

经济发展对环境质量的影响

——环境库兹涅茨曲线国内外研究进展

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摘要:“环境库兹涅茨曲线(Environmental Kuznets Curve)”是指环境破坏与收入水平之间成倒 U 形曲线关系, 即随着经济发展和收入水平的提高, 环境质量先破坏后好转。20世纪 90 年代初, 揭开了 EKC 研究的序幕;之后涌现大量实证研究和理论解释模型的探索;近年来的研究在前人的基础上视野更加宽阔, 更注重理论模型的完善。从实证研究、计量模型和解释理论等 3 条线索回顾了近年来国内外的主要研究进展, 认为现有研究在计量模型、数据处理、指标选取等方面虽然取得了巨大进展, 但仍存在许多不足;EKC 研究要得到更进一步发展必须突破这些局限。

关键词:环境经济学; 环境库兹涅茨曲线; 生态库兹涅茨曲线; 研究进展

Economic development and environmental quality: progress on the Environmental Kuznets Curve

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Abstract: Will the world be able to sustain economic growth indefinitely without running into resource constraints or despoiling the environment beyond repair? The Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC) hypothesis, which came to be known by analogy with the income-inequality relationship postulated by Simon Kuznets (1955), proposes that there is an inverted-U shape relation between environmental degradation and income per capita. This has been taken to imply that economic growth will eventually redress the environmental impacts of the early stages of economic development. The objective of this paper is to critically review, interpret and synthesize the literatures on the EKC, which have developed rapidly in the past ten years.

Firstly, we made a comparison on the differences among the EKCs of various types of environmental indicators. There is no single EKC relationship that fits all pollutants for all places and times. Our examinations have shown that, for the indicators relative closely to the physical environmental quality such as clean water, SO_2 emission TSP, dissolved oxygen in river, etc., the EKC assumes an inverted-U shape relation; but for the indicators relative to ecological changes such as deforestation, biodiversity, carbon dioxide emissions, etc., the EKC has a positive relation.

Secondly, we summarized the categories of the econometric models that used in EKC estimation. The quadratic equations were in common use, taking a typical inverted-U shape; the Log-Quadratic equations could strengthen the characteristic of the inverted-U shape relationship; the cubic equations might explain the fluctuant effects in the interactions between environmental quality and economic development. In addition, some researchers also explored the impacts of other variables in the models such as trade, population, technology geography, etc. with a much wider view.

Thirdly, we examined some theoretical studies on how to explain the EKC relation appeared in the models. These

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theoretical explanations focus on the following aspects: economical structure, international trade, technology progress, income elasticity of environmental and resource goods, and political variables. Although these explanations are relatively successful, none of them can be helpful for developing a mechanistic model.

In China, there appeared many successful researches on EKC in recent years. Most of these researches have been conducted in East China where local economy is relatively more developed and complete statistical data are available to systematically contribute to further exploration. From these studies we could find that the relationship between environmental deterioration and economic growth has an obvious inverse U-shape in most study cases, and the turn points arrived earlier than the average world level in a few study cases.

Finally, we discussed some limitations during current progress in EKC researches, and pointed out the promising points of researches currently still neglected, such as the relationships between changes in components, structure and functions of ecosystems and economic development, and the relationships between social capitals and economic development.

Key words: environmental economics; progress review; Environment Kuznets Curve; ecological Kuznets curve

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经济发展对生态环境的影响是环境资源与生态经济学的热点问题。Meadows, Cleveland, Arrow 等科学家保守地认为:经济发展会导致资源损耗和环境破坏,一旦超过生物圈的承载能力,整个生态系统将崩溃,收入水平的提高也变得没有意义;所以必须执行严格的环保政策,甚至不惜限制经济增长,以保证环境与经济的均衡^[1~3]。Beckerman 等乐观派认为:随着收入增长人们,更倾向于服务性产品,而对依赖于资源和产生污染的产品需求减少,从而环境质量会得以改善^[4]。

Grossman^[5], Shafik^[6], Selden^[7], Panayotou^[8]等认为:随着收入水平的提高,环境质量先破坏再好转,即环境破坏与收入水平呈“倒 U”形曲线,如图 1 所示。这种关系与 1955 年 Kuznets^[9]提出的收入不均与经济增长的关系类似,人们称之为“环境库兹涅茨曲线(Environmental Kuznets Curve, EKC)”。1990 年代早期,有人开始用单个污染物指标验证 EKC 曲线,随后 EKC 检验如雨后春笋般发展,但主要集中在对城市环境质量的研究;20 世纪 90 年代中后期 EKC 研究达到鼎盛,并开始从 EKC 现象的形成机制方面探究其内在的理论基础。下面从实证研究、计量模型、理论解释等 3 条线索回顾国内外的 EKC 研究进展,并讨论 EKC 研究的不足和发展趋势。

1 EKC 国外研究回顾

1.1 EKC 实证研究

关于 EKC 假设的最早研究是 Grossman-Krueger, Shafik-Bandyopadhyay^[6] 和 Panayotou 在 20 世纪 90 年代初的 3 份独立的研究。1991 年, Grossman-Krueger 对 GEMS^① 的城市空气质量数据做了分析,发现 SO₂ 和烟尘符合倒 U 形曲线关系,顶点在 \$4000~5000^② 之间;而大气悬浮颗粒含量随人均 GDP 增长而升高。1992 年, Shafik-Bandyopadhyay 提出以下 10 个生态环境指标估算 EKC: 清洁水缺乏率、城市公共卫生设施缺乏率、大气悬浮颗粒、二氧化硫、森林覆盖率、森林采伐、河流中溶解氧、河流中的大肠杆菌、人均城市垃圾产生量和人均碳排放量。他们根据世界银行提供的数据,使用 3 种不同的方程形式(线性对数, 对数平方和对数立方)拟合各项环境指标与人均 GDP 的关系。同时, Panayotou 也发现人均收入大约在 \$3000~5000 时,环境质量开始好转。

之后涌现出大量 EKC 实证研究,但是至今还没有一个一般性的能够科学全面地反映环境破坏和资源损耗整体水平的指标。

表 1 列出了对大气环境指标(SO₂、烟尘、总悬浮颗粒 TSP、NO_x 和 CO)的主要研究结果。SO₂ 主要是由重工业工厂和火力发电厂中煤的使用而产生的; NO_x 和 CO 主要是由汽车尾气产生的; 烟尘和 TSP 的产生比较广泛。Selden-Song 和 Grossman-Krueger 都使用 GEMS 数据,不同的是前者选取总体(城市及其周边农村)环境水平而不单是市区数据,发现顶点在更高的收入

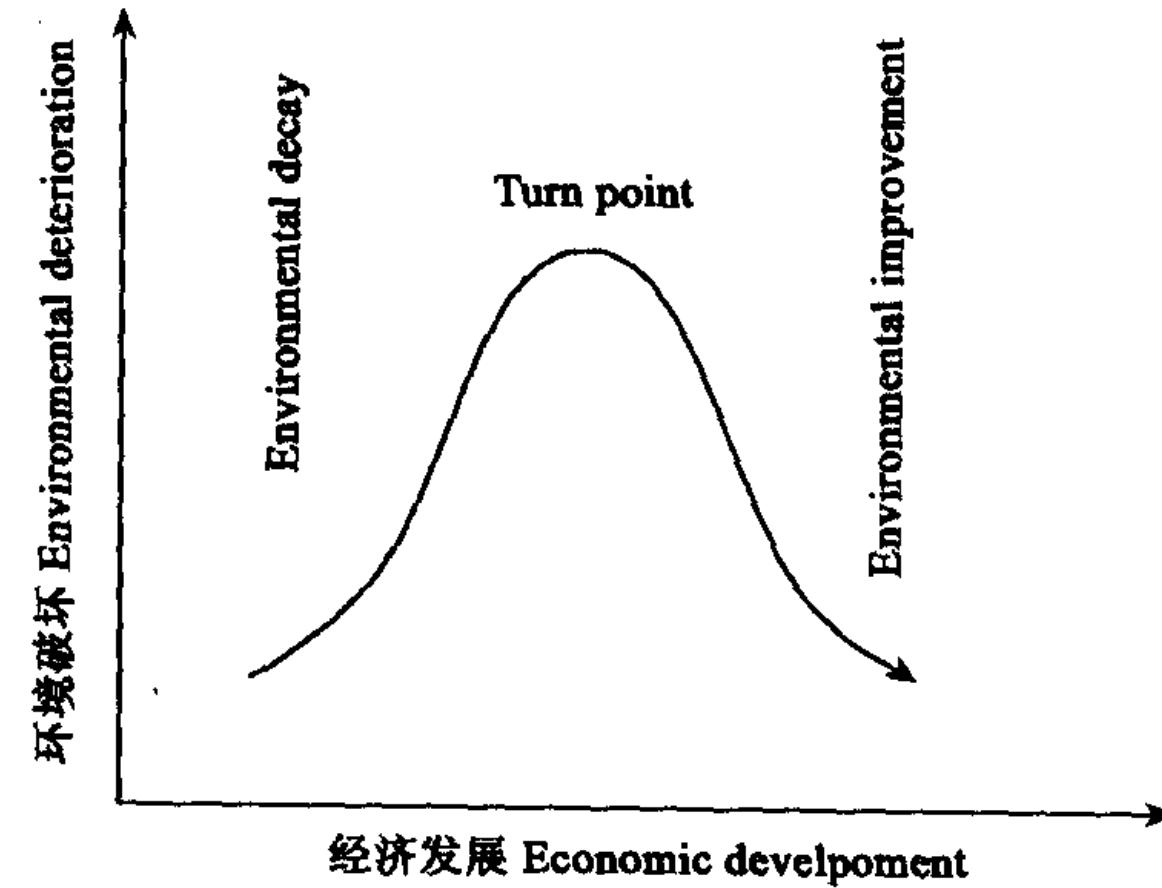


图 1 环境库兹涅茨曲线

Fig. 1 Environmental Kuznets Curve

① Global Environmental Monitoring System, WHO 和 UNEP 于 1976 年建立

② 本文货币单位均指按实际购买力平价(PPP)换算为 1985 年美元

1.3.1 经济结构 Grossman-Krueger^[5], Panayotou^[8], Lopez^[30], Jean^[31]; David^[32], Markus^[33], Antonio^[34]等从经济结构的改变解释 EKC 现象,认为:在经济起飞阶段,第二产业比例加重,工业化和城市化带来严重的生态环境问题;当主要经济活动从高能耗高污染的工业转向低污染高产出的服务业、信息业时,生产对资源环境压力就降低;环境破坏和经济发展呈现倒 U 形曲线关系。但是这说明污染严重产业占总体经济比重的减少,即单位总产出的污染会随着经济总量的提高而降低,而污染物的排放总量很难说清楚。

1.3.2 科技进步 Selden-Song^[9], Markus^[33], Magnus^[35]等认为科技进步提高了能源和资源的利用效率,在相同的产出下,资源的损耗和产生的污染都少了。在高科技水平下,一方面采用清洁生产工艺减少了环境破坏和资源消耗,同时可以解决历史积累的环境问题,环境质量会逐渐好转。

1.3.3 国际贸易 Lopez^[29], Copeland-Taylor^[36], Suri^[27], Roldan^[37,38]等从贸易对环境的影响研究 EKC。污染企业通过国际贸易和国际直接投资从高收入国家转移到低收入国家,使发达国家环境质量好转而发展中国家环境质量破坏更进一步破坏,即“环境倾销”。

1.3.4 环境奢侈品 Antle-Heidebrink^[19], McConnell^[39], Rothman^[24], Neha^[40]等把环境质量看作商品,研究它的收入弹性,发现随着收入水平的提高,人们会自发产生对“优美环境”的需求;收入水平越高这种需求越迫切,于是可以把环境质量看成“奢侈品(Luxury Goods)”,即高收入下的收入弹性高于低水平下的收入弹性。随着收入水平提高,人们会主动采取环境友好的措施,或者从个人消费的角度自发做出有益环境的选择。

1.3.5 国家政策 国家环保政策会改变 EKC 的形状——变得扁平或更早出现顶点。Torras-Boyce^[23]发现发展中国家的政策对环境不够友好,认为一个仅代表制造业阶层利益的专制政权,其政策不会考虑民众利益,有可能采取环境不友好的政策;而高效民主的政权将有利于环境友好政策的实施。

2 国内研究回顾

我国 EKC 研究起步较晚,主要是因为我国处于经济发展初期阶段,不具备完整的经济发展方面的时间系列数据;但是环境问题的紧迫性促使国内科学家开始重视这一问题,并且在实证研究方面做了很多工作。

因为东部地区经济发展速度快,生态环境问题(尤其是污染问题)也更严重;而且数据系列比较完全,能观察到比较完整的 EKC 过程;因此得到人们更多的关注。吴玉萍等选取北京数据建立经济增长与环境污染水平计量模型,发现了显著的倒 U 形曲线特征,而且比发达国家更早地达到了转折点,认为北京施行了比较有效的环境政策^[41,42]。沈满洪等用浙江省经济与环境数据得到各类指标的 N 形曲线^[43],认为我国的发展轨迹与世界上发达国家不同,存在更多波动。凌亢等从行业数据验证了南京的 EKC,发现废气排放量和 SO₂ 浓度都随收入增长严格递增,整体污染趋势在扩大^[44]。

在全国层面上,陆虹发现全国人均 CO₂ 排放量表现出随收入上升的特点^[45]。李周等根据“单位 GDP 污染排放量预测”和“GDP 总量预测”方法对“污染物总排放量”进行估算,预测了全国三废排放量达到顶点的时间(固废在 2004 年前后、废水在 2006 年前后、废气在 2010 年前后),而且从东部到西部存在阶梯性差异^[46]。胡守丽对 SO₂ 展开研究,发现北京、上海、广州等发达城市 SO₂ 的排放量与人均 GDP 呈倒 U 形曲线,而全国整体水平却持续上升(北京大学硕士论文)。洪阳指出生态预警线和临界线在 EKC 中的应用^[47];但没有提出预警线的度量方法。陈艳莹根据污染治理的规模效益理论发展了 EKC 模型并用该模型剖析了几个国内城市案例^[48]。

3 讨论

我国正面临着全面的工业化和城市化,生态环境问题日益突出;我们不能照搬发达国家的发展模式,但他们的发展经验值得借鉴。在国内展开 EKC 研究,对照发达国家的发展轨迹,不仅可以认识我们所处的发展阶段,更有利于采取更加合理有效的生态环境措施。鉴于目前的国内外 EKC 研究现状,结合我国实际情况,下述问题需要进行深入探讨。

3.1 经济发展与生态环境的相互作用

EKC 的本质是计量研究经济发展对生态环境的影响。在实际研究中,对于生态环境方面,还没有一个综合的一般性指标能够表征整个生态环境退化的内容。在经济发展方面,多用 GDP 和人均收入等货币指标,还可以考虑其它发展指标,如制造业比重、城市化水平、人类发展指数等。并且研究中应重视环境退化或改善对经济增长的反作用,实际上,经济和环境也是相互作用、相互影响的。从生态—经济水平上考察经济发展与生态系统组成结构与功能之间的双向因果关系,将环境库兹涅茨曲线拓展为“生态库兹涅茨曲线(Ecological Kuznets Curve)”,这不简单是生态环境指标的拓宽,而是“环境-生态-经济”的系统综合和对整个研究对象的外延。

3.2 数据质量与计量方法

环境问题于近几十年才得到重视,现有的环境监测和统计始于 20 世纪 70 年代末期甚至更晚,缺乏比较完整的污染发生发展的历史过程数据。而对多个国家(或地区)的截面数据,由于统计口径、地理差异等问题,不具备可比性。使用数据之前,应该先

对数据本身的时间和空间上的差异性进行分析处理。而且 EKC 研究存在计量经济研究的通病:主观性差异。1997 年 Ekins^[49]就指出:即使对同样的污染物指标,不同的研究者使用不同的数据、不同的函数形式和不同的估计技术,会得到不同的结果。研究者应处理好普遍存在的多重共线、自相关、异方差等统计问题,减少这种差异性。

3.3 收入水平和贸易作用

大量研究结果表明环境指标的峰值正位于当前世界平均收入水平左右,有人认为当前环境质量会自然好转;但世界收入水平分布是偏态的,即处于平均收入水平下的人口要远远多于平均水平之上的,世界环境问题任重而道远。国际贸易对降低发达国家的污染曾有很大的贡献,而发展中国家不可能复制这一模式,更应该加强环境上的国际合作。

3.4 模型改进

EKC 研究的改进将最终集中体现在新的模型中。EKC 研究往往是通过一个计量方程,反映收入、技术、贸易、政策、地理等因素对环境的影响;但对于为什么有这种关系存在、方程的系数应该怎样解释、如何反映这种关系的内部结构等问题并不明确。

3.5 研究拓展

以社会组织为核心的社会资本研究已成为目前发展经济学领域的一个热点问题,社会资本与经济的关系已日益受到国际同行的高度重视^[50]。经济与环境的相互作用是需要一定的社会条件的,在 EKC 模型中如何反映,如何采取更有效的政策以刺激这种作用,都需要建立有效的结构性模型分析内部关系和主导因素,为政策制定提供更科学的依据。从生态学角度看,研究社会资本与环境质量和生态系统的关系,并进一步研究社会资本与经济发展的关系,为最终将传统的以土地、劳动力和资本为主要变量的生产函数,拓展为以人力资本、社会资本、人造资本、文化资本甚至心理资本为变量的广义生产函数,具有十分重要的研究价值。

4 结语

本文围绕着环境库兹涅茨曲线这一环境经济学界研究热点,从实证研究、计量模型和理论解释等线索对国内外研究现状进行了比较客观、全面的回顾,归纳、总结了 EKC 现状研究存在的问题和需要进一步加以探讨研究的问题。EKC 研究从数据使用到研究的重点都在逐步深化,但 EKC 方法本身有其缺点和不足。如能在指标选取、数据分析和数学计量方法做改进,对平均收入、国际贸易、环境反馈作用、生态与经济的相互作用等问题重新认识,最后在模型上加以改进;不仅能开创国际上对 EKC 研究的新领域,亦能填补国内在 EKC 研究方面的空白。

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