Science and Development, Chinese Academy of Sciences (former Institute of Policy and Management of CAS, CASIPM), director-general of CAS Center for Innovation and Development，and was director-general of CASIPM (2004-2014). He is a member of the Expert Committee on National Development Plan, the Expert Committee on National Strategic Emerging Industry Development, and the Expert Committee of SIPO, President of the Chinese Association for Science of Science and S&T Policy Research, a member of governing board of ISTIC and CISTRT of UNESCO. Dr. Mu has been working in the fields of STI policy for 25 years, and published more than 40 papers and several books. He has involved in drafting many policy documents concerning Tax Credit Policy for Technology Development in Enterprises, Innovation Capacity Building and Strategic Emerging Industry development in China.

摘要 (Abstract):

报告分四部分，一是定义了创新发展政策并分析创新发展政策的历史演进及其影响。二是以中国全面创新改革试验区为例，介绍了中国中央政府和地方政府合作推进创新发展的政策实践及影响。三是分析了中国地方政府创新发展政策的新特点。四是分析并展望了创新发展政策未来关注的政策议题。

The report consists of four parts. Firstly, it defines the innovation development policy and analyzes the historical evolution and influence of the innovation development policy. Secondly, taking China's comprehensive innovation experiment zone as an example, this talk introduces the policies practices that central and local governments jointly promote innovation and development and related impacts. Thirdly, it analyzes the new characteristics of the innovation and development policies in local government. Fourthly, it analyzes and foresights the policy issues of innovation development policy in the future.

题 目：催生新增长引擎的全球绿色科技合作
Topic : Global green technology cooperation for securing new growth engines

JinGyu Jang

韩国科学与技术政策研究院，高级研究员
Senior Research Fellow, KOREA Institute of Science and Technology

简介 (Biography):

历任韩国科学与技术政策研究所高级研究员、副所长，韩国科学技术政策部部长，国家科学与政策委员会主任，韩国青瓦台总统科学与技术秘书官。首尔国立大学经济学学士、美国纽约州立大学经济学硕士、博士。主要从事技术经济学，产业组织方面的研究。

Education:

B.A. Economics (Seoul National University, 1985)
M. A. Economics (State University of New York, USA,1988)
Ph. D. Economics (State University of New York, USA, 1992)
Field of Specialization:
Techno-Economics, Industrial Organization

Work Experience:

2011-present: Senior Research Fellow, STEPI
2013-2013: Secretary to the President for Science & Technology, Blue House
2011-2013: Director General, Department of Science and Technology Policy, National Science & Technology Commission
2010-2011: Vice President, STEPI
1992-2009: Research Fellow, STEPI
2008-2010: Director, New Growth Engines Research Center, STEPI
2007-2008: Director, Techno-Economics Research Center, STEPI

摘要 (Abstract):

韩国正力图将国家发展模式转变为“绿色增长”新模式。在此背景下，促进绿色技术的开发转让、加速绿色发展等方面的国际合作应该进一步加强。中国和韩国可以建立良好的伙伴关系，以促进双方的绿色增长。秉持“双赢”战略，两国可以选择和实施中韩合作项目，实现绿色增长的共同目标。

Korea has been trying to shift its growth paradigm to a new one, which is so-called 'green growth'. In this regard, international cooperation for green technology development and transfer to facilitate green growth should be strengthened.

China and Korea could establish a promising partnership to boost green growth in each country. Potential China-Korea cooperative projects can be selected and implemented to achieve goal of green growth through so-called 'win-win' strategy.

题 目：为科技创新领域的国际合作开发新的政策框架以应对重大挑战

Topic：Developing new policy frameworks for international co-operation in STI to address the grand challenges

Mario Cervantes

经济合作与发展组织，高级经济学家
Senior Economist, OECD

简介 (Biography):

Mario Cervantes 是经济合作和发展组织（OECD）科学和技术政策部门的高级经济学家，长期担任 OECD 科学技术政策委员会秘书，在创新政策领域有着超过 20 年的研究经验。Cervantes 研究领域包括：科学与产业发展，科技人力资源，技术孵化器，大学专利及许可，开放式创新及全球化。近期正在从事创新的社会挑战方面研究。在加入 OECD 之前，Cervantes 在纽约哥伦比亚大学远程信息研究所 (c.i.t.i) 商学院工作。

Mario Cervantes is senior economist at the OECD’s Science and Technology Policy Division with more than 20 years of experience in innovation policy and extensive experience as long standing-Secretary of the Working Party on Innovation and Technology Policy (TIP) of the OECD’s Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy. Mr Cervantes has written on a wide range of topics from industry-science relations, human resources in S&T, technology incubators, university patenting and licensing, open innovation and globalisation and more recently on innovation for social challenges. Current activities include a major study into international cooperation to address social challenges. Prior to joining OECD, Mario worked as a researcher at the Columbia Institute for Tele-information (c.i.t.i) at the graduate school of business, Columbia University, New York.

摘要 (Abstract):

随着 20 世纪 90 年代和 21 世纪全球化进程的加快，科学、技术和创新（STI）方面的国际合作，特别是政府与公共研究机构之间以及企业之间的合作已经取得显著进步。但是，在应对全球性挑战的科技创新方面，国际合作的作用仍然没有得以充分发挥，人们对其也知之甚少。事实上，虽然经合组织成员国以及“金砖四国”之间在基础研究和基础设施方面的合作日益加强，并取得了不小的进展，但是由于难以协调各国研究和创新战略以及优先领域等原因，在应对重大挑战方面的合作仍受到限制。各国国内重点关注的是竞争力和经济的增长，而属于全球范畴的重大挑战则涉及到了创造全球公共产品。

本演讲将探讨科技创新国际合作在应对重大挑战方面的壁垒，以及用以协调国家和国际合作计划的新的政策框架，内容涉及联合优先领域和目标设定、适应性治理和融资模式、信息和数据共享、协调和指导机制，以及评估和影响评价等议题。

While international co-operation in science, technology and innovation (STI), notably between governments and public research institutions as well as among businesses, has advanced significantly as globalisation accelerated in the 1990s and 2000s, international collaboration in STI to address global challenges remains under-utilised and poorly understood. Indeed, while much progress has been made on increasing international co-operation in basic research and infrastructures among the OECD countries as well as the BRICs, co-operation on the grand challenges has been limited due to difficulties in aligning national research and innovation strategies and priorities, which have a domestic focus on competitiveness and growth, with the grand challenges which are international in scope and involve the creation of global public goods.

This presentation will discuss the barriers to international co-operation in STI for the grand challenges and the potential of new policy frameworks to better co-ordinate national and international research agendas, including issues such joint priority and goal setting, adaptive governance and funding models, information and data sharing arrangements, co-ordination and steering mechanisms as well as evaluation and impact assessment.

题 目：以科技创新引领“一带一路”的新型工业化发展
Topic : Science and technology innovation leading new industrialization under the “Belt and Road” initiative

刘琦岩 Qiyan Liu

中国科学技术信息研究所副所长、研究员
Research Fellow, Deputy Director of Institute of Scientific and Technical Information of China (ISTIC)

简介 (Biography):

经济学博士，研究员，中国科学技术信息研究所副所长。

曾任教于哈尔滨科学技术大学、任职科技部火炬高技术产业开发中心副处长、科技部调研室处长、宁波市科技局副局长 / 党组副书记、科技部调研室副主任等职。长期从事科技创新与发展改革的重大议题、科技创新战略与政策研究、科技及产业化管理等方面研究，以及国家软科学研究计划的行政管理。

兼任中国自然辩证法研究会、中国软科学研究会等机构理事、《情报工程》主编。现主要负责中信所国家科技报告和成果报告、研究生教育、后勤及技术支持等相关业务。主要业务专长：科技创新战略与发展政策研究、区域及产业创新管理、高新技术产业化发展、科学知识的理论与进步等议题研究，以及软科学管理工作。

Qiyan Liu is a doctor in economics, a research fellow and Deputy Director of the Institute of Scientific and Technical Information of China.

He taught at Harbin University of Science and Technology, and served as a deputy division chiefat the Torch High Technology Industry Development Center, the Ministry of Science and Technology, Deputy Director/Deputy Secretary of Party Leading Group of the Ningbo Science & Technology Bureau and Deputy Director of the Investigation and Research Office of the Ministry of Science and Technology. He has engaged in research on major topics of science and technology innovation, development and reform, research on science and technology innovation strategy and policy, science& technology and industrial management as well as administrative management of national soft science research plans for long.

He concurrently serves as a director of the Chinese Society for Dialectics of Nature/ Philosophy of Nature, Science and Technology, the China Soft Science Research Association and other institutions and Chief Editor of Technology Intelligence Engineering. Now

he is mainly responsible for work related to ISTIC's national science and technology reports and result reports, postgraduate education, logistics and technicalsupport, having professional expertise in research on science and technology innovation strategy and development policy, regional and industrial innovation management, development of new and high technology industrialization, theory and progress of scientific knowledge and other topics as well as soft science management.

摘要 (Abstract):

本演讲将主要概述“一带一路”思想在中国的发展，及与过去学术和智库研究的渊源，系统分析科技创新在“一带一路”战略中的定位、核心功能和与其它发展目标的结构关系，围绕做好“创新之路”和“一带一路”的新型工业化前景提出一些思考和主张。

The presentation will mainly outline the development of the “Belt and Road” idea in China and its origins of past academic and think-tank studies. It will systematically analyze the positioning and core functions of science and technology innovation in the “Belt and Road” strategy and structural relations with other development objectives. The presentation will also put forward some thoughts and propositions on the new industrialization prospects for properly implementing the “Innovation Road” and “Belt and Road” initiative.

题 目：城市和区域（再）振兴：老龄化和人口衰减阶段
Topic : Urban and regional (re-)vitalization: in the phase of aging and depopulation

瀬田史彦 Fumihiko Seta

东京大学工学院城市工程系副教授
Associate Professor, The University of Tokyo

简介 (Biography):

1972 年出生于东京，1995 年毕业于东京大学，1998 年至 2005 年就职于东京大学，2005 年至 2012 年就职于大阪市立大学。主要研究日本和国外的国家和城市规划，尤其是对增长型和减少型区域、城市和城镇。

Fumihiko Seta is currently an associate professor of the Department of Urban Engineering (DUE), Faculty of Engineering, the University of Tokyo. He was born in 1972 in Tokyo, graduated the University of Tokyo in 1995 and worked at the University of Tokyo from 1998 to 2005 and Osaka City University from 2005 to 2012. His major is national and urban planning in Japan and foreign countries, especially for both growing and depopulating regions, cities and towns.

摘要 (Abstract):

我们如何在老龄化和人口衰减阶段持续支持并鼓励创新？“老龄化”即将甚至已经蔓延至大多数东亚国家。在日本，农村正在遭遇严重的人口衰减，创新的主力军——年轻一代正在急剧减少，与此同时，大城市也正在努力应对老龄人口数量和比例激增的难题。本演讲强调在老龄化社会中城市、产业功能及规划的重要性，这种重要性不仅仅体现在福利或生活环境方面，也体现在城市和地区的创新活动方面。几大城市和区域的振兴和重振项目意图将老年人、妇女或一些其他团体纳入其中，尽管在传统日本社会中他们在创新方面作用发挥有限，但还是希望能够激发他们的创新潜力。

How can we nurture and encourage innovation continuously in the phase of aging and depopulation? Aging already or will soon come to most of East Asian countries. In Japan, while rural cities suffer from severe depopulation and decrease of younger generation who play a key role for innovation, metropolitan cities try to respond to surge of both the number and the ratio of aged population. The speech insist on the importance of urban and

industrial functions and these planning in the aged society, not only for welfare or living environment but also for innovative activities in the cities and regions. Several urban and regional vitalization and revitalization projects intend to include aged, women or some other groups who have been given only marginal roles for innovation in conventional Japanese society regardless of their high potential.

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Science and Technology Commission of Shanghai Municipality

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Chinese Academy of Science and Technology for Development

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Institute of Urban and Demographic Studies, Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences

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