国外借鉴篇

Foreign Report

B. 14

社会金融的兴起及其在英美的发展

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摘要: 本报告首先界定了社会金融的概念,回顾了社会金融在西方社会兴起的历史背景,展示了不同类型的投资方式和金融工具;其次,梳理了英国和美国不同的政策措施、行业机构、最佳实践和典型工具(如社会影响力债券)等。再次,本报告还探讨了社会金融的基础设施,包括政府性基础设施、行业性基础设施和智力性基础设施,以及社会金融面临的一些挑战。最后,本报告结合国际上社会金融的发展经验,提出促进社会金融在中国发展的三点建议。

关键词: 社会金融;英国;美国;影响力投资

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社会金融(Social Finance)是社会价值和商业手段的结合,一般是指用商业方法特别是用金融工具来解决社会问题,满足社会需求,同时用社会价值的理念来引导商业部门朝着更加具有社会责任、可持续和环保的方向发展。

社会金融目前尚无统一的定义,但业界对社会金融的内涵却有着十分清楚的认识。社会金融是用金融的手段来配置资产,以实现社会价值。一般认为,社会金融的手段包括社会影响力投资、社会影响力债券、社会创新基金、慈善信托、小额信贷、微型金融、社会责任投资、社区发展金融、绿色金融等。社会组织和金融机构之间的合作,也被认为是社会金融的一部分。

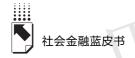
一 社会金融的兴起

(一) 社会金融兴起的历史背景

现代社会金融的兴起,可以从社会影响力投资(Social Impact Investment)或影响力投资(Impact Investing)的出现开始算起。"影响力投资"一词最早是由洛克菲勒基金会于2007年在意大利贝拉焦中心(Bellagio Center)的一次会议上提出,距今只有十多年的历史(韩君,2017a; Han and Shah,2020)。然而,从历史上看,兼顾社会和环境责任的理念与商业实践在几个世纪之前就有了。

早在17世纪,基督教人士就站出来反对奴隶贸易、酒精和烟草等。1758年,教友会在美国费城宣布教徒不得从事与奴隶买卖相关的活动。1760年,卫理公会创始人约翰·卫斯理(John Wesley)发表了著名的《论金钱的使用》,提出"邪恶不在于金钱本身,而在于金钱如何使用"。他号召教徒赚钱有道,与穷人分享财富,抵制奴隶贸易、烟酒、军火和赌博等(David,2007)。这一理念最终融入了1928年波士顿教会集团"先锋基金"(Pioneer Fund)的创建中。先锋基金是历史上第一只共同基金,它依据宗教标准规避对某些行业或企业的投资(Finkelman and Huntington,2017)。

20 世纪 50~60 年代美国民权运动时期,大学生和工会要求大学审查自身的"不道德投资"(Unethical Investments)项目。60 年代末 70 年代初,特别是越南战争期间,美国的学生运动风起云涌,反越战人士要求大学的永久性基金不再投资军火商和化学品制造商,并且抵制这些公司的股票。1973 年照片



《火从天降》获普利策奖。这张照片真实记录了一个越南小女孩赤身裸体地哭喊奔跑,身后是一片因美军飞机投掷燃烧弹而燃起的熊熊烈火。这张照片推动了反越战运动的发展,也推动了投资界对军火贸易和武器制造行业的抵制进程。①

1964 年美国的《民权法》和 1965 年的《投票权法案》允许在低收入或少数族裔社区建立社区发展银行。这一时期,社会责任投资(Socially Responsible Investment, SRI)开始出现,一些社会责任投资基金(Socially Responsible Investment Funds)相继建立,并明确提出拒绝对武器制造、酒精和烟草等领域的投资(Donovan, 2017)。1968~1969 年,福特基金会资助耶鲁大学举办了一系列会议,讨论大学和非营利组织考虑商业活动的社会后果问题(Donovan, 2017)。1968 年,福特基金会开始试行"项目相关投资"(Program-Related Investments,PRIs)和"社会投资"(Social Investing),从提供慈善捐赠转向提供低息贷款,以资助城市重建或可负担住房等项目(Donovan, 2017;Trelstad, 2016)。

20世纪七八十年代,社会责任投资者对南非的种族隔离制度提出抗议。1976年,南非发生大规模警民冲突。1977年,南非最大的黑人员工雇主美国通用汽车董事会成员里昂·沙利文(Leon Sullivan)提出著名的"沙利文原则",要求企业员工不分肤色都必须得到平等待遇,以此作为通用汽车筛选在南非的商业活动的准则(Trelstad, 2016)。1982年,琼·巴伐利亚(Joan Bavaria)创立了富兰克林研究与发展机构,后更名为Trillium,成为第一个致力于社会责任投资的资产管理机构。1985年,纽约哥伦比亚大学的学生要求大学停止投资于在南非从事与种族隔离相关生意的公司(Finkelman and Huntington, 2017)。之后,美国的一些教会、大学、城市和州决定让美国公司的业务撤离南非,这一举措最终导致种族隔离制度的瓦解(Donovan, 2017)。

20 世纪 80 年代,格莱珉银行(Grameen Bank)成立,小额信贷和微型金融行业出现(Zhao and Han, 2020)。20 世纪 80 年代和 90 年代,小额信贷和微型金融逐渐发展为社会金融与影响力投资的重要方式之一。20 世纪后期,合

① 《火从天降, —幅促使越战提早半年结束的照片》, http://news. ifeng. com/history/shijieshi/200911/1118_7182_1440753. shtml, 2009 年 11 月 18 日。

作社运动(Co-operative Movement)、社区金融发展机构(CDFIs)、国际发展企业家和社会企业家纷纷涌现(Donovan, 2017)。1990 年,美国第一个社会责任投资指数——多米尼 400 社会指数(Domini 400 Social Index)——出现。与标准普尔 500 指数相比,这一指数根据广泛的社会和环境标准来选择公司,并为投资者提供基于社会与环境标准筛选的投资项目的业绩比较。多米尼 400社会指数在最初十年(1990~2000 年)的平均年收益率为 20.83%,而同期标准普尔 500 指数的平均年收益率为 18.70%。①

2004 年,联合国环境规划署金融行动(UNEP Finance Initiative)首次提出环境、社会和公司治理(Environment, Social and Governance, ESG)的概念。有研究发现,这三个因素可以提高股东的长期经济收益。例如,2012 年发布的研究报告显示,大多数整合了 ESG 理念的投资项目的回报率都高于市场平均回报率(Deutsche Bank Climate Change Advisors, 2012)。2015 年的一项研究通过回顾 200 项学术研究成果发现,80%的研究都指出公司股票价格与良好的可持续发展的措施呈正相关,而 90%的研究认为良好的可持续性标准可以降低企业成本(University of Oxford and Arabesque Partners, 2015)。

2006 年,联合国发布了责任投资原则(Principles for Responsible Investment, PRI),将其推广到国际投资界,签署机构承诺在其投资中考虑环境、社会和治理(ESG)议题。在 2006 年 PRI 刚提出时,只有 63 个机构(这些机构总共管理着 6.5 万亿美元的资产)签署。到 2020 年,联合国 PRI 签署方达到3038 个机构,这些机构总共管理着 103.4 万亿美元的资产(UNDP,2021;Fahey,2017)。

2008年,美国次贷抵押行业的危机引发了国际金融危机(Donovan, 2017)。国际金融危机在一定程度上促使金融行业开始反思利润最大化和股东利益至上的原则,推动了后来金融领域的创新朝着更可持续、更负社会责任和更关注社会影响力的方向发展。社会金融和影响力投资自出现后,就受到投资者的追捧,他们将对经济利益最大化的关注拓展到对长期经济、社会和环境影响力的关注上。

① 《社会责任指数多米尼 400 持续战胜美国市场》, http://finance. sina. com. cn/stock/t/20100324/01427619217. shtml,最后访问日期: 2021 年 8 月 11 日。



2015 年 9 月,联合国提出可持续发展目标(the Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs)。根据洛克菲勒基金会的估计,实现可持续发展目标预计需要 50 万亿~70 万亿美元,其中仅在发展中国家实现可持续发展目标所需的年度 资金缺口就达 2.5 万亿美元。同时,《巴黎协定》也将在 25 年内花费超过 12 万亿美元(Keohane and Madsbjerg, 2016)。要实现联合国可持续发展目标和《巴黎协定》的目标,应对全球性的挑战,包括气候变化,要求全球范围内社会金融和影响力投资大发展。

回顾社会金融在西方社会兴起的历史背景,我们发现,在历史上,社会金融发轫于投资者有意识地避免某些具有负面社会效应的行业或领域,特别是减少或停止对奴隶贸易、军火、种族隔离、酒精、烟草等的投资。而今天,社会金融和影响力投资的领域已经大为拓展,从消极避免社会不良后果转变为积极主动地去创造社会价值。为此,社会金融行业发展出不同类型的投资方式和金融工具。

(二)社会金融:社会价值和经济价值的谱系

为定位不同的投资方式和金融工具,可将社会金融视为一个从社会价值到经济价值的谱系。如图 1 所示,谱系的左端是追求社会价值,谱系的右端是追求财务回报。社会金融的主体从左到右,包括慈善机构(社会价值驱动为主)、有收入来源的社会企业(社会价值和财务回报混合驱动)和有社会目标的商业企业(财务回报驱动为主)。社会金融的投资方式包括慈善/公益创投、自主使用的资本和影响力投资(Nicholls, Paton, and Emerson, 2015:5)。

图 2 是社会金融的工具谱系。从图 2 可以看出,从社会与环境回报,到混合价值回报,再到充分的市场财务回报,可以采用不同的金融工具,包括资助、软/次级债务、社会股权(股份)、社会风险投资、公益创投、准股权和社会责任投资(Nicholls, Paton, and Emerson, 2015:5)。社会金融的投资者,既包括慈善机构、非营利组织,又包括社会企业、股份有限公司、担保有限公司、有限责任合伙公司、合作社和共益企业(Benefit Corporation)(Nicholls, Paton, and Emerson, 2015)。

社会金融的出现和发展,是需求和供给两方面驱动的。一方面,慈善捐赠具有不确定性和较弱的可持续性,社会部门/组织希望减少对慈善捐赠的依赖,

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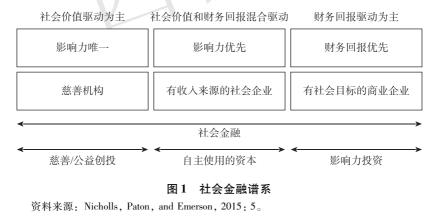
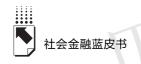




图 2 社会金融工具谱系

资料来源: Nicholls, Paton, and Emerson, 2015: 5。

从而重视收费、投资和其他金融工具的使用(Han, 2017)。例如, 在英国, 慈善机构获得的政府资金, 有超过 80% 是以服务合同的形式拨付的, 而以无偿拨款的形式开展的项目比例在下降。2011~2012 年, 英国公共服务合同的总额已经超过 110 亿英镑(Nicholls, Paton, and Emerson, 2015: 7)。美国也存在同样的趋势。另一方面, 寻求社会价值的金融机构和基金会的数量在增长。管理慈善资产的基金会, 将一部分核心资产投资于社会事业, 而不是仅仅投资于追求利润最大化的商业机构(Nicholls, Paton, and Emerson, 2015: 7)。政府也开始从公共服务的直接供给方转向公共服务的委托方, 从而催生了一些新兴的社会金融形式, 比如社会影响力债券、社会创新基金等(Nicholls, Paton, and Emerson, 2015: 7)。主流金融机构也开始涉足社会金融,例如德意志银行成为第一个发展社会投资基金的商业银行, 高盛深度参与了英国和美国的社会影响力债券的试验, 欧洲投资基金在英国社会影响力投资市场也进行了



直接投资(Nicholls, Paton, and Emerson, 2015: 9)。还有一些政府基金也参与了社会金融和影响力投资。例如, 2017年, 日本政府养老投资基金(GPIF)表示已拨出1万亿日元(相当于89亿美元)用于社会责任投资(韩君, 2017a)。尽管如此,社会金融仍是一个方兴未艾的领域。

二 社会金融在英美的发展

(一) 社会金融在英国的发展

英国是现代社会金融发展的领跑者,一系列的创新实践最早都出现在英国(Han, Chen, and Toepler, 2020)。2000 年,英国最大的社会企业支持网络UnLtd 成立,斥资1亿英镑进行社会领域的投资(Han, 2017)。2001 年,英国贸易与工业部成立了社会企业小组。2002 年,英国社会企业联盟(SEUK)成立(Han, 2017)。2005 年,英国确立了社区利益公司(Community Interest Company)的法律形式(张菁、韩君, 2014; Han, 2017)。2009 年,英国卫生部社会企业投资基金成立(韩君, 2017a)。2010 年,英国的主要政党宣布支持社会企业和社会投资发展。2010 年英国大选之后,时任英国首相卡梅伦提出"大社会政策"(韩君, 2017a; 2017b)。2010 年,社会影响力债券首次在英国进行试验。2012 年,大社会资本(Big Society Capital)成立。2013 年,英国《社会价值法案》出台,社会股票交易所(Social Stock Exchange)在伦敦成立,卡梅伦宣布成立八国集团影响力投资专题工作组(G8 Task Force on Impact Investing)(韩君, 2017a; Han, 2017)。

在促进社会金融发展的财税政策上,英国在2012年出台了《社区投资税减免》(Community Investment Tax Relief),在2014年出台了《社会投资税减免》(Social Investment Tax Relief)(Han, Chen, and Toepler, 2020)。在法律法规上,英国出台了《社区利益公司法》(Community Interest Company Legislation)和《无人认领资产法》(Unclaimed Asset Act)。在直接社会投资上,英国成立了建设未来基金(Futurebuilder)、投资和合同准备基金(Investment and Contract Readiness Fund)和社会成果基金(Social Outcome Fund)。在政府委托服务的改革上,英国通过了《公共服务法案》或称《社会价值法案》(Public Service or Social Value Act),

试水社会影响力债券 (Nicholls, Paton, and Emerson, 2015: 10)。

2010年,英国社会金融公司(Social Finance UK)和英国司法部签订了旨在降低剑桥郡彼得伯勒监狱再犯罪率的《社会影响力债券协议》。据统计,该监狱服刑人员出狱后,其中60%的人会在一年内因再次触犯法律而入狱,服刑人员众多给政府带来了沉重的财政负担。为了解决再犯罪率高的社会问题,包括高盛和洛克菲勒基金会在内的17家社会投资者,提供了500万英镑,用于资助非营利组织和社会企业向服刑人员及其家庭提供相关服务,以减小服刑人员再犯罪及重返监狱的概率(Mirchandani,2018;Han,Chen,and Toepler,2020)。五年之后,该监狱服刑人员再犯罪率降低了9%,投资者也收到了每年3.1%的资金回报(Ebrahimi,2017)。2011年,社会影响力债券从彼得伯勒拓展到英国的哈默史密斯和富勒姆、威斯敏斯特、伯明翰和莱斯特郡四个地区,为当地受到反社会行为、犯罪、药物依赖或教育缺失等问题伤害的家庭提供援助(Mirchandani,2018)。英国社会金融公司的社会影响力债券数据库显示,目前全球已有26个国家共138只社会影响力债券在运行,总共募集到4.41亿美元,服务171万人。①

大社会资本于 2012 年 4 月在英国成立,是世界上社会投资和社会金融领域的第一家大规模社会投资银行。它的启动资金是在英国银行账户中搁置 15 年以上、约 4 亿英镑无人认领的资产,以及来自英国商业银行的 2 亿英镑资金 (韩君, 2017a; Han, Chen, and Toepler, 2020)。大社会资本的成立源于卡梅伦的大社会政策,后脱离政府自主运营,其投资决策由投资委员会做出,对加速英国社会金融市场的发展起到了非常重要的作用。②

2008年3月,洛克菲勒基金会宣布投资25.2万英镑用于支持社会股票交易所的可行性研究。2013年6月,社会股票交易所在伦敦正式成立,成为世界上第一家服务于社会企业和慈善机构的股票交易所。第一批有12家社会企业(主要是可再生能源、医疗保健、净化水、可持续交通和教育等领域具有高成长性的企业)挂牌上市,市值总额达到5亿英镑(韩君,2013)。③

① 参见英国社会金融公司的社会影响力债券数据库(https://sibdatabase.socialfinance.org.uk), 最后访问日期: 2021 年 8 月 11 日。

② 参见大社会资本网站 (http://www.bigsocietycapital.com), 最后访问日期: 2021 年 8 月 11 日。

③ 参见社会股票交易所网站(http://www.socialstockexchange.com),最后访问日期:2021年8月11日。



2014年9月,由罗纳德·科恩爵士(Sir Ronald Cohen)担任主席的八国集团影响力投资专题工作组发布了名为《影响力投资:市场的无形之心》("Impact Investment: The Invisible Heart of Markets")的报告,呼吁政府与金融部门通过释放来自慈善捐赠、养老基金和私人财富的数十亿资金,推动社会投资市场和社会金融发展(Cohen,2014; Grave, 2014)。

2017年10月,英国国家影响力投资咨询委员会发布的一份报告显示,英国目前至少有1500亿英镑的资金用于影响力投资,有超过12万社会投资者。其中,790亿英镑投资于环境领域(主要是可再生能源),600亿英镑投资于社会性住房领域,120亿英镑是私人社会影响力投资资金(如借贷和债券),还有20亿英镑投资于具有社会使命的机构或社会企业(The UK National Advisory Board on Impact Investing,2017)。

(二)社会金融在美国的发展

2013 年,美国进步中心发布了一份报告,重点讨论了三种类型的社会金融形式:(1)影响力投资;(2)新型公私合作伙伴关系,如社会影响力债券;和(3)创新基金,如白宫的社会创新基金(Shah and Costa, 2013)。

影响力投资是投资者利用资本市场投资于寻求实现"双重底线"目标(即同时追求财务目标和社会价值目标)的企业。为了鼓励有"双重底线"目标的企业和社会投资发展,美国很多州通过了法律,允许企业注册为低利润有限责任公司(Low-profit Limited Liability Company,L3C)、共益企业、社会目标公司(the Social Purpose Corporation,SPC)、利益有限责任公司(the Benefit Limited Liability Company,BLLC)和法定公益有限合伙(the Statutory Public Benefit Limited Partnership,SPBLP)(Han,Chen,and Toepler,2020)。纽约大学法律与社会企业研究中心推出了社会企业法律追踪(Social Enterprise Law Tracker)网站,详细列出了美国各州从2009年到2020年通过的以上注册类别的法律。①

社会金融和影响力投资领域最著名的工具之一是社会影响力债券(Social

① 参见社会企业法律追踪网站(https://socentlawtracker. org/#/map),最后访问日期: 2021 年 8 月 11 日。

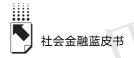
Impact Bond, SIB)。社会影响力债券其实并不是真正传统意义上的"债券",而是一个多方参与的合作协议。在美国常被称为"为成功而付费"(Pay for Success),在欧洲叫做"社会影响力伙伴关系"(Social Impact Partnership),在澳大利亚叫做"社会利益债券"(Social Benefit Bond)。① 在协议开始实施时,公共机构确定具体的、可测量的目标,比如降低犯罪率、降低婴儿死亡率、提高青年就业率等,预期结果将会节省公共机构的开支。公共机构与承诺实现目标的非营利组织签订合同,寻求愿意提供所需运营资金的私人投资者(可以是基金会或公司)。如果实现了目标,公共机构将付款给外部机构,偿还投资者。如果目标没有实现,公共机构就不付款,投资者也无法得到相应的回报(Han, Chen, and Toepler, 2020; Shah and Costa, 2013)。

美国第一个社会影响力债券于 2012 年在纽约试行,目标是在四年内降低雷克斯岛(Rikers Island)监狱年轻犯人的再犯罪率。这一社会影响力债券由高盛提供资金,由彭博慈善机构(Bloomberg Philanthropies)提供 75% 的资金保证,以降低其他投资者的风险(Shah and Costa, 2013)。自从纽约的社会影响力债券试行以来,社会影响力债券在不同领域得到了拓展。根据领域和议题的不同,出现了帮助年轻人就业的职业影响力债券(Career Impact Bond)和专注于环保领域的绿色债券(Green Bond)等。

2009 年,美国联邦政府设立了社会创新与公民参与办公室(Office of Social Innovation and Civic Participation),下设社会创新基金(后独立运作),旨在帮助成功的社会企业和社会组织扩大影响力规模。社会创新基金承诺每年拨款 100 万~1000 万美元,最长期限为5 年。由于这一资助必须与私人资本相配套,自 2010 年以来,社会创新基金以 1. 37 亿美元的资金撬动了 3. 5 亿美元的私人资本投入社会公益事业。美国教育部和劳工部也有类似的创新基金,之后一些私募基金会和公司也采用了这种资助形式(Shah and Costa, 2013;韩君, 2017a)。

在美国,社会金融的重要推动者之一是洛克菲勒基金会和全球影响力投资 网络(Global Impact Investing Network, GIIN)。2007年,洛克菲勒基金会第一

① 参见 "Impact bonds, Government Outcomes Lab, University of Oxford," https://golab.bsg. ox. ac. uk/the-basics/impact-bonds, 最后访问日期: 2021 年 8 月 11 日。



次提出"影响力投资"的概念(韩君,2017a)。2009 年,洛克菲勒基金会发起成立了全球影响力投资网络(GIIN),拿出3800 万美元用于影响力投资行业的建设,并推出了一系列举措,包括制定评估社会和环境影响力的标准(I-RIS)。①2011 年,GIIN 推出了名为 ImpactBase 的在线名录,投资者可在线搜索影响力投资基金及其产品。②GIIN 也进行了相关的行业研究,其每年发布的《年度影响力投资者调查》("Annual Impact Investor Survey")已成为影响力投资行业最权威的资料来源之一(甚至是唯一)。GIIN 对会员机构的调查发现,从2013 年到2015 年 GIIN 的会员机构所拥有的影响力投资的资产从254 亿美元增加到355 亿美元(Mudaliar,Pineiro,and Bass,2016)。截至2020 年,GI-IN 会员共同管理着4040 亿美元的影响力投资资产,是规模为7150 亿美元的全球影响力投资市场的一个重要子集(Hand,Dithrich,Sunderji,and Nova,2020)。

一些主流的金融机构也是社会金融领域的先行者。摩根大通集团(以下简称摩根大通)在 2008 年金融危机之前,就开始了在社会金融领域的探索。 2007 年,摩根大通推出了基于市场模式的、旨在帮助低收入人群以及实现社区可持续发展的摩根大通社会金融项目。 2010 年,摩根大通与洛克菲勒基金会联合发布报告(Han and Shah, 2020)。这一报告把影响力投资界定为资产类别的一种,并估计在 2010 ~ 2020 年,影响力投资行业将达到 4000 亿~10000 亿美元的规模(O'Donohoe,Leijonhufvud,and Saltuk,2010;Han and Shah,2020)。 2015 年,美国著名投资管理公司黑岩集团(BlackRock)推出了一系列影响力投资产品,使投资者能够通过影响力投资促进全球性的饥饿和贫困等问题的解决(韩君,2017a)。

诞生于美国并扩展到全球的社区基金会,也可被视为一种创新的社会金融形式。1914年,世界上第一家社区基金会在美国的俄亥俄州克利夫兰市出现(韩君,2017b)。其基本思想是将慈善捐赠的资源和银行无人认领的资金作为永久性捐赠基金,将这一基金产生的利息,用于公益慈善事业,实现永续发展(韩君,2017b)。根据美国 Candid 机构的基金会地图社区慈善名录(原社区基

① 参见全球影响力投资网络(https://iris. thegiin. org), 最后访问日期: 2021 年 8 月 11 日。

② 参见 ImpactBase 网站 (https://www.impactbase.org),最后访问日期: 2021 年 8 月 11 日。

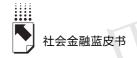
金会地图项目)的最新统计,截至2021年8月31日,在全球范围内,一共有2240家社区基金会在运作,其中包括11家位于中国的社会基金会。^①

与英国类似,美国在社会金融领域也出台了一系列的法律和政策措施。1977 年,美国国会通过了《社区再投资法案》(Community Reinvestment Act), 该法 案禁止在低收入社区做出歧视性的借贷行为。20 世纪 80 年代,切尔诺贝利核事 故和三里岛核事故引起人们对环境与气候变化的担忧,促使1984年美国可持续 和负责任投资论坛(US SIF)成立(Lumberg, 2020)。1994年,美国通过了 《社区发展金融机构法案》(Community Development Financial Institutions Act),美 国财政部建立了社区发展金融机构基金(CDFI Fund)(Nicholls, Paton, and Emerson, 2015: 473)。2008 年美国佛蒙特州将低利润有限责任公司作为一种社 会企业的注册类别在法律上予以承认。2010年, 共益企业 (Benefit Corporation, 不是 B Corp) 的立法在美国马里兰州率先通过, 2011 年相继有四个州通过了该 法案 (Chan, 2011)。2013 年,在八国集团影响力投资专题工作组的建议下,美 国的国家咨询委员会(National Advisory Board)成立。该委员会由欧米迪亚网络 (Omidyar Network) 和美国社会金融公司 (Social Finance US) 主导,推动制定美 国影响力投资方面的政策议程(Case, 2017)。美国的国家影响力投资咨询委员 会后改名为美国影响力投资联盟(U.S. Impact Investing Alliance)。2015 年,美 国劳工部将 ESG 纳入由《雇员退休收入保障法案》管理的养老基金的投资决策 (韩君, 2017a)。2016年美国可持续和负责任投资论坛召开。据该论坛估计,可 持续、负责任和影响力投资在美国的规模,1995年为5000亿美元,2010年约为 3万亿美元,而 2016 年已超过 8.7万亿美元 (Finkelman and Huntington, 2017)。

2017年,美国政府颁布了《减税和就业法》(Tax Cuts and Jobs Act),推出了具有美国特色的"机会区域"(Opportunity Zone)政策,通过激励对低收入社区的长期投资来刺激经济发展、创造就业机会。机会区域由政府划定,往往是经济不发达、社会问题严重的地理区域,目前已划定超过8760个机会区域。②这一政策鼓励私人资本在这些区域进行投资,增加居民收入,创造更多就业机

① 参见美国 Candid 机构的基金会地图社区慈善名录(https://maps. foundationcenter. org/),最后访问日期: 2021 年 8 月 31 日。

② 参见 U. S. Economic Development Administration, "Opportunity Zones," https://www.eda.gov/ceds/opportunity-zones.htm,最后访问日期: 2021 年 8 月 11 日。



会,投资的增长获利部分,允许减税或免税。投资满 5 年,资本利得税减少 10%;投资满 10 年,资本利得税全免。① 这其实也是在鼓励社会投资,可以 视为支持社会金融发展的政策之一。

三 社会金融的基础设施及面临的挑战

(一) 社会金融的基础设施

社会金融是一个有机的生态系统,它的发展离不开制度性的基础设施 (Han and Shah, 2020)。一般来说,社会金融的基础设施包括三大类:政府性基础设施、行业性基础设施和智力性基础设施。

1. 政府性基础设施

政府性基础设施包括注册法规、税收减免、公共部门委托和政府性社会投资基金等。

政府可以设立一种新的注册类别或法律形式,让混合型组织或社会企业得以注册,以合法地获得来自社会金融机构的投资。上文提到,美国有低利润有限责任公司和共益企业,英国有社区利益公司。在意大利和西班牙,有社会团结合作社(Social Solidarity Co-operative)。当然,一些国家并没有设立独立的法律形式。例如,在新西兰,社会企业有多种类型的法律形式可以注册,从有限责任公司、行业协会,再到合作社和公益信托(Nicholls, Paton, and Emerson, 2015: 492)。

政府可以出台税收政策,鼓励投资,特别是对处于早期发展阶段的成长型企业的投资。在英国,有针对社区利益公司的税收减免,还有《社区投资税减免》免》和《社会投资税减免》(Han, Chen, and Toepler, 2020)。在美国有《减税和就业法》和"机会区域"政策。

公共部门委托(Public Sector Commissioning)也能促进社会金融发展。 2012年,英国国会通过了《公共服务法案》(又称《社会价值法案》),将企业、社会和环境方面的影响纳入公共服务招标的考察标准中。中标者未必是报

① 参见 U. S. Economic Development Administration, "Opportunity Zones," https://www.eda.gov/ceds/opportunity-zones.htm,最后访问日期: 2021 年 8 月 11 日。

价最低的,而是社会价值和经济价值最好的(Nicholls, Paton, and Emerson, 2015: 499)。

英国的大社会资本、欧洲投资基金、美国的社会创新基金都是政府性社会投资基金、为社会金融行业提供了重要的基础设施。

2. 行业性基础设施

主流的金融部门有大量的律师事务所、会计师事务所及各类孵化器、加速器和咨询公司为其提供支持性、中介性、促进性的服务。社会金融行业也需要大量这样的行业性、中介性、平台型的服务机构。例如,英国有一家名为Bates Wells Braithwaite 的律师事务所,专门为慈善机构和社会企业提供法律服务。四大会计师事务所之一的安永会计师事务所设立了"加速网络"(Accelerate Network),为社会企业和社会投资提供咨询服务。普华永道为英国内阁的投资和合同准备基金(Investment and Contract Readiness Fund)提供政策建议(Nicholls, Paton, and Emerson, 2015: 509 – 510)。

在美国,凯斯基金会(Case Foundation)为社会影响力投资者和被投资者 开发了名为"影响力投资网络地图"(Impact Investing Network Map)的在线工具,使投资者和公司之间的交易可视化(韩君,2017a)。① 大社会资本也开发了社会投资数据的可视化网页,将英国社会投资市场交易层面的数据整合到一起。② 2016 年,中国的南都公益基金会成立了"中国好公益平台"(http://www.haogongyi.org.cn),以规模化社会企业的影响力,促进社会投资在中国的发展。

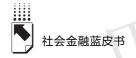
3. 智力性基础设施

高校和学术机构可以促进社会金融市场发展。大学里的商学院和研究机构可以提供公益金融方面的课程、培训和认证,为社会金融的发展提供智力支持和人才。

行业研究可以加速社会金融的发展。英国国家科学、技术和艺术基金会 与摩根大通进行了一系列实践和政策导向的研究,为行业发展提供新的观点

① 参见"影响力投资网络地图"(https://casefoundation.org/networkmap),最后访问日期:2021年8月11日。

② 参见 Big Society Capital 网站, https://bigsocietycapital.com/latest/investments-social-enterprises-and-charities-december - 2018/,最后访问日期: 2021 年 8 月 11 日。



和最佳实践的总结。GIN 的《年度影响力投资人调查报告》是目前社会金融领域最大的和持续性的行业资料来源。2013 年成立的八国集团影响力投资专题工作组,后更名为全球影响力投资指导小组(GSG),也发布了一系列重要行业报告,对推进影响力投资在国际舞台上的政策议程设定起到了积极作用。

行业性的会议和合作网络可以定期将社会投资者、社会企业家和政策制定者聚在一起,大家交流和分享经验,推动行业发展。著名的会议和网络有斯科尔世界论坛(Skoll World Forum)、社会企业世界论坛(Social Enterprise World Forum)、国际社会资本市场协会论坛(SOCAP)、亚洲风险慈善网络(Asian Venture Philanthropy Network)等。2017 年,洛克菲勒基金会、比尔·盖茨夫妇、斯科尔等著名影响力投资机构和慈善家发起成立了名为 Co-Impact 的合作网络,将投资 5 亿美元用于发展中国家的卫生、教育和社区经济发展(韩君,2017a)。①

(二)社会金融面临的挑战

和其他领域一样,社会金融也面临一系列风险和挑战(Zhao and Han, 2020)。这些挑战包括通用语言的缺失,资金和专业人士的不足,影响力测量与评估系统的复杂性高,制度性基础设施、社会价值链和生态系统不完善,政府对社会金融的政策支持力度不足,等等(曾惠子、卢轲,2020)。

通用语言的缺失很好理解。在社会金融领域,有很多表面看似不同、本质上却相同或相近的词。比如:公益金融、绿色金融、微型金融,影响力投资、社会价值投资、混合投资、社会责任投资、企业社会责任投资、ESG(环境、社会和公司治理)投资,等等。这些词从本质上来说,内涵是基本相同或十分相近的,只是关注或强调的重点和领域有所不同。随着社会金融行业的不断发展和子领域的不断分化、细化,这些术语将长期存在下去,并且会有更多新的概念和术语产生。如何将这些概念和术语统一化、标准化,将是社会金融领域进一步发展需要完成的工作(Wilson,Silva,and Richardson,2015)。

与主流的金融领域相比, 社会金融领域的资金规模和专业人士的数量都相

① 参见 Co-Impact 网站 (http://www.co-impact.io),最后访问日期:2021年8月11日。

对较小。2019 年全球影响力投资网络(GIIN)的问卷调查显示,41%的受访者表示"缺乏风险/回报范围内的适当资金"是投资者面临的最大挑战,34%的受访者认为"拥有良好记录的高质量投资机会"是重大挑战,22%的受访者认为"拥有相关技能的专业人士"也是重大挑战(Mudaliar, Bass, Dithrich, and Nova, 2019:6)。

社会金融发展中的重要一环是社会影响力的测量和评估。目前学界和业界对社会影响力的定义、测量和评估缺少共识,不同社会议题领域的影响力也难以统一衡量和比较,这给社会金融的发展带来了可以说是根本性的挑战。①另一方面,社会金融发展时间相对较短,缺乏公开透明、全面和历时性的数据。在确定投资收益的因果关系时,需要采集投资前和投资后的准确数据并使用复杂的评估方法,而这些方法和数据常常难以获得(Mudaliar,Bass,Dithrich,and Nova,2019)。

社会金融面临的最重要的挑战是制度性基础设施不完善、发展不平衡不充分,包括政府对社会金融的支持力度不足,以及由此带来的社会价值链和生态系统的不完善(Han, Ma, and Wang, 2018;马广志、韩君, 2020)。西方一些发达国家,如英国和美国,在社会金融领域起步较早,政府推出了一系列支持性政策,生态系统也相对完善,并且正在快速发展。而在发展中国家,社会金融的发展较为缓慢,基础设施不完善。政府的支持性政策、行业内的中介机构和平台,及大学、研究机构和智库的知识性与策略性产品的供给也都严重不足。社会价值链不完善,社会金融的生态系统还处于发展的早期阶段;但是反过来说,这也正说明社会金融发展面临巨大的机会,有提升潜力。

四 促进社会金融在中国发展的建议

从全球范围来看,社会金融是一个方兴未艾的领域。在中国,社会金融还 是一片蓝海。结合国际上特别是英美社会金融的发展经验,本报告提出促进社

① 参见 "Impact Investing: Opportunities and Challenges," https://www.ampcapital.com/americas/en/insights-hub/articles/2019/june/impact-investing-opportunities-and-challenges,最后访问日期: 2021 年 8 月 11 日。



会金融在中国发展的三点建议。

(一)为促进社会金融的发展制定中国标准

这一标准包括通用概念和通用语言,社会金融参与方的准人、退出和资格 认证机制,探索和制定社会金融行业的影响力评估与量化标准。

中国近些年开始对社会企业进行认证,探索出不同的发展模式和路径。社会金融领域也需要有不同的标准、发展模式和路径,应当允许和鼓励它们相互竞争。关于社会金融参与方的准人、退出和资格认证方面,可以设立专门服务于社会金融领域的股票交易所或社会股票交易所,也可以在现有的股票或证券交易所的基础上设立类似创业板的社会金融或社会投资板块。目前,世界上至少已有八个国家或地区(英国、苏格兰、加拿大、新加坡、南非、肯尼亚、巴西和牙买加)建立了社会股票交易所,此外,印度也在积极筹备组建社会股票交易所。社会股票交易所无疑会对影响力投资和社会金融的市场准人、退出、资格认证、交易规则做出制度性安排,从而制定相应的操作规范和标准。中国应当探索通过设立社会股票交易所,推动社会金融市场的建立、发展、完善并建立相应的治理体系。

中国应当吸收英美国家的先进经验,充分发挥后发优势,特别是利用和掌握第四次工业革命带来的新技术、新方法、新工具,包括人工智能、大数据、区块链、物联网、5G、云技术、虚拟现实、3D 打印、纳米技术、新材料、新能源和量子计算等(Schwab, 2016)。如果能将第四次工业革命的技术和成果更快、更好地运用到社会金融领域,中国就可以在社会金融领域实现弯道超车,后来居上。

(二)加强社会金融领域的基础设施建设,培育社会价值链,打造充满活力的社会金融生态系统

"要致富,先修路",要发展社会金融,就要先夯实基础设施。正如前文所述,基础设施包括政府性基础设施、行业性基础设施和智力性基础设施。在每个细分的基础设施领域,中国都应当建立起对标英美国家中各个玩家的机构和制度措施。例如,英国的全球影响力投资指导小组(GSG)、美国的全球影响力投资网络(GIIN)和美国影响力投资联盟是社会金融领域领先的行业性

基础设施(Han, Chen, and Toepler, 2020)。中国近些年成立的社会价值投资联盟(深圳)、中国社会企业与社会投资论坛以及中国影响力投资网络(CI-IN)就是很好的对标机构。中国还应当考虑建立社会金融领域的区域性行业联合型或平台型机构,对标诸如亚洲公益创投网络(AVPN)和欧洲公益创投协会(EVPA)等机构。

在孵化器、加速器、促进器、联合办公空间、行业服务平台、行业中介、 行业认证与咨询、行业媒体、影响力研究与评估、政府支持政策、相关立法、 区域机构和国际机构等各个方面,中国应当积极推出相应的对标机构和竞争对 手,甚至"开辟新赛道"。

(三)加快社会金融领域政府的支持性政策和相关法律法规的 出台

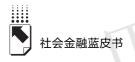
政府的支持性政策和相关法律法规,既是社会金融行业发展的基础设施,也是这一行业发展的重要推动力。中国政府的支持性政策可以在以下四个方面发挥作用。第一,支持社会金融领域机构的孵化、融资和治理,推动全国范围社会金融市场的建立和发展;第二,建立多元化社会金融的融资渠道,包括公共财政采购、政府补助、有偿购买、社会担保、影响力债券、创新基金资助,建立类似碳交易市场的社会金融交易市场,等等;第三,为社会金融设立特定的法律注册类别,提供财政奖励或税收减免以鼓励社会金融行业发展;第四,鼓励高等教育机构、研究机构、社会组织、智库和媒体加大对社会金融领域的人才培养、研究、咨询和舆论支持力度。

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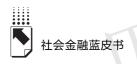
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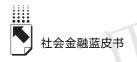
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Abstract

In order to solve the problem of inadequate and unbalanced development, the government and the market have paid more and more attention to social influence finance in recent years. Social impact finance is a dual-objective financial activity that pursues financial return and social value return at the same time. It includes inclusive finance, social impact investment, public finance, green finance and so on, and is increasingly becoming an organic part of the modern financial system. As the first blue book on the theme of social impact finance in China, this report aims to systematically review the development process and current situation of social impact finance in China, analyze existing problems and challenges, and analyze the future development trend, and put forward relevant thoughts and suggestions. The purpose is to build the social consensus, actively participate in and deeply explore the social influence of financial instruments adapted to the new stage of China's economic and social development.

This report is divided into six parts: general report, sub-reports, special topics, technology, local typical cases and foreign experiences. In the general report, the connotation and types of social influence finance are defined from the macro level, and its development and trends are analyzed. In the sub-report, the status quo, problems and trends of major forms of social impact finance in China, such as inclusive credit, inclusive insurance, social impact bonds, social impact investment funds, public welfare financial products and charitable trusts, are sorted out and analyzed respectively. In the part of special topics, it analyzes the Chinese residents' financial literacy and the importance of social work to improve it on the basis of a series of cases and looks into the role of social impact financing during fighting for Covid – 19 pandemic from both macro landscape and micro cases. In the technology part, the first part summarizes four main modes of creating social value by FinTech based on specific



practical cases of Chinese FinTech-related enterprises and analyzes the challenges such as talent gap and suitability, algorithm-based risk and discrimination, and the rise of public welfare monopoly. In the case study part, it analyzes the new financial strategy and service system of China Construction Bank, and the aggregate trust and multiparty collaborative investment model for the asset preservation and increment of small and medium-sized charitable organizations. In the part of foreign experience, it reviews the historical background of the rise of social finance in the Western society, shows different types of investment methods and financial instruments.

In all, in recent years, under the continuous guidance and promotion of relevant national policies, social impact finance has been developed in banking, insurance, securities, funds, trust and other financial forms, making important contributions to poverty alleviation, community development, epidemic prevention, and people's livelihood services. At the same time, subject to many factors, there are still some problems and challenges in the development process of social influence finance in China, and it lags far behind the developed countries such as the United States and the United Kingdom. However, with the transformation of the main social contradiction and the promotion of the construction of common prosperity, there is a huge space for the development of social influence finance in China. The government will guide the flow of financial resources to the main areas and weak links that restrict the realization of common prosperity. How to realize common prosperity society will be a major theme challenging the financial industry. In the future, we should further improve the construction of social influence financial ecosystem and institutional infrastructure, strengthen the innovation of social influence financial products and service models, and provide strong financial support for promoting common prosperity.

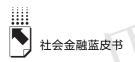
Contents

I General Report

B. 1 Research on the Present Situation, Challenges andTrends of China's Social Impact Finance Li Guowu / 001

Abstract: Social impact finance is a dual objective financial activity that pursues financial value and societal value at the same time. In order to solve the problem of insufficient and unbalanced development, the government and the market have paid more and more attention to social impact finance, inclusive finance represented by microfinance and micro insurance has made great progress, social impact bonds have shown a unique development model, social impact investment funds have begun to explore, and the development of philanthropic finance such as wealth management products with charitable purposes, charitable trusts and charitable organization investment has achieved initial results. However, the development of China's social impact finance is also facing a series of challenges: the risk management and sustainable development of inclusive financial products still need to be strengthened, the cognition of investors and financial institutions on social impact finance still needs to be improved, a unified and recognized index system and data platform of social impact measurement and management have not been formed, and the ecosystem of social impact finance is still not perfect. In the future, c

Keywords: Social Impact Finance; Societal Value; Common Prosperity



Topical Reports

B. 2 Current Situation, Challenges and Suggestions on the
 Development of Inclusive Credit in China Cheng Shiqiang / 032

Abstract: Inclusive credit is a kind of credit service that adheres to the concept of Inclusive Finance and is based on the principles of equality, inclusiveness and business sustainability to provide credit services to all sectors of society, including small and micro enterprises and vulnerable groups. The government strengthens the social responsibility of banks through top-level design, making the banking industry fully participate in the issuance of inclusive loans. The loan balance and the number of customers of inclusive loans for small and micro enterprises continued to grow, and the interest cost decreased steadily. Agriculture related inclusive loans have also increased rapidly, credit services for rural market operators have significantly increased, and credit resources are further inclined to farmers' households. Poverty alleviation microfinance explores an effective credit fund supply mode under the background of targeted poverty alleviation. The investment of poverty alleviation microfinance has been increasing, providing credit support for more and more poor households. Public welfare microfinance is also gradually exploring a localization model in line with China's national conditions. However, China's inclusive credit industry is also facing many problems and challenges. It is necessary to strengthen supervision and improve the policy system and financial support mechanism.

Keywords: Inclusive Credit; Inclusive Loan for Small and Micro Enterprises; Agriculture Related Inclusive Loan; Poverty Alleviation Microfinance; Public Welfare Microfinance

B. 3 Current Situation and Developing Direction of
 China's Inclusive Insurance
 Zhou Ling / 053

Abstract: Inclusive insurance is one vital part of inclusive finance. Based on the

Contents

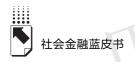
definition of the concept of inclusive insurance in China, we category inclusive insurance as four main forms, including policy inclusive insurance, commercial inclusive insurance, charity insurance and mutual insurance. Following the description of the developing process and current situation, we analyze the problems and challenges faced by China's inclusive insurance. In the end, as to the future of the inclusive insurance, we put out our expectation and several suggestions.

Keywords: Inclusive Insurance; Commercial Insurance; Micro-insurance; Inclusive Finance

B. 4 Report on the Development and Trend of Social Impact Bonds in China Ai Yun, Yu Changjiang / 073

Abstract: Social impact bond is a financial model that takes "bond" as a financing tool and takes social problems solving into account with the goal of financial return. Throughout the world, social impact bonds can be divided into two main types: "government risk-taking" and "market risk-taking". In the former, the financial risk of social service project failure is taken by the government, which have been widely adopted in China. The latter risk is taken by social investors in the market and is characterized by paying for "success", which is mainly reflected in the innovative practice of European and American countries. Taking poverty alleviation bonds, rural revitalization bonds, and anti-epidemic bonds with Chinese characteristics as examples, the report finds that the government and state-owned enterprises are the main issuers of social impact bonds, and that the government-led governance model leads to challenges such as insufficient information disclosure, regulatory difficulties, and increased risk of government debt. The report argues that the future will continue to be dominated by government risk-taking social influence bonds, with increasing emphasis on the introduction of payment mechanisms for "success", and the rise of market risk-taking social impact bonds. The two types of bonds support each other, providing a strong guarantee to meet the needs of multi-tiered and multi-subject social services.

Keywords: Social Impact Bonds: Government Risk-taking: Market Risk-taking



B. 5 The Development Situation and Trends of China's Social Impact Investment Fund Zhuang Jiachi / 097

Abstract: Social impact investment fund is one of the most important subjects of social impact investment. With the rapid development of China's economy, the rising wealth of residents and the concern of social and environmental problems, China's social impact investment fund has sprouted adorable in China. At present, China's social impact investment ecosystem has been preliminarily built, the social impact assessment system has been gradually improved, and the number of social impact investment funds, investment projects and investment amount are growing rapidly. However, investors' low acceptance of social impact investment, lack of and recognition, lack of industry consensus on social impact investment evaluation tools and lack of professionals have limited the development of social impact investment funds in China. We should improve the relevant policy environment as soon as possible, accelerate the formation of consensus on social impact assessment tools, certify social impact investment managers, promote the construction of talent team, integrate multi-party resources, and accelerate the development of social impact investment funds in China.

Keywords: Social Impact Investment Fund; Evaluation Tool; Policy Environment; Talent Team

B. 6 The Current Situation and Trend Analysis of Charitable Wealth Management Products Fan Xiaodi / 114

Abstract: Charitable wealth management products, which are launched by Chinese commercial banks, are distinctive financial instruments with social impact finance. Combining financial investment and public welfare, these products bring investment income to Chinese individual investors and show their support for philanthropy. Since charitable wealth management products first appeared in China in 2008, many commercial banks have issued different types and modes of charitable wealth management products one after another. Most of these products are issued nation-

wide, but major buyers are individual investors from first-tier cities. In addition, most products issued by commercial banks are independent and single products, which have not yet built a brand or reached a certain scale. However, a few banks have explored continuous issuance of charitable wealth management products, which has brought strong social influence. Though charitable wealth management products still face problems such as low public awareness and lack of policies and regulations, thanks to the rise of net worth transformation of wealth management products, ESG investment and carbon neutrality, relevant guidance and improvement in policies can be realized soon. Financial institutions will also actively promote innovation in charitable financial products to increase the fame and influence of charitable wealth management products in society.

Keywords: Charitable Wealth Management Product; Social Impact Finance; Public Finance

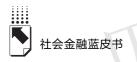
B. 7 Development Current Situation and Trend Analysis

of China's Charitable Trust

Liu Zhao / 128

Abstract: The introduction of charitable trust system into China is relatively late. After The Trust Law of the People's Republic of China, The Charity Law of the People's Republic of China and The Management Measures of Charitable Trust were successively promulgated, the number of charitable trust filings in China has grown rapidly, with active different social entities' participation. Charitable trust generally presents a steady and positive development trend and play an important role in promoting the third distribution and helping the development of public welfare. However, the laws and regulations and supporting systems for charitable trust still need to be further improved, and the public's awareness of charitable trust also remains to be improved.

Key words: Charitable Trust; "Charity Law"; Charity



B. 8 The Situation and Prospective of Improving Risidents' Financial Literacy by Financial Social Work Fang Shu, Chen Yan / 145

Abstract: As an emerging cross-field of social work and financial services, financial social work has important practical significance for the development of social impact finance. The analysis of this report found that my country's financial and social work still has problems such as insufficient professional talents, limited professional development, and imperfect service system. The improvement of residents' financial literacy also has development obstacles such as unclear government functions, insufficient public attention, and imperfect implementation structures. Accordingly, this report believes that it is necessary to systematically promote the construction of financial and social work service capacity, encourage multiple entities to participate in residents' financial literacy improvement projects, establish and improve the system and mechanism of financial social work participation, and help improve the overall financial literacy level of residents.

Keywords: Financial Social Work; Risidents'Financial Literacy; Financial Education

B. 9 Containing Covid-19 Pandemic with Social Impact Financing:

Model Cases and Emerging Patterns

Wang Xiuxiao, Duan Lingtong / 161

Abstract: In order to contain the Covid -19 pandemic, regulating agencies of Chinese finance sector issued a series of policies in the first place, enabling the market to hatch an emerging niche of social impact financing, which take into account both short-term market profits as well as long-term social values. This report first looks into the role of social impact financing during the fight for Covid -19 pandemic from both macro landscape and micro cases, then summarizes a number of typical modes and patterns

that emerged, finally concludes with the problems, limits and the prospects of social impact financing in containing possible outbreak of future major public health crisis.

Keywords: Covid -19 Pandemic; Public Health Crisis; Social Impact Financing; Typical Modes

IV Technical Reports

B. 10 The Patterns and Trends of Financial Technology
 Creating Social Value Zhang Shuqin, Cao Weiqi / 175

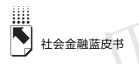
Abstract: The rapid development of financial technology provides new pathsfor the social value creation. This report is based on the practice of Chinese financial technology related enterprise, focus on four main financial technology to create social value patterns: cross-border data integration, the build of public welfare scene, the reconstruction of public trust and the mining of public welfare willing. The application of financial technology in the public interest field has also brought new challenges to the public interest field, which requires the coordinated development of multiple subjects and more observation from all agent of society.

Keywords: Financial Technology; Social Value; Public Benefit Activities

B. 11 The Development Situation of Information Accessibility within the FinTech Field in China

Yang Hua / 188

Abstract: In the information era, innovation brought by the integration of IC-Ts and financial products, services and platforms has greatly facilitated the financial life of most people, but it has also created a new digital divide. On multiple levels of analysis for the current status and prominent issues of information accessibility in FinTech, it puts forward development proposals to realize the E-inclusion of finance. Furthermore, we call for creating a barrier-free financial environment to respond to the needs of more groups while promoting the development of FinTech, especially the efforts of the gov-



ernment, enterprises, social organizations, individuals and other social entities.

Keywords: FinTech; Information Accessibility; Digital Divide; Digital Inclusive Finance

V Case Reports

B. 12 Solving Social Pain Points with New Finance: The Practice of Social Impact Finance of China Construction Bank

Zeng Yalin, Chen Pengfei / 198

Abstract: As the core hub of capital allocation and resource integration, bank can play an unprecedentedly important role in solving social pain points with the help of science and technology. Under the guidance of the "New Finance" concept proposed by the Chairman Tian Guoli, China Construction Bank combines the core advantages its core superiority with social responsibility to place the role of the bank in the scene of solving various social issues, which have jumped out of the traditional financial framework. This dual goal-driven "New Finance" concept and practice, which integrates business model into social services and seeks an all-win result in sustainable development of society, environment and economy, is a significant manifestation of the development of social impact finance in China.

Keywords: Bank Social Responsibility; New Finance; Sustainable Development; Social Impact Finance

B. 13 Innovative Models for Preserving and Increasing the
Value of Charitable Organizations' Assets Wang Xiaowei / 210

Abstract: The promulgation of "Interim Measures for the Administration of Investment Activities in Maintaining and Increasing the Asset Value of Charitable Organizations" provides institutional guarantee for charitable organizations to maintain and increase their asset value legally and compliantly. As an advanced demonstration

area in China, Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area made innovative attempts in this field in 2018 and 2020 respectively. Many charitable organizations joined together to cooperate with trust institutions in the form of "collective trust", and also introduced cooperation with third-party evaluation agencies and guarantee institutions. The multi-party collaborative investment model of "cooperation for protection" has certain reference significance for charitable organizations to further maintain and increase their asset value.

Keywords: Charitable Organizations; Maintenance and Appreciation of Assets Value; Trust Investment; Multi-party Coordination

VI Foreign Report

B. 14 The Emergence of Social Finance and its Development in the United Kingdom and United States

Han Jun, Wu Yifei / 218

Abstract: This report first reviews the historical background of the emergence of social finance in Western societies, and presents different types of investment methods and financial instruments. Then, it sorted out the different policy measures, industry institutions, best practices, and typical tools (such as social impact bonds) in the UK and the US. At the same time, this report discusses the institutional infrastructure of social finance, including governmental infrastructure, industrial infrastructure, and intellectual infrastructure, as well as some challenges facing social finance. Finally, based on the review on development of social finance, this report provides three recommendations promoting the development of social finance in China.

Keywords: Social Finance; United Kingdom; United States; Impact Investment