



## **Shanghai Forum 2017 Perspective Highlights**

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**Cross-border Cooperation: Dialogue and Engagement between North East Asia  
and the Nordic Region in a New Global Order**

**China and the World Session 02 Keynote Lecture**

**13:40-14:10, May 28**

**Chair: LIU Chunrong | Executive Vice Director, Fudan-European Centre for  
China Studies, Fudan Development Institute**

**Lars Vargö | Distinguished Fellow, Institute for Security and  
Development Policy, Stockholm, Sweden (ISDP)**

**Moderator: Troels Østergaard Sørensen | Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, UCPH**

**Thomas  
Bjørnholm  
Pro-rector of  
University of  
Copenhagen**

**Win-win Cross-border Research and Education—lessons Learnt from  
Sino-Nordic Collaboration**

Global collaboration in science and education is crucial in the process of university reformation. A global view and an open knowledge system are extremely necessary. Universities shall research on cross-border issues which require cross-border collaboration. UCPH is the most China-focused university in Europe. Danish culture and Chinese culture are very different. Danish students are good at critical reflection, group work and creative innovation, while Chinese students are structural and able to make individual efforts. I believe communication among students is crucial. One of the barrier now is China and Denmark are too distant, lacking of knowledge of each other.

(Editor: WANG Chenyi)



# Shanghai Forum 2017 Perspective Highlights

**Cross-border Cooperation: Dialogue and Engagement between North East Asia  
and the Nordic Region in a New Global Order**

**China and the World Session 02 Session 1-Security**

**14:10-15:40, May 28**

**Chair: LIU Chunrong | Executive Vice Director, Fudan-European Centre for  
China Studies, Fudan Development Institute**

**Lars Vargö | Distinguished Fellow, Institute for Security and  
Development Policy, Stockholm, Sweden (ISDP)**

**Moderator: LIU Chunrong | Executive Vice Director, Fudan-European Centre  
for China Studies, Fudan Development Institute**

**Mikkel Vedby**

**Rasmussen**

**Head of**

**Department of**

**Political Science,**

**UCPH**

**Risk and Reason: Nordic Approaches to Stability and Security**

1. Risk: In history, Nordic countries have come across lots of conflicts but decided to cooperate and protect peace in face of threats from German, Russia, World War II and cold war.
2. Reason: Nordic countries are reasonable. We are always willing to communicate, cooperate, and solve problems with our partners.

**Bertel Huerlin**

**Professor of**

**Political Science,**

**UCPH**

**A New Multipolar World Order or Still the Solar Super Power Order?  
Implications for the Rising Great Power China for Small Nordic  
Countries**

1. I'd like to introduce a theory of unipolarity since it can well explain the present world order. This theory contains four hypotheses: (1) The world is dominated by the US; (2) China acts as a balancing power; (3) Countries flock around the superpower and get free riding; (4) Unipolarity can establish international peace, stability and security.
2. Conclusions: The US is back to recognizing its superpower role. We still have a single superpower system which will last for several decades. Over the horizon multipolarity is in sight. But the world has to be examined as is, not as it will be.

**Shin Bong-Kil**

**Former SG China-**

**Japan-Korea**

**Trilateral**

**Cooperation**

**Secretariat**

**Korea-China-Japan Trilateral Cooperation: Lessons learned from the  
Nordic Council.**

1. There are lots of barriers in Korea-China-Japan trilateral cooperation, including the influence of America and the superpower of China.
2. China-Japan-Korea Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat should learn from Nordic Council and encourage cooperation among national parliaments.

(Editor: WANG Chenyi)



# Shanghai Forum 2017 Perspective Highlights

## Cross-border Cooperation: Dialogue and Engagement between North East Asia and the Nordic Region in a New Global Order

### China and the World Session 02 Session 2-Sustainability

15:40-17:00, May 28

**Chair: LIU Chunrong | Executive Vice Director, Fudan-European Centre for China Studies, Fudan Development Institute**

**Lars Vargö | Distinguished Fellow, Institute for Security and Development Policy, Stockholm, Sweden (ISDP)**

**Moderator : Lars Vargö | Distinguished Fellow, Institute for Security and Development Policy, Stockholm, Sweden (ISDP)**

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| <b>Kjell Nilsson</b><br><b>Director of Nordic Sustainable Solutions to Global Urbanization Challenges</b> | <b>Nordic Sustainable Solutions to Global Urbanization Challenges</b><br>Nordic cities are inclusive, healthy, compact green, resilient, low carbon, digital and circular economic. Nordic states work together to face global challenges and also look on upon cooperation with the US, Canada and China.   |
| <b>Arne Walther</b><br><b>Ambassador, Research Fellow at Fritjof Nansen Institute, Norway</b>             | <b>Sustainable Development the Norway</b><br>Cooperation nowadays must be peaceful. Nordic states are among the happiest countries in the world, of which we are very proud. World War II and cold war encourage the collaboration among Nordic states. The Nordic Council was established in 1952. Sustainable development is our DNA. We insist on using natural resources in a sustainable way. And now Arctic council is playing an important role.  |
| <b>Seiji Morimoto</b><br><b>Japanese Ambassador to Sweden</b>   | <b>What East Asia can learn from Nordic experiences?</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Difference in Asia in the post-cold war ear: lesser peace; diversities; no rigid political and economic frameworks of the region.</li><li>2. Europe dismantled the wall through conscious efforts, sublime ideal of integration and policies based on shared values and common interest. But Europe also have difficulties to overcome, including refugees, Brexit and Trump's new policy.</li><li>3. What should we learn from Scandinavia? Big government and small country, welfare state, normative society to respect the basic values, little corruption, gender equality, foreign policy orientation, strong social responsibilities and an inclusive attitude.</li><li>4. What should we seek in Asia to start with? We should seek for common ground for mutual confidence building and better understanding through exchange views and experience. We should also raise social awareness about the basic values.</li></ol> |

(Editor: WANG Chenyi)