

NEWSLETTER SHANGHAI FORUM

ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION AND THE CHOICE OF ASIA

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Shanghai Forum Newsletter is a publication of Shanghai Forum Organizing Committee. It aims to promote the Forum's publicity and influence in academic, political and business circles. It includes news releases, feature reports, major projects, and consolidates the Forum's progression in different phases so as to boost the Forum's development.

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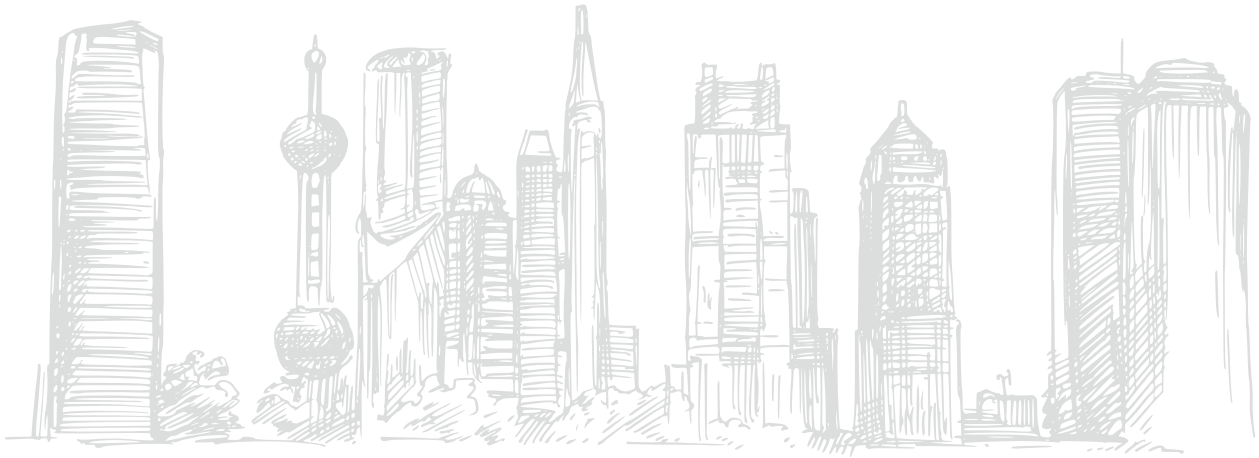
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• Shanghai Forum 2015 Theme •
Economic Globalization and the Choice of Asia
 —— Asia's Responsibility: Exploring New Approaches to Cooperation

These are historic times. The world is undergoing major adjustments, changes, and developments, as Europe and the United States recover from the economic downturn and emerging countries navigate the twists and turns ahead. Although it is the era of peace and development, conflicts over religion, resources, and ideology pose mounting risks in some quarters. Against this background, the world faces both unprecedented challenges and historical strategic opportunities.

Asia is a colorful, vibrant continent with unique political wisdom and cultural advantages. In the past few decades the region has demonstrated excellent dynamism and amazing development potential in response of mounting competitive pressure, making itself a global force to be reckoned with. Challenged by the new situation and new problems, the Asian countries, united as one, still have a long way to go in overcoming the constraints brought by unsettled historical issues and achieving new development and new breakthroughs.

Change is the source of strength for Asia and responsibility the foundation of Asian culture. Facing the complex world, is Asia ready to shoulder the responsibility and mission as expected by the world? In front of the multiple conflicts over culture and interests, is Asia ready to handle the complex political and economic

landscape with innovative cooperation pattern?

As a traditional Chinese saying goes, “a roc cannot soar high with one feather; a horse cannot gallop fast with one leg.” The key lies in coordination. Likewise, cooperation in Asia should be based on political mutual trust, economic reciprocity, and social harmony. Will the diverse Asia unite to seek common ground and reserve differences for a win-win situation? Since most Asian countries are developing nations, are they able to dock their development strategies and usher in a prospect for cooperation in multiple aspects through innovative dialogue and cooperation model?

Asia has been and is braving the difficulties and writing marvelous chapters in the world history. How to make the 21st century a real “Asian Century” today? Upon the decennial occasion, the Shanghai Forum 2015 is looking forward to listening to the insights and thoughts of the experts on global politics, economy, society, governance and environment. We also welcome ingenious opinions and recommendations on Asian development as well as the platform and power contributing to an innovative Asian cooperation pattern. We are also expecting to share the vision of a common Asian dream.

A vision of cooperation for Asia – a vision to consider this Shanghai Forum!

Shanghai Forum 2015 Organizing Committee Chair



Xu Ningsheng

President, Fudan University

Dr. Xu Ningsheng has been President of Fudan University since October of 2014. He is currently Chair of the Shanghai Forum Organizing Committee.

Dr Xu Ningsheng is professor of Fudan University, Shanghai, China. He was awarded BSc degree in Semiconductor Physics in 1982 from Sun Yat-Sen (Zhongshan) University. From 1983 to 1986, he followed his postgraduate research training at Aston University, UK and was awarded PhD degree in 1986. In 2013, he was awarded Honorary DSc degree by the same university. Subsequently after PhD degree study, he was employed as research staff of Aston University. In 1996, he was appointed Professor of Physics at Sun Yat-Sen University, and was Head of the School of Physics and Engineering for a period of time. He also served as the Director of the State Key Laboratory of Optoelectronic Materials and Technologies from 2002 to 2014. He was President of Sun Yat-Sen University from December 2010 to October 2014, and since October of 2014 he has been President of Fudan University. He was member of the 8th, 9th, 10th Guangdong Provincial Committee of the Chinese Peoples Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), and is deputy of the 12th National People's Congress (NPC).

His current research is focused on electron emission cold cathode materials, including nanowires, nanotubes and diamond and related thin films, and their applications. He has experienced as chairman and member of steering committees of international academic organizations, including IVMC/IVNC (International Vacuum Micro/Nanoelectronics Conference), IFES (International Field Emission Symposium) and SID (Beijing Chapter, Society of Information Display), and now is the chairman of Vacuum Society of China. He is Fellow of the Institute of Physics, UK. He has published more than a hundred scientific research papers in international journals, chapters in an academic volume published by Academic Press, London, UK and a chapter in an encyclopedia published by American Scientific Publishers. Also, he is one of inventors of patents of China, US, UK and other European countries. He was elected, in 2009, as academician of Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), and in 2011, as member of The Academy of Sciences for the Developing World (TWAS). He has been serving in a number of national expert committees, including those of China 973 and 863 national key programmes. He is currently the member of expert committee for the 13th National Five-Year Plan.

Shanghai Forum 2015 Roundtables and Hosts

Roundtable 1**Dealing with Asia's Aging Challenges****Peng Xizhe**

Vice Dean, Fudan Development Institute

Director of the Institute of Social Research, Fudan University

Introduction of the host:

Prof. Peng Xizhe is Vice Dean of the Fudan Development Institute and Director of Institute of Social Research, Fudan University. He was Dean of the School of Social Development and Public Policy, Fudan University. He served as a member of scientific committee of various international academic communities such as IHDP and ESSP. He has also been assigned as an adviser to various government agencies at both central and local levels in China. He is one of the leading population and development specialists in China, whose research covers a wide range of issues, including population dynamics and policy, employment and social security, sustainable development and gender studies.

Prof. Peng graduated from the Department of Economics, Fudan University, and obtained his Bachelor Degree of Economics in 1982. From 1983 to 1988, he went to Great Britain to continue his study and received his Master and Ph.D. degrees on Population Studies from London School of Economics and Political Sciences (LSE).

He has been teaching at Fudan University since 1988, and became a professor in 1991 and later a doctoral student supervisor in 1993. He has been invited to visit various international agencies and universities as an international expert in population-related field. He has also been senior visiting fellow or visiting professor at London University of Economics and Political Sciences (LSE), University of Iowa (USA), University of Hiroshima (Japan) and National Singapore University.

In the past five years, Prof. Peng has led over 20 research projects. He has edited and published 11 books and over 50 academic papers. He has received several academic awards for his excellent researches. His works includes *Demographic Transition in China: Fertility Trends since the 1950s* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, UK, 1991) and *The Changing Population of China* (Blackwell, 2000). In 2011, he published the paper "China's Demographic History and Future Challenges" in *Science*.

The topic of this roundtable discussion is "Dealing with Asia's Aging Challenges". Due to a longer life span and a declining fertility rate, the aging level of Asian countries is growing. Asian countries are experiencing fundamental population transitions.

Population aging is now becoming a real and long-term challenge for the Asian Society.

For a very long time, the aging trend in Asian countries is irreversible. Population aging is and will continue to exist during the entire 21st century. Moreover, according to the social and economic development, life span will probably extend further. Hence, there is hardly any possibility that we could return to the old society of high fertility rate and big family model. At least at present, it is out of imagination that the Asian society would turn back to a young society again. To deal with the aging problem in Asia, we need to find new concepts, new strategies, new policies, new methods and new measurements. This roundtable discussion will focus on the latest research achievements, and discuss about the effective strategies and best policy practices. Meanwhile, the discussion of this roundtable will be under the following three important backgrounds. Firstly, we ought to have an updating understanding about the aging situation in Asia. Secondly, to deal with Asia's aging challenges, we should never forget to keep pace with the long-term trends of Asia's social and economic development. Thirdly, dealing with Asia's aging challenges must be treated differently, since the Asian culture varies significantly from the western one. ■■■

Shanghai Forum 2015 Roundtables and Hosts

Roundtable 2

How to Realize the Interconnecting One-Belt-One-Road



Introduction of the host:

Hou Yangfang

Professor of Institute of Chinese Historical Geography, Fudan University
 Director of Fudan-Gansu Economic Belt Development Research Center

Hou Yangfang is professor and doctoral tutor of the Institute of Chinese Historical Geography, Fudan University, and Director of the Fudan-Gansu Economic Belt Development Research Center. He is also a former visiting associate professor of the International Research Center for Japanese Studies from 1999 to 2000. He was a Harvard-Yenching visiting scholar, supported by Harvard-Yenching Foundation, during 2004-2005. His main research fields include Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and economic history and historical demography. Meanwhile, he has published several monographs, which have exerted great influence in related academic fields. He also did the only research in the past 100 years on the whole Pamirs area, fixed the routine of Silk Road and developed the first Silk Road Geographical Information System.



Wang Jian

Associate Professor of Department of World Economy, Fudan University

Wang Jian is Associate Professor of Department of World Economy, Fudan University. He received his Ph.D in Economics from Fudan University in 2006, and has published several articles on journals such as *Asia-Pacific Economic Review*, *International Economic and Trade Research* and *World Economy Study*. His research focuses on international political economics, and international enterprises and direct investment.

The Silk Road was a well-known commercial road connecting the Orient and the Occident in ancient times and constitutes enormous contribution to the economic development and culture exchange of every country along the Road. Since the world's economic and cultural relations are closer and closer nowadays, reconnecting the Silk Road may be a powerful engine for the social, cultural and economic development of relevant countries.

Our roundtable will invite officials and scholars from China and abroad to discuss following topics.

1. Public diplomacy and league of non-governmental think-tank for the interconnection and intercommunication of the Silk Road.

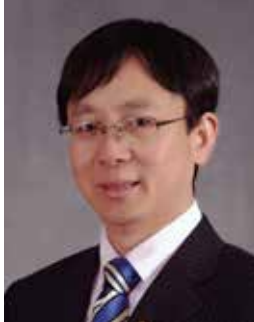
2. The infrastructure construction along the Silk Road and its integration strategy, including the construction and integration development strategy of railway, highway and aviation.

3. Logistics transaction platform and financial platform for the interconnection and intercommunication of the Silk Road, including the general financial scheme of the Silk Road Economic Belt, the financial scheme of the infrastructure construction and its integration strategy, the financial scheme of trade and its integration, the financial scheme of cultural tourism and its synergy strategy.

4. Cultural tourism and its synergy strategy along the Silk Road, including sightseeing tours, cultural tourism, experience tourism, leisure tourism and in-depth travel.



Shanghai Forum 2015 Roundtables and Hosts

Roundtable 3**Can Asia Solve Its Own Security Problems?****Wu Xinbo**

Professor and Executive Dean of Institute of International Studies, Fudan University

Director of the Center for American Studies, Fudan University

Vice Dean, Fudan Development Institute

Introduction of the host:

Dr. Wu Xinbo is Professor and Executive Dean of the Institute of International Studies, and Director of the Center for American Studies, Fudan University. He teaches and researches China's foreign and security policy, Sino-U.S. relations, and U.S. Asia-Pacific policy. Dr. Wu is the author of *Dollar Diplomacy and Major Powers in China, 1909-1913* (Fudan University Press, 1997), award-winning *Turbulent Water: U.S. Asia-Pacific Security Strategy in the post-Cold War Era* (Fudan University Press, 2006), *Managing Crisis and Sustaining Peace between China and the United States* (United States Institute of Peace, 2008), and *the New Landscape in Sino-U.S. Relations in the Early 21st Century* (Fudan University Press, 2011). He also has published numerous articles and book chapters in China, the U.S., Japan, Germany, South Korea, Singapore and India. Dr. Wu is on the editorial board of *the Washington Quarterly* (published by the Center for Strategic and International Studies) and on the International Board of *the Studies in Asian Security* book series (sponsored by the East-West Center and published by the Stanford University Press).

Dr. Wu entered Fudan University in 1982 and received his B.A. in history in 1986. In 1992, he obtained his Ph. D. in international relations from Fudan University. In the same year, he joined the Center for American Studies, Fudan University. In 1994, he spent one year at the George Washington University as a visiting scholar. In the fall of 1997, he was a visiting fellow at the Asia-Pacific Research Center, Stanford University, and the Henry Stimson Center in Washington D.C. From January to August, 2000, he was a visiting fellow at the Brookings Institution. From September 2006 to July 2007, he was a Jennings Randolph Senior Fellow at the United States Institute of Peace.

In May 2014, President Xi Jinping emphasized at the keynote speech at CICA that “Asia’s security, in a word, has to be maintained mainly by Asian people”, and he called for establishing a new security framework in Asia. His proposal drew wide attention around the world. Some argue that it indicates that China will care more about regional security and focus on Asian security affairs, along with Asian countries, while others argue that the proposal aims to exclude U.S. influence and role in Asian regional security.

This roundtable, focusing on the subject “Can Asia Solve Its Own Security Problems?” will discuss the following issues:

1. What are the outstanding security problems facing today’s Asia?
2. How to evaluate Asian countries’ current capabilities in solving their own security problems?
3. How should Asian countries enhance their capabilities in coping with security challenges?
4. What role can and should extra-regional powers play in Asian security?
5. In the long term, what kind of role will the U.S. play in Asian security?

This roundtable, featured by scholars and experts from China, India, South Korea, Japan, Southeast Asia, Russia, and the U.S., will help to deepen the understanding of the subject. We believe that the open and frank discussion among participants will provide food for thought on how Asian countries can cooperate better and how extra regional powers can contribute a value to regional security. ■■■

Shanghai Forum 2015 Roundtables and Hosts

Roundtable 4**Collective Social Governance of Food Security****Tan Hong**


Director of Guizhou Academy of Sciences

Introduction of the host:

Tan Hong is Director of Guizhou Academy of Sciences. She studied analytical chemistry at Guizhou University from 1978 to 1982. She started working in Guizhou Testing, Analysis and Research Center on Physics and Chemistry after graduation. During her stay in the Center, she went to Chalmers University of Technology, University of Cincinnati and University of Florida for cooperative research. She became Deputy Director of Guizhou Academy of Sciences in 2013, and the Director in 2014.

Food safety is related to the benefits of the whole society. Attention to food safety has already become a critical characteristic in today's China. With the continuously improvement of living standards in developing countries, the requirement on food safety information gradually increased for the government and the public. However, finding the data and information on food security and nutrition is difficult at present, because of the lack on the efficient statistics and the improper use on the existing huge amounts of data.

Food safety governance is extremely important in China, a country with a large population. We believe that the essence of solutions to food safety issues is social multi-governance on the basis of technical innovation, which means the collaboration of all parties, i.e. the government, research institutions, businesses sector, media and the consumers. The governance methods include government regulation, technical intervention, self-regulation, media monitoring and consumer participation. We call it a "China Model".

This roundtable aims to discuss the regulation, technical innovation and industrial chain on the basis of food safety cloud platform. 

Shanghai Forum 2015 Roundtables and Hosts

Roundtable 5**Opening of China's Finance and Integration of Asia's Markets****Sun Lijian**

Distinguished Professor and Director of the Financial Research Center, Fudan University

Introduction of the host:

Prof. Sun Lijian is Distinguished Professor, Ph.D. Supervisor at Fudan University. He is now Director of the Financial Research Center at Fudan University, Executive Director of China Society of World Economics (CSWE), Director of China Society of Quantitative Economics, Executive Deputy Director of Innovation Base of the International Competitiveness of China's Economy at Fudan University, Deputy Director of the Institute of World Economy at Fudan University, and Chief Expert of the national major projects of philosophy and social sciences 2011. His research interests include microstructure of financial markets, comparison of the financial systems, international finance, empirical finance theory and open macroeconomics.

Prof. Sun received his Bachelor Degree on Engineering from the School of Civil Engineering, Tongji University. He studied at Hitotsubashi University, Japan, from April 1993 to March 2000, and received his Ph.D. on Business. He has been teaching at the School of Economics, Fudan University, after graduation. Prof. Sun has won numerous awards, including the second and the third prizes of Excellent Academic Papers on the Research and Advocacy of the Deng Xiaoping Theory (Shanghai) respectively in 2004 and 2006, two third prizes of the 7th and 8th Excellent Academic Papers in Social Sciences and Arts (Shanghai) in 2004 and 2006, the second prize of Mr. Ann Tse-Kai Award of Excellent Papers on International Trade (National) in 2004, and the second prize of the 8th Decision-making Consultation Research Findings (Shanghai) in 2012.

First, outflow of Chinese capital. The Chinese government is trying to create conditions for more Chinese capital to going out. The Third Plenary Session of the 18th Central Committee of the CPC regarded "going out" as an important measure to establish a new system of the open economy; One Belt and One Road strategy provides new overseas investment opportunities for this "going out". The export of capital can not only digest domestic excess capacity and complete the industry transformation, but also help the effective use of national foreign exchange assets, enhance the effectiveness of monetary policy, promote the process of internationalization of the RMB and improve the efficiency of resource allocation. However, the "going out" process for Chinese enterprises will also face problems such as the finance, the capital market restrictions, the contract, the cultures and the religions in other countries. Therefore, it is necessary to explore the overseas strategy for Chinese enterprises, the construction of the RMB cross-border use platform and the international cooperation methods under the One Belt and One Road strategy.

Second, opening of China's finance. Although China is now an integral part of global supply chain, its financial system is still largely isolated. The reform on the RMB exchange rate formation, the reform of the capital, the reform of foreign currency reserves management system, the expansion of overseas direct investment and the promotion of the internationalization of RMB are currently the main issues of China's finance opening. With the free trade zone and Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect Program, China is constantly taking tentative steps to realize the capital liberalization, but the risks are not just about the finance, they exist in all the aspects of the whole Chinese society. Before the establishment of a powerful financial safety supervision mechanism, the process of financial liberalization should still be cautious.

Third, integration of Asia's markets. After the financial crisis in Asia, Asian economies not only accelerated domestic economic restructure, but also enhanced the regional financial cooperation, in order to safeguard the financial stability and economic development, However, compared to the best form of market operation, Asian countries still have a lot to learn, and lack effective integration and mutual recognition. The restrictions on foreign companies set by some countries further widened the gap. A very interesting thing about Asian financial market is that the Asian countries have a closer relationship with non-Asian countries than with other Asian countries. The integration of financial market requires Asian countries to improve the financial market regulation and its facilities, promote consistent standard and mutual recognition and give more freedom with cautious on capital account and multinational financial services according to their own national conditions. ■■■

Shanghai Forum 2015 Roundtables and Hosts

Roundtable 6**China in the Next Decade: Economic Growth and Fiscal/Financial Transformation****Zhang Jun**

Dean of the School of Economics, Director of the China Center for Economic Studies, Fudan University

Vice Dean, Fudan Development Institute

Introduction of the host:

Professor Zhang Jun is one of the leading economists in China who publishes widely. Recent academic contributions have been to *the World Economy*, *China Economic Review*, *Economic Systems*, *the Journal of Asian Economics*, *the Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy*, *the Journal of Chinese Economic and Business Studies*, and *the East Asian Review*.

Over the past 20 years he has authored or edited numerous books including *Economic Transition with Chinese Characteristics: Thirty Years of Reform and Opening Up* (McGill-Queen University Press, 2008), *Transformation of the Chinese Enterprises* (Cengage Learning, 2009), and *Unfinished Reforms of the Chinese Economy* (World Scientific Publishing Ltd., 2013).

He has been on the editorial board of several academic journals including *Economic Systems*, *Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy*, *East Asia Policy*, *Journal of Pro-Poor Economics*, *China Social Sciences Review*, *China Economic Quarterly*, *China Economic Journal*, *China: An International Journal*, and is editor-in-chief of *Fudan Economic Papers*.

Since 1997 he has been resident as visiting scholar to London School of Economics, SOAS, University of London, University of Aarhus, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Harvard University, Yale University, Kyungpook National University in Korea, The Queens' University, and the World Institute for Development Economics Research of the United Nations University (UNU-WIDER).

Prof. Zhang is also a respected commentator on the Chinese economy, and is writing regularly to *Project Syndicate* and *Financial Times* Chinese version. His views on the Chinese economy have been widely cited by mass media, including *Wall Street Journal*, *Financial Times*, *New York Times*, *South China Morning Post*. He has also been frequently interviewed by TVs such as CNN, BBC, KBS, PBS, and so on.

Prof. Zhang is a seasoned speaker who shares with his audience in-depth analysis on the Chinese economy. He speaks fluent English and has addressed to Wilton Park Conference, St. Gallen Symposium, Mizuhu Forum, Asia Casa, Forbes Forum, Global Financial Forum, J-China Forum, The Danish Top Executive Business Summit, Shanghai Forum, The Asian Leadership Conference, etc.

He is currently the Dean of School of Economics at Fudan University, and the Director of the China Center for Economic Studies.



Adam Posen

President, Peterson Institute for International Economics

Introduction of the host:

Adam Posen is the President of the Peterson Institute for International Economics, the world's leading independent think tank on globalization and economic policy. He received his B.A. and his Ph.D. in Political Economy and Government from Harvard University. He is one of the world's foremost experts on macroeconomic policy, resolution of financial crises, the economies of Europe, Japan, and the US, and central banking issues. Among the most cited economists in the press, he appears frequently on Bloomberg, CNBC, BBC, and NPR programs, and his commentary is published regularly in the world's leading newspapers. He is a member of the Financial Times' A-List of commentators.

Prior to becoming the president of the Peterson Institute for International Economics, Dr. Posen was a visiting scholar and consultant at central banks worldwide, including the Federal Reserve Board, the European Central Bank and the Deutsche Bundesbank. After that, from September 2009, he served for three years as an external member of the Bank of England's rate-setting Monetary Policy Committee. Dr. Posen has also been a consultant on a variety of economic and foreign policy issues to several US government agencies, the European Commission, the Japanese Cabinet Office, the UK Cabinet Office and to the International Monetary Fund. Moreover, he has been a member of the Panel of Economic Advisers to the US Congressional Budget Office, since 2007.

Dr. Posen has published many articles and papers on monetary and fiscal policy including the much cited books *Restoring Japan's Economic Growth* (Institute for International Economics), and with Ben Bernanke et al. *Inflation Targeting: Lessons from the International Experience* (Princeton University Press), and is the editor of five collected volumes dealing with financial crises and monetary policy.

The Chinese economy has been growing at a rapid pace for over thirty years. From 1978 to 2011, real GDP growth averaged about 10 percent per year, resulting in a more than 20-fold increase in the level of output. Can this continue? The evidence from other countries suggests it cannot. But the real question is over what period and by how much is Chinese economic growth likely to slow further. The purpose of this roundtable is to try to provide some perspective on this question by looking at the factors that influence the rate of Chinese GDP growth in the next decade.

In fact, the Chinese economy has slowed substantially since the beginning of 2012 and this long-term slowdown, by about 3 percentage points of annual growth, results from the loss of momentum in the dynamics of the recovery process. Two factors could be accentuating the Chinese slowdown: first, the construction sector, which has boosted activity since 2009, clearly seems to be experiencing a reversal. Second,

there has been a rapid development in shadow banking and the Chinese banking system shows signs of real fragility.

Although this slowdown may have been magnified by short-term economic factors, it is mainly structural. Demographic changes, natural and ecological constraints, and above all the loss of momentum in the recovery process all lend weight to the idea that growth in the longer term will be less than 10%. For this reason, even as inflation ebbs, some economists oppose to call for further stimulus. They worry that additional help will unleash lending to parts of the economy that have already borrowed too much, namely property developers, state-owned enterprises, and some local governments. Hence, the composition of credit is as important as the quantity. Lending should support the production of new goods, not speculation in existing assets. That is why we are interested in the future fiscal/financial transformation. ■■■

Shanghai Forum 2015 Roundtables and Hosts

Roundtable 7**Reshaping East Asia Through FTAs: Visions, Challenges and Strategies****Introduction of the host:****Choi Byungil**

Professor of the Graduate School of International Studies(GSIS), Ewha Womans University

Dr. Choi Byungil is professor of the Graduate School of International Studies(GSIS) at Ewha Womans University. Dr. Choi most recently served the President of the Korea Economic Research Institute, a leading thinktank representing the Korean business sector from 2011 to 2014. Previously, he was a member of the National Economic Advisory Council, the President of the Korea Association of Negotiation Studies, and is currently the Founder and President of the Free Trade Academia-Professors for Free Trade, and the Vice President of the United Nations Association-ROK. He was visiting professor at George Washington University and Grinnell College. At Ewha, Professor Choi was the Dean of the GSIS and the Founding Chair of the Division of International Studies.

Prior to joining the Ewha GSIS in 1997 as a founding faculty, Dr. Choi was the Korean chief trade negotiator for the WTO basic telecom negotiations, playing a pivotal role in making the global telecom agreement 1997. He negotiated service agreement and the telecom annex at the Uruguay Round, and Korea-US and Korea-EU telecom agreement.

Prof Choi's recent books include *Nation haunted by the top 1%: Rebuilding Korean Economy* and *the KORUS FTA: Against the All Odds*. Dr. Choi received B.A. from Seoul National University and Ph.D. in economics from Yale.

**Zhang Haochuan**

Researcher, Fudan Development Institute
Director/Distinguished Scholar, Center for Japanese Studies, Fudan University

Prof. Zhang Haochuan currently serves as the researcher of Fudan Development Institute , Director and distinguished scholar of the Center for Japanese Studies of Fudan University. Prof. Zhang obtained his Ph.D in Business Administration at Japan Senshu University in 2004 and served as teaching assistant at the same school during 2003-2005. Then he serves in the Center for Japanese Studies of Fudan University since 2005.

He has been engaged in teaching and research of the Japanese economy, international business administration, the theory of SMEs and the international trade. He has written the monograph *the Challenge Faced To The Chinese SMEs* and edited several proceedings. He has also published dozens of papers in various domestic and foreign journals.

While participating a series of social and academic activities, he also serves as Executive Director and Deputy Secretary-General of the National Japanese Economic Association, Executive Director of Introduction of Chinese Association for Japanese Studies, etc. Rich social experience and business administration background make his research on economics rooted in reality. With a high practical significance and reference value, the reports he submitted have caught high attention and been adopted for many times by the Ministry of Commerce of China.

In fact, from the GATT to the WTO, to the springing up regional FTAs, it's a process of the global economic order restructuring. Countries are exploring the ways to be head-starts and making more benefits for themselves. In a globalized world, one country can no longer go for alone, we must rely on the overall strength of the regional economy. Typically, the EU and NAFTA have gain great economic and trade benefit since the FTA was concluded. It's a subject must be deal with for a country to raise its comprehensive strength by regional economic integration, and take initiative in the restructuring of economic new order.

In order to raise the comprehensive strength and promote the regional economic integration of East-Asia, it's a key point to conclude an FTA between China, Korea and Japan. However, to conclude such a bilateral or trilateral FTA will face many challenges. From the economic perspective, the industrial structures of the three are similar, the same export-oriented economy causes a disorderly competition. Especially Korea is competing with Japan in the export of intermediate goods and the import of energy and raw materials. Though China's trade structure is still complementary with Korea and Japan mostly, as China's industrial structure is adjusting and updating, the competition in the intermediate goods field is inevitable. The economic complementarity of the three is worsening and the integration will lose the base of supply chain. Moreover, agricultural and inferior industries will cause trade protectionism and obstruct the promotion of FTA as an adverse current. From the political perspective, the U.S. and Russia's impact on the East-Asia region, the North-Korea issue and nationalist sentiment due to territorial dispute between the three will also hinder the FTA.

It's glad to see China and Korea have broken through to sign the China-Korea FTA, making the establishment of regional FTA enter a new pattern. There is no doubt that integration will bring enormous economic benefits and raise the regional comprehensive strength. However due to the internal and external factors mentioned before, it's hard to realize the trilateral FTA in a short time. The

worst case is China-Korea with ASEAN and Japan joining the TPP, which will divide the region into two forces. Concerning about the practical interests and emotional aspect, we are still looking forward to the East-Asia integrating and competing with other regional forces together.

- Integration Brings Benefit

There is no doubt that the benefits come from integration. Tangible benefit such as booming trade volume and increasing dependence of trade among three countries. Meanwhile, as three countries are all lacking in energy and raw materials, it will also add the bargaining tool in purchasing. The intangible benefit consists of the mobility and the rationalization of Human resource allocation. The increase of intangible assets can also make the whole more competitive.

- Political Factors Dominate

Facing a variety of FTAs, such as TPP, RCEP, FTAAP and BIS, whichever we choose can all bring the increase of economic benefits. So the leading factor comes to the political side: nationalism are generally surging inside; outside there is the intervention from the US, and Russia counts on its energy advantage and military power to press the neighbor, and the instable North-Korea issue.

- Tri-FTA needs Time

At present, the China-Korea FTA has completed its substantive negotiations, it's important for the three countries to join efforts to promote further FTA conclusion. First of all and according to the information published, the China-Korea FTA involves the biggest volume and overall scope. The two should consolidate and implement the existing results and maximize the benefit; secondly, Japan shall pay close attention to the booming trade volume between China and Korea, and the expecting decreasing of trade between Japanese and the two countries as the new FTA will crowd out. At last, we should hold an open attitude toward the conclusion of the tri-FTA since it's the best choice for all to raise regional competitiveness. ■■■

Shanghai Forum 2015 Roundtables and Hosts

Roundtable 8**New Economy, New Finance, New Opportunities**

This panel covers three topics:

First, the new economy. In 2014, Chinese economy entered a New Normal status. Though economic growth has slowed down, over capacity issue is severe, and the traditional industry is facing many difficulties, we can still find that our economy is undergoing profound changes especially on the trend line. New product, new industry, new business, new form and new pattern are accelerating growth and new power is breeding. Under the push of comprehensively deepen reform and the role of market in the allocation of resources, the shackles of entrepreneurial innovation is being broken and new enthusiasm is bursting. This is Chinese economy transforming and upgrading from bud to brilliance and this is exactly where the new hope of Chinese economy is.

Second, the new finance. In the new economic era, the global financial system is undergoing profound reforms. The traditional financial system based on banking and finance is

moving to a new stage with the capital market functions as the core. In the new financial system framework, the role of Banks weakens gradually and the function of the optimal allocation of social resources is played by the capital market. Due to the development of domestic and international capital market, the global financial system has changed profoundly.

Third, the new development opportunities. Chinese economy is developing into a new era and Chinese financial industry is facing new opportunities. In recent years, Chinese financial market is breaking the traditional model: the strict financial restrictions being gradually liberalized, interest and exchange rates being market-oriented, the process of internationalization of the RMB being well forwarded. In the future, we will witness a more dynamic, more innovative financial system. A group of financial institutions with high profitability, innovation and risk control level will come to the fore, and Chinese financial markets will become more mature and open. ■■■

Host: Fan Wenzhong

Director of International Department,
China Banking Regulatory Commission

Shanghai Forum 2015 Roundtables and Hosts

Roundtable 9**Information Society and Governance Innovation****Huang Lihua**

Professor of Information Management and Informant Systems

Associate Dean at School of Management, Fudan University

Introduction of the host:

Huang Lihua is Professor of Information Management and Informant Systems and Associate Dean at School of Management, Fudan University. She is also Director of Electronic Business Research Center at Fudan University, Member of the 7th Management Science and Engineering Academic Degree Appraisal Group at the Degree Committee of the State Council, Member of Expert Committee of the Department of Management at National Natural Science Fund, Member of the Electronic Business Teaching Guidance Committee at the Ministry of Education, Member of the Shanghai Informatization Expert Committee, and co-Chair of China Association for Information Systems (CNAIS). Professor Huang's research and teaching focuses on information systems, electronic business and IT-based innovation. She has conducted more than 30 national and ministry level research projects. Professor Huang's articles are published on top journals including *Information Systems Research*, *Journal of Management Information Systems*, *Management World* (Chinese) and *Journal of Management Science* (Chinese).

After 30 years of fast development, China has reached the new economic norm. The information and communication technology (ICT), represented by Internet and its applications, have brought numerous changes to the way of production and consumption, of daily life, as well as of the social governance, and have become a key factor that stimulates future economic growth and accelerates the social transformation from industrial society to information society. The new development models and new economic thinking derived from the widely application of ICT bring new opportunities to the government, the society and the business world. Under these circumstances, Fudan University and the 50-people Forum of Information Society jointly organize the roundtable of "Information Society and Governance Innovation" and have invited more than 40 famous experts and scholars from universities, research institutions and industries. This roundtable contains speeches and group discussions focusing on the main factors and future models of governance in an information society, of social media and of legislation innovation. This roundtable aims to bring up new thoughts and new concepts, and provide forward-looking guidance to future research and practice. ■■■

Shanghai Forum 2015 Sessions and Chairs

Politics Session 1**The Security of Eurasia: Challenges and Responses**Chair: **Wang Wei****Introduction of the Chair:**

Wang Wei is a Juris Doctor (J.D., i.e., Doctor of Laws) in International Relations at Fudan University. He was a professor and the Party Secretary of the College of Liberal Arts of Shanghai University and served as the President of *Chinese Journal of Sociology*. Currently, he is a professor at Shanghai University of Political Science and Law, and serves as the Director of the International Exchange Office of the university.


Prof. Wang has long been involved in the party affairs and the administrative work, ideological and political theory education, and teaching and research on international relations and Chinese diplomacy. He has received a variety of honors and awards in teaching, such as the Shanghai Yucai Award (i.e., Shanghai Municipal Award for Bringing Up Talents) (twice), the Shanghai Municipal Outstanding Young Teacher, and the Baosteel Outstanding Teacher Award. He is a co-author and the chief editor of more than ten publications such as *Global Strategic Management, Inheritance and Innovation*, and *Contemporary World Economy and Politics* (Bilingual; Chinese and English Edition), and has published dozens of articles, including "The Development of the Principles of Peaceful Coexistence", "Mao's Diplomatic Legacy", and "An Analysis of China's Foreign Aid Since Reform and Opening-up."

- Professor and Director of the International Exchange Office, Shanghai University of Political Science and Law

In recent years, the security situation in Eurasia region, especially the resurgent terrorist attacks, have posed serious threat to China's further westward development strategy. The two-wing strategy to achieve China's national security concurrently on the sea and in border areas, and the strategic concept of the Silk Road Economic Belt have been pushing China to greatly enhance its portion of diplomatic and political resources in this region and regard this area as one of the key rings in China's larger peripheral policy.

Meanwhile, Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), an important regional platform for China to operate the relations among great powers, is facing new chances and challenges: on one hand, it needs more capacity to deal with the complicated international and regional situation, especially the turbulence in the West Asia and North Africa; on the other hand, it is lagging behind in achieving any breakthrough in the establishment of internal regime and in the expansion of external functions. The evacuation of U.S. force from Iraq and Afghanistan left a big power vacuum in Eurasia. A new wave of terrorist attacks has been expanding into China's northwest region and some inland provinces. The regrouping of international terrorists in the area needs Chinese government and international society to take precautions so as to effectively cope with any possible scenarios.

Besides the resurgent terrorist attacks, other non-traditional security issues are also emerging endlessly, among which network and information security, environmental and energy security, the interflow of drug and terrorism and cross-border crimes have gone far beyond national borders, which should be solved through joint international cooperation. In addition, as an important energy producing and consuming area, the Eurasia region needs not only to secure reliable energy supply, but also to put more attention than ever to the security of energy pipelines and environment.

Another security challenge to Eurasia is the deteriorating Ukraine crisis, which has been splitting Europe and the Eurasia region as well, posing great threat to the whole world and indicating the eruption of a new Cold War. China, among all surrounding countries and concerned parties, is watching closely the evolution of the crisis, and anxiously pondering any negative impacts to the security of China and to the region as a whole. 

Shanghai Forum 2015 Sessions and Chairs

Politics Session 2

Peacekeeping Operations and Global Security Governance: Asia's Contributions

Chair: **Chen Zhimin**



Introduction of the Chair:

Dr. Chen Zhimin is one of the best European Studies scholars in China. He is the Dean of the School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Fudan University, Professor of international relations, Jean Monnet Chair Professor of European foreign policy, and Vice Chairman of China National Association for International Studies. He serves as member of advisory board or editorial committee of several international journals, such as *the Hague Journal of Diplomacy*, *Asia Europe Journal*, and *Pacific Review*. His research interests include international relations theory, diplomacy studies, Chinese foreign policy and EU studies. Dr. Chen received all his degrees from Fudan University. He was a visiting fellow at Harvard University (1996-1997), also a visiting scholar at Queen's University, University of Durham, Lund University, Sciences Po. and Keio University. He has published many academic articles in domestic and international first-rand journals.

- Dean of the School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Fudan University
- Professor of International Relations
- Jean Monnet Chair Professor of European Foreign Policy

Asian countries are becoming more active in international peacekeeping operations, with South Asian countries providing most peacekeepers and East Asian countries including China providing both peacekeepers and financial supports for various peacekeeping operations. Although having not been fully recognized by the Western world, all these contributions can be comprehensively displayed and understood through dialogues between Asian and Western Scholars.

Meanwhile, Asian countries always adhere to the sovereignty principle in international peacekeeping operations, being more cautious about the use of military force in peacekeeping and refusing to join in high-intensity military intervention. Western countries are urging Asian countries to participate in international peacekeeping operations with more powerful postures and actions. Asian countries and international community now are facing many common challenges, including how to deal with responsibility to protect principle, how to avoid excessive and ineffective military intervention, how to balance military and civil means in peacekeeping operations, and how to cope with ISIL and other regional security challenges, etc. The objective of this panel is to explore all above-mentioned issues.

The international partner of this session is the University of Sydney in Australia. 

Shanghai Forum 2015 Sessions and Chairs

Politics Session 3**The Continental and Maritime Order in Asia**

- Vice Dean, School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Fudan University

Chair: **Su Changhe**

This panel is to discuss the effects of transformation of geo-politics and economics factors on the future of Asian order. Three issues will be considered and evaluated. The first is about the political economy meaning of Asia's continental and maritime order in the past; the second one is on the evolution of Asia's continental and maritime order in the 20th century; the last one is to discuss about the role of China in the 21st century. ☞

**Introduction of the Chair:**

Su Changhe is Professor of International Relations and Diplomacy and Vice Dean of the School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Fudan University. Professor Su received his Ph.D. in international relations from Fudan University in 1999, and then joined the faculty of the International Politics Department at Fudan. From 2006 to 2011, he was Professor and Dean of the School of International and Diplomatic Affairs at Shanghai International Studies University. Professor Su's major research interests lie in international relations theories, Chinese politics and foreign relations, and international organization. Su's articles appear in many Chinese leading journals on international relations.

Shanghai Forum 2015 Sessions and Chairs

Politics Session 4**European and American Perspectives on China's Politics and Development**

The unprecedented development in post-reform China has been perceived and portrayed in different ways by policy and academic communities both in and out of Asia. The much-debated “Chinese mode of development”, as well as the changing configuration of China’s external relations, is without doubt of great theoretical importance and with far-reaching policy implications. This panel, co-organized by Fudan-UC Center for Contemporary China Studies and Fudan-European Center for China Studies at Copenhagen, brings together a range of European and American perspectives to identify the multifaceted dynamics and challenges of Chinese politics in the context of emerging “new normal”, focusing on China’s quest for new mode of social governance, market regulation and global order. 

Chair: **Fan Lizhu**

- Professor of Sociology, Fudan University
- Executive Vice Director, Fudan-UC Center on Contemporary China

Introduction of the Chair:

Fan Lizhu is Professor of Sociology at Fudan University. Managing Vice Director of Fudan-UC Center on Contemporary China. As a pioneer scholar on the study of sociologist of religion in China, she has engaged in historical and ethnographic studies of Chinese folk religious beliefs, sociological theories of religion, and the study of the trends of folk religious beliefs in modern Chinese society. Her most significant works include *the Religion and Faith Transition of Chinese in the Contemporary Era: Field Research of the Adherents of Folk Religion in Shenzhen, China and the Cultural Sociology of Religion* (co-authored with James Whitehead and Evelyn Whitehead) and *Sociology of Religion: Religion and China* (co-authored with James Whitehead and Evelyn Whitehead). Her academic article include “Conversion and Indigenous Religions in China” (Co-authored with Chen Na) in *the Oxford Handbook of Religious Conversion*, “The Cult of Silkworm Mother as a Core of Local Community Religion in a North China Village” in *China Quarterly*.

Chair: **Liu Chunrong**

- Associate Professor of Political Science at School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Fudan University
- Executive Vice Director, Fudan-European Centre for China Studies at University of Copenhagen

Introduction of the Chair:

Liu Chunrong is Associate Professor of Political Science at School of International Relations and Public Affairs of Fudan University. He serves as Executive Vice Director of Fudan-European Centre for China Studies at University of Copenhagen. He is interested in Chinese politics and political sociology, and has published widely on China’s governance transformation at local and grassroots levels. He co-edits *the Chinese Logic of Collective Actions* (in Chinese, Shanghai People’s Press, 2012) and is completing a book on new forms of local governance in urban Shanghai.

Shanghai Forum 2015 Sessions and Chairs

Economics Session 1**How to Reignite Asian Economy?**Chair: **Hua Min**

• Director of World Economy Institute, Fudan University

**Introduction of the Chair:**

Prof. Hua Min currently serves as Director of Institute of World Economy of Fudan University and a Ph.D. supervisor. He is long engaged in teaching and research in the fields of international economics, world economy and Chinese economy. Recently, Prof. Hua mainly focuses on research subjects including the generative mechanism of global financial crisis, reform of the international monetary system and China's exchange rate system and foreign trade strategy.

Prof. Hua graduated from Fudan University with a bachelor degree in 1982 and started his teaching and research in political economy at East China Normal University afterwards. He obtained his Ph.D. in economics from Department of World Economy at Fudan University in 1993 and stayed for teaching. From 1996, he began to receive the State Council special allowance.

Prof. Hua has been engaged in various social works, serving as Economic and Trade Policy Consultant for Chinese Ministry of Commerce, Social Sciences Academician of the Chinese Ministry of Education, Policy Consultant for Shanghai Municipal People's Government, Vice Chairman of China Society of World Economics, Vice President of American Economic Association of China, Vice Chairman of Shanghai Society of World Economics, Vice President of the Association of International Friends in Shanghai, and Member of the Judging Committee for Shanghai Entrepreneurial Competency.

Prof. Hua has written 10 books in the area of western mixed economic system and four outstanding textbooks on international economics. He has also published more than 200 papers in academic journals such as *Economic Research Journal* and *Management World Monthly*. Among his publications, *the Research on Western Mixed Economic Systems* is awarded Second Prize of Outstanding Works of Fine Art and Social Science by the Ministry of Education and *Non-equilibrium Macroeconomic Analysis toward China's Open Economy* is awarded Ann Tse-Kai International Trade Research Award.

The annual growth of global economy in 2014 was declining from 3.7% in the second half of 2013 to 2.6%. The growth in emerging markets and developing economies in 2014 declined to 4.3% as well. Asia's overall performance, although still better than other regions, was showing downward trend, and the growth of the year 2014 is 6%.

In fact, since 2013, the emerging economies represented by some Asian countries gradually ran into the economy drops. The emerging market economies, especially those with a weak interior or a vulnerable exterior, were facing a sudden financial deterioration and a potentially strengthened reversal of capital flows under the circumstance of the changes in financial market, and there was barely any space for them to make adjustments in macroeconomic policy. Therefore, the policy choices to support growth when necessary were more limited.

In China, the extent of slowdown in domestic demand and the declining rate of industrial production growth were deeper and higher than expected. The main reason was that the government was committed to economic restructuring, regulating and controlling credit growth, which exerts suppression to investment behavior from the domestic economy represented by the real estate. In response, China took a limited and targeted policy measures to support economic activity in the second half year of 2014, including tax breaks for SMEs to accelerate financial and infrastructure spending and especially lowering the reserve ratio. As a result, the annual growth rate is 7.4% in 2014. With the economic transition to a more sustainable growth path, it was anticipated that there would be a further slowdown of 7% in the growth of the next year.

In addition, for other Asian emerging market economies, the lower growth than expected mainly was due to the weakening of external demand, particularly from the U.S. and China; for some economies, also due to the slowdown in investment growth, which led to a falling domestic demand. In Russia, a country partially located in Asia, also suffered a sharp slowdown in economic activity, mainly due to the geopolitical tensions causing a further weakened demand.

How can Asian economies make innovations on development model and on ways of cooperation while facing the overall weakening of growth? How to deepen market reforms to go through the transition from export-oriented economic to a two-way open one which characterized by facilitating the internal market? How to reignite the regional economy? How to quickly return to a sustainable growth trajectory? This is critical to the next round of economic growth in Asia, and also worthy of our ongoing discussion and reflection. ◀

Shanghai Forum 2015 Sessions and Chairs

Economics Session 2

Trade, Investment and Cooperation between Asia and Africa

- Professor of the School of Economics, Fudan University
- Director of the Employment and Social Security Research Center, Fudan University

This panel's theme is economic and trade cooperation and development between Asia and Africa. At present, the rise of regionalism is a new characteristic of the current round of globalization. The overall trend of slow global economic recovery remains unchanged while Africa will rely on second-mover advantages and demographic dividend to gradually catch up with the emerging market countries. In China, since 2014, the slowdown in economic growth has become an indisputable fact; China needs to find new impetus to economic development in the future. In 2013, China puts forward the "One Belt and One Road" (OBAOR) strategy, in which the "Road" refers to the maritime Silk Road connecting Asia and Africa. The main purposes of OBAOR are exporting excess capacity to make full use of developing countries' infrastructure demand and acquisition of foreign resources. The economic and trade cooperation between Asia and Africa has broad prospects and crucial meanings to Chinese and Shanghai economic development.

Trade between China and Africa has been growing rapidly. Compared to Africa, China has strong advantage in handicraft products, chemical products, light industrial products and machinery manufactures, while Africa has advantage in raw materials and primary products. At the same time, in recent years direct investment from China to Africa has been growing quickly. In 2013 China's investment in Africa is 33.9%, higher than 2012. The number of China overseas enterprises in Africa accounted for 11.6% of all overseas enterprises in 2012.

Past economic cooperation between China and Africa is focused on international aid and trade of energy and resources. In the future, economic cooperation needs to be expanded to more districts and industries, and Chinese private enterprises should be encouraged to go abroad. In recent years, the number of private enterprises investing abroad is growing quickly, but the investment amount is far lower than the SOEs'. How to support private enterprises to invest abroad, which place or industry to invest in and in what way are problems need to be considered. In economic and trade cooperation between China and Africa, what kind of role will the OBAOR strategy play and how it will be promoted in the future have aroused widespread concern in the public. The internationalization of RMB can play a role in promoting and reduction of transaction costs and provide convenience for both import and export and ODI, as well as the reform of exchange rate system.

About enterprises and the market environment, what are advantages and disadvantages of Chinese and African enterprises respectively? What kind of difference exists in institutional environment of China and Africa? How can Chinese overseas enterprises adapt to the African tax, cultural and social security situation? Answers to these questions help ensure Chinese enterprises go abroad smoothly and strengthen cooperation between the two sides.

We hope that through the discussion on these issues, we can offer some advices and practical direction for future economic and trade cooperation and development between Asia and Africa.

The international partner of this session is the Fondation pour les Etudes et Recherches sur le Développement International (FERDI). ◀



Chair: **Yuan Zhigang**

Introduction of the Chair:

Yuan Zhigang is Distinguished Professor of the Changjiang Scholars Program, Professor of School of Economics, Fudan University, and Director of Employment and Social Security Research Center, Fudan University. He is also Director of Theoretical Economics Postdoctoral Fellowships Program in Fudan University, Director of Institute for International Competitiveness Studies of Chinese Economy funded by Ministry of Education Project 985, Vice President of Shanghai Economist Society, Member of the Chinese Discipline Appraisal Group of the State Council Academic Degrees Committee, Member of the Chinese Ministry of Education Tertiary Education Adviser Committee, Member of the Chinese Ministry of Labor and Social Security Adviser Committee Consultant of Fujian Provincial People's Government, Member of the Shanghai Municipal Government Adviser Committee, and Member of the Consultant of Fujian Provincial People's Government

Prof. Yuan obtained his Ph.D. on Economics from the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales. He won the Sun Yefang Book Prize in Economics, 1997, for *the Non-Walrasian Equilibrium Theory and Its Application to China's Economy*. Prof. Yuan has released more than 150 scientific articles and published more than 20 books. He is also responsible for many state-level scientific programs.

Shanghai Forum 2015 Sessions and Chairs

Economics Session 3**Asia-Europe Cooperation in the Post-crisis Era: Innovations in Systems and Mechanisms**

- Professor, Institute of World Economy, Fudan University
- Director of Centre for European Studies and Director of Dutch Study Center, Fudan University

Chair: **Ding Chun****Introduction of the Chair:**

Ding Chun is Director of Centre for European Studies, Jean Monnet Center of Excellence, Fudan University, Director of Dutch Study Center, Fudan University, Acting Editor of *World Economy Outlook* and Organizer of Fudan Ambassador Forum, European Forum and Fudan-Ebert Forum. Prof. Ding obtained his Ph.D in Economics in Fudan University in 2002. He has been to several universities such as University of Zurich and University of Duisburg as a researcher. He is the author or co-author of several works such as *Germany and World*, *Germany and China: Great Steps to 21st Century*, *EU in Development*, *Annual Report on EU Economy*, *Germany and Korea*, *Annual Report on EU Economy 2006*, *the System Evolution and Structural Adjustment: the Economic Development Track of Big Powers Since the 1990s*, *Annual Report on EU Economy 2007*, and *a Empirical Comparison on Main Models of Health Care Systems in the World*. He also published more than 100 articles on *Social Protection*, *Germany Economy*, *European Economy and Social Affairs*, etc. Prof. Ding won the award for Excellent Teaching Activity on Social Security Lecture of Fudan University in 2003 and 2008. The book *A Empirical Comparison on Main Models of Health Care Systems in the World* won the 2nd class prize of Shanghai Academic Award for the outstanding philosophy & social science works.

From 2008 to 2013, the international financial crisis, especially the European sovereign debt crisis, put a great influence on the European and Asian economies. In EU, even deflation have set in. The economic recovery in EU peripheral countries remains slow. Even the core countries, such as Germany, shows signs of decline in economic growth. Slow recovery, together with the tight fiscal policy, the increasing euroscepticism and the Ukrainian crisis, makes it hard for the future economic and social development. Similarly in Asia, emerging economies, such as China and India, also pace into an adjustment period with medium growth. EU institutions' new leadership has been selected, and China's new leadership has put forward series of new reform plans. Under such background, it is worth exploring how EU and Asia could strengthen cooperation and innovation mechanism to promote their economic and social development.

1. In the post-crisis era, what is the perspective of the economic development in Europe and Asia?
2. What is the status quo of the re-industrial and innovation promotion policies in European countries? And the prospect?
3. How can European and Asian countries strengthen and expand cooperation on macro policy level?
4. How should the cooperation mechanism and innovation pattern be like between Asia and Europe on macro level?
5. What are the impacts of China's strategy of "One Belt and One Road", put forward by the new leadership, on the Asia-Europe cooperation?
6. How can China and EU member states strengthen cooperation? 

Shanghai Forum 2015 Sessions and Chairs

Governance

Session 1


Chair: **Li Liangrong, Shen Yi**

Asian Perspective on Global Cyberspace Governance

The current global cyberspace is still in a state of anarchy: the distribution of equipment, resources and technology is seriously imbalanced; the collection, management and mining data lack strict legal restriction and the production of data and information is diverse and overlapping. All these conditions form a new round of inequality and imbalance of global Internet resources.

Asia is one of the most advanced region in the global cyberspace: it has the biggest number of Internet users, the most advanced countries in the production chain of IT industry, the biggest IT potentiality, and also a special

cultural background famous for the belief that different people can live in harmony.

This panel will try to explore the future of global cyberspace from an aspect of Asia, which means to explore the possibility of inputting the experiences, culture and mode of Asia into the governance of global cyberspace. We will also try to find a general solution for the management of key Internet resources, for the drafting of the code of conduct, and for the reform of the governance system. This panel aims to contribute to the final establishment of the new global cyberspace of interconnection and intercommunication. 

Shanghai Forum 2015 Sessions and Chairs

Governance

Session 2


Chair: **Li Liangrong**

Internet Governance: the Governance Capability of the Country & Pluralistic Society Mentality

At present, China is at an important moment of strategic opportunities of development, and in the midst of social contradictions. Good social mentality influences national development blueprint.

Internet is a mirror of the society, "Pluralistic Social Mentality" makes people have different behavior on the Internet. At the same time, the Internet reflects contradictions and problems of the society.

We must attach importance to "Internet Governance", if we want to understand the national mentality better and improve national ruling ability.

The main point of "Internet Governance" is to change the outdated idea "manage the internet" to a new idea that we can use the Internet as "a new tool" to solve "old problems", to resolve some "new contradictions" and make some "new relationship". By transforming passivity into the initiative, we can eventually modernize the governance capability. Chinese experience of Internet governance involves two dimensions: how to improve the level of contacting, using and understanding the Internet of the CPC and government cadres, and how to understand the social mentality with the help of Internet. 

Chair: **Li Liangrong**

- Professor, School of Journalism, Fudan University
- Director of the Center for Communication and State Governance, Fudan Development Institute

Introduction of the Chair:

Li Liangrong is Professor at the School of Journalism in Fudan University, Director of the Center for Communication and State Governance in FDDI. Prof. Li devotes himself to the research of journalism, publicity, and communication. He is an expert in journalism theories. Recently his research field focuses on the new media especially internet government and state governance.

Chair: **Shen Yi**

- Associate Professor, Department of International Politics, Fudan University

Introduction of the Chair:

Shen Yi is Associate Professor of Department of International Politics of Fudan University. He studies information technology, international security, communication and foreign affairs, national information security strategies and relations among developed nations. His research was published in *World Economics and Politics*, *International Review*, *China Review*, *Messenger*, *Wenhui Daily*, and *Oriental Morning Post*.

Shanghai Forum 2015 Sessions and Chairs

Governance Session 3

Governance Innovations in the Mobile Internet and Big Data Era: Asia's Opportunities and Challenges

Chair: **Zheng Lei**



Introduction of the Chair:

Dr. Zheng Lei is an Associate Professor and Assistant Dean of the School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Fudan University. As the Director of the Lab for Digital and Mobile Governance at Fudan, his research interests is e-governance and e-government issues, including open data, government use of social media, mobile public services and cross-boundary information sharing. His research has been funded by various national and municipal research foundations and government agencies. Dr. Zheng also serves as board member of Digital Government Society, member of E-government Advisory Committee of China Information Association, and research fellow of the Center for Technology in Government, State University of New York at Albany. He received his Ph.D in Public Administration and Policy from the Rockefeller College of Public Affairs and Policy, State University of New York at Albany in 2009.

- Associate Professor and Assistant Dean of the School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Fudan University
- Director of the Lab for Digital and Mobile Governance, Fudan University

Government, private sector and the society have witnessed the fast development and widely use of information technology in the past few years. Mobile technologies and wireless networks create a new interactive platform for all parties involved, including government, private sector as well as individuals, and make the generation, sharing and use of big data easier and faster. However, risks always accompany new opportunities, and the networked world becomes more complicated with new generation of information and communication technologies.

With their unique political and cultural context, governments in Asian countries have been undergoing various innovations with information and communication technologies in the past few decades. This panel will pay its attention on innovations in governance with Asian countries in the mobile Internet and big data era, exploring impacts of information and communication technologies on the public sector, and covering an array of topics, including management innovation, public service delivery, policy making, public participation and government transformation. ◀

Shanghai Forum 2015 Sessions and Chairs


Governance Session 4**City Governance and National Competitiveness:
How to Build Shanghai into a Modern Global
Metropolis?**

- Associate Professor of China's Socialist Market Economy Research Center, Fudan University
- Dean of City Economic Research Institute, Fudan University

This panel aims to discuss how to build Shanghai into a modern global metropolis with Chinese characteristics, with a prosperous economy, a harmonious society and a friendly environment. Global cities, because of their political and economic influence, play a crucial role in setting the world agenda and promoting sustainable urban development. At the same time, the rapid urbanization and the concurrent economic growth in emerging countries has reshaped the world economy and shifted the world's center of economic gravity eastward. China, among emerging economies, has experienced incredible growth over the last few decades and is set to accelerate moving forward. The Chinese Government has unveiled several ambitious plans to elevate the international reputation of the leading cities in terms of economic competitiveness and global connectivity. Shanghai, China's largest city, in many aspects is already on its course to become a truly global city. Through economic, financial and regulatory reforms, infrastructure projects, as well as R&D investment, Shanghai plans to transform itself into an international financial and trading center by 2020 and to build on its position as the richest economic region in the world. However, Shanghai's rise as a global city is still incomplete. How does Shanghai create a roadmap towards a globally fluent urban future?

Peter Hall has referred to cities as "unravelling points", where "people meet, people talk, people listen to each other's music and each other's words, dance each other's dances, take in each other's thoughts". Those unraveling points are more global as labor, capital, and culture become increasingly mobile. Cities especially in developing economies are competing to remake themselves and capture value from global shifts. For example, the Plan NYC 2030 released in 2007 was an unprecedented effort to bring together all New Yorkers to work toward the vision of greener, greater, and more competitive New York. While Shanghai differs from New York and other more established global cities in terms of contextual relations, lessons can be drawn from common challenges.

Main topics to discuss in this panel include:

- What type of global city does Shanghai aspire to be?
- How can Shanghai improve its governance?
- What does it take to build a more dynamic and international urban economy? 

Chair: **Zhou Weilin**

**Introduction of the Chair:**

Zhou Weilin is Associate Professor of China's Socialist Market Economy Research Center of Fudan University, Dean of City Economic Research Institute under the National Training Centre for City Mayors, Standing Director of Chinese City Sciences Research Institute and Standing Director of Shanghai Economic Society. He obtained his Ph.D in Economics at Fudan University in 1995. He has published several works including *the Chinese Local Government Economic Behavior Analysis*, *the Urban Economics*, *the Enterprise Location Wisdom: Geographical, Cultural, Economic Dimensions*, *the Urban Social Issues* and *the System and Social Conflicts* (translated work)

Shanghai Forum 2015 Sessions and Chairs

Governance Session 5

The Strategy of Innovation-driven Development and the Construction of Innovation Nations in Asia

Chair: **Chen Shiyi**



Introduction of the Chair:

Chen Shiyi is Distinguished Professor of Chang Jiang Scholar, Associate Dean of School of Economics at Fudan University, Director of Center for Sustainable Development Studies at Fudan University, Co-Director of Shanghai-Hong Kong Development Institute between Chinese University of Hong Kong and Fudan University and Co-Director of Leading Group of Ecology, Environment, Humanities and Social Sciences Research at Fudan University. He also serves as a research fellow at China Center for Economic Studies at Fudan University, Fudan Tyndall Centre and Fudan Development Institute. He holds a Ph.D in Econometrics at Kyungpook National University, Republic of Korea, and was visiting scholar at Humbolt University, Germany. His research interest is in applied econometrics, energy environment and sustainable development economics, economy and finance in Today's China. His current works are published in English journals such as *Quantitative Finance*, *Journal of Forecasting*, *Journal of Economic Theory and Econometrics*, *China Economic Review*, *Energy Economics*, *Review of Development Economics*, *Energy Policy* and top Chinese journals. He was awarded many academic honors. For instance, one of his books was included into "National Achievements Library" by National Planning Office of Philosophy and Social Science in 2011, and one of his papers was awarded the first prize of the 10th Shanghai Philosophy and Social Science Outstanding Research Achievement Award in 2010.

- Associate Dean of School of Economics, Fudan University
- Distinguished Professor of Chang Jiang Scholar
- Co-Director of Shanghai-Hong Kong Development Institute

Science and technology innovation has not only become the core factor of the national competition in the development of the world, but also has become the most vital and decisive factor of China's development. The report of the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China made the decision of implementing the strategy of innovation-driven development and constructing innovation nation, emphasizing that science and technology innovation is the strategic base of raising social productivity and national strength, and making science and technology innovation as the core factor of national development. This panel will discuss the perspectives of the

world science and technology revolution, Asia science and technology innovation driving, the construction of innovation nation in China and the construction of technology innovation center in Shanghai.

1. A new turn of science and technology revolution and industry reform is rising in the new century, presenting new development situation and characteristics. The fusion and intersection of disciplines are accelerated. The new academic fields are continuously developing. The great breakthroughs have been obtaining. The development of technology in information science, biology, new material, and new energy leads to the technology revolution in almost all fields. The traditional boundary of foundation research, application research, development of technology and industrialization is gradually blurring. The innovation chain of science and technology is getting more sophisticated. The renewal and conversion of technology are faster.

2. After the financial crisis in 2008, main nations in Asia are experiencing the transformation from capital driving to innovation driving. During the former process of globalization, the capital is the key factor of resources allocation in the world, so it also became the key factor to decide whether the city has international influence. After the economic crisis, however, exclusively depending on capital driving has already exposed many problems, and the innovation has gradually become the new driving force of the city development. The transformation from capital driving to innovation driving has realistic urgency, especially in Asian nations. The world economy has already entered the deep adjustment period from the rapid

development period just before the crisis, and the competition among Asian nations transforms from economic and industry fields to science, technology, innovation and intellectual fields.

3. The great breakthrough of science and technology innovation will rebuild the structure of global economy. The development of science and technology should have global vision. The rules of traditional development are decided by other competitors; therefore we must obey them to take part in the international competition. The revolution of the new science and technology will give us the opportunity to join the competitions at the very beginning, even dominate the construction of some competitions. As a result, whether China can take the leading position in the future development is residing on whether China can achieve breakthrough on innovation driving.

4. Shanghai should firstly construct the science and technology innovation center, which has great influence in Asia and the world. As the most internationalized city in China, Shanghai is requested definitely to be the pioneer of China's reform and scientific development by the central government. When General Secretary Xi Jinping inspected Shanghai in May 2014, he specially pointed that Shanghai should take the leading position in China and the world in developing science and technology innovation and implementing innovation driving strategy. As China's economic, financial, commercial and shipping center, Shanghai must hold science and technology innovation and motivate social innovation vitality to become the key city in Asia and the world. ◀

Shanghai Forum 2015 Sessions and Chairs

Society Session 1**Facing Disasters: Risk Management and Financial Innovation**Chair: **Xu Xian****Introduction of the Chair:**

Xu Xian is Director of China Insurance and Social Security Research Center of Fudan Development Institute and Associate Professor of the School of Economics, Fudan University. He serves also as Council Member of the Insurance Society of China (ISC) and Senior Member of Accounting Society of China (ASC). He is also a research associate at Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW) in Germany. He obtained his Ph.D in economics from Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT). His research focus includes insurance, disaster economics, risk management and insurance management. Dr. Xu has more than 40 publications on journals such as *Geneva Papers on Risk and Insurance*, *International Journal of Climate Change Strategies and Management*, *Journal of Financial Research*, *Accounting Research* and *Insurance Studies*. He has presided many key national research projects, such as projects supported by Ministry of Education, Shanghai Government and China Insurance Regulatory Commission.

- Director of China Insurance and Social Security Research Center, Fudan Development Institute

The ever-frequent natural and man-made disasters are posing increasing negative impact over global economic development and social stability. During the past few decades, the destructive powers of all kinds of disasters are becoming severer and causing more damage than ever. Multiple factors, e.g. social, demographic, political, economic, environmental and climatic, are all contributing to this current scenario. It has become a prominent task in a country's development to prioritize disaster prevention, control and reduction, the transfer of disasters risk by financial innovation mechanism, and reconstruction of distress area with insurance fund.

The losses resulted from disasters are comprehensive and multi-altitudes, putting both personal safety, health, property and wealth at risk. The majority of countries opt for social security system to share the risk, by allowing the right of damage claims. Yet huge divergence exists with respect to risk sharing in property and wealth losses. Two methods are usually adopted: one is to cover property losses through institutional arrangement, e.g. setting up additional fund for reconstruction fund; the other is to shift this liability to the society, through the channel of financial insurance mechanism.

China, vast in territory, complex in geographic landscape and climate, and diverse in humane environment, is one of the most-severely disaster-striking countries globally. The frequencies and impact zone are ascending after 2000, causing an average annual economic loss of RMB 309.74 billion from 2000 to 2008, equal to 1.65% of GDP. Natural disaster's impact reaches beyond interfering with economic growth and sustainable

development; it also poses barriers to government finance and relief funds, residents' livelihood, poverty and equity. Thus, putting social security and finance innovation under the framework of frequent catastrophe is of special importance and significance.

Considering disaster's enormous negative impacts on national economic growth, which strongly interferes with economic growth and social stability and poses unfavorable factors to a harmonious society, disaster relief is now an indispensable link in macroeconomic development. Under the current institutional arrangement, four pillars exist for the purpose of disaster relief. Ordered by importance, they are the government aid backed by public finance, the charity, both from civil charity organizations and individual donation, the insurance claims from commercial insurance company and the mutual help from the distressed. Government aid is slow in budget planning and inefficient in aid in the face of catastrophe, and puts extra stress on public finance; while the contingency feature of charity puts planning and management at difficulty. The mutual aid has its obvious limits. Thus, a comprehensive study reveals that adopting finance innovation mechanism to manage catastrophe is the right choice to effectively manage China's disaster risks.

The social function of insurance lies in stabilizing social development and guarding national economic and cultural growth by lowering the probability of risk's occurrence and reducing its damage level through the transfer of risk from individuals or enterprises to insurance companies under the implementation of risk diversification mechanism and through insurance companies' efficient management. Originated from people's grand wish to avoid disaster, insurance is the most effective tools in managing and controlling disasters in the time of frequent catastrophe and enlarging losses. The system of catastrophe insurance concerns financial management of disaster, pre-disaster defense and post-disaster coverage, reduction of government financial string and political pressure, fund raise for special occurrence and immense claims. Nevertheless, the study of disastrous risks and catastrophe insurance in China extends far beyond that. The designing of financial derivation related to catastrophic risk, the building of an effective model for China's disaster management, and the collaboration of disaster and finance are the major issues for discussion and analysis under the current situation of China's disaster management and catastrophe insurance system. 

Chair: **Ding Chun**


Shanghai Forum 2015 Sessions and Chairs

Society

Session 2

Reforming European and Asian Social Security Systems: Facing the Rising Tide of Globalization and Aging

Under the impacts of the globalization and aging, social security system's coverage (accessibility) and fiscal sustainability become two of the major problems that troubles the most in today's world. European countries, with the highest degree in ageing and the highest level of social security, and Asian countries, with the largest aging population and the fastest growth rate, are all severely plagued by such issues, and this becomes the main driver of their social security system reforms. Through the research on problems and challenges of EU and Asian social security system reforms, we try to find out what we can learn from each other. Issues of our panel include:

1. What are the main problems and reform focuses of the social security system (including pension, medical, nursing, etc.) in European countries such as Germany and UK? What results in the specific reform measures?
2. Under the context of globalization and ageing, how European and Asian countries tackle the immigrants' social security problem (pension, medical, nursing, etc.)?
3. How EU coordinates member states' social security schemes (public coordination mechanism)? What will be inspiration for Asia and China? 

Shanghai Forum 2015 Sessions and Chairs

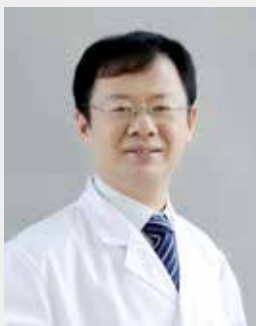
Society

Session 3

Environmental Health and Sustainable Society: Bridging the Science and Policy Gap

Chair: **Kan Haidong**

- Professor on Environmental Health, School of Public Health, Fudan University




Introduction of the Chair:

Kan Haidong is Professor on Environmental Health at the School of Public Health, Fudan University. He is currently Member of National Environment and Health Committee, Regional Editor of *Environmental Health Perspectives*, Member of the Editor Committee of *Epidemiology*. He obtained his Ph.D on Environmental Health at Fudan University in 2003, and completed his post-doctoral training at NIH/NIEHS from 2005 to 2007. His researches focus on air pollution, climate change and human health.

Public health means that the national and local public health systems provide disease prevention and health promotion for the public. China is facing many major public health problems. Environmental pollution, including air pollution, food and drinking water contamination, becomes one of the main factors affecting the health of people living in China or even in Asia.

The current consensus is that public health problems cannot be solved without multidepartment cooperation. We should pay more attention to reform the top design of public health system and department coordination, to design various kinds of environmental protection and to ensure people's health. These are the core of the future development mode, in order to resolve the long-standing problems fundamentally and to control the health hazard factors like food, air, water and living environment.

Recently, the Ministry of Environment revised and promulgated the *People's Republic of China Environmental Protection Law* and the *People's Republic of China Air Pollution Prevention Law*. Moreover, 1.7 trillion of funds will be used in air pollution treatment. All these show the determination of the Chinese government to innovate the environmental policies. However, there are still some gaps between scientific research and policy, and the standards, laws, regulations and policy are far from complete. Therefore, it is difficult to form a long-term effective mechanism to protect the environment health, and this is the main reason that hinders the sustainable development of public health. Strengthening the research on environment and health, and transforming the relevant research results into public health and environmental protection policy is an urgent and important issue.

Shanghai Forum 2015 focuses on public health. The theme of our panel is "From Science to Policy: Environmental, Health and Sustainable Development". We will invite domestic and foreign well-known scholars in environment and health fields. They will not only discuss the effects of air, water and chemical pollution on the health, but also provide policy suggestions on translating the new technology and research results into environmental policy, for they have the experience of participating in the international or domestic policies and criteria making. This panel will release a white paper, which will improve the environmental policy and promote public health in Asia. 

Shanghai Forum 2015 Sessions and Chairs

Society Session 4**Public Health, Security and Urbanization**


- Professor and Chairman of the Department of Epidemiology, School of Public Health, Fudan University

Chair: **Zhao Genming**

China is currently undergoing a transitional phase in its economic development with rapid urbanization, social change, and an aging population. This poses a great challenge to traditional public health interventions. With an increasingly aging population and changing lifestyles, there is an increase in non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and accidents. Emerging infectious diseases and re-emerging infectious diseases continue to occur in cities along with food safety issues. These problems have a great impact on population health and urban development.

In facing the challenges posed by problems involving complex public safety and health, an innovative and effective paradigm must be developed. This new paradigm must also fit into the frame of globalization and include sustainable policies.

This panel will discuss issues including emerging infectious diseases, aging and food safety during urban development. Experts from Canada, the U.S., Japan and China will be invited to discuss the topics:

1. Monitoring and Warning of Emerging and Re-emerging Infectious Diseases in Metropolises
2. Response to Public Health and Safety Emergencies
3. Aging in Society and Sustainable Development
4. Evaluation and Countermeasures to Urban Food Safety Risks
5. International Experiences in Urban Public Health Services and Policies. 

**Introduction of the Chair:**

Zhao Genming is Professor and Chairman of the Department of Epidemiology, Fudan University School of Public Health and Dean of the Epidemiology Division, Shanghai Preventive Medical Association. Dr. Zhao's main research areas are epidemiology of important diseases, such as influenza and pneumonia in China. Over the past ten years, he has been involved in several projects supported by National Science Foundation and Ministry of Health of China. He also leads an international collaboration, entitled "Epidemiology and Burden of Influenza in Children Suzhou, Jiangsu Province, People's Republic of China", supported by the China-U.S. Collaborative Program on Emerging and Re-emerging Infectious Disease. He served as principal investigator in the final evaluation on the projects "WB/DFID China TB Control Program" and "China SARS and Other Infectious Diseases Response Project", co-financed by WB/DFID/CIDA/JSDF. He drafted "Control Strategies for Emergent Infectious Diseases in China". Since 2010, he has published more than 100 papers, including articles published on international journals.

Shanghai Forum 2015 Sessions and Chairs

Environment Session 1**China GHG Emission Peak and Carbon Market Development in 2030**

- Executive Director of Center for Energy Economics and Strategies Studies, Fudan University
- Deputy Director of the Center for BRICS Studies, Fudan University

Chair: **Wu Libo****Introduction of the Chair:**

Wu Libo is Professor at the School of Economics, Fudan University. She is also the Executive Director of Center for Energy Economics and Strategies Studies at Fudan University and the Deputy Director of the Center for BRICS Studies at Fudan University.

Prof. Wu received her Bachelor and Master degrees from Fudan University and Ph.D. of Environmental and Natural Resource Economics from Hiroshima University in Japan in 2004. She was Senior Consultant of International Energy Agency Energy Technology Division from 2009 to 2011, and Visiting Professor of Trinity College in USA in April, 2012. Prof. Wu has published more than 30 academic papers on SSCI, SCI and other journals. She was the leader of dozens of projects funded by the National Ministry of Science and Technology, National Ministry of Education, National Funding of Philosophy and Social Science, Shanghai Municipal Development and Reform Commission and Shanghai Municipal Science and Technology Commission. She was honored the title of Pujiang Excellent Overseas Returnees in 2007 and Aurora Scholar in 2010 by Shanghai government. Her paper won the second-class prize of National Excellent Academic Paper in Social Science and Arts by Ministry of Education in 2009 and third-class prize of Shanghai Excellent Academic Paper in Social Science and Arts by Shanghai government in 2008. Her report on Shanghai energy development and conservation in the 12th Five-year Plan was awarded second-class prize of Shanghai Decision Making and Consulting Prize by Shanghai Municipal Government and the reports on China Natural Gas Market Development was awarded second-class prize of Excellent Soft Science Achievement by the National Department of Energy.


In APEC 2014, China has signed a landmark deal with the U.S., setting targets for carbon emissions on 2030. This first bounded target for China GHG emission reduction indicates more rigid targets with more severe situation for the next 15 years and beyond. Meanwhile, the needs for economic growth and social development cannot be ignored, which will require balancing of the economic and societal cost for transforming to a low carbon economy. To achieve the CO₂ emissions goal around 2030, it makes sense to have a deep study on possible paths to emission reduction, policy intervention mechanism, the cost on emission reduction, as well as the impact on economic growth. Chinese carbon market has been enjoyed world-wide attention. During the 13th Five Year-Plan, China will become the world's largest carbon market. The carbon pricing power is possible to be transferred to China from EU-ETS. The development of carbon market will help China's carbon emissions reach the peak earlier. Focusing on the amount of reductions and on the establishment of national carbon market is of both political and academic importance. ☒

Shanghai Forum 2015 Sessions and Chairs

Chair: **Wu Libo****Environment** Session 2

Global Value Chain, Carbon Emission and Competitiveness

The research and governance of global value chain (GVC) has attracted seriously attention recently. It certainly offers us a good opportunity to understand the influence from China's export-oriented economy to the development, the environment, and the competitive power. Particularly, for the global public goods supply, the value chain provides multi-dimensional views to efficiency and fairness, present and future, global and regional, trade and environment. For China, the key to transforming

and upgrading the economy is to reconstructure the value chain and reshape the competitive power. The research on GVC can certainly provide the reference to the path choices for China to cross the middle-income trap, to the increase of the added value of industries and to the achievement of a stable economic growth. This panel will invite global think-tanks of GVC to Shanghai, and discuss relevant issues such as the global GHG emission and industrial competitiveness. 

Shanghai Forum 2015 Sessions and Chairs

Chair: **Chen Shiyi****Environment** Session 3

Seeking Innovative Growth Pattern of Ecological Civilization to Facilitate the Integrated Development of Economy and Environment in Asia

The 18th National Congress of the CPC clarified the "Five-in-One" overall layout of the socialism with Chinese characteristics, giving an unprecedented attention to the ecological civilization construction. The 3rd Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee further proposed the ideas of "build a beautiful China through deepening the structural reform of ecological civilization and accelerating the establishment of ecological civilization system" and "promote the formation of a new pattern of modernization with the harmonious development of human and nature". Besides, the integrated development of economy and environment in Asia is also appealing to the construction of ecological civilization. Obviously, the Party and the government have updated the connotation of ecology issues from pollution control to a go-between for the aggregation of the economy, politics, culture and society, as well as the integrated and sustainable development of Asia.

This panel is to discuss the new pattern of ecological civilization development from two perspectives: one from the historical relations between human and ecological civilization; the other from the realistic request of sustainable development in Asia.

1. Ecological civilization is a necessary result of human civilization development in history.

In fact, the concept of ecological civilization is inherited in the ancient history of China. As is stated by Lao Zi in his famous works of Tao Te Ching, "humans should follow the environment, which is determined by the natural rules". This saying, along with the Taoism's idea of "man is an integral part of nature", is believed to be the ancient origin of ecological civilization paradigm in China. Throughout the five thousand years of the Chinese history, the idea of ecological civilization comes down all the way, despite the countless natural and man-made catastrophes. In the 20th century, under the belief of "man can conquer nature", campaigns of "Great Leap Forward" and "Learning from Dazhai" in agriculture exerted an extremely detrimental impact on the environment, leading to vast ecological disturbance. In the 21st century, the fast-paced industrialization was accompanied by heavy pollution, which further damaged the environment. Various kinds of chemical and heavy metal pollution resulted in substantial destruction to the ecological system. All these facts have contributed to the low quality of China's economic development despite its high growth. Under this circumstance, ecological civilization was put back on the agenda with significant prominence. Born in the 1970s, the ecological Marxism critically absorbs various ecological theories from the environmentalism, the ecologism, the ecological ethics,

the postmodernism, etc., and attributes the ecological crisis to the capitalism. This ideology is the combination of the Western ecological campaigns and the socialism trend, and it is also a school of Marxism at present.

2. Ecological civilization is the realistic request of sustainable development in Asia.

For the first time in history, the global ecological security is mentioned in the report of the 18th CPC National Congress, which reflects China's responsibility for global security and the manners as a superpower in the international community. Asia is faced with three major ecological risks, among which the first is the ecological security issue marked by climate change, economic fluctuation and social conflicts; the second is the ecological service issue featured by resource constraint, environmental pollution and ecological stress; the last is the human health issue caused by aggravating environment-related diseases, weakening

adaptability and over-concentration of population. Faced with these overwhelming challenges, both the traditional farming civilization and the Western industrial civilization fail to combat successfully and provide solutions. Hopefully, the socialism with Chinese characteristics and the Asian traditional culture are to take the responsibility of ecological security and sustainable development. With the sustainable development as its feature and the knowledge economy and ecological technology as its symbols, the ecological civilization in essence is to embed the ecological concept deeply into the whole process of humans' economic, political, cultural and social development to realize the "Five-in-One" strategy of harmonious and sustainable development of human and nature, and to implant the ecological rules and innovative spirits of exploitation, adaptation, feedback and integration into the course of new urbanization, industrialization, informatization and agricultural modernization. Surely, China's construction of ecological civilization is to make positive contributions to the ecological security of Asia. ◀

Shanghai Forum 2015 Sessions and Chairs

Environment Session 4

International Climate Negotiations and Asian Countries' Experience of Mitigation

Chair: **Bo Yan**

- Professor at the School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Fudan University



Introduction of the Chair:

Bo Yan is Professor at the School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Fudan University. Her research interests include global environmental governance and international organizations. She is the author of *the Trilateral Relations among China, the U.S., the EU in Global Climate Governance* (2012) and *International Negotiations and Domestic Politics: the Case of the U.S. and Kyoto Protocol* (2007). She is also the editor of *Environment Issues and International Relations* (2009) and the Chinese translator of *Rules for the World: International Organization in World Politics* (2010). She has published dozens of research articles on global climate governance.

Most Asian countries are developing countries, facing the double tasks of economic development and climate change. Asian Countries are highly vulnerable to climate change while playing important roles in global climate governance. International negotiations under UNFCCC are scheduled to reach a new global climate agreement in Paris at the end of this year. In this context, the following questions are worthy of discussions: what is the outlook of the 2015 climate agreement? What are the concerns of Asian countries in current international negotiations regarding the agreement? What are the experiences on emission reduction of the Asian countries and what are their further action? This panel will invite researchers and negotiators from home and abroad to explore the above-mentioned issues. ◀

Shanghai Forum 2015 Sessions and Chairs

Environment Session 5**Meeting on the Melting Ice: Asia's Role in the Protection of the Arctic Ecosystem**

- Vice Director of Centre for Polar and Deep Ocean Development, Shanghai Jiao Tong University
- Director of Institute of Law of Environment and Resource, Koguan Law School of Shanghai Jiao Tong University

Chair: **Wang Xi**

The effect of global climate change has been getting more severe in recent decades. The Arctic is much sensitive to climate change because of its unique natural conditions and geographical situation. The Arctic region is much more influenced by global climate change than anywhere else in the world, and the change of the Arctic is increasingly obvious and rapid. The melting ice caused by climate change makes it possible for maritime navigation and resource exploitation to happen in the Arctic region. Meanwhile, the possibility of environmental pollution and ecological risk is also rising. The marine ecosystem of the Arctic is very fragile and isolated. In addition to that, its capability of self-adjusting and self-healing is quite weak. Due to its unique natural conditions, once a significant environmental pollution accident happens in the Arctic Ocean, the level of difficulty and cost for cleaning up would be quite higher than any other ocean in the world.

The protection of the Arctic ecosystem is not only closely related to the interests of the Arctic states, but also concerns the interests of all the human beings. Outside the territorial waters and exclusive economic zone of Arctic coastal states, there is international waters usually called central Arctic Ocean, which is not subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of Arctic states. Therefore, non-Arctic states also have corresponding rights to the Arctic Ocean, according to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. However, when Asian states are in the Arctic region, they have the responsibility to protect the Arctic ecosystem and prevent environmental pollution.

In 2013, five Asian states, China, Japan, Korea, Singapore and India became observer members of the Arctic Council, which is the most influential governance body in the Arctic area. The melting ice in recent years resulted in increasing and frequent human activities in the Arctic, such as marine navigation and energy exploitation. The risk confronted by the Arctic ecosystem is also increasing. How the Arctic states should protect Arctic ecosystem and environment is worth discussing. The protection of the Arctic ecosystem not only relies on the efforts made by Arctic states, but also requires the participation of all Asian countries. ◀

**Introduction of the Chair:**

Wang Xi is Vice Director of Centre for Polar and Deep Ocean Development, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, and Director of Institute of Law of Environment and Resource, Koguan Law School of Shanghai Jiao Tong University. His study interests include principles of environment law and international environment law. He is also Vice Director of China Association for Environment and Resources Law, Council Member of IUCN Academy of Environmental Law, Councilor of Shanghai Municipal People's Government and Co-editor-in-chief of *Year Book of International Environmental Law*.



Shanghai Forum 2015 Signing Ceremony

Shanghai Forum 2015 Signing Ceremony was held at Fudan Development Institute on Jan.19th, 2015.

Prof. Xu Ningsheng, President of Fudan University, and Mr. Park In-kook, President of KFAS, signed the agreement on cooperatively holding the Forum. During the ceremony, Hosts of the roundtables and the Chairs of the sessions introduced and interpreted each topic of the Forum.

Prof. Zhang Yi, Vice Secretary-General of the Shanghai Forum Organizing Committee, gave an overall introduction on the organization work. She pointed out that the year 2015 was the 10th anniversary of Shanghai Forum and the 110th anniversary of Fudan University. This year's Forum will make innovations in terms of the form, the scope and the content.

Many hot topics will be discussed on the panels, such as One Belt and One Road, environmental responsibilities, the security of Eurasia, public health, Asian economy reignition, etc.

Meanwhile, guests from Chinese and foreign universities and institutes, such as Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai University of Political Science and Law, University of California, University of Sydney, Paris 1 Pantheon-Sorbonne University, Peterson Institute for International Economics and Guizhou Academy of Sciences, will become the hosts, instead of the observers.

Moreover, Fudan-UC Center on Contemporary China and Fudan-European Centre on China Studies, the two overseas think tanks built by Fudan University, will show the voice of Chinese think tanks and provide a platform for further cooperation between Chinese and foreign think tanks.

Shanghai Forum, launched in 2005, is an international academic forum, co-hosted by Fudan University and Korea Foundation for Advanced Studies. It endeavors to make suggestions for regional and national development by providing a platform for communication among academic, political and business fields. Over 3,000 domestic and foreign guests have attended the meeting. The theme of Shanghai forum 2015 is Asia's Responsibility: Exploring New Approaches to Cooperation.



Time: May 22 – 25, 2015

Location: Shanghai

Scale: around 400 guests from academic, government and business sectors.

Agenda

Day 1 May 22, 2015 (Friday)

08:30-22:00 Registration

13:30-17:00 Roundtable

Day 2 May 23, 2015 (Saturday)

09:00-12:00 Opening ceremony

13:30-17:00 Roundtables

Day 3 May 24, 2015 (Sunday)

08:30-16:50 Sessions

10:00-12:00 Special Speech

14:00-17:00 Roundtable

Day 4 May 25, 2015 (Monday)

08:30-10:00 Sessions

10:00-11:45 Roundtable

11:45-12:15 Closing ceremony

Conference Language

Chinese and English

Conference Paper

1. Delegates are required to submit conference papers (including abstract and full paper) in either English or Chinese.
2. Please refer to the Attachments of Letter of Invitation for the Deadline of submission.
3. Shanghai Forum Organizing Committee will make arrangements for the presentations of the papers submitted in the panel sessions.
4. *Shanghai Forum 2015 Conference Paper Collection* will be published after the annual conference. Earlier notification should be made to the Forum office if the author does not wish the paper to be published.
5. Paper Format:
 - MS-Word
 - Paper size A4
 - Text size 12 ; Title size 14

- Font: English Times New Roman ; Chinese Song Ti
- Line space: 1.5 Space
- Length: abstract - 300 words; full paper - 5000-7000 words
- Please indicate paper title, name, affiliation, email address on the cover

Website

More information about Shanghai Forum could be found and downloaded on our website: www.shanghaiforum.org

Shanghai Forum Secretariat Office

Address: Room 709, East Main Building of Guanghua Towers, 220 Handan Rd., Fudan University, Shanghai 200433, China

Tel: 86-21-65642354 55664665

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You will be the next chairman of the Shanghai Forum!

- Shanghai Forum 2016 is open for session organizers worldwide -

In order to improve and enhance the openness of the Shanghai Forum, gather knowledge in different fields, collect all kinds of wide ranging resources and especially to share the Shanghai Forum platform to all the experts who help to increase the growth of Asia, we welcome academic institutions, think tanks, and enterprises from all over the world to apply for the Shanghai Forum 2016 session organizers. We also encourage you to co-organize with other prestigious institutions worldwide.

How to apply:

1. Meet and discuss:

Participants who are interested in organizing a session are invited to the coffee break area on the first floor of the Guanghua Towers on May 24, 2015 to talk to the Forum representative regarding contracts and further cooperation.

2. Note down your expectations on your desirable contracts:

During the Shanghai Forum 2015, please commit your business information and your intention of organizing a session at the registration center. We will immediately help you to arrange contacts.

3. Pay close attention to our website:

The Shanghai Forum organizing committee will publish recruiting notifications and the application arrangements on the Shanghai Forum website www.shanghaiforum.org the next half year in 2015. Please pay attention to the changes and new topics.

Thank you for your interest and support. Shanghai Forum 2016 looks forward to your participation!

Fudan Development Institute Seeks Cooperation Opportunities

Fudan Development Institute (FDDI) was founded on February 12th, 1993. Relying on the complete disciplines of Fudan University, FDDI has gathered up a group of social responsible, specialized and active-minded scholars, aimed at the major issues which the state and Shanghai meet when developing, and proposed a series of strategy and policy reports since establishment. These reports have impacted positively on the significant decisions of the state and Shanghai, and received much attention and high praise from state and Shanghai leaders.

FDDI is determined to build a first-class think-tank. Our research is directed towards issues of national development, striving to make contributions to make contributions to the development of society by through the integration of research resources and human talents of various disciplines.

Since 1995, FDDI has published blue book *China Development Report* for several years, which analyzes the national politics, economy, society, culture and international relations and offers policy advice. It has been created initially in China and had a wide impact home and abroad, which takes full advantage of university think tanks.

There are 7 domestic research institutes which FDDI is incubating, including Financial Research Centre, Centre for BRICS Studies, Shanghai-Hong Kong Development Institute, Centre for Communication and State Governance Research, Contemporary China Social Life Data and Research Centre, Institute of Social Research, China Insurance and Social Security Research Centre; 3 overseas research institutes, including Fudan-UC Centre on Contemporary China (University of California), Fudan-European Centre for China Studies (University of Copenhagen), Fudan-Tec Monterrey Research Centre for Studies on China-Latin America (Monterrey Institute of Technology and Higher Education); China Financiers Club; 2 secretariats of major forum, including secretariat of China University Think Tank Forum and secretariat of Shanghai Forum.

We sincerely hope to develop a partnership with various kinds of institutions, enterprises and social think tanks. The cooperation forms include but are not limited to introducing the publications of your institute to Chinese readers, joint research, exchange visit and so on. If you are interested in FDDI, please go to FDDI's site (<http://fdi.fudan.edu.cn/>). Any thought or suggestion on the above proposal will be welcome.

Address: Floor 7, Guanghua Tower, 220 Handan Rd., Shanghai
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Inviting Contributions to China Watch 2015

To construct new-type think tanks, promote the conversion between research and policy-making advice, and provide more high-quality reports and advices, Fudan Development Institute, China University Think Tank Forum, Shanghai Forum and Centre for Think-tanks Research and Management in Shanghai decide to solicit contributions from Chinese and overseas scholars to *China Watch*. *China Watch* focuses on hot issues in various fields of China. In the first semimonthly, it selects the latest achievements of top foreign think tanks, themed by "International Perspectives and Forefront Issues"; in the second one, it collects the policy analysis of Chinese experts, themed by "Chinese Think Tanks and Contributions to Development".

Requirements

1. This contribution should be policy analysis or advice, reflecting author's deep thinking of forward-looking and comprehensive issues. Topics include but are not limited to Chinese domestic affairs, foreign policies, economy, society, education and other issues involving China's development.
2. The English edition could be articles published by foreign think tanks or major media in English (if the article is in other foreign language, please attach a 200-word abstract), or English research achievements of yourself. If the contribution is accepted by editorial department, it will be translated by the referrer or editorial department.
3. The Chinese edition is open to all the institutions and individuals. The topic is decided by yourself and the language should be succinct and not academic. 3000 words are proper, and there should be an introduction of the author within 100 words in the end. If the contribution is involved in sensitive issues, please burn it onto disc and post it to the editorial department with paper edition instead of sending it by email.

Notices

1. Email address: centrems@fudan.edu.cn. Please fill the title of your contribution in the email subject and attach the following information (very important): Article, Author, Referrer, Address, Email, and Telephone Number.
2. One contribution at a time. Please not deliver more than one contribution at a time, or deliver repeatedly.
3. The contribution could be delivered to other publications and we'll reply in one month. If the contribution is accepted, the editorial department will reward it.

Contact Information

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Institution Introduction

Fudan Development Institute (FDDI), founded on February 12th, 1993, is determined to build a first-class think-tank. Our research is directed towards issues of national development, striving to make contributions to make contributions to the development of society by through the integration of research resources and

human talents of various disciplines. There are 7 domestic research institutes which Fudan Development Institute is incubating, including Financial Research Centre, Centre for BRICS Studies, Shanghai-Hong Kong Development Institute, Centre for Communication and State Governance Research, Contemporary China Social Life Data and Research Centre, Institute of Social Research, China Insurance and Social Security Research Centre; 3 overseas research institutes, including Fudan-UC Centre on Contemporary China (University of California), Fudan-European Centre for China Studies (University of Copenhagen), Fudan-Tec Monterrey Research Centre for Studies on China-Latin America (Monterrey Institute of Technology and Higher Education); China Financiers Club; 2 secretariats of major forum, including secretariat of China University Think Tank Forum and secretariat of Shanghai Forum.

China University Think Tank Forum, instructed by Ministry of Education and Shanghai municipal government, is an important action to implement the spirit of the Third and the Fourth Plenary Session of the 18th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and realize the ideas of think tank construction raised by President Xi. It's also an important content of Program of Advancing New-type Think Tank with Chinese Characteristics, which aims to fully take advantage of disciplines, talents and intelligence of universities, converge the power of nationwide universities, focus on the grandiose national demand, supply the wisdom of universities, promote the brand influence of university think tanks, and lead the development of university think tanks. It will become the platform where ideas of China university think tanks will be created, outstanding achievements of think tanks will be spread, talents of think tanks will be gathered together, and research and policy decision will be connected. The forum will determine every year's topic according to national demand and major policy decisions, gather all kinds of power together, strive to make itself a comprehensive consulting forum which can manifest the strength of China university think tanks and has global impact, and lead the innovation and development of university think tanks.

Centre for Think-tanks Research and Management in Shanghai, led by Shanghai municipal Party committee and relying on Fudan University, commits itself to incubating and promoting the capacity of Shanghai university think tanks, constructing a domestic and international known Shanghai university think tank system. It provides management through serving, seeks integration through internal communication, gathers impact through international talks, guards the quality through assessment, achieves status through contributions, and sets up a communicating, marketing and international talking platform founded in Shanghai, serving the whole nation and taking the whole world in view. The Centre aims to integrate the resources of Shanghai universities and think tanks, transfer the research into results, offer suggestions to the government, spread the ideas of think tanks to the mass, realize the social value of academic achievements, incubate composite scholars with consulting capacity, push forward the discipline construction of universities, and promote the development of new-type university think tanks.



Shanghai
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