



# 上海论坛 2016 观点集萃

## Europe and Asia Hand in Hand: Breaking the Rigidity of

### Structure Reform in Economy and Social Affairs

#### Cooperation & Sharing

2016/5/29 13:30-17:00

**Chair: Ding Chun** Director of Center for European Studies, Fudan University

**Daniel Gross**      **Asia and Europe: Learning from Each Other—Trading with Each Other**

Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS)      Total GDP of EU is bigger than China, but China is catching up quickly. FDI from EU to China is extensive, but China to EU is small. The triangle among EU, United States and China sees mutual constraint and balance. For EU, China is as important as United States. To enhance EU-China trade, the first step is to encourage an EU-China free trade area and cut tariffs in different industries. Developing free trade area will meet many pending challenges for political leaderships to overcome.

**Zhou Hong**      **Challenges and Opportunities for International Development Cooperation**

- Academic Division for International Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
1. A consensus is that the world is undergoing changes, e.g. different developing paces among developing countries, changing of resources and landscape and format changing of development.
  2. Development is the fundamental basis for both EU and China, in that poor population around world keeps increasing and endangered population caused by war wish to seek better life in other regions. China is developing at a certain pace not too fast to influence the quality. We would be glad to discourse and share what we have experienced and achieved.
  3. It is time to carry out 2030 Agenda to policies. Opportunities and challenges are emerging domestically and internationally. Internet, as one of the diversified factors, provides the stage for great information booming from both the public and private. But concerns also come besides the advantage of Internet usage. Big data and internet age render questions for us: how to facilitate idea flow and make better use of the platform, and how can innovative ideas go to process and not lose its advantage. .



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**Gunter Heiduk**

Warsaw School  
of Economics

## **Beyond Trade and Investment: EU and China in Search for New Sources of Growth**

1. Trade is the basis of cooperation and works as an important component of supporting growth. The old field of EU-China cooperation is trade. Now new fields of cooperation have been expanded: e.g. climate change, social security, health care and urbanization, digital economy, and regional policy.
2. Cooperation between the two sides organized in very complex format. The present cooperation between the two sides lacks consistent program governance structure.
3. Shortcomings from EU side: opinion-forming process; EU Member States shared competences in new fields of cooperation; leading EU Member States maintain their intensive special bilateral relations with China.
4. Guidelines for better governance to EU-China relations:  
EU-China relations should focus on common interest and reciprocal engagement;  
EU should make internal balance between intergovernmental and supranational governance;  
It is needed to build diplomacy toward interest-based governance.

**Dan O'Brien**

Institute of  
International and  
European Affairs

## **The Role of Foreign Direct Investment in Driving Structural Reform**

1. FDI is one of the most important changes in the structure of the world economy. FDI is a truly global phenomenon. Growth in global FDI has exceeded GDP and trade.
2. Structural reform: all regions of the world are taking reforms. Structural reforms are happening gradually.
3. Correlation between FDI and structural reforms: the increase of FDI implies the happening of structural reforms. Some countries with high FDI also own high willingness to have structural reforms. And many policies are favorable to FDI rather than against it.

**Chen Xin**

Institute of  
European Studies,  
Chinese Academy  
of Social Sciences

## **China-EU Cooperation towards Prosperity**

1. As the economic climate remains uncertain, the EU's economy stays not fully recovered, while Chinese GDP growth slows down and steps towards the new normal pattern; as very important economies, both sides need to discuss economic policies and growth model.
2. Interactions between China and EU in economy: Chinese investment in EU is small but increasing; flow of Chinese investment in EU is for the first time bigger than EU's in China last year.



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3. EU and China have different competences: EU is strong in machinery, auto transportation, while China in textile, clothing, home electronic.
4. China-EU cooperation: new field in financial aspect, for example EU participation in AIIB and China's in EBRD.
5. Actions for China and EU: China joins Juncker plan, while evaluation on China-EU 2020 cooperation plan is under process.

**Lars Oxelheim**

## **Optimal Transparency and the Evaluation of Competitiveness in a Volatile Macroeconomic Environment**

Lund University

1. The multifaceted concept of transparency: recent concept, it is a proposed remedy to everything and its meanings differ in different areas. Common denominators for the meaning are information asymmetry and information transfer mechanism.
2. Optimal transparency: according to different industry or fields, even some specific firms, optimal transparency performs differently.
3. Transparency for economic and financial integration: transparency of idiosyncratic risks may appear in fiscal policy, monetary policy, ownership rights.
4. Transparency and cross-border activities: external regulations and barriers, interior regulations and barriers.

Hand in hand: break down threats and find new ways to package state aid that make them hard to nail down.

**Qi Shaozhou**

## **Trade Potential between China and European Countries along the Silk Road Economic Belt**

Centre for European  
Studies, Wuhan  
University

1. OBOR strategy needs more attention paid. The Silk Road Economic Belt is also an important strategy to promote inter-regional economic cooperation with countries along the lines. It also runs through several European countries like Eastern European countries, western European countries.
2. Potential trades between China and European countries along the SREB are declining because of the outbreak of the global financial crisis and the European debt crisis. GDP, common language and common boundary are positively correlated.
3. GDP, common language and common boundary are positively correlated with the export levels, and geographic distance has a significant negative impact on exports.
4. In order to reverse the trend of trade efficiency between China and European countries along the SREB, we need to take the following measures: Accelerate the FTA negotiations; Reduce tariffs; Improve

interoperability and logistics level; Strengthen monetary cooperation



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and financial risk prevention.

**Zhang Haibing**

**China-EU's Cooperation in the G20**

Shanghai Institutes  
for International  
Studies

1. **Highlights of G20 Hangzhou summit:**

4 characteristics summarized as 4 "T": Innovative (digital economy), Invigorated (structure reform related policy), Interconnected (Juncker plan and OBOR, AIIB and EDB) and Inclusive (2030 agenda).

**EU- China cooperation in the G20**

Common challenges: how to balance development which stands for long-term objective and growth as short-term objective, and how to implement consensus.

Special concerns: refugee and immigrant issues faced by EU, and market economic status from China's side

2. As a network, G20 provide the opportunities for the dialogues between china and other members, especially with Germany in the troika which can improve broad and deep mutual understanding; the G20 also provides an opportunity for China to deeply engage with global economic governance.
3. EU and China have common interests on keeping growth and sustainable development.
4. EU is the most important donor group and China is the biggest emerging donor, so 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda creates an opportunity for them to carry out a G20 collective action plan and national action plan.

**Yuan Tangjun**

**The Prospect of Economic Cooperation between Current Europe and Asia**

CAER-Center for  
Asian Economic  
Research, Fudan  
University

1. Intra-regional trade in EU is decreasing since 1990s, but still accounts for 60 % of its total trade. Eastern Asia has an increasing intra-regional trade, as China entered WTO in 2001 promoting a value chain distribution.
2. Products can be classified into 3 categories by the producing process: raw material, intermediate goods and final goods. Globally, intermediate goods trade of Europe is more than other regions. Asian countries like Japan have increased proportions of final goods trade. As for China, processing trade is important to the economy. Trade within Asia performs in a complementary pattern.
3. From intra-regional trade to inter-regional trade, Europe and Asia can

break down obstacles, enhance multi-level of value chain and promote



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trade.

(Editor: LIU Qian )