



Shanghai Forum 2017 Perspective Highlights

ASEAN-China Relations in Transition: Differences Management and Win-win Cooperation

China and the World 01 Opening Ceremony

9:25-9:55, May 28

Chair: Michael Lim Tan University of the Philippines Diliman, Chancellor

Qi Huaigao
Center for China's Relations with Neighboring Countries, Fudan University
Deputy Director

Constructing "the Fellowship Ladder" of the Lantsang–Mekong River Co-Governance

1. Integration of the Existing Hydropower Systems, and Coordination on Sustainable Exploitation of Water Resources.
2. Establishment of Institutions of Hydrological Information Sharing. Suggestion
3. Innovation and Entrepreneurship Training of Co-Governance and Development for the Younger Generation. Suggestion
4. Increasing Research and Investment of New Water Affairs Technology and Products. Suggestion.
5. Establishing Multi-Level Cooperation Mechanisms between Governmental and Non-Governmental Institutes.

Nguyen Huy Hoang
Institute for Southeast Asian Studies, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences
Deputy Director

Looking back to 50 Years of ASEAN-China Relations and Its Implications for the Future Tie

1. China and ASEAN are good neighbors. China should communicate with ASEAN about its foreign policy.
2. ASEAN is an important organization. The relation between China and ASEAN is the most important and direct in its relations with big countries, such as Japan, America.
3. China and ASEAN should strengthen the mutual trust and support each other. China should support ASEAN and its policy. ASEAN and China should cooperate in “One Belt and One Road” and maintain the area stabilization.

(Editor: Song Xingyan)



ASEAN-China Relations in Transition: Differences Management and

Win-win Cooperation

China and the World 01 Session One

10:10-11:50, May 28

Chair: Aung Kyaw University of Yangon, Myanmar Pro-rector

Li Mingjiang **The Belt & Road Initiative: Strategic Implications for Southeast Asia**
S. Rajaratnam 1. “The Belt and Road” can change regional order in East-Asia. On one
School of hand, all ASEAN countries’ response to “The Belt and Road” is
International positive. On the other hand, when it comes to economy and politics,
Studies (RSIS), there are no exact plan of cooperation between China and ASEAN.
Nanyang 2. To some degree, the influence from America in this area will decrease.
Technological If “The Belt and Road” succeed eventually, the military of U.S. will
University, hardly come into this area.
Singapore
Associate
Professor

Piti Srisangnam **New Sustainable Development Model for Mainland ASEAN & China**
ASEAN Studies 1. China gives an importance to the Mekong countries and the need to
Center, balance the power between the US and Japan in the Sub-region. For
Chulalongkorn Thailand, Mainland ASEAN is a region bustling with opportunities.
University, 2. “Trust Building” system is thus urgently needed and steps we can take
Thailand to promote cooperation. Thailand needs to initiate this process by
Associate altering its people’s mindset. The role of Thai and Chinese agencies in
Professor supporting SMEs is clearly pronounced.
3. The monetary policy actions of Thailand and China should also
consider the potential impacts on the neighbor countries. Thailand,
China and Mainland ASEAN states will need a strong trade strategy.



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- Zhao Weihua**
Guangdong
Institute for
International
Strategies,
China
Associate
Professor
- ASEAN-China Trade Issues and Their Solutions in the Process of “The Belt and Road” Construction- A Case Study on Sino-Vietnamese Trade Issues**
1. There are some questions existed in economic relations between China and Vietnam, such as trade imbalance, investment question, smuggle and tax evasion in border trade, mistrust issue and so on.
 2. China understands Vietnam’s consideration and has made efforts to change better and get the good result. The trade imbalance between two countries is fundamentally because both sides are in different positions in the world trade structure.
- Phout**
Simmalavong
National
University of Laos
Vice President
1. The support of “The Belt and Road” initiative by the ASEAN countries is largely based on the government's decision. But in ASEAN countries’ domestic politics, different groups may have different ideas.
 2. The ASEAN countries and China have a long border, and from the cultural perspective, the religion is very diverse, such as Buddhism, Islam.
- Ali Wibisono**
ASEAN Study
Center, Universitas
Indonesia
Deputy Head of
Graduate
Programme
1. “The Belt and Road” initiative comes at a timely time for Southeast Asian countries, which lack the infrastructure for connectivity and it hindered economic development.
 2. For the ASEAN countries, the benefits vary from economic trade with China. So some countries are more satisfied, but some countries are more concerned.
 3. In addition, we can also see the South China Sea. Some of the ASEAN countries have an island dispute with China.

(Editor: Song Xingyan)



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ASEAN-China Relations in Transition: Differences Management and

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China and the World 01 Session Two

13:15-15:05, May 28

**Chair: Danny Wong Tze Ken Institute of China Studies, University of Malaya
Director**

**Joeje B. Santarita The Philippines' ASEAN Chairmanship: Implications for
Asian Center, ASEAN-China Relations**

**University of the Philippines
Diliman**

Dean

1. Six priorities are indeed tremendous tasks but are not unachievable. Realization of the priorities is also dependent to the responses of the involved parties outside ASEAN such as China.
2. Taking advantage the Philippines 'pivoting to China' gesture and maximize the potentials through cooperation and collaboration starting with the six deliverables identified by the Philippines for 2017.

**Chang Yau Hoon The Rise of China and its Impact on the Chinese Diaspora in
Institute of Asian Southeast Asia: Indonesia as a Case Study**

**Studies,Universiti
Brunei**

Darussalam

Associate

Professor

1. The post-Suharto reformed and democratization process has opened up a new space for the Chinese Indonesians to rediscover their cultural heritage and identity. This period has coincided with the rise of China in the global economic, military and political arena.
2. The impact of China's rise has tremendous influenced the ways in which Chinese culture is being strategically reconstructed in contemporary Indonesia.



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- Henelito A. Sevilla**
Asian Center,
University of the
Philippines
Diliman
Associate
Professor
- The Direction of President Duterte's Foreign Policy Agenda vis-a-vis China and the Future of ASEAN**
1. the Philippines and China are not at all strangers with each other as has always been portrayed and thought about (cultural connectivity) in the Philippines, the two countries have a lot of commonalities which can be utilized to advance common interests.
 2. President Duterte's decision to strengthen ties with China does not only redefine the Philippine-US relations at least within the six year terms of President Duterte but also it may have bearing in future geopolitical and geo-economic direction of the ASEAN organization.

- Zhang Miao**
Institute of China
Studies, University
of Malaya
Doctor
- China-ASEAN Economic Integration: an Investment Perspective**
1. China's economic ties with ASEAN has been long established with long-lasting bilateral trade. China's investment in ASEAN: initial stage but promising.
 2. It is increasingly found today that the role played by Malaysian Chinese businessman is rather as mediator to forge the business deal between GLC and firms from China, than taken as the sole local partner eventually by companies from China.

- Suthiphand**
Chirathivat
ASEAN Studies
Center,
Chulalongkorn
University
Executive Director
1. China and the Philippines should put forward more development programs in education, training and medical treatment to facilitate cooperation.
 2. The Philippines and China are not strangers to each other, but we can also see that the South China Sea issue has led to a confrontation.
 3. Chinese investors in Malaysia, is a state-owned company, or a large enterprise, or the state-led investment, or say some mainly small and medium-sized enterprises, all of these we can carry out in-depth study.



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DISCUSSION

1. In fact, Philippines is not dominated by the U.S., now we want to be able to restore and develop the relations with China and Russia. This is a new development of foreign policy under the leadership of President Duterte.
2. China is a strategic partner for the Philippines. It is not only economically, in political, security and military cooperation, as well as international organizations, regional organizations, the Philippines regards China as a very important partner.

(Editor: Song Xingyan)



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ASEAN-China Relations in Transition: Differences Management and Win-win Cooperation

China and the World 01 Session Three
15:05-17:00, May 28

Chair: Chaw Chaw Sein Department of International Relations, University of Yangon, Myanmar **Head of the Department**

Dam Huy Hoang **ASEAN-China Relations in the Past 25 years: Accomplishment, Institute for Shortcomings and Prospects- Based on the perspective of Vietnam Southeast Asian Studies, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences Head of the Department**

1. The challenge of China-ASEAN relations: the disputes in the South China Sea have caused instability in the region. China-ASEAN economic integration is not win-win integration, because ACFTA has brought more benefits to China.
2. China and ASEAN need to further strengthen the strategic partnership and the South China Sea issue should be resolved peacefully.

Song Qingrun **China-ASEAN Cooperation Under the “The Belt and Road” Initiative: China Institutes of Opportunities, Challenges and Suggestions Contemporary International Relations Associate Professor**

1. China and ASEAN have reached many agreements in pushing their cooperation under the “The Belt and Road” Initiative, have signed some cooperation documents, and have conducted some pragmatic cooperation.
2. Two sides can coordinate more about common development plan, to match with each other’s development plan, to promote two sides’ prosperity and regional development, to improve people well-off.



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- Patcharinruja Juntaronanont**
Faculty of Social Development, National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA) Thailand
Instructor
- ASEAN-China Cooperation in CLMV : the Role of Thailand and China in Mekong River Development Projects**
1. In Southeast Asia, Countries (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam) located in the Mekong river area received many kinds of large-scale projects investment for construction and development from big countries entrepreneurs, and have relations with other countries in cooperation of development.
 2. On one hand, this kind of large development projects can promote national economic development; But on the other hand, it has seriously affect the natural resources and ecological environment.
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- Zhang Qun**
Center for China's Relations with Neighboring Countries, Fudan University
Postdoctoral Fellow
- Regional Public Goods Supply and Institutional Contest in East Asia**
1. The US bilateral alliance system, the rise of China and the territorial disputes between East Asian members will continue to affect the strategic interactions in the East Asian integration.
 2. The rise of Asia requires a low level of expected regional risks in East Asia. The positioning of inter-state relations and the state of interactions amongst the regional powers are key factors in determining the risk of East Asia and the trend of regional integration.
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- Bouadam Sengkhamboutlavong**
Asia Research Center, National University of Laos
Director
1. The China and ASEAN should uphold the principle of a transparent and fair to mutual cooperation. At the same time, we need to focus more attention to the sustainable development problem, together hand in hand to promote regional cooperation and development in the future.
 2. To shelve disputes in the South China Sea and adopt a peaceful and prudent attitude. And we need to strengthen the education humanities cooperation by increase the proportion of student scholarships.



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- Jeremy Jammes**
Institute of Asian
Studies,Universiti
Brunei
Darussalam
1. “The Belt and Road” initiative and cooperation project advocated by China have long been a research focus of Brunei. They involve economy, trade and business, also come down to some of our governance structure and governance structure.
 2. One of the biggest challenges to “The Belt and Road” is how to make better fusion, how to construct new value system in the world. For the definition of the value of the world, we need to explore further in the future.

(Editor: Song Xingyan)