

NEWSLETTER SHANGHAI FORUM

ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION AND THE CHOICE OF ASIA

www.shanghaiforum.org
Vol.6 No.2 (Gen.23) Mar. 2013

HIGHLIGHT

- > Shanghai Forum (2013) Theme

FEATURE

- > Shanghai Forum (2013) Panels and Chairs
- > Shanghai Forum (2013) Roundtables

NEWS

- > Shanghai Forum Delegation Attends Beijing Forum (2012)
- > The 8th Chinese Asia Research Center Directors' Workshop
- > Shanghai Forum (2013) Signing Ceremony

INFORMATION

- > About Shanghai Forum (2013)





NEWSLETTER SHANGHAI FORUM

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.

Host:

Fudan University

Korea Foundation for Advanced Studies (KFAS)

Editorial Committee

Directors:

Yang Yuliang President, Fudan University
Zhu Zhiwen Chancellor, Fudan University
Park In-kook President, Korea Foundation for Advanced Studies

Editor In Chief:

Lin Shangli Vice President, Fudan University

Executive Vice Editors in Chief:

Chen Yinzhong Advisor to the President on International Affairs of Fudan University
Zhang Yi Director, Shanghai Forum Organizing Committee Secretariat Office, Fudan University
Kang Tae-Seok Director, International Academy Division, KFAS

Vice Editors in Chief (in alphabetical order of last name):

Chen Shiyi Co-director, Shanghai-Hong Kong Development Institute, Fudan University
Hou Yangfang Professor, Institute of Chinese Historical Geography, Fudan University
Hua Min Director, Institute of World Economy, Fudan University
Jiang Yihua Director, Center for Comparative Studies of Modernization, Fudan University
Jin Guangyao Director, Department of History, Fudan University
Kim Taeg Senior Director, KFAS
Li Liangrong Director, Center for Communication and State Governance Research, Fudan University
Li Weisen Director, Institute of Economic Thoughts and Economic History, Fudan University
Peng Xizhe Vice-dean, Fudan Development Institute, Fudan University
Ren Yuan Executive Director, State Building Research Center, Fudan University
Sun Lijian Vice-dean, School of Economics, Fudan University
Sun Xiaoxia Dean, School of Law, Fudan University
Wu Libo Executive Director, Center for Energy and Strategies, Fudan University
Wu Xinbo Vice-dean, Fudan Development Institute, Fudan University
Zhang Jun Director, China Center for Economic Studies, Fudan University

Executive Editors:

Shen Tianyin Program Officer, Shanghai Forum Organizing Committee Secretariat Office, Fudan University
Luo Qian Deputy Director, Shanghai Forum Organizing Committee Secretariat Office, Fudan University

Editors:

Mary Lee Manager, International Academy Division, KFAS
Wu Tao Program Officer, Shanghai Forum Organizing Committee Secretariat Office, Fudan University
Qian Siyun Program Officer, Shanghai Forum Organizing Committee Secretariat Office, Fudan University
Ding Changxin Program Officer, Shanghai Forum Organizing Committee Secretariat Office, Fudan University
Huang Hao Program Officer, Shanghai Forum Organizing Committee Secretariat Office, Fudan University
Xu Xiaoyu Program Officer, Shanghai Forum Organizing Committee Secretariat Office, Fudan University

HIGHLIGHT

| | |
|--|----|
| Shanghai Forum (2013) Theme | 02 |
| Asia's Wisdom: Seeking Harmonious Development in Diversity | |

FEATURE

| | |
|---|----|
| Shanghai Forum (2013) Panels and Chairs | 04 |
| Economics & Finance | 04 |
| Panel 1: After the Asian Miracle: Problems, Challenges and Choices | |
| Panel 2: The Predicament of Global Financial Turbulence: Capital Flows and Asset Insecurity | |
| Panel 3: The Integration of Regional Economy in Asia: Target, Path and Policy | |
| Politics & Law | 12 |
| Panel 1: Asia's Wisdom: Approaches to Disputes | |
| Panel 2: Asian Legal Wisdom: Diversity and Unification | |
| Panel 3: Global Governance and Asia's Wisdom | |
| Urbanology & Sociology | 18 |
| Panel 1: Innovation-driven Urban Development in Asia | |
| Panel 2: How to Assure Health for 4 Billion People in Asia? | |
| Environment & Energy | 22 |
| Panel 1: Emerging Asian Renewable Energy: from New Technology and New Industry to a New Market | |
| Panel 2: Climate Change and Environmental Protection: The Focus of Human Attention | |
| Shanghai Forum (2013) Roundtables | 28 |
| Global Economic Recovery without Asset Security | |
| Think Tanks Dialogue: New Global Opportunities—New Leadership, Renewed Responsibility, New Policy? | |
| Sustainable Public-Private Partnership: New Opportunities and Challenges of Public Governance in Asia | |
| China Financiers Club Roundtable | |

NEWS

| | |
|--|----|
| Shanghai Forum Delegation Attends Beijing Forum (2012) | 29 |
| The 8th Chinese Asia Research Center Directors' Workshop | 30 |
| Shanghai Forum (2013) Signing Ceremony | 31 |

INFORMATION

| | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| About Shanghai Forum (2013) | 32 |
|-----------------------------|----|

• Shanghai Forum (2013) Theme •

Economic Globalization and the Choice of Asia — Asia's Wisdom: Seeking Harmonious Development in Diversity



These are times of profound change, filled with challenges and opportunities which inspire reflection on the future of Asia. As the world's most dynamic developing region, Asia must gather wisdom and pursue harmony within a diverse world in order to achieve comprehensive prosperity, generate social progress, and contribute to human civilization.

Looking forward to Asia's future, we realize that the rise of Asia will be profoundly significant to world development. While Europe and the U.S. are afflicted with continuing economic crises, Asia is increasingly undertaking important responsibilities commensurate to its growing influence. The expression that the 21st century belongs to Asia is no longer a mere catchphrase but a real, global trend. Asia boasts a rich history, plentiful resources, tenacious peoples and exceptional wisdom, all of which have bestowed a singular vitality on the region and created economic and social "miracles." As the world marvels at Asia's achievements – from the rapid economic recovery in postwar Japan to the prosperity of the "Asian tigers", from the reform and opening of China to the recent development of India – history shows that the rise of Asia would not be possible without combined efforts. In other words, Asia must seek harmony in its diversity so as to continue developing apace. Strengthening regional cooperation and integration is an important force for achieving healthy and sustainable development in economy, politics, society and culture. Different Asian economies must fully utilize existing potential while respecting, negotiating, and collaborating with each other through a regional cooperative system. Seeking harmony in diversity will not only strengthen collective security in a regional context, but also lead to strong, sustainable and balanced development in global economy, finance and trade.

The long history of Asian civilization has given rise to the diverse cultures of this continent. The essence of harmonious advancement is peaceful co-existence, win-



win cooperation and joint development. Due to asymmetric growth and complicated histories, Asian countries can only realize peace, cooperation and development through bold, positive efforts. Specifically, Asia should establish shared values based on a cooperative mechanism, and requires an agenda for effective action in addition to innovative institutions. We must promote deeper mutual trust and cooperation while appreciating other countries' culture. We cannot accomplish this goal without passion, wisdom and concrete action. While differences are unavoidable, peaceful coexistence comes from proactive hard work. Endowed with a brilliant civilization, when Asian countries are ready to unite, embrace their differences, and seek harmony together, a new Asia will emerge.

The core of Asia's wisdom is: unity through tolerance, prosperity through harmony. Thanks to long-term efforts to liberalize trade and investment, regional integration has become the general trend in Asia. In order to continue with harmonious development, countries must put their ideas, strategies, institutions and policies concerning economic and social development into practice with mutual respect and wisdom. At the same time, they must manage conflicts with tolerance and respect for the preservation of unity, deepen regional economic and trade cooperation, and ensure that all countries and regions, as well as the whole society benefit from the resulting economic growth — thus realizing a sustainable, harmonious, and prosperous future for Asia.

Economics & Finance

After the Asian Miracle: Problems, Challenges and Choices

Chair: **Hua Min** | Director, Institute of World Economy, Fudan University



Professor 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.

Asia was once the world's most impoverished continent, however, since the second half of the 20th century, pioneered by Japan and followed by NIEs, ASEAN countries, and so on, numbers of Asian economies have embarked on the path to prosperity. Especially after 1979, China, Vietnam and other transition economies have been committed to the reform and opening up, the Asian economies appeared hitherto unprecedented high economic growth, and quick poverty reduction.

However, in Asia, while economy grows quickly, various frustrating crisis also frequently occur, such as the Japanese economic bubble burst in 1989, Southeast Asian financial crisis in 1997 and the economic growth shadowed by 2008 crisis, and so on.

All kinds of crisis raised a question to us, namely given the economic globalization today, what kind of development strategy is still effective and proper for Asian economies? At this point, the World economy sub-forum of Shanghai forum in 2013 will focus on the following three topics: First, why the Asian growth story will end? It will be centered on internal problems and dilemmas after the Asian growth miracle.

Second, the external mechanisms fade the Asian miracle. It will be centered on external constraints and challenges after the Asian growth miracle. Third, the paths and strategies re-engine the "Asian Miracle".

Generally speaking, Asia is an economy lack of resources, innovation abilities and internal demands, which in all lead to extremely high external dependence. Due to the irreversible trend of globalization, the financial integration and division network of production are inevitable accordingly. In this case, the Asian development strategy will directly affect not only the Asian economy but also the world economy.

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 there 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

1. Has the Asian Miracle Come to an End?

Whether the Asian growth miracle is over? Is Asia including China facing a "lost 10 years" just like Japan 10 or even 20 years ago? To answer these questions, reflections on what kinds of internal problems confronted by current Asia are in need.

Firstly, we should recognize the pattern of division of labor in Asia. In essence, the Asian "flying geese" mode of division of labor is driven by Japanese manufacturing, and the US dominated global division mode is driven by America's innovation. So, the Asian economy is characterized with openness, which cannot be closed up but should have a global vision to be actively integrated into the international division of labor system.

Secondly, the current and the future economic growth in Asia are fettered by four main "asymmetric" problems. (1) Asymmetry between supply and demand sides. (2) Asymmetry between rigid cost (exchange rate appreciation and wage rigidity) and inadequate innovation. (3) Asymmetry between the growth of productivity and wage. (4) Asymmetry between industrial policy and market orientation.

In short, the past Asian growth miracle is brought by the incremental expansion, under the conditions of relatively low labor cost advantage, exchange rate stability, export-oriented development strategy, and ordered Asian industrial division and transfer. However, what is the reason to cause this kind of incremental expansion to end so early? Obviously, the answer does not root in the market, but in the policy of the government.

Entrepreneurial Competency.

Prof. Hua has written ten 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.

There has been a lot of debate over the existence of the Asian miracle. If there's any kind of miracle, what are the main factors in making it? Over the long time research and discussion in academia, some of the main reasons are reached a high degree of consensus, such as the serialized industrialization, export-oriented policy and the industrial transfer triggered by FDI, etc.

However, along with the rapid take-off of China, who enjoys a very large economic size, the Asian growth miracle is constantly shackled by the external bottleneck which refers mainly to the resources and environmental constraints, as well as the exchange rate valuation constraints. According to the industrialization experience of the developed countries, the resource constraint had an prominent effect during the take-off phase, while for those Asian industrializing countries at present, not only the supply of resources constraints, more serious is the environmental constraints.

How to realize high-speed economic growth on one hand and environment friendly strategy on the other hand becomes a dilemma for those Asian economies. Traditionally, high performance East Asian economies tended to sustain a competitive and moderately underestimated exchange rate, but subject to dollar hegemony in international monetary system, the weak dollar policy continued over the years, and an unconventional quantitative easing monetary operation taken by US Fed after the 2008 financial crisis, Asian exporters represented by China are no longer allowed an undervalued exchange rate, this becomes a new challenge for the success in Asia.

In addition, due to historical, political and many other reasons, Asia has never been very keen on the regional economic integration. This also resulted in the serious difficulties confronted by FTA roadmap in Asia even under the stagnation of multilateral trade negotiations worldwide.

2. Recreating the "Asian Miracle"

To sum up, Asia's economic growth excessively depends on external demand while domestic demand is still limited. The reasons behind are various. Firstly, Asian markets display with different maturity, the polarized labor force quality due to the defects of domestic and international system, and a widening income gap with the society, and so on. Secondly, the deepening of international division of labor including both value chain and industrial chain, accompanied by wage inflation pressure. Therefore, once the external demand shrinking, it is easy to fall into the dilemma in which the low level equilibrium is broken, but the upper level equilibrium is still unreachable.

Therefore, given the limited domestic demand, the key step can only be through the real per capita income growth. In order to achieve this goal, firstly, Asian economies still need to work jointly with developed countries in EU and America in promoting the international trade and investment rules to ensure the further deepening of international division of labor between Asia and other regions in the world. Secondly, to strengthen the economic efficiency, optimize the factor allocation and increase the export competitiveness through domestic institutional reform and financial system integration. Thirdly, in the integration of value chain division of labor, achieve different levels of wage deepening through the upgrade of industrial chain driven by efficiency. At the same time, Asia should also develop domestic market by promoting the comparative advantage of low skilled labor force, expanding industrial scale to increase employment opportunities, generalizing the wage and advancing the urbanization.

Economics & Finance

The Predicament of Global Financial Turbulence: Capital Flows and Asset Insecurity

Chair: **Sun Lijian** | Vice Dean, School of Economics, Fudan University



Prof. Sun Lijian, born in Shanghai in 1962, is distinguished professor, Ph.D. supervisor at Fudan University. He is now Associate Dean of School of Economics Fudan University, Director of the Finance Research Center 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 Fudan University, Deputy Director of the Institute of World Economy Fudan University, and Chief Expert of the national

Since the global financial tsunami originated in the United States in 2008, most developed districts and countries in America and Europe have adopted easing monetary policies in succession to relieve the heavy burdens of debts caused by the crisis. However, this will probably bring two great challenges to Asia: firstly, the price of bulk commodity will probably rebound substantially under the influence of financial capital, which will bring negative impact on the manufacturing-centered Asian economy. Secondly, global excess liquidity will bring those emerging countries in Asia with tremendous pressure about funds of foreign exchange, appreciation of domestic currency, and even assets bubble. If Asian countries chose to meet the challenges by monetary austerity and stern supervision policies as before, the governments would pay higher price for regulation. Therefore, we focus the financial sub-forum on how to promote policy innovation, in the hope of exploring a financial model of safe investment, hence to seek a win-win situation in cooperation.

1. Change, Causes, and Impact of International Capital Movement

The influences brought by European debt crisis and the escalation of geopolitical conflicts as well as trade friction on international capital flow. Those countries who play an important role in the international monetary system, such as Europe, the United States and Japan have taken the ultra quantitative easing monetary policy, which will bring price volatility within the international financial markets, as well as an extremely unstable situation in international capital flows. If these countries suddenly raised its benchmark

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 of Engineering from the School of Civil Engineering at Tongji University. He pursued his master and doctoral study at Hitotsubashi University, Japan from April 1993 to March 2000 and finally got his Ph.D. in Business in March 2000. Since he came back to China, he has been teaching at the School of Economics, Fudan.

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's 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.

interest rate in order to prevent the outflow of capital in their home markets, there would be a huge capital flow from emerging market countries back to the developed countries, thus adversely influencing the flow direction and structure of international capital.

2. External Shocks, Policy Challenges, and the Innovation of Financial Tools

What kind of innovation in policy-making and regional cooperation are we suppose to do to cope with probable global excess liquidity? For instance, the United States have issued four rounds of quantitative easing monetary policies and employed operation twists policy; European countries and Japan have made policies for the market through their unconventional bailout plans, European countries have not only bought large quantities of bonds of distressed governments, such as Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Spain, etc., but also lowered the collateral standards for loans, as a result, the liquidity of monetary market can be increased; the Bank of Japan has also injected capital into the short-term monetary market by repeated open market operations.

3. Financial Cooperation and the Selection of Safe Assets

With pooled wisdom in Asia, we hope to build a vigorous, sustainable and healthy development model of “finance for entity economy” by exploring the meaning, condition, approaches and effect in the post-crisis period for safe investment with regard to Asian financial systems, investment entities, and market instruments.

Economics & Finance

The Integration of Regional Economy in Asia: Target, Path and Policy

Chair: **Chen Shiyi** | Professor, School of Economics, Fudan University
Co-director, Shanghai-Hong Kong Development Institute

Chair: **Yun-Wing Sung** | Professor of Economics, Chinese University of Hong Kong
Co-director, Shanghai-Hong Kong Development Institute



Chen Shiyi is Professor of Economics at Fudan University and visiting scholar at Humbolt University, Germany. He is the Director of Leading Group of Ecology, Environment, Humanities and Social Sciences Research at Fudan and Co-director of Shanghai-Hong Kong Development Institute (CUHK-Fudan). He also serves as a research fellow at China Center for Economic Studies (CCES), Fudan Development Institute (FDDI) and Fudan Tyndall Centre. He holds a PhD in Econometrics at Kyungpook National University, Republic of Korea. 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. His course of Econometrics for

At present, economic globalization is evolving into regionalization at a deeper level. Exemplified by China's rapid economic development, Asia has become an important force in global economic development. Nevertheless, Asia is falling behind to Europe and North America in terms of the degree of regional economic integration. This degree of regional economic integration in Asia is bound to be enhanced by Asian regional industrial optimization and restructuring driven by establishing Asian Free Trade Area and by regional financial and monetary cooperation. China has become Asia's largest economy, and it is necessary for China's different regions and representative cities to make full use of their respective comparative advantages and achieve industrial restructuring and regional coordinated development. This will not only consolidate the real economy foundation supporting China's long-term development but also make great contribution to enable China as the locomotive driving Asian regional collaboration.

1. The Construction of FTA in Asia and the Influence of TPP

During the past decade, intra-Asian trade has been growing and deepening gradually. Asia has overtaken NAFTA in terms of the proportion of intra-regional trade; the proportion was 59% in 2010 for Asia. With the rise of international trade protectionism, Asian economies, due to their high dependence on foreign trade, should actively adjust foreign trade policies and accelerate the construction of a free trade area so as to promote regional industrial restructuring and integration, thus fundamentally enhancing the endogeneity and sustainability of Asia's development. At present, the establishment of China-ASEAN Free Trade Area, the promotion of the "10 + 3" cooperation mechanism between ASEAN and China, Japan and South Korea, and the signature of the Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement between Mainland China and Hong Kong, and of the Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement between Mainland China and Taiwan are accelerating trade liberalization and industrial integration process within Asia. The US president Obama has been actively promoting Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP). Therefore, it is necessary to analyze the impacts of TPP on construction

undergraduate students was selected as “Best Course in Shanghai” in 2009.

His research interest is in applied econometrics, energy, environment, development economics, finance, public economics and so on. His current works are published in English journals such as *Quantitative Finance*, *Journal of Forecasting*, *Journal of Economic Theory and Econometrics*, *The World Economy*, *China Economic Review*, *Energy Policy* and top Chinese journals. He has presented his papers at the 8th Symposium on Econometric Theory and Applications (SETA 2012), the 10th World Congress of the Econometric Society (ESWC, 2010), the 56th annual conference of International Statistical Association and the 14th Far Eastern Meeting of the Econometric Society and so on. He serves as the editor for the *Journal of World Economic Papers* and referee for English Journals such as *The World Economy*, *China Economic Review*, *Empirical Economics*, *Economic System*, *Emerging Markets Finance and Trade Journal*, *Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy* etc.



Professor Yun-Wing Sung obtained his PHD in Economic from University of Minnesota in 1979. He is currently Professor of the Economics Department, Director of the Shanghai – Hong Kong Development Institute, and Associate Director of the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. He is Director of the East Asian Economic Association, and has served in the editorial boards of many international journals. He was Chairman of the Hong Kong Committee for Pacific Economic Cooperation. His research interest covers international trade and economic development in China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan. He has authored nine books, edited six books, and published numerous articles in the area.

of Asia FTA and Asian regional economic integration.

2. The Financial and Monetary Cooperation in Asia and the Internationalization of RMB

The most advanced state of regional cooperation is financial and monetary cooperation. From a global perspective, the three polars emerging in world economic multi-polarization trends are America, Europe and Asia. Nevertheless, the current international monetary system is missing the Asia polar. Therefore, monetary and financial cooperation in Asia carries great importance for the formation of the future three-polar international economic and financial order. Asian countries traditionally use the US dollar as the standard for their currencies, and thus Asia has a major weakness of depending on the U.S. economy and the U.S. dollar. Thus, financial and monetary cooperation in Asia, such as establishing a regional reserve pool of foreign exchange, and strengthening bilateral and multilateral currency swap, is conducive for enhancing endogenous economic development within Asian economies and for reinforcing Asia's capacities to resist financial risks. China's top priority is to promoting the internationalization of RMB and to construction Shanghai as an international financial center.

3. The Development of Main Economies in Asia and Economic Sustainable Growth in China

Asian regional economic integration is based on the sound development of major Asian economies and reasonable industrial division of labor among Asia economies. From Japan's high-speed economic development in the 1960s and the economic take-off to the four Asian Tigers in the 1970s to China's reform and opening up and forthcoming sustained high-speed economic growth since the 1980s, and to India's rapid economic growth, Asia has become the most active areas of the global economy and an important pole in the world economy. However, Asian economies are different in resource endowments and levels of economic development, so giving full play to their comparative advantages via economic and trade cooperation and industrial division of labor is critical for accelerating Asia regional economic integration. Under the pressure of economic crises, major Asian economies are faced with the challenge of economic transformation and upgrading. In particular, China has to overcome the inertia of extensive economic growth mode and structural drawbacks so as to speed up the transformation of its economic development mode, which is crucial to China's sustainable economic growth.

4. The Development of Urban Economies in Asia and the Role of Shanghai

Competition in the major economic regions in the world is often manifested as the competition between the leading cities in these regions. Thus, the competition and cooperation between the major cities in Asia is directly related with the enhancement of the overall competitiveness of Asia as an economic region. Big cities within the same region should not take a simple competitive attitude toward one another. For instance, the companies listed Shanghai Stock Exchange and Hong Kong Stock Exchange display a strong character of industrial and geographical clusters, suggesting that Shanghai and Hong Kong are more complementary rather than competitive, and that the Yangtze River Delta economic region supporting Shanghai and the Pearl River Delta economic region have a similar relationship feathering more complementation than competition. Therefore, major cities in Asia should adapt to their local conditions, promote regionally characteristic development and smart city construction based on regional functional specialization. Shanghai and Hong Kong, as China's most developed cities, are bound to have profound impacts on promoting and enabling China's role as the locomotive in Asian economic integration, if the two cities give full play to their central roles in Chinese economy.

Politics & Law

Asia's Wisdom: Approaches to Disputes

Chair: **Wu Xinbo** | Vice-dean, Fudan Development Institute, Fudan University



Dr. WU is Professor and Deputy Director at the Center for American Studies, Vice Dean of Fudan Development Institute, Fudan University. He teaches China-US relations, US Asia-Pacific policy and writes widely about China's foreign policy, Sino-American relations and Asia-Pacific issues. Prof. Wu is the author of *Dollar Diplomacy and Major Powers in China, 1909-1913* (Fudan University Press, 1997), award-winning *Turbulent Water: US 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.*

Seeking development and promoting cooperation are major trends for today's Asia. Meanwhile, due to historical as well as current reasons, there are also many disputes in Asia ranging from politics to economy, from territory to trade, from energy to security, from regional governance to bilateral relations, and so on. Whether we can handle these disputes successfully pertains to Asia's status in the world during the 21st century as well as its long-term stability and development. Therefore, the Shanghai Forum, with its focus on Asia, should not only explore ways to deepen mutually beneficial cooperation in Asia, but also reflect on how to effectively handle disputes in Asia, especially how to display Asia's wisdom during the process so as to provide theoretical support for the construction of a harmonious Asia and make special contributions to the construction of a harmonious world.

Accordingly, this sub-forum will focus on three topics as follows: Asia's Wisdom in Dispute Resolution, Asia's Successes in Dispute Resolution, and How to Deal with Disputes in Asia Effectively.

1. Asia's Wisdom in Dispute Resolution

Asian countries never lack wisdom in dealing with inter-state relations. Political thought and wisdom of Asia plays an important role in political civilization of mankind. During the Cold War, apart from confrontations between the two camps of the United States and the Soviet Union, emerging independent countries promoted the Spirit of Bandung, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, the Non-Aligned Movement, etc. which are still shining in the history of international relations. Since the end of the Cold War, such concepts and practices as the ASEAN way, Sino-Russian border dispute resolution, the spirit of Shanghai Cooperation Organization, harmonious world and peaceful development have helped to make Asia an area of peace and development rather than conflict and turmoil. Therefore, Asia is not only the world's major production base of material goods, but also the birthplace of ideas and concepts of international relations.

Topics for discussion include:

1. Political consultation and dispute resolution mechanisms: the democratization of international relations in Asia;
2. "Early Harvest Program", regional economic cooperation and the economic thought of win-win cooperation in Asia;
3. Political wisdom in settling Asian countries' territorial disputes;
4. Barriers in construction of interconnections and how to overcome them;
5. Experience and initiatives of Asian countries in exploring mutual funds and insurance to jointly cope with disasters, food safety, financial

risks, energy security, disease and epidemics, maritime relief, network security, satellite positioning technology sharing, offshore fishermen relief, transnational organized crime, migration and population flow facilitation, environmental disaster, water resources, etc.

2. Asia's Successes in Dispute Resolution

The long-standing cultural tradition and outstanding political wisdom of Asian countries, the new requirements of "peace, development, cooperation and win-win" at current age, the continuous efforts of countries to seek cooperation and resolve disputes, the firm pursuit of China to become a responsible power and construct a "harmonious world", all these above have pushed government and statesmen of China as well as other Asian countries forward to make a number of successful cases of dealing with all kinds of disputes from both theoretical and practical levels. These cases have become the common assets for people in Asia as well as the world.

Theoretical level: The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, "one country, two systems" policy, various forms of "partner diplomacy", "shelving diplomacy" and nation of harmonious world, etc.

Practical level: multilateral level—Shanghai Cooperation Organization, ASEAN10+3, ASEAN+1, Six-Party Talks, etc.; bilateral level—Sino-Russian border dispute resolution, Sino-Vietnamese land border and Beibu Gulf border dispute resolution, border dispute resolution between China and Myanmar, North Korea, Nepal, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, easing and improving cross-strait relations, the Mekong River regional cooperation, the Tumen River regional cooperation, etc.

Study and discussion of these successful or progressive cases and drawing lessons from them are conducive to the form of new thinking, new wisdom, new approaches and new ways for dispute resolution in Asia.

3. How to Deal with Disputes in Asia Effectively

Currently Asia is faced with various complicated disputes. Historical and territorial problems left by World War II, Cold War legacy on the Korean Peninsula, territorial disputes triggered by implementation of UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, ideological, institutional, religious and cultural disparities among Asian countries, America's Asia rebalancing strategy, and China's rapid development have given rise to disputes in this region and constituted new challenges to China's surrounding security. As a result, effective dispute resolution in Asia is conducive to China's rise as well as Asia's peaceful development.

We must stick to the following principles when considering how to deal with disputes in Asia effectively. First of all, different problems, such as maritime vs. land problems, bilateral vs. multilateral problems, problems with actual presence vs. problems without it, and problems involving residents and resources vs. problems without them, should be addressed by different thoughts and measures. Secondly, diplomacy, rather than military confrontation and action, is required to settle disputes peacefully. Thirdly, creative thinking should be encouraged so as to break fixed mindset. For example, disputes for maritime resources are better solved through joint exploitation and mutual benefit. Fourthly, dispute resolution should be made with a view of long-term regional peace, development and cooperation. Fifthly, experience of past successful cases needs to be fully analyzed.

Topics for discussion include territorial issues (South China Sea, Diaoyu Islands, Dokdo, north four islands, China-India border issue, India-Pakistan dispute over Kashmir, etc.), resource issues (marine resources, land and water resources, etc.), security issues (traditional and non-traditional security), economic issues (disputes in bilateral and multilateral economic cooperation), etc.

Relations in the early 21st Century (Fudan University Press, 2011). He also has published numerous articles and book chapters in China, 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 the International Board of the *Studies in Asian Security* book series sponsored by the East-West Center and published by the Stanford University Press. He is also a member and Vice-Chair of the World Economic Forum's Global Agenda Council on Geopolitical Risk.

Dr. Wu entered Fudan University in 1982 as an undergraduate student and received his B.A. in history in 1986. In 1992, he got 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 DC. 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.

Politics & Law

Asian Legal Wisdom: Diversity and Unification

Chair: **Sun Xiaoxia** | Dean, School of Law, Fudan University



Prof. Sun Xiaoxia is distinguished professor of Fudan University. He is also professor, Ph.D. supervisor and dean of School of Law, Fudan University. His research interests cover jurisprudence, philosophy of law and administrative law.

Prof. Sun received his Bachelor of Law at Hangzhou University in 1984, Master of Law at Wuhan University in 1990 and Ph.D. at Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in 2000. He has long served at the Law School of Zhejiang University (and former Hangzhou University) as lecturer, associate professor, professor and doctoral supervisor,

1. Asian Harmony and Legal Wisdom

Asia is the most dynamic area. The harmony and development of Asia are very important to the peace, stability and prosperity of the world as well as the benefits of all human beings. Only by the harmonious existence and mixture of different civilizations, especially legal civilization, can the world meet the requirements of globalization. Countries can get win-win situation by achieve mutual value basis. The legal wisdom of Asia acts a more and more important role in the disputes settlements. Law has become the bridge of communication between different countries. Law lets people to understand each other, builds rule basis for harmonious relationships and arrive to a consensus to solve disputes. To achieve the harmony of Asia, all Asian countries shall face and solve problems together which needs much closer communications and cooperation and united wisdom from politics, economics, culture and so on, especially from law.

2. Unification of Asian Civil and Commercial Law in Societies at Risk

Different law conflicts from countries and areas bring new risks or enlarge the degree of risks. Hence, the coordination and harmonization of civil and commercial law which can guide people to avoid risks and gain advantages are extremely important. Asian scholars have come to a certain consensus and set up drafting the most basic law, Contract Law and Tort Liability Act in field of civil and commercial law as the Asian Model Law. Asia as the area of diversified and complex law in the world has more eagerness for the cooperation and union of civil and commercial law which can help Asia solve the tough problems in the risk society. Various Asia countries have similar but different cultures and history backgrounds which make the coordination and harmonization of the civil and commercial law possible. Real experiments show that the union of civil and commercial law is not only feasible, but also the urgent need to enhance the exchange of people, techniques and supplies among Asian countries and areas.

together with administrative positions as department head, vice dean, executive vice dean, dean of the Law School. And in 2010 he starts his teaching career at Fudan. His concurrent positions include vice president of the China Society of Jurisprudence, member of National Legal Education Committee of the Ministry of Education, member of National Juris-master Degree Education Committee. He was also a senior visiting scholar at Harvard University during 2003 to 2004.

His representative works are *A Theory of Legal Procedure* (monograph, 2005), *Legal Control of Administration* (monograph, 1999) and *Phenomenon and Ideas of Law* (monograph, 1995). He has published nearly a hundred essays in leading academic journals including *Social Sciences in China*, *CASS Journal of Law*, *China Legal Science* and etc. He has also served on the advisory board organized by National People's Congress, the Central Political and Judiciary Commission, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Ministry of Justice and other state level government agencies. He has received Special Government Allowances of the State Council of China (1999), Third National Ten Outstanding Young Jurists Award (2002), New Century Excellent Talent Program of Ministry of Education (2005) and the state's New Century Talents Project (2007).

3. Asian Financial Law: Toward Unification

Finance concerns the security of a country, the stability, and even the prosperity of an area or even the world. Finance is like a high speed train traveling on a behindhand rail, but the supervisory system lags behind. We need to think about: What are the limitations of Asian countries' origin supervisory models? What are the success and failure, gain and loss of the cooperation between Asian countries on financial legal system so far? In the unification of financial legal system, what are the roles played by various kinds of subjects respectively? The innovation of unifying the financial legal system needs a long period of time, especially among which, the modernization of the governments' governance and reorganization of legal system. There are a lot of subjects in this innovation, for example, legislative institution, administration, judicial office, citizen, company, state, international institution..... What are the liabilities of the aforesaid subjects respectively?

4. Asian Legal Issues: Environment, Resources and Climate

By the effect of the natural and economic factors, the Africa and the Asia become the biggest influenced areas in the world. Issues like fragile evaluation of Asia environment and resources under the change of climate, answering to the Asian climate change problems: the climate adaption is release, complementary and alternative to the climate, implementation of the barrier view by the application of legal regulations, and solutions of legal regulations of applying law need discussing.

5. Asia's Experience: International Law in Dispute Resolution

It is of great significance for peace and development in Asia region to the world economic recovery and political stability. Since the United Nations founded after the WWII, Asian countries make efforts to maintain regional stability, peace and security. Asian countries put forward "the five principles of peaceful co-existence", at the concept level of international law to deal with the relationship between the countries, to prevent the disputes, and stand for a peaceful settlement. As soon as the aspect of international law system is concerned, Asia and its members seek to solve all kinds of disputes in the region and in the global society, according to international law, with the establishment of multi-level and multi-dimensional dispute settlement mechanism. Asia establishes regional coordination mechanism and related regional international organization. Asia sets up the Six-party Nuclear Talks mechanism, the Association of South East Asian Nations, the Gulf Monetary Union, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization; it strengthened the construction of the free trade area through APEC. There are dispute settlement mechanisms to solve regional disputes. Asia accumulated rich experiences in the practical level, after participating in regional and global dispute of practice, including the territorial disputes, international commercial disputes, international investment disputes, international trade and intellectual property disputes. Asia makes its contribution for the construction of global dispute settlement mechanism, such as building of instrument, capability construction, talent supporting. Asia makes its positive contributions and promotes reform plan of the United Nations, improving disputes resolving function of the Security Council, and promotes the negotiations on dispute settlement mechanism of WTO.

Politics & Law

Global Governance and Asia's Wisdom

Chair: **Jiang Yihua** | Director, Center for Comparative Studies of Modernization, Fudan University

Chair: **Li Liangrong** | Director, Center for Communication and State Governance Research, Fudan University



Professor Jiang Yihua, born in Yangzhou, Jiangsu Province in 1939, is famous Chinese historian, professor and Ph.D. supervisor of the Department of History Fudan University, member of Social Science Committee of Ministry of Education, and director of Center for Comparative Studies of Modernization Fudan University.

Since Prof. Jiang graduated from the Department of History, Fudan in 1962, he has been teaching at the school for long. He was promoted to lecturer, associate professor and professor respectively in 1979, 1982 and 1985. From 1986 till now, Prof. Jiang has been member of Social Science Committee of Ministry of Education, Deputy Director of the Steering Committee of History Teaching of Ministry of Education, Vice Chairman of the Academic Degrees Committee of Fudan University, member of the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th Standing Committee of CPPCC Shanghai, President of Shanghai Historical Society, Vice Chairman of the Shanghai Social Sciences Association, Vice Chairman of the Taiwan Research Association

The theories and practices of global governance are raised for joint and coordinated governance of the world affairs and matters in various global areas. They have been stemmed from: (1) the continuous deepening of global economic, political and social “interdependence” among countries since 1970-80s; and (2) the historic background that the trend of economic globalization, political multi-polarization, as well as the information and social networking that has been engulfing the whole world since the end of the “Cold War” between the U.S. and the Soviet Union at the beginning of 1990s.

Among the various areas of global governance, this panel will choose and focus on the most outstanding and pressing issue in Asia, “the dilemma of development and security”: i.e., on the one hand, since the 21st Century, particularly when U.S. and other developed countries have been staggered in prolonged economic crises and recessions post-2008 U.S. financial crisis, along with some remaining historic issues, some Asian countries today have been trapped in intensive disputes on the sovereignty of some island territories, rights of the related seas, as well as the concerning rights of the oceanic resources. In the sub-region of East and South China Seas, these disputes have led to intense situation and even crises among related Asian states.

1. Asia's Wisdom and Global Governance

As the former Australian Prime Minister Kevin Rudd pointed out recently: “When we look at Asia today we see it is driven by two conflicting change drivers: the forces of globalization bringing our countries, economies and peoples closer than ever before; in contrast to the forces of ethno-political nationalism which threaten to pull our countries and economies apart.

It is almost as if we have 21st Century dynamic economies being dragged back by a set of almost 19th century security policy realities, in turn anchored in ancient, unresolved cultural animosities and territorial disputes.”The Hon Kevin Rudd MP: “THE NEED FOR A NEW US-CHINA STRATEGIC ROADMAP”, Brookings Institution, Washington, DC, 17 December, 2012

By a comprehensive and intensive empirical, historic and theoretical examination of this Asian “development and security dilemma,” a

(Shanghai), Director of Contemporary Social and Cultural Research Center Fudan University, and Dean of the College of Humanities Fudan University.

Prof. Jiang specializes in China cultural history, intellectual history of modern China, foreign relations of modern China and historical theory. His works include *The Thought of Zhang Taiyan*(1985), *One Hundred Year's Staggering: The Awakening of Modern China*(1992), *The Enlightenment without Rationalism*(2000), *Zhang Binglin: A Critical Biography*(2002), *Modernity: China's Narrative*(2008), *A Public Spirit Will Rule: Silhouette of the Thinker Sun Yat-sen*(2011), *Foundation of Chinese Civilization*(2012), *Introduction to Historiography*(1989, 2010), etc.



Li Liangrong is Professor of School of Journalism and Director of Center for Communication and State Governance Research, Fudan University. Meanwhile, he is also adjunct professor at 20 other universities. He was Vice President of School of Journalism who was in charge of teaching during 1987-1993.

Professor Li graduated from Fudan University and has been committed to journalism and communication studies, especially the press theory. He published *Introduction to Journalism* (Fujian People's Publishing House 1985), *Propaganda Introduction* (Fujian People's Publishing House 1989), and *Introduction to Western Journalism* (Fudan University Press 1997).

In his book and paper, he puts forward a range of new ideas, which are generally recognized. And his main focus of academic research is to explore the ongoing news reform.

In addition, since 1994, professor Li has served as a concluding-part writer in annually published China Development Report, prepared by Fudan Development Institute of Fudan University. His concluding part has aroused widespread concern.

deeper grasp of the historical evolution, current status and developing characteristics of the global governance in Asia will be reached. Meantime, it will also help to further analyze the "leadership" question of the global governance in Asia, especially the orientation, role, effort, interaction and the related chain-effects of the United States and China, the two most important countries of the Asian-Pacific Region.

2. China's Wisdom and Global Governance

This has raised an important question: Based on reviewing and analyzing the Asian experiences and lessons to date of global governance, how to fully explore the Asian historic wisdoms and heritages of civilization, including those core fundamentals of the Chinese civilization: "People are the fundamental of the state", "Check interest with justice", "'Golden Mean' as the fundamental of the great", "Harmony as the way to Dao (principle)", "civilized ruling over the universe", and "A civilized world", etc. Based on these principles, China's strategy and tactics in the global governance of Asia are to be better planned, which include China's international orientation, responsibility, role and efforts. It is also related to the principal mechanism and the point of entrance, especially how China will actively participate in the international rule-making and reforming featured by reason and fairness, increase the areas, ways and efforts of providing international public goods, as well as strengthen international cooperation and raising China's voice and influence at international arena.

3. State Governance and the Communication Revolution in Asia

Communication revolution brings a profound impact on the world. Its feature, a high-speed expansion of new media application, directly changes the environment for governance. In Asia, the communication challenge is more significant, since the state governance of Asian countries is usually based on a hierarchical authority system and a supporting information management system. The communication revolution changes the traditional top-down hierarchy of information management as well as the relationship between the upper and lower level in the pyramid of power.

Different Asian countries have different method and experience to deal with communication revolution. Yet for every country, it is a common task to respond effectively to the challenge of the communication revolution, to enhance and to improve the state governance capacity, to promote reform with the development of information technology. For every country, it is a shared responsibility to ensure open information environment to prevent the negative impact, and to ensure the stability as well as the well-being of the country. It is a common mission to seize the opportunities to promote local innovation to fill the digital gap between countries of different development level.

4. Asian Regional Stability and Network Security

With the development of the information technology, the shift from the desktop Internet to mobile Internet brings Asia the era of "big data". It means that people can gain more actual benefit from the development of information technology. Yet, on the other hand, the stability of society might be significantly influenced by network security, and all the network security issues are might inadvertently threat the stability of the entire Asian region.

Moreover, network security has non-technology impact. The future stability of the Asian region depends on the correct mutual understanding between Asian peoples. And then we can avoid the dissemination of possible negative information derived from cognitive deviation. Developed interconnection network can become a positive place to promote understanding, trust and reconciliation, and where discontent, resentment and even conflict occurred. How to build a stable and orderly information exchange platform to ensure a positive interaction is also a relevant issue.

Urbanology & Sociology

Innovation-driven Urban Development in Asia

Chair: **Ren Yuan** | Executive Director, State Building Research Center, Fudan University



Prof. Ren Yuan is professor of Demography and Urban Studies of Fudan University. He is Executive director of Fudan University State-Building Research Center (SBRC), deputy director of Institute of Population Research (IPR), deputy director of Center for Urban and Regional Studies (CURS). He also is a member of International Union for Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), Asia Population Association (APA), and Chinese Population Association (CPA).

Prof. Ren received his Ph.D. in Economics from Fudan University in 1999 and since then he has been

Rapid and large-scale urban development as well as the increasing presence and influence of the emerging mega-cities or mega-city-regions constitute a powerful engine of the development of the Asian economy. Continued innovation-driven urban development helps emerging industries grow and form new competitive advantages. As a result, it contributes to the economic structural transformation and upgrading, thus leading the Asian economy out of the crises gradually. Also, innovation-driven development can help cities improve the governance and management of their growth and changing forms and functions. Furthermore, it enables cities to better cope with the problems and challenges caused by urban development, especially those posed by the mega-cities, so that the quality of city life and urban governance can improve.

This panel will focus on how to make Asian cities more competitive in the world economy, how to make wiser decisions in city management, and how to make urban development more harmonious through innovation. It will invite the participants to exchange urban development experience of the main Asian cities and discuss how Asian cities can improve the urban system and their management through industrial innovation, technological innovation, social innovation and institutional innovation. The session will place emphasis on how to face the challenges in the development of mega-cities, as well as how Asian cities can benefit from the exchange and sharing of knowledge and wisdom. The sub-forum include below three main topics:

1. Urban Innovation and Economic Development

This sub-forum will discuss how Asian cities can achieve economic growth and social progress by improving the urban innovation system and how to break through the bottlenecks in the system, thus helping enterprises, government and the whole society promote innovative urban development more actively. The main issues to be discussed in this session include: how cities can increase

teaching at the school. He was promoted to professor in 2006. He has been awarded fellowships at University of Aberdeen in the UK by British Council (2000), at University of Illinois at Chicago (2002), and at the International Center for the Study of East Asian Development in Japan (2006). Prof. Ren specializes in urban studies and demography, and conducted several researches and published on a wide range of topics that include population and development, urbanization and migration, employment and labor market, urban and regional development, global city and global-local nexus, urban affairs and public policies, population and environment, urban sustainability, climate change and coastal urban development, and so on with a primary focus on China, especially in and around Shanghai Area.

Prof. Ren was the editor and contributor of *The Era of Global City-Regions* (2009) [Shanghai: Fudan University Press], author of *Employment in Transition Society: Community-based Employment and Social Policies* (2007) [Shanghai: Fudan University Press], editor and contributor of *Chinese Informal Employment Report* (2007) [Chongqing: Chongqing Publisher], and et al. He also has published a score of articles in such journals as *Chinese Journal of Population Science*, *Fudan Journal of Human and Social Sciences*, *Social Science in China*, *Sociological Research*, *Population and Economics*, *Population Studies*, *Chinese Population, Resource and Environment*, *Market and Population Analysis*, and several edited books.

their economic competitiveness by developing the innovative industries and modern service industries as well as upgrading the industrialization; how to adapt to and foster the digitization and technology revolution; how to better combine the information technology progress and industrialization; how to evaluate innovative urban development; how to create better conditions and environment for innovation; how universities, governments, enterprises, financial sectors and the legal system can help enhance the innovative ability; how to improve human resources and talent management; how to make full use of top Asian cities' successful experience and their specific practice; how to identify useful lessons and experience that can be applied to solve the social problems and to realize innovation.

2. Smart Cities, Urban Governance and City Life

This session is about how to create smart cities to foster innovation and build harmony. With the population aggregation and increasingly complicating functions of cities, creating smart cities can promote urban management. Meanwhile with the changes of city life caused by informationization (not a good word, a better word is informatics) and modernization, it can also improve social service system and social government. Under this theme, the main questions to be discussed include: how creating smart cities can help us cope with challenges in transportation, energy, environment, health care, housing, education, public security; how to promote technology and management so as to increase the carrying capacity and efficiency of the city in the context of population aggregation; how to harness the influence of information technology on city life; how building smart cities can help solve aging and health care problems and strengthen the role of community service and family; how to foster informationization in communities and create learning-oriented cities; how information technology has changed the way of communication and the mode of social life; how to promote informationization (informatics) of population administration and database sharing, thus contributing to better urban development and management.

3. Coping with the Challenges Facing Asian Mega-cities

The important feature of Asian cities' development in the future is the emergence of mega-cities with huge populations and more complex economies. It is predicted that there will be 27 mega-cities (with 10 million and more people) in the world in 2015, 17 of which will be located in Asia. At present, there are 9 Asian mega-cities. The vast hinterlands of the mega-city clusters will also become an important new factor in prompting the economic and social development of the entire Asia. Under the theme, we will discuss a variety of risks and challenges in the development of Asian mega-cities as well as how social and institutional innovation can benefit urban governance. The issues to be discussed in this part include: how to solve the problems of population aggregation, traffic congestion, housing affordability, environmental pollution, spatial segregation, efficient delivery of public services and resources, social security, health care, etc; how to solve the increasingly serious social tension regarding the social integration of rural migrants; how to deal with the problems of slums and urban villages; how to adapt to the spatial expansion of mega-cities and solve the attendant problems of urban-rural structural adjustment and urban-rural integration; how to handle the issues of the rural-urban fringe and increase the efficiency of its management; how to evaluate the role of informal employment and how to regulate and "formalize" it; how to improve the social welfare and security of the poor in the city; how to learn from the successful governance of mega-cities in different Asian countries and beyond.

Urbanology & Sociology

How to Assure Health for 4 Billion People in Asia?

Chair: **Peng Xizhe** | Vice-dean, Fudan Development Institute, Fudan University



Prof. Peng Xizhe is Ph.D. supervisor, Vice Dean of 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 also takes concurrent academic positions as member of International Union for the Scientific Study of Population [IUSSP] and member of Earth System Science Partnership (ESSP). He is one of the leading population and development specialists in China whose research covers a wide range issues including population dynamics and policy, employment and social security, sustainable development, gender studies, etc.

1. Dream Way of Health for All: Universal Health Coverage

Population health is the basis of sustainable social economic development. Health care for all is the key to improve population health. Universal health coverage (UHC) is to ensure all the people to access affordable and essential quality health care. UHC implementation relies on roles of both public health insurance and commercial health insurance. In different countries, political, economic, cultural determinants as well as health system will influence the country to reach UHC.

The purposes of this theme include: 1) To share the experience, features and models for development of health insurance or medical insurance for the universal health coverage in different Asian countries, especially the experiences in developed Asian countries as well as the attempts in developing Asian countries; 2) To introduce the commercial health insurance and its development trends as well as experience in Asian country; 3) To compare financing models, levels of financing and risk pooling in different Asian countries in the implementation of UHC; 4) To understand the context in selecting UHC model, such as politics, economics, culture, and health service delivery system; 5) To understand the inter-relationship between health insurance and health care delivery system.

2. Shadow of Chronic Non-communicable Diseases: How does the Health System Deal with it?

In the context of rapid change in life styles and population aging, chronic non-communicable disease has become the main cause of death and disease burden in many Asian countries. Effective control of chronic diseases and reduction of disease burden have been the hot research topics in Asian countries.

This session will discuss: 1) Chronic disease burden in Asian countries, and its trends in the near future; 2) Chronic disease management models, including the typical interventions for main

Prof. Peng graduated from the Department of Economics, Fudan University and got his Bachelor of Economics in 1982. From 1983 to 1988, he went to Britain to continue his study and received his Master and PhD degrees in Population Studies from London School of Economics and Political Sciences (LSE). He has been teaching at Fudan University since he came back to China in 1988, and became a professor in 1991 and later a doctoral student supervisor in 1993. From then on, he has been dozens of times 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), National Singapore University, etc.

In the past five years, Prof. Peng has led over 20 research projects on the provincial, ministerial, national and international levels. He has published 14 works of 11 kinds and over 50 academic papers, 20 of which on domestic core journals and 11 of which on foreign ones. He has received 3 academic awards on and above the provincial and ministerial level. 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*, which comprehensively discusses Chinese population and development

chronic diseases, the role of medical care and preventive care, as well as their combination in the intervention procedure; 3) How does the health information system work for chronic disease control? This will include the introduction of health information management system and its role in combination of medical care and preventive care in Asian countries.

3. Peril or Promise: the Challenge of Aging in Asia

Rapid population aging is challenging the elderly health systems in many Asian countries. In the light of the coming demographic transition, the tradition of family support may become unsustainable. Whereas government-based health support provides a far broader base, depending on the design, it could be expensive and low efficiency. Therefore, a sustainable elderly health system needs to base on a well-designed coordination between government, industry, community and individual family. The government needs to actively and positively decentralize its resources and obligation to encourage industry, community and individual family to involve in the elderly health system. An efficient and low cost elderly health system also needs regional/international cooperation.

This session will discuss: 1) to project the long term pressure on public resources in Asian countries due to population aging under different policy scenarios; 2) to share the experience and the latest scientific findings from the global health perspective with the aim to provide a solution for the ongoing elderly health system reform/transition for Asian countries; 3) is it possible to lower the elderly health cost with the help of regional/international integration/cooperation, for example, an universal Asian Elderly Health System?

4. Government or Market: Public Regulation and its Efficiency

Safe, high quality and efficient public health service is the common goal of the humanity. In this sense, public health policy can be incorporated into generally accepted international standard and guidance. At the same time, health is not the product of the health system alone; health depends in large part on delicate and complicate social & economic factors, depending on the policies outside the health system. Establishing an Asian framework for Public Health Policy in terms of equity, accessibility and quality of care is a realistic and more efficient development strategy for Asian countries.

This session will discuss: 1) experiences and lessons of the public health policy on the operation level; 2) public health policy case study; 3) Is it necessary and possible to establish an Asian framework for guiding Public Health Policy development?

Environment & Energy

Emerging Asian Renewable Energy: from New Technology and New Industry to a New Market

Chair: **Wu Libo** | Executive Director, Center for Energy and Strategies, Fudan University
 Chair: **Zhang Zhongxiang** | Senior Fellow at East-West Center
 Adviser to Center for Energy and Strategies, Fudan University



Prof. Wu, born in Hohhot, Inner Mongolia in 1974, is a senior scholar in Environmental and energy economics, professor at the School of Economics of Fudan University. She is the Executive Director of Center for Energy Economics and Strategies Studies at Fudan University and also the Assistant director of the Research Institute for the Changing Global Environment at Fudan University.

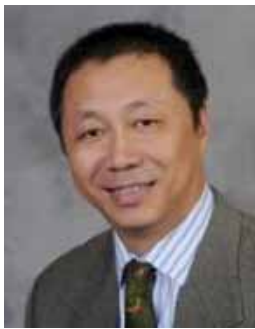
Prof. Wu received her Bachelor of Science and Master of Environmental Science from Fudan and Ph.D. of Environmental and Natural Resource Economics from Hiroshima University in Japan in 2004. Since then she has been teaching at Fudan. She was a senior consultant of International Energy Agency Energy Technology Division during 2009 to 2011 and a visiting Prof. of Trinity College in USA in April, 2012. Prof. Wu has published more than 30 academic papers on SSCI, SCI and other journals. She has been the principal of dozens of projects

The development of renewable energy in Asia is at a crucial time: For one thing, in terms of independent innovation of renewable energy technologies and the absorption of advanced technologies from Europe and America, Asia has constantly made breakthroughs, attracting mass foreign investment and expanding industry scale rapidly. Exporting equipment of renewable energy has gradually become the new growth point in the area of export-oriented manufacturing in Asia. However, the developed countries make protective trade policies, which threaten the stable development of this industry. For another, Asia is now in the throes of developing inside market demands of green power. Many previous demonstration programs supported by massive public finances in all countries are urgent to come to market, but the supportive policy mechanism and system design and relating economic influences are insufficient in forward looking and systemized countermeasures. In this panel, we are going to discuss the major challenges that the rising Asia faces when developing renewable energy and high-level strategies of win-win cooperation, analyzing deeply how Asia will strengthen the late-developing advantages which have already highlighted in the development of renewable energy from the perspectives of new technology, new industry, and new market and the relationship between them. We are also going to talk about how Asia will achieve its leap from traditional manufacturing to green manufacturing and how it will realize the development of green manufacturing guiding the green demands.

1. Enlightening the Road Ahead: How to Disperse the Cloud Hanging Over the Asian Renewable Energy Industry?

Asia has made significant progress in the development of renewable energy industry in recent years. China, Japan, Korea, India and other countries made great breakthroughs of different levels in absorbing

funded by the National Ministry of Science and Technology, National Ministry of Education, Academy, National Funding of Philosophy and Social Science, Shanghai Municipal Development and Reform Commission, Shanghai Municipal Science and Technology Commission and so on. As an excellent oversea returnee, She was honored the title of “Pujiang Excellent Overseas Returnees” in 2007 and “Aurora Scholar” in 2010 by Shanghai government. Her paper was honored 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 honored second –class prize of “Shanghai Decision Making and Consulting Prize”. In 2011, the comprehensive evaluation modeling studies on China’s greenhouse gas emission reduction carried out by her research team is adopted and presented at the 18th Annual Conference of the European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (EAERE).



Dr. Zhang Zhongxiang is an Adjunct Senior Fellow at East-West Center. He also is an adjunct professor at Chinese Academy of Sciences, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and Peking University, and an adviser to both Center for Energy Economics and Strategy Studies, Fudan University, Shanghai, and Center for Energy and Environmental Policy Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing. He is co-editor of both Environmental Economics and Policy Studies (the official journal of the Society of Environmental Economics and Policy Studies) and International Journal of Ecological Economics & Statistics,

advanced technologies from Europe and America and in innovating technology independently, bringing forth the development of relating industries. Key technologies and core industries like wind turbine, solar equipment, efficient storage battery; electric vehicles have all become the crucial areas of Asian economies realizing green revolution of manufacturing. After the financial crisis, some European and American renewable energy industry leaders may wipe out their advantage because of the shortage of investment and contraction of the market, and at the same time, the rising Asia will also face the challenges of the downturn of outside market and the reduction of governmental support in renewable energy industry. We can say that the established late-developing advantages of renewable energy industry in Asia and the early-developing inferiority which has long been worried about in Europe and America are very likely to meet a turning point in the environment of down economy and insufficient demand. Concerning the topic of “win-win development of renewable energy industry and the establishment of late-developing advantages”, we should hold further discussions on issues such as how to evaluate life cycle and value chain transfer of renewable resources industry development, how to solidify, even strengthen late-developing advantage of Asian renewable resource industry, how to overcome technological disadvantage, how to deepen Asian mutual market construction and improve ability of research and development, how to eliminate unreasonable trade and policy barrier in order to achieve mutual development of Asian renewable resource market, etc.

2. Scanning the Climate Change: How to Evaluate its Technical, Economic and Political Impacts on Renewable Energy Development?

Since 2011, the deepening and fermentation of the global economy crisis made the climate policies of EU, US and Japan turn around. Although major strategy adjustment has not been taken in the field of renewable energy, the subsidy from government dramatic declined. Due to the failure of the UN Doha Climate Change Negotiations 2012 to achieve substantive results, the academic and political circle pay more attention to the further development of the global climate change governance structure, as well as its effects on the sustainable growth of renewable energy. Through the discussion of the benefit from mitigation of climate change and reduction of GHG emission, along with the dynamic cost from the present technology and market conditions, this session is planned to get comprehensive cognition and sharp arguments from Shanghai Forum 2013.

3. Establishing a Green Asia: How to Realize the Harmonious Development?

“Made in Asia” has already been Asia’s name card to the world, and rising of renewable resource industry undoubtedly strengthens again the central role of Asia in global manufacturing. However, Asia’s harmonious development should not merely rely on export of green resources and green commodities, but need to cultivate demand for green resource on the basis of its own resource demand. Recently, main economic powers in Asia have been positively

and is serving on the editorial boards of other nine international journals including *Climate Policy*, *Energy Policy*, *Energy and Environment*, *Environmental Science and Policy*, and *International Environmental Agreements*.

He authors over 170 journal articles, book chapters and other publications, and authors/edits 16 books and special issues of international journals. His papers at the web site of Social Science Research Network have been downloaded over 14,200 times, with their abstracts reviewed over 100,000 times. He is among the most cited authors by the IPCC Climate Change 2001 and 2007, and by Trade and Climate Change: WTO-UNEP Report. He is among Social Science Research Network Top 100 Economics Authors, and among IDEAS/RePEc list of both the leading energy economists and the leading environmental economists in the world. Based on the number of journal pages weighted by the number of authors, he is among the Top 1000 Economists in the worldwide ranking.

He has served as an expert to many national and international organizations (including UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, European Commission, OECD, ADB, IPCC, CEC, the World Bank); and frequently keynoted major international conferences (including the International Association for Energy Economics (IAEE) International Conferences). Some of his activities were endorsed by environment ministers of Canada, China, Germany, The Netherlands, and United Kingdom as well as the EU Commissioner for the Environment.

He received his PhD degree in Economics at Wageningen University, The Netherlands and his Master and Bachelor degree at Tianjin University, China. He was a visiting fellow at Pennsylvania State University and Stanford University (1996). He worked at both Faculty of Law and Faculty of Economics, University of Groningen, the Netherlands (1997-2001); Department of Economics, Wageningen University (1992-1996), the Netherlands; Policy Studies Department, Energy research Centre of the Netherlands (ECN, 1990); and Energy Research Institute, National Development and Reform Commission in Beijing (1987-1989).

explore feasible system design and policy structure in aspects such as stimulating green resource demand and strengthening management of resource demand. However, the high cost of renewable resource requires government to make use of public resource for support, and as a result, some developing countries has met new “resource poverty” problem: population of low income suffer from rising cost of practical resource use and enlargement of income gap due to country’s taxation on fossil energy and subsidy of renewable resource. Concerning the topic of “Asian demand for green resource and harmonious development”, we should discuss on issues such as how Asian countries can strengthen cultivation of green resource demand and improve demand management mechanism, how to harmonize the relationship between economic development and renewable resource use, how to avoid income distribution effect that might be brought by renewable resource development, how to effectively distribute public resource in order to make sure areas of different economic development levels can gain equal development opportunities under new development strategy, how to improve Asia’s whole social welfare now and in the future through development of renewable resource.

4. Firing the Asian Renewable Energy Market: the Entry Point is Technology, Government or Market?

The development of renewable energy in Asia has gained strongly support from governments. Despite the difference of technical principles, governments all adopt various monetary, financial and industry-support policies to promote the development of renewable energy. However, we must recognize that, in essence, the development of renewable energy is decided by consumers’ choice between traditional fossil energy and renewable energy, so its development strategy will definitely return to the market mechanism, realizing the optimization by price signal instead of government intervention. Whether this process can be smoothly carried out influences the long-term sustainable development of renewable energy of all Asian countries. Concerning the topic of “Establishing the price system of renewable energy and transforming the development strategy in Asia” and on the basis of the differences and similarities of the long-term energy development strategies from Asian countries, we need to further discuss how to implement the market-based mechanism, how to readjust the price relation between fossil energy and renewable energy to support the development of renewable energy, how to strengthen the market competition by eliminating improper subsidies, how to assess the influence on the economic growth and social welfare made by the establishment of the price system of renewable energy.

Environment & Energy

Climate Change and Environmental Protection: The Focus of Human Attention

Chair: **Trevor Davies** | Pro-Vice-Chancellor, University of East Anglia, U.K.
Chair: **Hou Yangfang** | Professor, Institute of Chinese Historical Geography, Fudan University



Professor Trevor Davies is Pro-Vice-Chancellor with special responsibility for the relationship of University of East Anglia with the Tyndall Centre and Fudan University. The Tyndall Centre is an internationally-recognized research institution headquartered in UK and committed to the identification of sustainable options for climate change.

He was appointed to this position in 2011, following two terms as Pro-Vice-Chancellor for Research, Enterprise and Engagement of the University of East Anglia. He was first appointed lecturer in the School of Environmental Sciences in 1970, eventually becoming Reader in Atmospheric Sciences in 1988. From 1993-1998, he was

In 2007, G.H. Huag, a German scientist, et al. published a cover paper on *Nature*, in which they attributed the decline of China's Tang Dynasty to unexpected change in monsoon. Their conclusion aroused world-wide attention including BBC report. Meanwhile, it incurred fierce challenge. Anyway, climate is one of many factors that interpret history. However, this paper brought forth the significance of interdisciplinary research between science and humanities/social science. On one hand, humanities/social science needs support from science to gain better academic acceptance. On the other hand, science needs support from humanities/social science to provide sounder interpretation and reap better social acceptance. World-class research calls for cooperation between science and humanities/social science.

Research on climatic change in human history is an indispensable part of global change research. Only by gaining knowledge on how human society intervene natural environment and its ensuing result can we adjust development policy accordingly to minimize negative influence of human intervention on climatic evolution. We need scientific guidance for sustainable human survival and development.

Concerning relationship between human activities and environmental change, there are two contrasting viewpoints in academic world. One viewpoint holds that human activities inevitably incurred deterioration in natural environment. In other word, human intervention reversed the course of environmental succession. The other viewpoint holds that the major cause for environmental evolution during historical procession was climatic fluctuation and unreasonable human activity was a minor contributor. A careful study of the underlying empirical research corresponding to these two contrasting viewpoints revealed to us that, apart from large time scale in research subject of environmental evolution and vague definition of human activities, divergence between these two viewpoints finds explanation in difference in research material and research tool. From this, we can see that research on environmental change calls for interdisciplinary cooperation. On one hand, we need to start from social scientific perspective to grasp attributes of different social organizations,

Director of the Climatic Research Unit (CRU), the first research centre founded in 1972 specifically to study climate change. In 1998, he was appointed Dean of the School of Environmental Sciences. During his six-year term, the Tyndall Centre was set up in 2000. In 2003, he helped establish the Carbon Reduction Program (CRed), a community-based organization dedicated to helping communities, organizations and individuals to identify ways to reduce carbon emissions. Professor Davies has been a Member of the Council of the Royal Meteorological Society, and was a Member of the Natural Environment Research Council from 2002 to 2008. He is currently an international Board Member of the UK-China Sustainable Agricultural Network and a Board Member of the Low Carbon Innovation Centre based at UEA.

Professor Davies has produced over 270 publications and has been responsible for the management and direction of a number of large research programs. His research has included the wet and dry deposition of atmospheric pollutants, and the links between the atmospheric transport of air pollution and meteorology and climate systems. His boundary-layer meteorology research has included the vertical structure of the atmosphere, downslope flows, and wind energy. He has planned a number of major field campaigns to examine the deposition of pollutants in and on snow and their incorporation into glaciers. This led to research on snow melt and the chemical composition of meltwaters, and streamwater chemistry. This research was of significance in elucidating important issues in the 'acid rain' controversies in the 1980s and 1990s. He went on to study the significance of climate change for pollutant transport and deposition, and contributed to research on the reconstruction and nature of climate change, and its associated impacts.

different economic structures and different human activities corresponding to their unique cultural conception. Moreover, we need the support of social science to analyze the impact of human activities on environmental evolution under different temporal and spatial scale. On the other hand, we need scientists from different branches to rely on their own disciplinary advantage and resort to research in their own areas to replay the entire environmental evolution process. The present state of environment and ecology is a natural evolution from thousands of years. China's 3000 years' written record is our unique advantage.

Research on "past global change" is the foundation of research on present situation and policy. How to cope with climatic change is a heated global topic. In the foreseeable future, China will inevitably encounter climatic challenge and obstacle both in social area and in economic area. How to cope with climatic change has become a strategic issue of China's development both in social term and in economic term. Consequently, researches focusing on pivotal scientific problems in the area of global climate change, strategies concerning how to cope with global climate change and policies to foster our global negotiation power in this area are already written on research calendar. Low-carbon transformation and development is a preparation for those future challenges and difficulties. From this perspective, it is reasonable to say that how to cope with global climate change is not only an economic and social issue but also a political issue. This issue decides success or failure in the fight for right of development in the future. It decides whether China could lead a green revolution to obtain discourse power in global economic development ahead.

Solid interdisciplinary research is called for in the area of global change so that we could develop an unbiased perspective for our government to obtain vantage point in global change negotiation. As a multi-disciplinary university, Fudan University lays a good foundation for us. Our ultimate goal is to produce world-class academic fruit by interpreting China's environmental and social change in the past one 1,000 years, to introduce Chinese scholars' viewpoints to the whole world and to obtain discourse power concerning Chinese problems in international mainstream academic world. At the same time, basic research would provide independent and reliable policy reference for economic and social transformation and sustainable development of China. Fudan University would therefore make into full play the role of think-tank.

1. Decisive Factors of the Environment and Climate Change: Human or Nature?

Thanks to voluminous written records in the past 1,000 years, we would study interaction among species evolution, human activities and environment change in this period, among which human activity is the focus. Human activity is the most important



Hou Yangfang, born in 1970, is professor and doctoral tutor of Institute of Chinese Historical Geography, Fudan University, Director of Leading Group of Ecology, Environment, Humanities and Social Sciences Research at Fudan University, 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), economic history and historical demography. Meanwhile, he has published several monographs which have exerted great influence in related academic field.

and sensitive index to measure ecology/environment change and impact. We aim at replaying time series and space series of population in China in the past 1,000 years (mortality and fertility as major indexes under research). We would discuss different ecology/environment factors that influence these indexes and the reaction of human activity. Multi-disciplinary cooperation would be carried out. Advanced geographic information and spatial analysis technology would be introduced to uncover long-interval interaction between human and ecology/environment. We would focus on research of how human activity influence change in ecology/environment and how environment factors such as climate influence the historical progression of human society. To realize these research goals, we need to establish a Chinese population database dating since 1,000 years ago and gather 5 million samples, which would be gathered in GIS according to temporal and spatial distribution. That would be the most comprehensive and richest Chinese population database up till today; meanwhile, our research would establish a carbon emission database of main countries in the world in the past 300 years, both of which would provide reference to related research as the most important indexes to measure ecology/environment change.

2. Global Warming: Fact or Imagination?

Environment, ecology, climate, energy, population and economy are important issues for human being in an era of globalization to deal with. These issues are interwoven and infiltrated. Rigid inter-disciplinary barriers fail any efforts to analyze complicated environmental issues in a single discipline. This has seriously disabled us to grasp relationship between human society and ecological environment. It has hindered China from obtaining discourse power in increasingly popular and profound global change research. It has prevented developing countries from safeguarding their basic rights and interests. Such issues could not be successfully resolved within any single discipline. Multidisciplinary research, esp. cooperation between science and humanities/social science, is a must.

3. Environment and Society: Game of Protection and Development

Environmentalists and people from business, media and academic world have been invited to launch constructive discourse from their own perspective, focusing on sustainable economic development and environmental protection. They would share lessons, difficulties and achievements from their efforts for sustainable development, esp. for improvement in climate and environment. They would discuss respective responsibilities and functions of environmental protection. We expect that such discourse would reveal different values and would uncover truth. We are looking forward to an effective industry-academy model to form a strong composite force which joins different social groups concerned.

• Roundtable •



Global Economic Recovery without Asset Security

Chair: Prof. Sun Lijian Vice-dean, School of Economics, Fudan University

- 1) Unconventional Monetary Policies
- 2) International Capital Flow
- 3) Safe Assets

Think Tanks Dialogue: New Global Opportunities—New Leadership, Renewed Responsibility, New Policy?

Chair: Prof. Wu Xinbo Vice-dean, Fudan Development Institute, Fudan University

- 1) The Foreign Policy Orientation of the New Leadership
- 2) Roles and Challenges for Think Tanks in Today's World

Sustainable Public-Private Partnership: New Opportunities and Challenges of Public Governance in Asia

Chair: Prof. Jing Yijia Vice-dean, School of International Relation and Public Affairs, Fudan University

- 1) Seamless Integration of Market Mechanisms and Public Goods Provision
- 2) Inducing Social Innovations through Public-Nonprofit Partnership

China Financiers Club Roundtable

- 1) Urbanization: Challenges and Opportunities for Finance
- 2) The Wings of Urbanization: Financial Tool Innovation and Deepening Regional Finance

Shanghai Forum Delegation Attends Beijing Forum (2012)



Beijing Forum (2012), jointly organized by Beijing Municipal Commission of Education and the Korean Foundation for Advanced Studies (KFAS), was successfully held in Beijing from Nov.2 to Nov.4. Shanghai Forum delegation of Fudan University attended the event.

Beijing Forum (2012), with the theme of “The Harmony of Civilizations and Prosperity for All——Challenges and Opportunities: New Thinking in New Reality”, comprised eight panels, covering areas of economics, philosophy, education, city, language, news and entrepreneur, with topics of “Rethinking Capitalism in the Post-crisis World”, “Faith and Society: Spiritual Reflections of Global Age”, “Improve Education in the Changing World Economy: Quality, Equity and Efficiency”, “Inheritance of the World Cities Spirit: Experience and Innovations”, “Construction of Civilizations: Communication of Languages and Dissemination of Classics”, “Innovation and Change in the Age of Social Media”, “Social Enterprise and the Role of Entrepreneurs in the New World Economy Profile”, and “The Common World, Different Perspectives: Germany, Europe, China”, among which the entrepreneur panel was established for the first time. Meanwhile, a student panel, “An Era of Great Transformation: Youth’s Perspective”, and a Harvard-Yenching Institute Panel, “Faith, Society and New Social Media”, were also held during the Forum. Over 300 well-known

scholars and guests attended the Beijing Forum (2012), including Kevin Rudd, Former Australian Prime Minister, Members of Parliament; Bollinger Lee C, President of Columbia University, Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; Byrne John, Distinguished Professor of the University of Delaware, the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize laureate; Chey Tae-won, Chairman of SK Group; Mo Yan, the 2012 laureate of the Nobel Prize for Literature, Vice Chairman of the Chinese Writers Association; etc.

Members of the Shanghai Forum delegation include Chen Yinzhong, Advisor to the President on International Affairs, Fudan University and Secretary-General of Shanghai Forum Organizing Committee Secretariat; Zhang Yi, Deputy Director of Office of Humanities and Social Sciences Programs, Fudan University and Executive Vice-Secretary-General of Shanghai Forum Organizing Committee Secretariat, and Director of the Secretariat Office; and Shanghai Forum Secretariat Office Program Officers Wu Tao, Ding Changxin, and Qian Siyun. Delegation Members had deep communications with the organizers of the Beijing Forum, and drew useful experience for the preparations of the coming Shanghai Forum 2013.

The 8th Chinese Asia Research Center Directors' Workshop



The 8th Chinese Asia Research Center Directors' Workshop was held at Sun Yat-Sen University on 23th, Nov., 2012, jointly by the Korea Foundation for Advanced Studies (KFAS), Beijing Foreign Studies University and Sun Yat-Sen University. Over fifty delegates from 13 universities and research institutions, and KFAS, attended the conference with the theme of "Cooperation and Innovation: Promote the Prosperity and Development of Asian Studies".

Vice President Jin Li of Beijing Foreign Studies University hosted the opening ceremony. Chairman Yang Xueyi of Information Center of Worldwide Asia Research, Beijing Foreign Studies University, Vice President Wei Minghai of Sun Yat-Sen University, Secretary General Park In-kook of Korea Foundation for Advanced Studies respectively delivered their addresses. Vice President Lin Shangli of Fudan University also attended the conference.

During the Keynote Session, Professor Takeshi Hamashita, President of Asia-Pacific Research Institute of Sun Yat-Sen University gave a speech on "Asian studies in the Context of Globalization – From the Perspective of Guangzhou", while Professor Shi Yuntao of School of Chinese Languages and Literature, Beijing Foreign Studies University delivered a speech on "Tang Dynasty Witnessed China-ROK Friendship and Communications".

During the roundtable in the afternoon, representatives of the Asian Studies Center of Peking University, Tsinghua University, the Chinese People's University, Fudan University, Zhejiang University, Nankai University, Communication

University of China, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Liaoning University, Yanbian University, and representatives of Beijing Forum and Shanghai Forum shared their opinions on the achievements and characteristics of the decade's work of the centers, directions of development and expectations, and future cooperation opportunities. Director Jin Guangyao of the Center for Asian Studies, Fudan University made a presentation entitled "Progress Report On the Last Ten Years and Work Program for the Next Ten Years", reviewing how research projects, funded academic conferences, academic writings and publications has promoted the fruitful results of academic research and development in the past decade, and looking into the future development plan for the next decade. Prof. Jin emphasized that the center will "concentrate on funding the study of the history and culture of Asia, around which research project cooperate with other scholars in universities and exchange of scholars from the Republic of Korea, Japan and other East Asian countries, promoting Centre of Asian Studies, Fudan University to be an institution featured by advancing the study of Asian history and culture". Executive Vice-Secretary-General of Shanghai Forum Organizing Committee, Prof. Zhang Yi, also reported on the operation and progress of the Shanghai Forum at the meeting.

The annual workshop was sponsored by the Korea Foundation for Advanced Studies. Representatives from 11 Asian Research Centers, Beijing Forum and Shanghai Forum strengthen contact and deepen cooperation on this platform. After years of development and accumulation, researches of these centers have covered all aspects of Asian affairs, and have led in some specific areas.

Shanghai Forum (2013) Signing Ceremony



Shanghai Forum (2013) Signing Ceremony was held at Fudan University on Jan. 15, 2013. Prof. Yang Yuliang, President of Fudan University, Prof. Lin Shangli, Vice President of Fudan University and Mr. Park In-kook, President of KFAS attended the ceremony and made respective addresses. Prof. Chen Yin zhang, Secretary-General of the Shanghai Forum Organizing Committee hosted the meeting.

With the theme of “Economic Globalization and the Choice of Asia——Asia’s Wisdom: Seeking Harmonious Development in Diversity”, Shanghai Forum (2013) comprises four sub-forums in the areas of Economics & Finance, Politics & Law, Urbanology & Sociology and Environment & Energy, under which there are ten panels covering various fields such as economics, finance, politics, law, society, energy and environment. Apart from that, it will also host three roundtables on hot social issues and latest political trends with experts from world-renowned think tanks, World Bank, the Federal Reserve, etc.

Towards the end of the meeting, President Yang made a conclusion, in which he emphasized that the Shanghai Forum aimed to provide perspectives and advices for future development of society by drawing lessons from the past and dealing with problems of the present. Through its discussion of a wide range of topics and the participation of experts from academic, political and business circles, it would keep to academic research and produce valued products. He also encouraged different panels to build effective links with each

other so that one delegate could take part in discussions of more than one panel. President Park made detailed remarks to each panel topic and suggested the Shanghai Forum learning experience from foreign conference in making, keeping and broadcasting videos so as to expand its influence.

Shanghai Forum, launched in 2005, is an international economic forum co-hosted by Fudan University and Korea Foundation for Advanced Studies. By providing a platform for communication among academic, political and business circles, it endeavors to explore ways of progress for Asia in economic, political, social and cultural fields.

The highlight of the Shanghai Forum is its annual conference in each May, and the annual conference of Shanghai Forum (2013) will be held in Shanghai from May 25-27, 2013.

Time: May 25-27, 2013 (On-site Registration on May 24)

Venue: Shanghai

Size: About 400 delegates from academic, governmental and business sectors

Agenda

| | | |
|--------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Day 1 | May 24, 2013 | (Friday) |
| | 08:30-22:00 | Registration |
| | 19:00-21:00 | Welcoming Dinner |
| Day 2 | May 25, 2013 | (Saturday) |
| | 09:00-12:00 | Opening Ceremony |
| | 13:30-17:00 | Sub-forums |
| | 19:00-21:00 | Opening Banquet |
| Day 3 | May 26, 2013 | (Sunday) |
| | 09:00-17:00 | Sub-forums |
| | 18:00-21:00 | Shanghai Forum Evening |
| Day 4 | May 27, 2013 | (Monday) |
| | 09:00-10:30 | Sub-forums |
| | 10:45-12:00 | Closing Ceremony |
| | 13:30-18:30 | City Tour |

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 (2013) 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 updated information about Shanghai Forum could be found and downloaded on our website: www.shanghaiforum.org

Conference Service Platform

1. Shanghai Forum's Conference Service Platform: <http://conference-regis.fudan.edu.cn/sf2013>
2. Please log on to the Shanghai Forum's Conference Service Platform, complete online registration and upload required files

Shanghai Forum Secretariat Office

Address: 220 Handan Rd, Fudan University, Shanghai 200433, China

Tel: 86-21-55664590 55664665

Fax: 86-21-55670203

E-mail: shanghaiforum@fudan.edu.cn

Website: www.shanghaiforum.org



Shanghai
FORUM
上海论坛

Shanghai Forum Organizing Committee, Fudan University

220 Handan Road, Shanghai 200433, P.R.China

Tel: 86-21-55664590 55664665

Fax: 86-21-55670203

E-mail: shanghaiforum@fudan.edu.cn

Website: www.shanghaiforum.org