

# NEWSLETTER SHANGHAI FORUM

ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION AND THE CHOICE OF ASIA

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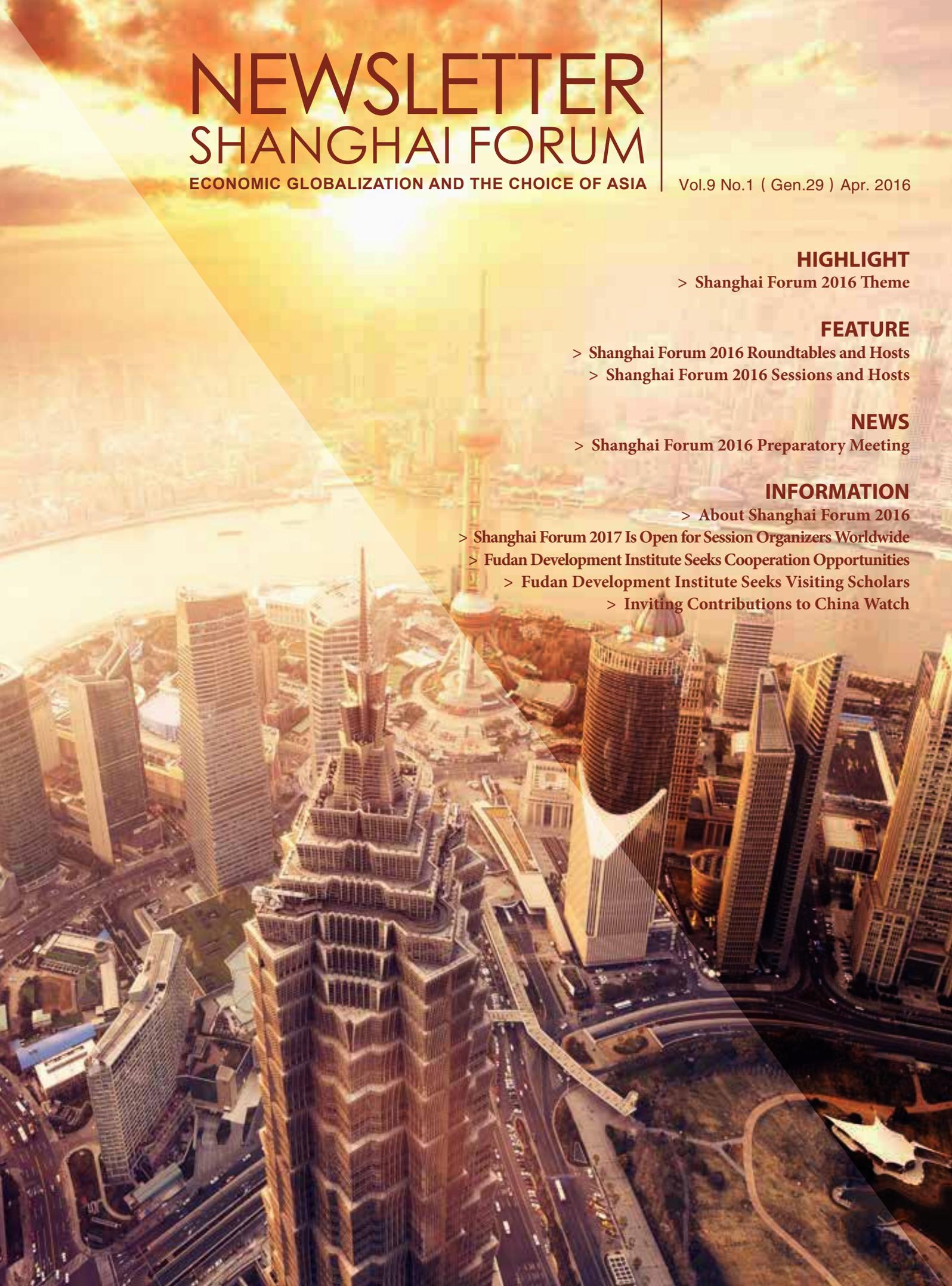
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# NEWSLETTER SHANGHAI FORUM

*Shanghai Forum Newsletter* is a publication of Shanghai Forum Organizing Committee. It includes news releases, feature reports, major projects, and consolidates the Forum's progression in different phases so as to let all circles of society to better know the forum and to boost the forum's development.

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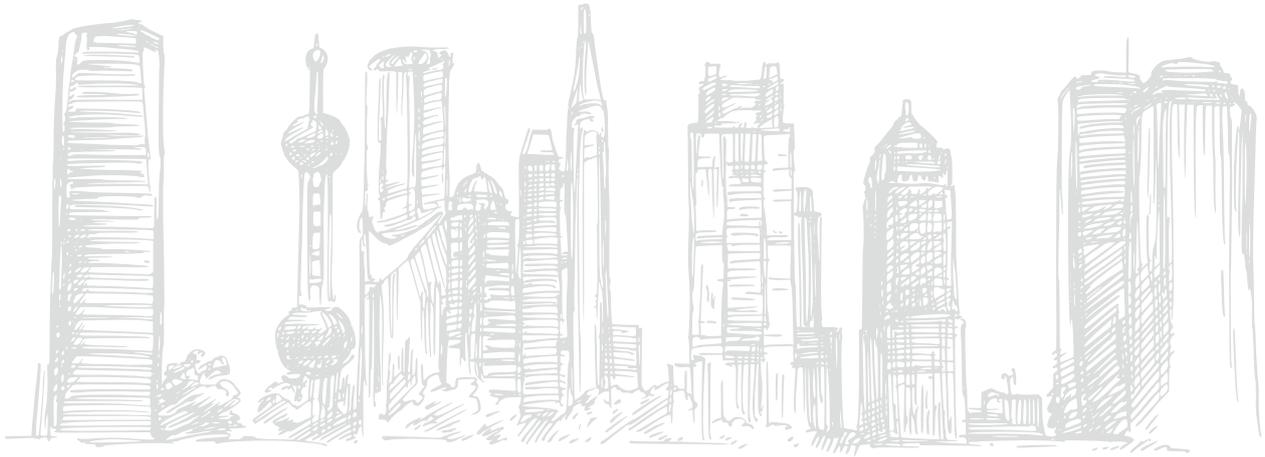
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• Shanghai Forum 2016 Theme •

**Economic Globalization and the Choice of Asia**  
 — Interconnectivity, Integration and Innovation:  
 Building Community of Common Destiny in Asia

The current world economy is going through an in-depth adjustment. Some developed countries and economies are recovering slowly while the emerging market economies are facing an economic slowdown. There is an insufficient overall momentum that exerts a far-reaching influence on the political, diplomatic, social and cultural affairs of all countries. On the other hand, the widespread use of the Internet and big data as well as the enthusiasm of the young generation in innovation and entrepreneurship also brought unlimited possibilities for the economic and social development of each nation. Under the circumstances, Asian countries are facing enormous challenges and opportunities.

The first fifteen years of the 21st century have witnessed the rise of Asia. With the booming in this period, Asia has become the world's most dynamic growth pole, with a steadily-rising position in the world economy. And it is also playing an increasingly active role in the world political stage as it has a significantly-increasing impact on the international affairs. It can be fairly said that where Asia is going, to a large extent, will shape the future of our planet.

In the new situation, it has become the consensus of the Asian countries to build an Asian Community. For most members of Asia, their further economic development is in need of a larger platform, with which they can effectively deal with the complex traditional and non-traditional challenges through cross-border cooperation. And the closer people to people exchange requires a more convenient institutional arrangement. In this case, the only win-win choice is to build a regional community to deepen the economic cooperation, facilitate the mutual security, and enhance the cultural exchanges. The concept of building an Asian Community reflects the confidence and self-consciousness of this continent, and its achievement will create a whole new Asia.

Asian Community is by no means a mere castle in the air; instead, it is based on a solid reality. The ASEAN Community is about to be accomplished; the "One Belt One Road" strategy is unfolding; and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization is expanding. Various bilateral, multi-lateral and sub-regional cooperation arrangements are flourishing in the Asian countries. Innovative cooperation mechanisms, including the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), are offering multiple horizons for the Asian Community. And all these valuable efforts are contributing to the building of a regional community.

The important starting point to build the Asian Community is interconnectivity and integration. As Asia boasts of a vast land and a diverse culture, with uneven levels of economic development and different political systems, the only way to make each country a part of the Community is enhanced interconnectivity and integration. We should promote policy communication, roads connection, trade

flow, currency circulation, and people to people exchange and understanding, in an effort to lay a solid framework foundation for the Community, so that the vast and diverse Asia can be really bonded.

The key to build the Asian community is innovation. In the 21st century, to facilitate the Asian Community requires creative development models, cooperation methods, and cooperation concepts. New development models will bring faster and better growth; new ways of cooperation will expand the areas of cooperation and release stronger forces for cooperation; and new concepts of cooperation will contribute to overcoming all sorts of obstacles in the cooperation, which will be achieved in every corner of the continent.

To move towards a regional community is the determination and choice of the Asian nations in the 21st century as well as the glory and dream of their people. As the Shanghai Forum is stepping into its second decade, it will be focusing on the building of the Asian Community and on exploring the idea and conception, the way and path, as well as the opportunities and challenges. This not only embodies the consistent attention of the Forum on the Asian development, but also shows a keen grasp of the future trends. We believe that the multi-perspective discussions on this major topic will play a positive role in facilitating cooperation in Asia.

Shanghai Forum 2016 consists of four panels including Integration & Innovation, Coordination & Governance, Green Development and Cooperation & Sharing.

**Integration & Innovation:** How to enhance cross-regional collaboration and integration so as to enrich innovative ideas? How to promote the transformation and upgrading of the country and society with innovative development modes? How to ignite the productivity through technological innovation?

**Coordination & Governance:** How to coordinate different sectors in handling regional governance problems? How to find effective ways and mechanisms to control, regulate and solve Asia issues such as internet security, financial crisis, economic stagnation, interest conflicts, environmental pollution and population crisis?

**Green Development:** How to deal with the increasingly severe Climate crisis? How to implement green and low-carbon economy so as to realize sustainable development?

**Cooperation & Sharing:** How to deal with complicated traditional and non-traditional challenges through regional and transnational cooperation? How to build a regional community, deepen economic collaboration, expand cooperative area, share resources and so as to create an interconnecting and win-win situation?

## Shanghai Forum 2016 Roundtables and Hosts

### Roundtable 1

# ASEAN Community: Implications and Inspirations for Asia

**Organizer:** Institute of International Studies, Fudan University

**Host:** Wu Xinbo



### Wu Xinbo

Professor and Executive Dean of Institute of International Studies, Fudan University  
 Director of the Center for American Studies, Fudan University  
 Vice Dean, Fudan Development Institute

### Introduction of the Host:

Dr. WU is Professor and Executive Dean, Institute of International Studies, Fudan University. He is also the Director at the Center for American Studies, Fudan University. He teaches and researches China's foreign and security policy, Sino-U.S. relations, and U.S. Asia-Pacific policy. 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), *The New Landscape in Sino-U.S. Relations in the early 21st Century* (Fudan University Press, 2011), and editor of *Asia-Pacific Regional Order in Transformation* (Current Affairs Press, 2013). 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 Chinese Journal of American Studies*, *The Washington Quarterly*, and *European Journal of International Security* and on the International Board of the *Studies in Asian Security* book series published by the Stanford University Press. He was a member of the World Economic Forum's Global Agenda Council on Geopolitical Risk and served as its Vice-Chair (2012-13) and Chair (2013-14), and is currently a member of the World Economic Forum's Global Agenda Council on Geo-economics. Since 2014, he has been a Member of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, as well as a member on the Advisory Council of Asia Society Policy Institute. In 2015, he became a member of The Trilateral Commission.

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.

### • Theme Interpretation •

At the end of 2015, ASEAN Community was formally established, which is the first of its kind in Asia. The birth of ASEAN Community will not only produce important impact on Asia's political, economic, and security environment, but also affect the way Asian countries cooperate in the future and the region integrates itself more broadly. A timely and comprehensive grasp and analysis of the impacts and implications of ASEAN Community's founding will help us better understand the vision of and path to an eventual Asian Community. In particular, this roundtable will focus on the following issues:

1. Elements contributing to the establishment of ASEAN Community and the significance of ASEAN Community;
2. The impacts of ASEAN Community on Asia's political, economic, and security environment;
3. The implications of ASEAN Community to Asia's future development;
4. The path forward: From ASEAN Community to Asian Community. ■■■

## Shanghai Forum 2016 Roundtables and Hosts

### Roundtable 2

# The Role of Monetary Expansion Policies in World Economy

**Organizer:** Financial Research Center, Fudan Development Institute  
London School of Economics and Political Science  
New York University

**Host:** Sun Lijian

### Sun Lijian

Distinguished Professor  
Director of the Financial Research Center, Fudan Development Institute



### Introduction of the Host:

Prof. Sun Lijian is Distinguished Professor, Ph.D. Supervisor at Fudan University. He is now Director of the Financial Research Center at Fudan. His research interests include microstructure of financial markets, comparison of the financial systems, international finance, empirical finance theory and open macroeconomics.

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

### • Theme Interpretation •

The central topic of the Financial Sub-forum Academic special issue of Shanghai Forum jointly organized with NYU and LSE is monetary policy and financial market. Monetary policy is an important means of macroeconomic adjustment and control. The global financial crisis is one of the main factors that lead to the world economic fluctuation. After the financial crisis, the monetary policy of countries around the world became the focus of media attentions. Especially, the relationship between monetary policy and financial market has attracted much attention. For example, the quantitative easing after American financial crisis in 2008, Quantitative easing policy implemented by EU and Japan recently, the regulation of Basel agreement on bank asset liquidity and a series of new reform for financial market implemented by the Federal Reserve such as reserve rate, reverse repurchase and the market structural reform between banks. After financial crisis, countries around the world caught in a zero interest rate trap. The effectiveness of traditional monetary policy has been greatly affected. The effectiveness of new monetary policy has a great impact on the world economy.

Under such context, it is very important to study the influence of monetary policy on capital market. The conference will invite the top experts in the relevant issues. Through discussion, we hope to enhance the understanding of the transmission mechanism of monetary policy to the capital market and then help the policy maker to develop more effective policy.

The main topics of the meeting will be launched around the hot issues policy researcher discussed. For example, the effect of traditional monetary policy such as quantitative easing, reserve rate, reverse repurchase, the effectiveness of regulation of Basel Agreement III on financial intermediaries, the relationship of mechanism of monetary policy and financial market liquidity, the relationship of monetary policy and the systematic risk of financial intermediary. ■■■

## Shanghai Forum 2016 Roundtables and Hosts

### *Roundtable 3*

# Security and Governance of Global Cyberspace: Asia's Vision, Strategy and Method

**Organizer:** School of International Relations & Public Affairs, Fudan University  
China Internet Network Information Center  
EastWest Institute

**Host:** Shen Yi & Bruce McConnell



### **Shen Yi**

Associate Professor of School of International Relations & Public Affairs, Fudan University  
Director of Center for BRICS Studies, Fudan Development Institute  
Deputy Director of Centre for Cyberspace Governance Studies, Fudan University

### **Introduction of the Host:**

Shen Yi is the Associate Professor of Department of International Politics of Fudan University, Director of Center for BRICS Studies of Fudan Development Institute and Deputy Director of Centre for Cyberspace Governance Studies of Fudan University. He also serves as a guest research fellow of China Institute of Cyberspace. He studies information technology, international security, communication and foreign affairs, national information security strategies and relations among developed nations. His research was published in *World Economics and Politics*, *International Review*, *China Review*, *Messenger*, *Wenhui Daily*, and *Oriental Morning Post*. He is the independent author of *National Network Security Strategy of the United States* published in 2013. Since 2014 he has been invited for two successive years to participate in the World Internet Conference hosted in Wuzhen and he also attended the 5th Xiangshan Forum as a guest speaker. He has been widely regarded as one of the most active young scholars in the field of cyber security and strategy studies. On April 19th this year, Prof. Shen was invited as one of ten presenters to speak at the Cyber Security and Informatization Work Conference presided over by President Xi Jinping.

## Bruce McConnell

Leader of Cooperation in Cyberspace Program, EastWest Institute



### Introduction of the Host:

Bruce McConnell is responsible for leading EWI's communications and networking with public and private sectors around the world. He also manages the institute's Cooperation in Cyberspace Program, which includes its Worldwide Cybersecurity Initiative. McConnell is also a senior advisor at the Center for Strategic and International Studies. He received a Master of Public Administration from the Evans School for Public Policy at the University of Washington, where he maintains a faculty affiliation, and a Bachelor of Sciences from Stanford University.

Beginning in 2009, McConnell provided programmatic and policy leadership to the cybersecurity mission at the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. He became Deputy Under Secretary for Cybersecurity in 2013, and responsible for ensuring the cybersecurity of all federal civilian agencies.

From 2005-2008, he served on the Commission on Cybersecurity for the 44th Presidency.

From 1999-2000, McConnell was Director of the International Y2K Cooperation Center, sponsored by the United Nations and the World Bank, where he coordinated regional and global preparations of governments and critical private sector organizations to successfully defeat the Y2K bug.

McConnell was Chief of Information Policy and Technology in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget from 1993-1999, where he led the government-industry team extended the presumption of open government information onto the Internet.

### • Theme Interpretation •

Cybersecurity has become one of the most important issues of national security agenda since 2013. While at the same period, the evolution of governance of global cyberspace also entered into a new era when NTIA of DOC announced to transfer the stewardship of ICANN to a new entity governed by the principle of multi-stake-holder in Mar. 2014. This sub-session of Shanghai Forum will focus on these two issues and invite the experts from China, US, Russia and India to discuss the latest development of these topics and to find out whether Asia wisdom could produce constructive ideas to solve the tough challenges.

The latest development of governance of global cyberspace will be discussed in the first panel of the sub session. The experts from CNNIC who actively participate the transition of stewardship of IANN will introduce the newly finished negotiation of the transition process. The experts from China, US, Russia and India will jointly share and discuss their understanding, comments and possible solution of the transition process.

Cybersecurity to be discussed in the roundtable mainly refer to the national security of the cyberspace which mainly consider how to ensure the security of the key information infrastructure, i.e., the finance, power, water, public transport, industry SCADA, that is necessary to the security of the cyberspace. The sub-session will focus on how to improve and enhance strategic confidence and cooperation on cybersecurity among key nation state in the Asia-Pacific region, will estimate the effectiveness of dialogue arrangements that already existed, will explore the possible scenarios that will challenge the strategic stability among different actors in the region.

Before and after the sub session, two independent policy reports will be produced as the main result of the sub session in which will include the joint contribution of the experts from different countries. ■■■

## Shanghai Forum 2016 Roundtables and Hosts

### Roundtable 4

# Creating Financial Repertoires for Social Innovation

**Organizer:** SK Group; School of Management, Fudan University

**Host:** Lingfang (Ivy) Li



### Li Lingfang

Associate Professor of School of Management, Fudan University  
Associate Editor for *Decision Support Systems*

### Introduction of the Host:

Lingfang(Ivy) Li is the Associate Professor of Economics in School of Management, Fudan University. She received her Ph. D. in Economics at University of California, Irvine (2007). She worked as an Economics Assistant Professor in College of Business, University of Louisville. She also worked as an associate professor and the Director of Center for Mechanism Design and Information Economics in Shanghai University Finance and Economics. Her research interests include information economics, industrial organization, applied game theory, and behavioral economics. Her papers have been published in *Management Science*, *Journal of Economics and Management Strategy*, *Decision Support Systems*, etc. She currently serves as an associate editor for *Decision Support Systems*. She has got several Chinese National Science Foundation (CNSF) projects, and be a Huoshui Scholar for Alibaba group for several years. She has also rewarded "Pujiang Scholar" and Excellent Young Scholarship of CNSF.

### • Theme Interpretation •

Social innovation is a response to the market failure and government failure of public services provision. It calls for breaking the boundaries among state, market and the third sector. Thereafter, we may integrate the economic, social and environmental benefits to achieve better social welfare. Social enterprises, a key vehicle for such objects, should be financially sustainable to attain benevolent goals. However, due to its non-for-profit nature, social innovation is facing a few key challenges, such as how to address funding issues, how to fully utilize the limited capital recourse, etc. To overcome such adversities, we need to develop diverse financing techniques, based on prudent financial knowledge. With those in background, social entrepreneurs or other social innovators can implement innovative ideas to realize their dreams and to contribute to the society without serious financial difficulties.

This roundtable will survey how finance and social innovation can be integrated, and focus on the following issues:

1. The overall understandings on "social finance";
2. The current financing means for social innovation, and the opportunities and challenges faced by the patient capital.

In particular, the possibilities to overcome the funding issues will be critically explored throughout this session.



## Shanghai Forum 2016 Roundtables and Hosts

### Roundtable 5

# Multi-Dimensional Perspectives: Intellectual Property Rights and Innovation

**Organizer:** Fudan Development Institute; School of Information Science and Technology

**Host:** Zheng Lirong

### Zheng Lirong

Director of School of Information Science and Technology, Fudan University



### Introduction of the Host:

Dr. Zheng Lirong is the chair professor in media electronics at the Royal Institute of Technology (KTH), Stockholm, Sweden, founder and director of iPack VINN Excellence Center. Currently, he holds the position as a distinguished professor and director of School of Information Science and Technology, Fudan University, Shanghai, China.

He received his Ph.D. degree in electronic system design from the Royal Institute of Technology (KTH), Stockholm, Sweden in 2001. Since then, he was with KTH as a research fellow and became docent in 2003. He became a full professor at KTH in 2006, director of iPack VINN Excellence Center and also Ericsson Expert in 2007. His research experience and interest includes electronic circuits and systems for ambient intelligence and media applications, wireless sensors and Internet-of-Things. He was involved in several strategic/expert groups both in EU and in China, particularly in areas of large area electronics, RFID and the Internet-of-Things for health and well-being. He has authored and co-authored over 400 international reviewed publications and over 30 invited talks in areas of VLSI technologies and processing, integrated circuits and systems design, and system applications. He serves as steering board of International Conference on Internet-of-Things (IoT) and the general chair of IoT2012, TPC members of several IEEE Conferences including ESSCIRC, ESSDERC, RFID, ESTC and EPTC etc. He received his honorary doctor (Doctor Honoris Causa) from University of Turku, Finland in 2013.

### • Theme Interpretation •

The innovation-driven development strategy built on the intellectual property rights (IPR) system is a national strategy set forth by the Chinese government. The IPR system featuring innovation-driven development is a key pillar for such national strategies as innovative development strategy, national competitive strategy, and strategy of building a strong nation and bringing prosperity to the people. When implementing the innovation-driven development strategy, we have to rely on the IP system to keep innovating, to keep pace with the times and make the best of "Internet Plus" and Internet of Everything (IoE), and to suit the demand of Chinese enterprises to go global and to develop in the overseas markets.

According to a research report by a professional consultancy, leading enterprises in economies at different development stages move through five common phases of IP development: driving growth through exports, climbing the value ladder, paying the price, getting serious about intellectual property, and profiting from intellectual property. Which phase are enterprises in China now experiencing and what direction should they move along to the next step? What experiences at home and abroad can be shared and learned? What are the demand of these enterprises?

A consensus has been reached that IP protection is the basic safeguard and support for innovation, entrepreneurship and sustainable development of the society. We believe, imagination and innovation backed up by the IPR system can promote technological advancement and ultimately benefit the consumers. Innovation and industrial upgrade will certainly lead the Chinese economy to grow at the next medium/high rate and toward the medium/high level. ■■■

## Shanghai Forum 2016 Roundtables and Hosts

*Roundtable 6***Building a Community of Destiny in Asia:  
Multicultural, Ethnic, and Religious Dimensions**

**Organizer:** Center for National Minorities Studies, Fudan University  
The Fudan Institute of Anthropological and Ethnological Studies  
Fudan-UC Center on Contemporary China  
Fudan-European Centre for China Studies

**Host:** Naran Bilik & Fan Lizhu & Liu Chunrong

**Naran Bilik**

Director of the Center for National Minorities Studies at Fudan University  
Director of the Fudan Institute of Anthropological and Ethnological Studies

**Introduction of the Host:**

Naran Bilik, the director of Center for National Minorities Studies At Fudan University, Director of the Fudan Institute of Anthropological and Ethnological Studies, Professor of Anthropology of Fudan University. Research areas: ethnicity and nationalism, minority education, language and culture. Important publications in English: Robyn Iredale, Naran Bilik, et al, Contemporary Minority Migration, Education and Ethnicity in China, Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, 2001; The Worshipping of Chinggis Khan: Ethnicity, Nation-State, and Situational Relativity, China: An International Journal, Vol11, No2, August 2013; How do you say "China" in Mongolian?—Toward a deeper understanding of multicultural education in China, James Leibold and Chen Yangbin eds., Minority Education in China: Balancing unity and diversity in an era of critical pluralism, Hong Kong U Press, 2014.

**Fan Lizhu**

Professor of Sociology, Fudan University  
Director of Center for Globalization and Religious Studies, Fudan University

**Introduction of the Host:**

Dr. Fan Lizhu is a sociologist of religion who holds a PhD from the Chinese University of Hong Kong. She is also the Director of Center on Globalization and Religious Studies at Fudan University. She is considered as one of pioneers studying on Chinese popular religion and teaching Sociology of Religion in China over past 20 years. Her ethnographic work focuses on contemporary expressions of Chinese traditional religious heritage. She has published widely in both Chinese and international journals, and edited several volumes of cross-cultural and cross-disciplinary research papers.

## Liu Chunrong

Associate Professor of Political Science at School of International Relations  
& Public Affairs, Fudan University

Executive Vice Director, Fudan-European Centre for China Studies



### Introduction of the Host:

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

### • Theme Interpretation •

We are living in the global world, which needs a deep understanding and communication between various cultures, religions and ethnic groups, especially when we emphasize the economic development by joint efforts among Asian countries with different cultural background. Just look at what happened in Paris on November 13, 2015. The economic development is not able to lead people into a good life if the world has no peace. People noticed that the economic globalization is, of course, only part of the story with bloody listen. It is irrefutable that cultural diversity, including linguistic religious and ethnicity differences, are playing significant role among the international cooperation and even conflicts.

The prospect of one belt one road aims to further boost the economic prosperity and social development between China, Asia and the world. Almost every nation-state contains diverse ethnic groups, cultures and values, however, limited resources and complex political situations have resulted in competition and conflict along the line of religion and ethnicity. The future of communities' destiny in Asia are tied together, which requests joint efforts and cooperation to address common issues that most of countries in the region have encountered.

This roundtable panel brings scholars from Asia, Europe and America to discuss approaches of addressing issues related with religion, ethnicity and culture. These approaches range from various disciplines, including history, anthropology, politics and gender study. It aims to promote in-depth discussions and understandings about Asia's today and tomorrow, as well as how it relates to the present and future of the world.

Our round table session consists of 2 parts:

Part I, chaired by Prof. Naran Bilik, focuses on the issues of culture and ethnicity related with the construction of the Asian Community in general.

Part II, co-chaired by Profs. FAN Lizhu and LIU Chunrong, with a focus on the cultural and religious dimensions in the One Belt One Road Initiative in particular. ■■■

## Shanghai Forum 2016 Roundtables and Hosts

## Roundtable 7

## Urban and Rural Planning for a Well-Off Society

**Organizer:** Urban Development Institute of Fudan University  
China Association of City Planning

**Host:** Tang Kai



### Tang Kai

President of China Association of City Planning  
Vice Chairman of Urban Planning Society of China  
Executive Director of the Architectural Society of China  
Executive Director of Chinese Society for Urban Studies

### Introduction of the Host:

Tang Kai, having received a Master Degree from the School of Architecture of Tsinghua University and being a Senior City Planner with professorship, is currently President of China Association of City Planning, Vice Chairman of Urban Planning Society of China, Executive Director of the Architectural Society of China, Executive Director of Chinese Society for Urban Studies, and has been engaged in urban & rural planning organization and management for a long time. Tang has served successively as Director of Haikou Planning Bureau, Vice Mayor of Haikou Municipal People's Government, Head of Urban and Rural Planning Division under the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development ("MOHURD"), and MOHURD Chief Planner. He has presided over the drafting of a series of state laws and regulations, such as the *Urban and Rural Planning Law of the People's Republic of China*, promoted gradual establishment of laws and regulations on urban and rural planning that are centered on the Urban and Rural Planning Law and based on applicable regulations, departmental rules and local regulations, and made outstanding contributions to establishing and improving a management system for urban and rural planning with Chinese characteristics.

### • Theme Interpretation •

In 2012, the 18th CPC National Congress put forward that "By 2020, China will double its GDP and per capita income of urban and rural residents based on that of 2010, and build an all-around well-off society at the 100th Anniversary of CPC. Besides, the national congress planned the strategic layout of "four all-arounds" (i.e. building an all-around well-off society, deepening all-round reform, promoting all-around law-based governance, and exercising all-around self-discipline within the CPC), with the building of a well-off society ranking first. Central Poverty Alleviation and Development Conference held in 2015 pointed out that "it is the essential requirement of socialism and an important mission of CPC to 'eradicate poverty, improve people's livelihood, and gradually achieve common prosperity', and it must be ensured that all poverty-stricken areas and the 70 million impoverished people will step into an all-around well-off society by 2020".

Building a moderately prosperous society began during the first round of reform and opening up in the late 1970s, and was accelerated during the second round of reform and opening up in 2001 with China's entry into WTO. Now, at the threshold of the third round of reform and opening up, China's fifth-generation leaders are faced with a great challenge—how to promote smooth economic restructuring and to build a moderately prosperous society in an all-around way by 2020 based on the momentum brought by going global, which has also become the most important phased objective throughout the over thirty years of reform and opening up.

Following Shanghai Forum 2015 Theme—"Economic Globalization and the Choice of Asia—Asia's Responsibility: Exploring New Approaches to Cooperation", the theme of Shanghai Forum 2016 is defined as "Connectivity and Innovation: To Build an Asian Community", which discusses the connotations of Asian community, an innovative cooperation model, based on the national strategy of the "One Belt and One Road" initiative, and seeks to learn from international experience and practice of building an all-around well-off society and to get momentum from globalization.

Urban and rural planning, consisting of urban system planning, urban planning, town planning, township planning and village planning, is a public policy that requires the governments at all levels to coordinate urban and rural spatial layout, improve people's living environment, and promote comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable development of rural economy and society, and provides spatial carrier for "synchronization of four modernizations", namely, fully promoting industrialization, informatization, urbanization, and agricultural modernization. During his field study in Hainan Province, General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized that "issues of agriculture, farmer and rural area" were the key to building an all-around well-off society by saying that "the key to building a moderately prosperous society lies in farmers", and that urban and rural planning was an important measure to build an all-around well-off society and address the "issues of agriculture, farmer and rural area". Therefore, it is a focus of the session to discuss how to utilize urban and rural planning to build a moderately prosperous society, how to learn from international practice and experience of town and country planning based on well-off society standards, and how to help poverty-stricken areas build a well-off society. ■■■

## Shanghai Forum 2016 Roundtables and Hosts

### Roundtable 8

# China and the World over the Next Five Years: Knowledge Community and the New World Order

**Organizer:** Phoenix International Think Tank  
Fudan Development Institute

**Host:** Zou Ming & Zhang Yi

### Zou Ming

Vice President of Phoenix New Media  
Chief Editor of Phoenix  
Director of Phoenix International Think Tank



### Introduction of the Host:

Zou Ming is the vice president of Phoenix New Media, who also act as chief editor of Phoenix, director of the Phoenix International Think Tank.

In June 1986, he graduated with a bachelor's degree from the Department of History, in Jilin University, China. In March 1998, he joined Phoenix, engaged in media relations and administrative affairs. In June 1998, he participated in the establishment of *ifeng.com*, and became one of the first employees. Since 1998, he has been fully participated in Phoenix and Phoenix New Media's establishing, restructuring and commercial operating, etc. He accumulated abundant experience in online media content development and management and played an important role during the commercialization of the of Phoenix website From June 1998 to November 2005. He held positions as editor, chief editor and director, participating in planning and implementing of all areas of content development of Phoenix. In November 2005, he joined Phoenix New Media as vice president in charge of product planning, operating and government relations, etc.

Zou has been the director of Phoenix International Think-Tank since its establishment. Under his leadership, the team held Close-door Luncheon Meeting of IFENG Finance Summit, established the Research Center for Small And Medium-Size Enterprises (SMEs), jointly organized "Outlook for 13th Five-year Plan: Observation of 2016 Global Concerns", etc.

### • Theme Interpretation •

Main theme:

China and World over the Next Five Years: Knowledge Community and the New World Order

Sub themes:

No.1 Experience Sharing and Path Exploration of Think-tank Construction

The advantages of think tank are that it's professional, policy oriented, prospective study on International pattern and free of communication so that the think tank is a pioneer in the construction of Knowledge Community as well as the construction of the world order. Think tank assumes the role of a bridge in solving the information barriers and building the Knowledge Community. The establishment and construction of think tanks should follow the principles of pertinence, science, sustainability and overall situation. In the process of regional integration and enterprises "going out", the demand for information is urgent. Think tanks provide just such an information platform. The quality and the level of communication also affect the quality of information and the prospect of 'going out' to a certain extent. Therefore, we should strengthen exchanges with foreign think tanks especially those of neighboring Asia-Pacific countries, share experience in different areas and explore a broader path and mode of think-tanks building.

No.2 Chinese Discourse and Media Responsibility

Taking the North American Report of "2014 overseas Chinese enterprises reputation report" for instance, concerns of foreign media promote the spread of image of Chinese enterprises overseas. Media takes the advantages of optimal openness, wide influences and feedback in time. We should enhance the openness among media, assess regional policies in many ways, evaluate the company's image and behavior objectively and break the public opinion barriers from regional integration to the globalization. Media is the most active factor in the Knowledge Community and is an irreplaceable power of idea promotion and mutual benefit. ■■■

## Shanghai Forum 2016 Sessions and Hosts

## Integration &amp; Innovation

## Session 1

## Household Finance and Economic Development

**Organizer:** CEPR Network on Household Finance

Goethe University Frankfurt

Financial Research Center, Fudan Development Institute

**Host:** Michael Haliassos & Sun Lijian



**Host: Michael Haliassos**

Chair for Macroeconomics and Finance at Goethe University Frankfurt

Director of CEPR Network on Household Finance

### Introduction of the Host:

Michael Haliassos holds the Chair for Macroeconomics and Finance at Goethe University Frankfurt. He is Director of the newly founded CEPR Network on Household Finance, Research Fellow of the Centre for Economic Policy Research and International Research Fellow of NETSPAR (The Netherlands). He has been advisor to the European Central Bank on the Eurozone Survey of Household Finances and Consumption starting with its inception in 2006; and has recently been appointed consultant to the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) on topics relevant for the Investor Protection and Intermediaries Standing Committee (IPISC). He has been Director of the Center for Financial Studies for six years since 2010 and Founding Director of the center SAFE, a multi-million center of excellence funded by the State of Hessen (2013-15). Haliassos' research interests lie in Macroeconomics and Finance with emphasis on household finance. His papers have appeared in major international journals and high-impact volumes. He has recently edited a volume on *Financial Innovation: Too Much or Too Little?* (MIT Press), a 3-volume collection of *Critical Writings in Household Finance* (Edward Elgar, 2015), and co-edited a volume on *Financial Regulation: A Transatlantic Perspective* (Cambridge University Press, 2015). Haliassos received a B.A. from Cambridge University, and a Ph.D. from Yale University in 1987 under the supervision of Nobel Laureate James Tobin. Prior to joining the faculty of Goethe University Frankfurt in 2004, he was a faculty member at the University of Maryland, and then at the University of Cyprus, where he also served as Deputy Dean. He has held visiting appointments inter alia at the European University Institute and at the Center of Studies in Economics and Finance (CSEF). He recently completed a term on the 11-member Greek National Council on Research and Technology (ESET) advising the Greek government on how to fund and promote research and innovation (2010-13).

### Theme Interpretation:

Topic: Household Finance and Economic Development

Household Finance is the study of how households make use of investment and borrowing opportunities provided by their economic environment in order to smooth consumption over their life cycle, accumulate wealth, and manage the risks they face. Such opportunities are intertwined with a country's stage of economic development. This determines the range of financial products available to households for asset accumulation, or borrowing to smooth consumption or finance investment in real assets, such as housing. It also influences society's ability to support adequate living standards in retirement through the three pillars of the pension system: the social security system, occupational pensions, and retirement accounts.

Household finance has developed as a field over the past 25 years, in tandem with major challenges posed by the demographic transition, asset market movements, and financial innovation. The growing dependency ratio, namely that of retirees to members of the working population contributing to the social security system, has meant that social security pensions can no longer be provided at adequate levels. This has inspired many developed countries to shift responsibility for financing retirement to their citizens, and to provide tax incentives for use of individual retirement accounts. It has also led to a transfer of risks, from sponsors of (Defined Benefit) occupational pensions based on formulas to workers making Defined Contributions to risky portfolios and bearing the consequences of market movements in determining pension levels. This transfer of risks in the pension domain was accompanied by increased general tendency of households in developed countries to undertake financial risk, motivated partly by the exceptional performance of asset markets in the 1990s.

Household portfolios became much more complex under the confluence of these factors, creating more challenges for households with varying degrees of financial knowledge, education, sophistication, and ability to withstand consequences of investment and borrowing mistakes. Research has had difficulty establishing a clear policy role for financial education in limiting mistakes, but has uncovered numerous issues with financial advice, including conflicts of interest and difficulties of matching advisors to those who need advice the most. ◀

Shanghai Forum 2016 Sessions and Hosts

**Integration & Innovation**

**Session 2**

## Does the Housing Reverse Mortgage Work for Household Asset Allocation in China's Aging Society?

**Organizer:** CEPR Network on Household Finance  
Goethe University Frankfurt  
Financial Research Center, Fudan Development Institute  
**Host:** Michael Haliassos & Sun Lijian

### Theme Interpretation:

When comparing life cycle models to data from developed countries, one typically finds less actual decumulation of assets during retirement than the optimal amount implied by the models. In addition to annuities, wealth decumulation could further support retirement financing but is inhibited by a number of factors, not least of which are the illiquidity and indivisibility of housing. Reverse mortgages have emerged as a possible way to draw income without paying interest while living in the primary residence. They are, however, complicated instruments that run into the problems of financial awareness, sophistication, and conflicts of interest confronting much of financial innovation. European experts present and discuss with Chinese academics, officials, and practitioners the complex set of financial choices confronting households in their effort to smooth consumption, manage risks, and provide for retirement. 



Shanghai Forum 2016 Sessions and Hosts

**Integration & Innovation**

**Session 3**

## Global Value Chain, Innovative Transition and Reshaping the Asian Manufacture Competitiveness

**Organizer:** School of Economics, Shanghai University

Asia Research Center, London School of Economics and Political Science

**Host:** He Shuquan



**Host: He Shuquan**

Director of Economic Innovation and Business Development Center at the School of Economics, Shanghai University

### Introduction of the Host:

Dr. HE Shuquan is a Professor and Ph.D. candidate supervisor in the fields of Economics and International Business, and Founding Director of Economic Innovation and Business Development Center at the School of Economics, Shanghai University and EAE/OBS Business School (Spain). He holds Ph.D. in Economics from Wuhan University (China, 2006). He was a visiting post-doc at Nanyang Technological University (Singapore) from October 2008 to October 2009, and visiting researcher at Cass Business School (London, the UK) from August 2012 to August 2013. He has been teaching and doing research in the fields of international economics and international business for more than 10 years. He has published papers in leading Chinese academic journals and international journals. He is interested in world economy and economic statistics, international trade, international commodities market, international business, the Chinese Economy and doing business in China.

### Theme Interpretation:

With the deepening of economy globalization, the evolution of international production model, and the manufacture returning back to the America and Europe, the Asian manufacture industry faces the pressure to transit from traditional industry to advanced manufacture to upgrade along the global value chain (GVC).

Asia as a whole is at the lower position along the global value chain (GVC), this topic focuses on the path and requirement for the global economy transition and upgrading under the environment of international production fragmentation. Participants will evaluate Asia's position along the global value chain (GVC), industry 4.0, China Manufacture 2025 and smart manufacture, aiming to discuss how Asia reshape its competitiveness in manufacture sector. Participants will come from manufacture sector, government agency and universities. 

## Shanghai Forum 2016 Sessions and Hosts

## Green Development

## Session 1

# Eco-Urbanization and Management Innovation: Challenges and Opportunities for Asian Countries

**Organizer:** Center for Chinese Agricultural Policy, Chinese Academy of Sciences

**Host:** Deng Xiangzheng



## Host: Deng Xiangzheng

Professor and Director of cooperation and exchange office, Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences

## Introduction of the Host:

Dr. Deng Xiangzheng is professor and director of cooperation and exchange office at Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is the winner of the National Natural Science Fund for Distinguished Young Scholars, guest professor at Observation Center for Global change and Earth of Michigan State University, and visiting scholar at Institute for International Development, Stanford University. He serves as a scientific steering committee member for Future Earth Initiative Urbanization and Global Environmental Change (UGEC) project, consultant of Research Councils UK (RCUK), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and The World Bank. He also serves as consultative expert for International Organization and Cooperation of National Natural Science Foundation, China (NSFC), committee member for National Land Resource Information and Technology, Standardization Administration of the China (SAC/TC93/SC5), Deputy Secretary General for Energy Economics and Management branch of Chinese Society of Optimization, Overall Planning and Economic Mathematics, council member of China Society of Territorial Economists, and group leader for working group of industrial policy and development geography of the Geographical Society of China (GSC). Professor Deng is editor of *Regional Environmental Change*, and editorial board member of *Journal of Land Use Science*, *Journal of Geographical Science*, and *Acta Prataculturae Sinica*, and editor in chief of *Forestry Economic Review*. His research interest is in resources and environmental policy and management, regional sustainable development, ecosystem services and management, climate change economics and decision support systems. He has 9 monographs in English and Chinese, and over 160 publications in international and domestic journals, such as *Urban Economics*, *Land Economics*, *Environment and Development Economics*, *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management*, *Land Use Policy*, *Landscape and Urban Planning*, *Ecological Modeling*. Professor Deng is PI and Co-PI of over 30 projects, including the National Science Fund for Distinguished Young Scholars, NSFC Key Program and Major Research Plan project, Key Projects in the National Science & Technology Pillar Program, The National Key Programme for Developing Basic Science in China (973 project), The National Department Public Benefit Research Foundation of the Ministry of Land and Resources of China, the Natural Science Foundation of United States project, and China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED) project. His research outcomes have received 3 provincial and ministerial level awards.

## Theme Interpretation:

Cooperation and development vision of “The Belt and Road Initiative”, which proposes economic integration, cultural inclusion, and community of responsibility and destiny, appeals to multiple Asian countries along the belt and road. Asia is one of the most potential regions in terms of future urban development according to global urbanization projection. Asian countries are facing a series of common problems in resources allocation and efficient utilization, tradeoffs between eco-environment protection and economic development, and the improvement of life quality and human well-being towards sustainable development, although they possess significant differences of natural resources endowment, social and cultural background, economic development level, and urbanization processes.

This session will take “Ecological Transformation and Management Innovation of Urbanization” as main theme to discuss the opportunities, challenges and response strategies of the Asian countries and regions in the context of the “The Belt and Road Initiative” in order to explore the complementary pathway of economic and ecological synergetic development. Specifically, this session will also focus on the typical cases of ecological transformation of China’s urbanization under the guidance of “the National new-type urbanization plan (2014-2020)” and the strategic direction of “vigorously promoting ecological civilization”. This session will focus on (i) how to promote green, cyclic and low-carbon urban development, (ii) how to shape the spatial pattern, industrial structure, production mode, life style and consumption patterns of protecting environment and efficiently utilizing resources, and (iii) how to protect eco-environment through institutional and administrative reforms to ultimately tackle with the thorny issues that exposed in the urbanization processes. Based on the discussion, we expect to identify the key factors that limiting regional sustainable development, and condense suitable, referable, and adaptive urban ecological management modes from the perspective of urban planning, industrial transformation, resource utilization policies, and actions and standards for eco-environment protection. This discussion will shed light on ecological transformation of urbanization and regional sustainable development, and provides scientific support to decision making. □

Shanghai Forum 2016 Sessions and Hosts

**Green Development**

**Session 2**

## Mitigation Solutions and Outlook under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change

**Organizer:** Energy Research Institute, National Development and Reform Commission  
Center for Energy Economics and Strategy Studies, Fudan University

**Host:** Jiang Kejun & Wu Libo



**Host: Jiang Kejun**

Senior Researcher, Energy Research Institute,  
National Development and Reform Commission

### Introduction of the Host:

From 1993, Kejun Jiang began the research on climate change relative to energy policy analysis, which focuses on energy technology policy assessment, energy supply policy assessment, renewable energy development and energy conservation. Started from 1994, he has worked on Integrated Assessment Model (IAM) development for energy and GHG emission scenarios, policies, focusing on China and global analysis. At present he is mainly working on policy assessment for energy and environment policy assessment by leading Integrated Policy Assessment Model for China (IPAC) team. His mainly focus on energy and emission scenarios, energy policy, energy system, energy market analysis, and climate change, local environment policies and international negotiation. Started from 1997, he worked with IPCC for Special Report on Emission Scenario and Working Group III Third Assessment Report, leader author for IPCC WGIII AR4 Chapter 3 and leader author for GEO-4 Chapter 2. Now he is CLA in WGIII of IPCC AR5, LA for IPCC AR5 Synthesis Report, and author for UNEP Emission Gaps. His recent research projects include energy and emission scenarios for 2030, low carbon emission scenarios up to 2050, roadmap for air pollution control, assessment on energy tax and fuel tax, potential for energy target in China, development of Integrated Policy Assessment model, etc. He got his Ph.D. in Social Engineering Department of Tokyo Institute of Technology.



### Host: Wu Libo

Executive Director, Center for Energy and Strategies, Fudan University

Deputy Director, Center for BRICS Countries Studies, Fudan University

### Introduction of the Host:

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

She is the chief scientist of the key project of the National Social Sciences Program Fund, the assessment expert for Group three of intergovernmental panel on climate change in NRDC, and the public consultant for the Shanghai next 30 years, as well as the member of international committee of the Global Carbon Project (GCP). Her recent works are published in *Energy Economics*, *Energy Policy*, *Journal of Policy Modelling*, *Social Sciences in China*, *Economic Research Journal*. She has published four books and over 40 papers in domestic and abroad journals. She has taken charge of over 20 subjects for central and local governments including the key project of the National Social Sciences Program, the 863 major project of the country, Technology R&D Program project for 12th-year-plan, the major project of national soft science research for Ministry of Science and Technology, the major base of Humanities and social science major project for Ministry of Education, the 12th-year-plan and the 13th-year-plan for Shanghai Municipal DRC, etc.. She has been selected in the first "Pujiang Talent Plan" and "Dawn Talent Plan" in Shanghai. She also gained the second prize of Chinese college humanities and social science research outstanding achievement paper, the second prize of the National Energy Administration soft science outstanding achievement, the second prize of decision-making consultation research results in Shanghai, the third prize of Shanghai philosophy and social sciences outstanding achievement, etc.

### Theme Interpretation:

The Paris Agreement on climate change aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, by holding the increase of the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. To achieve that temperature goal, countries aim to peak greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, and to undertake rapid reductions of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century. China has presented the voluntary reduction action plan and Present Xi Jinping proposed that China would push emission reduction and low carbon development to meet the 2°C goal at summits of the world's leaders. Now first, we should study on the mitigation solutions for global and countries. Especially in China, the core of questions is the peaking time. China has declared to peak around 2030 and efforts to reach peak as early as possible. So we need to analyze the mitigation solutions for China and main countries, and need modeling research for China peaking before 2024 to meet the 2°C goal.

For a long time, there are a lot of scenario analysis for global emission reduction which have support the latest report of IPCC and make a significant impact to countries policy making. The scenario analysis has become the subject of IPCC's study which will steer policy in the future.

The sub-forum is focus on the mitigation solutions for the main countries and cities. We are going to invite the delegates from relative governmental bodies, research institutes in China and abroad to discuss the global mitigation solutions, scenarios for countries and the outlook for reducing emission. ◀

## Shanghai Forum 2016 Sessions and Hosts

## Green Development

## Session 3

# Health and Sustainable Growth in Aging Societies of Asia

**Organizer:** School of Social Development and Public Policy, Fudan University  
School of Public Health, Fudan University

**Host:** Wang Feng & Fu Hua & Ying Xiaohua



**Host: Wang Feng**

Professor of School of Social Development and Public Policy, Fudan University

Non-resident senior fellow of the Brookings Institution

### Introduction of the Host:

Wang Feng is the professor of Fudan University and of the University of California, Irvine, and a non-resident senior fellow of the Brookings Institution. Wang Feng received his BA degree in Economics from Hebei University in China in 1982, and Ph.D. degree in sociology from the University of Michigan in 1987. Professor Wang is a widely-recognized expert on China's social and demographic changes and on social inequality. He has published extensively on these topics. Professor Wang also served as a member in the Global Agenda Council on Population Growth of the World Economic Forum (2009-2011), and Expert Group for United Nations Population Division. Between 2010 and 2013, he was a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution and the director of the Brookings-Tsinghua Center for Public Policy in Beijing, and between 2007 and 2010, he served as the chair of the Department of Sociology at the University of California, Irvine.



**Host: Fu Hua**

Professor of School of Public Health, Fudan University

Director of Institute of Health Communication, Fudan University

### Introduction of the Host:

Hua FU, MB, Ph.D., is the Professor of School of Public Health, and Director of Institute of Health Communication, Fudan University, China.

His research interests are focused on setting-based health promotion especially healthy city program, non-communicable disease prevention, especially on tobacco control, physical activity promotion, and clinical preventive services such as health consultation and health screenings in clinical settings.

He is Board Member of International Union for Health Promotion and Education, Director of Sub-Committee of Health Promotion and Education in Shanghai Preventive Medicine Association, as well as Vice-directors of Sub-committees of Health Education, and Chronic Disease Prevention and Control in Chinese Preventive Medicine Association.

He is also PI of The National Best Courses and the team leader of Co-sharing Courses on Preventive Medicine in China University. As chief editor, He published Textbook on Preventive Medicine for medical students (currently 6th version from second version), Clinical Preventive Medicine, Theory and Practice on Healthy City, and so on.



### Host: Ying Xiaohua

Professor of School of Public Health,  
Fudan University

Deputy Director of National Key Lab of Health  
Technology, MOH

### Introduction of the Host:

Ying Xiaohua is the professor of health economics in School of Public Health, Fudan University, and deputy director of National Key Lab of Health Technology, MOH. Ying Xiaohua received his Ph.D Degree from Fudan University. He has been in University of California, Berkeley from 2004-2005, and at Duke University in 2011 as a visiting scholar. His researches are focused on social health security, health financing, impact evaluation of health reform, and health technology assessment. He leads several projects on health financing equity and health system interventions and evaluations in China. His work has been funded by the National Natural Science Foundation of China, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Science, Provincial Bureau of Health and WHO. Prof. Ying has been involved in the health reform designing for China and for Shanghai.

### Theme Interpretation:

Population aging is a major new issue confronting the world, and has become a core concern for many societies. Population aging has also become a basic dimension of China's "New Normal". The challenges brought by the aging process are not merely the result of the elderly people or the process of population aging itself, but the inconsistencies between the changing population age structure and the economic structure of today's society. Such inconsistencies call for public policy innovation and intervention. On the one hand, we need to consider how to improve the health status of aged people to reduce social burden. On the other hand, the aging population also brings new opportunities, as more elderly people represent more new demand, including demand for new technology, longer work years and more medical technique services, etc. Population aging may present an opportunity for a second demographic dividend. Meanwhile, the interaction between health status and economic development is also the most fundamental and important links to study to prepare for the arrival of an aging society. This sub-forum will therefore focus on the development issue of aging society in Asia to explore new ways of sustainable growth within the context of aging societies.

In China and other parts of Asia, an accelerated urbanization process is also taking place as population aging. In Asia, there are developed countries with urbanization rate around 90% such as Japan and Korea, and there are also developing countries with urbanization rate at only 30%, such as in some southeastern Asian countries. China is at a key developmental stage with its urbanization rate in the middle. In the area of urban health, there are both needs to learn from the advanced cities and to collaborate among developed and developing countries. This sub-forum will therefore also focus on the health status on Asian cities to discuss the well-being of Asian cities, to share the responsibility of health promotion and to construct a better future for the health status of people in the cities of Asian countries. ◀

Shanghai Forum 2016 Sessions and Hosts

**Green Development**

**Session 4**

## G20 China (Hangzhou) Summit and International Development Cooperation

**Organizer:** School of International Relations & Public Affairs, Fudan University  
Munk School of Global Affairs, University of Toronto

**Host:** Zheng Yu & Joseph Wong



**Host: Zheng Yu**

Professor of the School of International Relations & Public Affairs, Fudan University

### Introduction of the Host:

ZHENG Yu is the Professor at the School of International Relations and Public Affairs (SIRPA), Fudan University. He received his Ph.D. at the University of California, San Diego and has taught at the University of Connecticut as a tenured faculty member. His research interests include international development, foreign direct investment, and business-government relations. He is the author of *Governance and Foreign Investment in China, India, and Taiwan: Credibility, Flexibility, and International Business* (University of Michigan Press, 2014). His publications have also appeared in journals such as *Comparative Politics*, *Public Opinion Quarterly*, *Studies in Comparative International Development*, and others. He is an Associate-in-Research at the Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies, Harvard University.



### Host: **Joseph Wong**

Ralph and Roz Halbert Professor of Innovation at the Munk School of Global Affairs, University of Toronto

### Introduction of the Host:

Joseph Wong is the Ralph and Roz Halbert Professor of Innovation at the Munk School of Global Affairs, University of Toronto, and Professor of Political Science and Canada Research Host in Democratization, Health and Development. Professor Wong was the Director of the Asian Institute at the Munk School from 2005 to 2014. In addition to academic articles and book chapters, Professor Wong has published four books: *Healthy Democracies: Welfare Politics in Taiwan and South Korea* (2004) and *Betting on Biotech: Innovation and the Limits of Asia's Developmental State* (2011), both published by Cornell University Press, as well as *Political Transitions in Dominant Party Systems: Learning to Lose*, co-edited with Edward Friedman (Routledge, 2008), and *Innovating for the Global South: Towards a New Innovation Agenda*, co-edited with Dilip Soman and Janice Stein (University of Toronto Press, 2014). He is currently working on a book monograph with Dan Slater (University of Chicago) on Asia's development and democracy, under contract with Princeton University Press. In addition, Professor Wong is collaborating with scholars and students to address issues of poverty and innovation; he recently published an essay in the *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* on the political economy of universal health coverage in the developing world. Wong has been a visiting scholar at Harvard, Oxford, Seoul National University, National University of Singapore and the Institute for National Policy Research in Taipei. He has advised the United Nations, World Bank, Economic Commission for Latin America and the World Health Organization, as well as for governments in Europe, Africa, Latin America, and Asia. In 2011 Wong was appointed Senior Fellow of the Asia-Pacific Foundation of Canada, and was honored in 2013 with the Faculty of Arts and Science Outstanding Teaching Award. Professor Wong earned his Hons. B.A. from McGill University (1995) and Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin-Madison (2001).

### Theme Interpretation:

2016 is a year of great opportunities for international development cooperation. G20 China (Hangzhou) Summit calls for deeper international cooperation in the face of challenging global economy. The United Nations continues its endeavor to promote poverty reduction and economic development with the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) agenda. Against this backdrop, we organize this panel with a group of internationally known experts from the government, international organizations, and universities to discuss four major questions related to international development cooperation. First, how should China participate in global governance in dealing with various concerns on international development? Second, what are the new trends of international development cooperation and how to evaluate them? Third, what are the varieties of governance patterns for sustainable development? Fourth, what are the effective ways for poverty reduction? ◀

Shanghai Forum 2016 Sessions and Hosts

Cooperation & Sharing

Session 1

## Europe and Asia Hand in Hand: Breaking the Rigidity of Structure Reform in Economy and Social Affairs

**Organizer:** Center for European Studies, Fudan University  
Xinhua News Agency, Shanghai Bureau

**Host:** Ding Chun



**Host: Ding Chun**

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

### Introduction of the Host:

Ding Chun, Professor of Economics, Ph.D. supervisor, Jean Monnet Chair, director of Centre for European Studies as well as Dutch Study Centre, Fudan University, China, is specialized and engaged in research and teaching of European integration, European Economy, mode of European welfare state, social protection system, and EU-China relations. Prof. Ding has published more than 150 articles written in Chinese, English, and German in academic journals like World Economy Studies, European Studies, International Economic Review, Asia Pacific Journal of EU Studies, Zeit on line, etc. He has presided research projects sponsored by National Social Science Funds, Ministry of Education Humanities and Social Science Funds, and also hosted European academic programs including ESCP, Jean Monnet European Module and Jean Monnet Chairs. He is also the organizer of Fudan Ambassador Forum, European Forum and Fudan-Ebert Forum. He holds positions including the Vice President and Vice Secretary General of Chinese Society for EU Studies, Vice President of Shanghai Institute of European Studies, the Secretary General of Chinese Association of Social Security World Study Branch, Councilor of Chinese Society for Studies on World Economy. He is the senior researcher in Institute of European integration studies (ZEI) at Bonn University, Germany; Member of International Academic Board at Centre for European Research at Gothenburg University, Swiss, and Academic Board Member at Centre for European Studies at Sichuan University, China etc., and Member of Expert Committee at Global Agenda Council on Europe, World Economic Forum.

### Theme Interpretation:

Though the critical time of 2008 global financial crisis has passed, the recovery of world economy is still stumbling and sluggish, together with the rise of related social problems. European and Asian countries and regions implemented economic and social measures, but effect of such measures were lackluster and structural reform encountered institutional bottleneck. In Europe, economic section suffered from dim consumption and investment expectation, sluggish private investment, rigid labor market with high youth unemployment rate, and deficiency of innovation. In aspect of social section, reform of social security system and labor market is not effective, while aging problem and impact of globalization are along with new problems like refugee flows. The political section is not better, with scepticism and take-off trend rising up. In Asia, economically, emerging markets including China are slowing down in economic growth and structural imbalance is acute, which demands prompt solutions to resolve how to accelerate the transformation of industrial structure and development model, construction of the financial system and transition, adaptation and participation in global high-quality investment and trade by developed countries, and formation of new system arrangement in financial field. In social section, how to reform and improve social security system and balance the distribution of social welfare have the direct bearing on the position of Asia in post-crisis era. Thus, for European and Asian regions, the key to solve these problems lies in the approach of how to learn and coordinate mutually in addition to conventional stimulus to economy and policy tool to solve social problems, and the approach of how to break through the rigid status of economic and social structural reform, impel the innovation of economic and social institutions and make joint efforts.

By cooperation with Friedrich-Ebert Foundation, Germany and Xinhua News Agency, Shanghai Branch, this roundtable is intended to synthesize multiple-discipline domestic and overseas experts and officials to discuss the following topics:

1. European and Asian economic and social problems and their performance in the post-crisis era;
2. Boost resolution of major economic and social problems, including barriers and suggestions of structural reform, in Europe and Asia;
3. How could Europe and Asia learn from each other and make joint efforts to build up cross-region institutional arrangement and cooperation and innovation to encounter challenges in post-crisis era. 



## Shanghai Forum 2016 Sessions and Hosts

## Cooperation &amp; Sharing

## Session 2

# The Free Market in Northeast Asia

**Organizer:** Center for Japanese Studies, Institute of International Studies, Fudan University  
The University of Tokyo

**Host:** Hu Lingyuan

**Host: Hu Lingyuan**

Director of Center for Japanese Studies,  
Institute of International Studies,  
Fudan University

Deputy Director, Asian-Pacific Institute,  
Shanghai Think Tank

Deputy Secretary-general, Chinese  
Association for Japanese Studies

**Introduction of the Host:**

Dr. Hu Lingyuan is the Director and Professor of international politics at the Center for Japanese Studies, Institute of International Studies, Fudan University, Deputy Director of Asian-Pacific Institute, Shanghai Think Tank. He got his Ph.D. in 1991 and his research concentrates on Sino-Japanese relations, culture, civilization and international relations. He was a Visiting Professor at the University of Tokyo, Kyoto University and the University of Hong Kong respectively. He is the Deputy Secretary-general of Chinese Association for Japanese Studies. He has published 3 books and over 60 papers in Chinese, Japanese and English, and edited 6 books.

**Theme Interpretation:**

Against the background of the impasse in the Doha round of WTO negotiations and the difficulties faced by the multilateral trading system, regional and cross-regional as well as bilateral and plurilateral trade negotiations are becoming the mainstream international economic negotiations and the focus of global attention. The construction of FTAs in the Asia-Pacific regional has outpaced the rest of the world in absolute number, complexity and future scenarios. Traditionally, big countries tend to establish preferential trade arrangements like FTAs with small to medium sized countries mainly based on diplomatic and strategic considerations. However, today trade negotiations among the major powers are on the rise with a view to rule-making and agenda-setting. In this context, the Asia-Pacific region has witnessed the coexistence of two main negotiations, namely the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) promoted by the United States which had reached a preliminary agreement in October 2015, and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) led by the ASEAN with China's active participation which still faces an uncertain future. Meanwhile, the free market construction in Northeast Asia is also facing new variables, as the China-South Korea FTA has come into effect in December 2015; the Japan-Korea FTA has stalled for a long time while the proposed China-Japan-Korea FTA calls for greater political determination and interest exchange.

More wisdom and will is urgently needed to accelerate the regional economic integration in Northeast Asia, which is not only closely linked with the structural demand of China's export-oriented economy, but also related to the long-term peace, stability and development in the region. We look forward to conducting academic exchange and policy dialogue across disciplines at this forum, bringing together world renowned scholars in this field, and making contributions to the new development of a free market in Northeast Asia with theoretical and empirical studies, reference of history and "the others", and the insights of both "insiders" and "outsiders".

## Shanghai Forum 2016 Sessions and Hosts

## Cooperation &amp; Sharing

## Session 3

# Towards Efficient Regional Integration: What Can Europe and Asia Learn from Each Other?

**Organizer:** Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM)

School of Economics, Fudan University

**Host:** Sebastian Płociennik & Luo Changyuan



**Host: Sebastian Płociennik**

Head of the EU programme at the Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM)

Co-president of the Foundation for Polish-German Cooperation

### Introduction of the Host:

Sebastian Płóciennik, Ph.D. (habil), is an economist and lawyer, and since 2014 he has served as the head of the EU programme at the Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM), a Warsaw-based think tank. Since 2015, he has also served as the co-president of the Foundation for Polish-German Cooperation. His areas of expertise include German economic policy, Eurozone issues and institutional economics. He has authored numerous publications, among them monographs exploring the evolution of German capitalism after the Agenda 2010 reforms and the Core-Europe concepts in German European policy after 1949.

Dr. Płóciennik graduated with a degree in law from Wrocław University and received his Ph.D. and habilitation degree from the Wrocław University of Economics. Before joining PISM, he worked as an assistant professor at the Willy Brandt Centre for German and European Studies in Wrocław and the Institute of International Studies at Wrocław University. He was a coordinator of the international master programme "Global Studies – a European Perspective", an Erasmus Mundus consortium of HEI. He has taught as a visiting professor at Dalhousie University, Otto-von Guericke-Universität, Leipzig University, Stellenbosch University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, and Korea University, among others. He has been awarded grants from the German Academic Foreign Service (DAAD) at the Freie University of Berlin, the Commerzbank Foundation and the Polish Committee for Research (KBN).



**Host: Luo Changyuan**

Deputy Director of Institute of World Economy, Fudan University

### Introduction of the Host:

Luo Changyuan is the Professor at School of Economics, Fudan University. He is the Deputy Director of Institute of World Economy, Fudan University. He is also a research fellow at Center for European Studies and an adjunct research fellow at China Center for Economic Studies, Fudan University. His research interests mainly lie in international economics and development economics.

Prof. Luo obtained his Ph.D. in Economics, China Center for Economic Studies, Fudan University in 2006. He was an exchange student at Vienna University of Economics and Business Administration in 2005. He was a visiting scholar at Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne in 2007 and a visiting research fellow at World Institute for Development Economics Research, Helsinki, Finland from 2007 to 2008. He was a visiting professor at Sungkyunkwan University, Seoul, Korea in 2009 and 2010. From 2010 to 2011, he was a visiting scholar at St Antony's College, Oxford University.

Prof. Luo has published many articles in *The World Economy*, *China & World Economy*, *Journal of International Trade & Economic Development*, *Revue Internationale de Politique Comparée*, *Social Sciences in China*, *Frontiers of Economics in China* and some leading Chinese economic journals. He also has published some monographs and translated some books.

### Theme Interpretation:

In the discussions about prospects for regional integration in the world economy, it is relatively common to hear that Asia will sooner or later move to a phase of deeper economic and political integration. In this process, Asia will certainly observe, analyse and maybe even emulate Europe, which in recent decades has achieved a significant level of integration of dozens of diverse countries. So the question of what Asia can take from the European experience is absolutely well-founded, and serves as a key in our panel. However, as the discussion is a two-way learning process, we also think that Europeans can learn a lot from Asia about “market of ideas” in integration.

It is the right time now to launch a debate on this topic. On the one hand, there are many voices against the idea of regional integration. The economic and financial crisis, which began in 2007 and which has had a jarring impact on the world economy, has strengthened scepticism towards focal elements of integration, like free trade or movement of capital. The weakness of the Eurozone, which is currently the most advanced integration project, has its own share of difficulties that add to this perception. On the other hand, there are many hints towards the opposite view. The world is increasingly multipolar, with many rising centres of economic and political power. The recent expansion of inter-regional trade and cooperation agreements clearly supports this opinion. Furthermore, Asia is among the regions with the highest integration intensity. Several initiatives have been already developed: AFTA, ASEAN plus one, ASEN plus three, the China-Korea-Japan dialogue and the economic partnership agreement between Japan and Singapore. Also the European Union seems to have started a new phase of deepening towards a fiscal union.

Assuming that regional integration tendencies in the world economy will be strengthened rather than weakened, we should start thinking about bringing different perspectives together and exchanging views on how integration can work more efficiently. In the panel, an opportunity is presented to precisely bring the European and Asian perspectives together and discuss the efficiency of regional economic integration. This goal goes beyond simple analysis of Europe’s current position and speculation as to when Asia will achieve a similar level of integration—moving from free trade via a common market to economic to a political union. It is rather a discussion on how integration could not only balance the interests of national economies in harmonious developing, but also contribute to creation of a political community. These issues will be introduced by the four leading questions of the panel.

The first question is how to manage the flow of goods and services as well as production factors like capital, labour and knowledge, so that all member states enjoy growth and avoid an overconcentration of resources and production. In other words, it is about how to design the common market. The European Union has based itself on the principle of competition, corrected by regulation of the market by common institutions,

and by structural and regional policies to favour peripheries. The Asian integration uses this type of institutional modus less. Its driving forces are large industrial corporations, which have created long chains of production sites across the region and, to some extent, enforce the current level of market integration.

Second, regional integration should contain mechanisms of macroeconomic coordination in order to prevent—and, if necessary, to fight against—crises. This means common efforts on monetary, fiscal and exchange rate policy. But how far should these policies stretch to also ensure enough flexibility? Europe’s experience, which is based on a full monetary union and partial, incomplete fiscal integration as well as on a specific adjustment modus called “growth friendly fiscal consolidation”, can serve as a model. Asia’s integration is still far from this type of coordination, however, and there are a rising number of initiatives moving in this direction, such as the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralization (CMIM) or the ASEAN+3, Macroeconomic Research Office (AMRO).

Third, every integration project needs a credible policy of enlargements. One of the greatest achievements of the European Union has been a successful mechanism for attracting new members. It has been, so far, the most efficient measure to spread economic prosperity and peace. However, potential candidates for membership are usually much poorer than the core countries, and thus their integration demands special approaches, including membership criteria, trade preferences, asymmetric liberalization, capacity-building, consulting and political dialogue. The panel is aimed at summing up the European experience and checking whether Asia has the capacity to follow a similar type of developmental approach.

Fourth, regional economic integration cannot survive without some measure of political integration. It should be based on a strong legitimacy, which can create long-term support for the idea of integration. But this is not sufficient. Sustainable cooperation needs a decision-making system in which a voice of smaller members is not ignored and which simultaneously accepts a certain leadership from the bigger and more influential members. Europe has developed a sophisticated and consensus-building system that tries to combine all these elements—generally with success but not without flaws. Asia will go its own way, but it is interesting to consider whether the same mechanisms will be in applied.

The panel will be supposed by a research paper prepared by the Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM), which will contain the above-mentioned elements of sustainable integration from a European point of view. After the conference, PISM, together with FDDI, will prepare a concluding paper, which will compare the European and Asian perspectives on the issue of sustainable integration. ◀

## Shanghai Forum 2016 Sessions and Hosts

## Cooperation &amp; Sharing

## Session 4

# China and Latin America: the Development Partnership of Trans-Pacific

**Organizer:** Center for BRICS Studies, Fudan Development Institute

**Host:** Shen Yi

## Theme Interpretation:

The Pacific Ocean geographically separates Asia from Latin America but closely connects the two densely populated coasts in both political and economic regards. Same as developing countries like China, Latin American countries share much common demand of economic development. In a more pragmatic view of economic connections, Latin America and China have long been seen as ideal markets and partners of each other; meanwhile China and Latin America countries are all confronted with many similar problems and challenges on their development path.

During the first decade of the 21st century, China and Latin American countries have respectively witnessed significant economic development and achieved remarkable growth rates. Thanks to their increasingly close economic and trade bonds, China and Latin American countries have worked much closer and moved forward greatly from bilateral collaborations alone to a combination of bilateral and multilateral collaborations in both economic and political aspects.

As Latin American countries are successively stuck in “middle-income trap” and China is facing with economic slowdown, deeper and sounder cooperation between two sides seems much more important to both China and Latin America.

What experience can they draw from economic development of the other? How to narrow the geographical gap to realize broader connectivity and deepen all-round cooperation between two coasts of the Pacific? How will TPP affect trade and investment pictures of both China and Latin American countries? The Sino-Latin America Roundtable named “China and Latin America: the Development Partnership of Trans-Pacific” will bring government officials, scholars, entrepreneurs and think-tankers together to discuss the vision and pattern of China-Latin America cooperation and share their insights into how to improve overall cooperation and propel multilateral relations between China and Latin American countries. 



Shanghai Forum 2016 Sessions and Hosts

## Coordination &amp; Governance Session 1

# Air Pollution Governance versus Economic Growth: New Normal and New Policy in China

**Organizer:** Center for Sustainable Development Studies, Fudan University  
Major Project of National Social Science Fund Mechanism of Air Pollution  
Governance and the Transformation of Economic Development Pattern

**Host:** Chen Shiyi



**Host: Chen Shiyi**

Distinguished Professor of Chang Jiang Scholar

Associate Dean of School of Economics,  
Fudan University

Co-Director of Shanghai-Hong Kong  
Development Institute

## Introduction of the Host:

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

## Theme Interpretation:

Since 2013, air pollution has become China's major environmental pollution. Because of the long-term extensive pattern of economic development, the emission level of pollutants in many cities has reached the critical point. The pollutants are very sensitive to weather condition, so when adverse weather conditions come, pollutants will be difficult to timely diffuse, which will result in fog haze. Fog haze seriously influences the atmospheric environment, public health and national image. The root cause of air pollution is the extensive use of fossil fuels, which is highly correlated with the irrational industry structure and energy structure. In other way, it's due to the long-term extensive pattern. Therefore, accelerating the economic transformation is the fundamental method of air pollution governance. Based on the background above, this roundtable will discuss what kind of environmental policies and economic policies should we make to promote the win-win development of air pollution governance and economic development.

Jingjinji, the Yangtze River Delta and the Pearl River Delta Region are the three regions which suffer most from air pollution. These regions account for only 8% of China's land area, but account for up to 42% of China's total coal consumption. Nowadays, the influence of pollution interaction between cities has become increasingly important, and the air pollution in nearby cities changes simultaneously. Thus, air pollution is never a problem for any single city, but a regional problem. Meanwhile, air pollution is related to neighboring countries. We should learn air pollution governance experience from other countries, like London and Los Angeles.

At present, the Chinese government attaches importance to air pollution governance and economic growth. Premier Li Keqiang made it clear in the government work report in 2014 that air pollution is the warning from nature, and we should declare war to it like what we do to poverty. In 2014, Chairman Xi Jinping also pointed out that the primary task to deal with haze pollution is controlling PM2.5, and we should not only take measures in reducing coal use, controlling the number of cars, strengthening management, joint prevention and law governance, but also focus on key areas, making strict assessment indicators, strengthening environmental law enforcement supervision. Moreover, in 2015, the People's Congress has passed the "Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Atmospheric Pollution".

Through this roundtable, we look forward to give some policy recommendations in the following aspects. Firstly, how to develop more reasonable air quality standards and pollution control policies? These policies include not only planned-economic measures like emission standards for pollution sources, clean energy policies, but also marketing-economic measures. Secondly, how to build cross-region defense mechanism? Because the air pollution is crossover, it is influenced by geographical environment and upstream/downstream rivers, which means a single city cannot control air pollution independently. Thus, we should break the administrative regional restrictions, and establish inter-regional air pollution governance agencies, along with strong law enforcement and regulatory rights. Thirdly, how to reduce pollution by industrial restructuring? For example, traditional manufacturing in Log Angeles has basically moved to developing countries, and led to huge reduction of air pollutants emission. In recent years, new industries develop rapidly, such as electronics, telecommunications, software, biotechnology, internet and multimedia industries. Those new industries gradually replace the traditional ones, like mechanical manufacturing, energy and chemical products, and then greatly reduced the emission of pollutants. 

Shanghai Forum 2016 Sessions and Hosts

**Coordination & Governance Session 2****The Road to the New Prosperity in Asia:  
Further Reform vs. Structural Adjustment****Organizer:** Institute of World Economy, Fudan University**Host:** Hua Min**Host: Hua Min**

Professor of School of Economics, Fudan University

**Introduction of the Host:**

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

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

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

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

**Theme Interpretation:**

Asia's subsequent catching up and success after the WWII reflect the benefits of market economy, strategic trade and industrial policies, which also results in a substantial shift of the world's economic center of gravity. The extraordinary growth enjoyed over the last several decades by many East Asian countries has amounted to nothing less than an economic miracle, which was also unforgettably applauded by the World Bank in 1993. Employing unorthodox policies, high-performing Asian economies (HPAEs) typically including Japan, NIEs, ASEAN and followed by less developed countries in the region such as China and Vietnam, have all produced dramatic results with far-reaching improvements in economic growth, human welfare and poverty reduction, leading many to ask how these countries stabilized their economies with sound development programs that led to fast growth and whether a similar achievement can be duplicated elsewhere.

However, in 1994 Paul Krugman published the famous article named "the myth of Asia's Miracle" and he argued that popular enthusiasm about Asia's boom deserves to have some cold water thrown on it. Rapid Asian growth is less of a model for the West than many writers claim, and the future prospects for that growth are more limited than almost anyone now imagines. Sustained growth in a nation's per capita income can only occur if there is a rise in output per unit of input. In other words, without an increase in the efficiency with which those inputs are used--investing in more machinery and infrastructure--must run into diminishing returns; input-driven growth is inevitably limited. Later on, Japan fell into the "lost decades", while Japan's historical performance has indeed been remarkable, the era of miraculous Japanese growth now lies well in the past. Now, China is also entering an era of so called "the New Normal" which is basically characterized with relatively moderate growth rate compared with before.

So far, is it justified to say Asian unusual and impressive rate of economic growth during the past decades only manifests a reward for their extraordinary mobilization of resources that is no more than what the most conventional economic theory would lead us to expect? Or, like Krugman once claimed, "If there is a secret to Asian growth, it is simply deferred gratification, the willingness to sacrifice current satisfaction for future gain?"

How can Asian economies to include new elements to its traditional development model and ways of cooperation while facing the overall weakening of growth? How to evaluate the effects of structural adjustment in China? How to deepen market reforms to go through the transition from export-oriented economic to a two-way open one which characterized by facilitating the internal market and improving the supply-side efficiency? How to make the road to the new prosperity in the region? Those are all critical to the next round of economic growth in Asia, and also worthy of our ongoing discussion and reflection. The Forum will open up the discussion focusing on the above issues mainly from the angles of government vs. market, innovation vs. investment, and supply vs. demand by organizing a 3.5-hour sub-forum. ◀

Shanghai Forum 2016 Sessions and Hosts

**Coordination & Governance Session 3**

# Global Public Policy: Building Action Schemes of Global Governance

**Organizer:** School of International Relations & Public Affairs, Fudan University  
London School of Economics and Political Science

**Host:** Jing Yijia & Erik Berglof



**Host: Jing Yijia**

Director of the Center for Collaborative Governance Research, Fudan University

Vice Director of Dr. Seaker Chan Center for Comparative Political Development Studies, Fudan University

## Introduction of the Host:

Dr. Yijia Jing is the professor in Public Administration at the School of International Relations and Public Affairs and the Associate Director of Foreign Affairs of Fudan University. His research areas cover privatization, contracting, governance, government-nonprofit relation, public management theories, and comparative public administration. He is the director of the Center for Collaborative Governance Research and the vice director of Dr. Seaker Chan Center for Comparative Political Development Studies at Fudan University. Dr. Jing is a vice president of *International Research Society for Public Management*.

Dr. Jing has published widely on peer-reviewed journals such as *Public Administration Review*, *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, *International Public Management Journal*, and *Public Management Review*. He co-edited a special issue on *Chinese Public Administration Review* in 2008, co-edited a special issue on *International Public Management Journal* in 2012, and co-edited a special issue on *Public Administration and Development* in 2015. He has published one English book (*Prison Privatization: A Study of the Causes and Magnitude*) and one Chinese book (*Collaborative Governance: Reinventing the Logic of Public Services*). His recent edited book, *The Road to Collaborative Governance in China*, was published by Palgrave MacMillan. He co-chaired PMRC conference at Fudan University in 2012, the APPAM conference in 2013, and IRSPM conference in 2015.

Dr. Jing assumes multiple editorial responsibilities. He is the editor-in-chief of a CSSCI-indexed journal, *Fudan Public Administration Review*. He is an associate editor of *Public Administration Review* and a co-editor of *International Public Management Journal*. He is also the founding co-editor of a Palgrave book series---*Governing China in the 21 Century*.



### Host: Erik Berglof

Director of the Institute of Global Affairs (IGA)  
 Chief Economist and Special Adviser to  
 the President of the European Bank for  
 Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

### Introduction of the Host:

Professor Erik Berglof became the inaugural Director of the Institute of Global Affairs (IGA) on 1 February 2015. He joined the School as a Professor in Practice in the Department of Economics.

Previously he was the Chief Economist and Special Adviser to the President of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). Prior to joining the EBRD in 2006, Erik Berglof held the position of Director of the Stockholm Institute of Transition Economics (SITE) and Professor at the Stockholm School of Economics and a Research Fellow at the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C.

He has also been Assistant Professor at the Université Libre de Bruxelles and held visiting positions at Harvard, Stanford and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). Currently, Berglof is Treasurer of the International Economic Association, Member of the Governing Board of the Institute for New Economic Thinking in New York, Board Member and Research Fellow of the European Corporate Governance Institute in Brussels, and Executive Board Member of the New Economic School in Moscow.

He is a Research Fellow and former Programme Director at the Centre for Economic Policy Research in London. He was the founder and President of the Centre for Economic and Financial Research (CEFIR), now part of the New Economic School in Moscow.

In 2013 he was awarded the Leontief Medal for his contributions to economic reforms.

### Theme Interpretation:

Problems and solutions are both global in a time of increasing globalization. Recent decades have seen increasing global cooperation in areas like environmental protection, climate change, poverty alleviation, and disaster response. Nonetheless, effects are elusive. Recent global responses to economic depression and terrorism unveiled the weakness of current framework in building consensus and forging collective actions for wicked problems. To effectively handle common problems faced by human beings, the global community needs to go beyond differences in perceptions, values, interests and institutions, and overcome barriers by improving information, technology, resources, and coordination mechanisms.

The concept of global public policy provides an integrated solution, reflecting the expected policy capacities of an unprecedentedly integrated world. The building of global public policy action schemes touches a series of pragmatic issues, for example, the emerging governance platforms and mechanisms especially those proposed by developing countries shall reconcile themselves with existing frameworks and agendas, enormous overseas aid money needs to be better engaged in local governance, value foundation of global policy cooperation is to be strengthened, goal setting, implementation, result measurement and accountability, and conflict resolution of global public policies are to be improved.

This sub-forum invites scholars and practitioners at the frontier of global policy issues to discuss the fundamental drives, areas, mechanisms, opportunities and challenges of global public policy. We explore global public policy processes and results and deliver recommendations on the building and development of effective global public policy systems. 

Shanghai Forum 2016 Sessions and Hosts

**Coordination & Governance Session 4**

## Cooperation towards Disaster Risk Reduction in the B&R Region

**Organizer:** China Insurance and Social Security Research Center, Fudan Development Institute  
Disaster Prevention and Management: An International Journal, Published By Emerald

**Host:** Xu Xian & JC Gaillard



**Host: Xu Xian**

Director of China Insurance and Social Security Research Center, Fudan Development Institute  
Managing Associate Director of Fudan-UC Center on Contemporary China

### Introduction of the Host:

Xu Xian is the Director of China Insurance and Social Security Research Center, Fudan University and the Managing Associate Director of Fudan-UC Center on Contemporary China, based on University of California San Diego. He serves also as executive council member of the Insurance Society of China and senior member of Accounting Society of China. He is also a research associate at Centre for European Economic Research in Germany. He obtained his Ph.D. in economics from Karlsruhe Institute of Technology. His research focuses on insurance, disaster economics, risk management and insurance management. Dr. Xu made more than 40 publications on journals such as "Geneva Papers on Risk and Insurance", "International Journal of Climate Change Strategies and Management", "Journal of Financial Research", "Accounting Research and Insurance Studies". He has presided many key national research projects, such as projects supported by Ministry of Education, Shanghai Government and China Insurance Regulatory Commission.



### Host: JC Gaillard

Chief Editor of Disaster Prevention and Management:  
An International Journal

Professor at The University of Auckland, New Zealand

### Introduction of the Host:

JC Gaillard is Associate Professor at The University of Auckland in New Zealand and a former member of the faculty of the University of the Philippines Diliman. He trained as a geographer with particular interest in disaster risk reduction (DRR) in Asia and the Pacific. His present work focuses on developing participatory tools for DRR and in fostering the participation of minority groups in disaster-related activities with an emphasis on ethnic minorities, gender minorities, prisoners and homeless people. JC also collaborates in participatory mapping and DRR trainings with NGOs, local governments and community-based organizations. He presently serves as editor of the journal Disaster Prevention and Management and was co-editor, with Ben Wisner and Ilan Kelman, of the Routledge Handbook of Hazards and Disaster Risk Reduction.

### Theme Interpretation:

One Belt And One Road (OBOR) is an important strategy for China's economic globalization and promoting coordinated economic development of the region along. The security and stability of the countries and regions along OBOR are important to its development. However, many countries along OBOR are prone to a wide range of hazards. For example, the region includes one of the main seismically active belt of the world and the probability of armed conflicts and acts of terrorism is real. Disasters resulting from these threats may cause a chain reaction in society, economy and even politics between the countries across the OBOR region. Hence cooperation towards disaster risk reduction (DRR) is an indispensable segment of the OBOR strategy.

Establishing a DRR strategy protecting development is a common challenge that countries of the OBOR region are facing. Meanwhile, existing connections between and similarities in terms of risk profiles across countries of the OBOR region make cooperation towards DRR feasible and potentially fruitful. Cooperation towards DRR requires not only strategic coordination at the macro level but also collaboration at the micro level; not only attention amongst governments but also NGOs, and business organizations. Therefore, although important and necessary cooperation towards DRR in the OBOR region is likely to be a complicated project.

This year's sub-forum for the Shanghai Forum, Cooperation towards disaster risk reduction in the OBOR region, will discuss the foregoing challenges. It will rely upon the contribution of government officials, scholars from a range of disciplines, NGO leaders and business partners from China, India, New Zealand and the Philippines to discuss DRR in the OBOR region. ◀



## Shanghai Forum 2016 Preparatory Meeting

On January 6, 2016, the Preparatory Meeting and Signing Ceremony of Shanghai Forum 2016 was held at Fudan University. Xu Ningsheng, President of Fudan University, and Park In-kook, President of Korea Foundation for Advanced Studies, attended the meeting. More than 30 participants were present at the meeting, including Professor Zhou Yaming, Assistant to President of Fudan University and Director of the Organization Department of Fudan University, and roundtable/ sub-forum chairs. Hosted by Professor Chen Yinzhong, Secretary-General of Shanghai Forum Organizing Committee, the meeting was composed of reports on the preparatory work of the Secretariat Office, roundtables/Sub-forums, and media publicity. During the meeting, President Xu Ningsheng and President Park In-kook signed and exchanged the Cooperation Agreement of Holding Shanghai Forum 2016.

On April 20, the second Preparatory Meeting of Shanghai Forum 2016 was held. Liu Chenggong, Vice President of Fudan University and President Park In-kook attended the meeting. Wei Xiaopeng, Chairman of the University Council, Fudan University, met with President Park In-kook before the meeting.

President Xu Ningsheng and Chairman Wei Xiaopeng had a positive impression on the orderly organization and planning of the forum. President Park In-kook also conveyed approval of the preparation work and provided detailed requirements and suggestions with regard to the selections of topics, the invitation of guests and the international strategies.

The theme of Shanghai Forum 2016 is "Interconnectivity, Integration and Innovation: Building Community of Common Destiny in Asia". In response to China's 13th Five-Year Plan, the forum designed four panels to promote interdisciplinary discussion, including "Integration and Innovation", "Green Development", "Coordination and Governance", and "Cooperation and Sharing". The strategy-oriented roundtables and sub-

forums will focus on international and domestic hot issues, such as industrial manufacturing, innovation, The Road and Belt Initiative, the control of smog, G20 Summit, financial innovation, the construction of think tanks, etc.

Shanghai Forum 2016 will continue to cooperate with top international think tanks. For the first time, the forum opened the application of sub-forums and roundtables to the world. Nearly 50 quality applications have been received from universities, think tanks and enterprises of 13 countries. After the careful review by the forum's academic committee, a total of 38 institutions have been approved to host the sub-forums and roundtables, among which list prestigious think tanks such as Polish Institute of International Affairs and Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, world-class universities like London School of Economics and Political Science, University of Tokyo and the Goethe University Frankfurt, renowned news media such as Xinhua News Agency and Phoenix International Think Tank, as well as innovation-oriented large multinationals such as SK Group. Shanghai Forum 2016 is expected to integrate international perspectives, diversified thoughts and multiple intelligences.

Co-hosted by Fudan University and Korea Foundation for Advanced Studies, undertaken by Fudan Development Institute (FDDI), Shanghai Forum endeavors to build an interactive platform for multi-sided communication amongst academic, political, commercial, and press circles through which significant problems both in Asia and the world will be discussed comprehensively and profoundly. Since its debut in 2005, Shanghai Forum has received more than 3000 guests from both domestic and abroad. In an attempt to contribute to the progress of humanity, the development of the country and the improvement of people's wellbeing, the forum has earned great reputation as a leading and innovative international forum. Shanghai Forum 2016 is a starting point of a new decade. The forum will continue to explore innovative ways to improve its international influence and lead on the theoretical and strategic frontier of Asia's development.



**Time: May 27 – 30, 2016**  
**Location: Shanghai**  
**Scale: around 400 guests from academic, government and business sectors.**

### Agenda

Day 1 May 27, 2016 (Friday)  
08:30-22:00 Registration

Day 3 May 29, 2016 (Sunday)  
08:30-17:00 Sessions

Day 2 May 28, 2016 (Saturday)  
09:00-12:00 Opening ceremony  
13:30-17:00 Roundtables

Day 4 May 30, 2016 (Monday)  
09:00-12:00 Closing ceremony

### Conference Language

Chinese and English

### Conference Paper

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

- Text size 12 ; Title size 14
- Font: English Times New Roman ; Chinese Song Ti
- Line space: 1.5 Space
- Length: abstract - 300 words; full paper - 5000 words
- Please indicate paper title, name, affiliation, email address on the cover

### Website

More information about Shanghai Forum could be found and downloaded on our website:

Shanghai Forum Secretariat Office

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

Tel: 86-21-65642354 55664665

Fax: 86-21-55670203

E-mail: [shanghaiforum@fudan.edu.cn](mailto:shanghaiforum@fudan.edu.cn)

Website:

## Shanghai Forum 2017 Is Open for Session Organizers Worldwide



### Becoming the Chair!

### Application for Organizing Roundtables/Sessions of Shanghai Forum 2017 Begins

To establish broader partnership with organizations from a larger range of countries and industries, expanding the platform for professional of development issues in Asia, Shanghai Forum 2017 will accept applications for organizing sub-forum sessions from institutions, think tanks and corporations all over the world. Preference will be given to organizations that have collaborative relations with Fudan University and other worldwide renowned institutions.

Participants who are interested in organizing a session could contact us about the details of cooperation by email.

More details on the Shanghai Forum 2017 will be released on the forum official website ( ).

Join us in Shanghai Forum 2017!

Contact: (MS.) Zhang Yuan  
 Tel: 86-21-65642354  
 E-mail: shanghaiforum@fudan.edu.cn  
 Shanghai Forum Organizing Committee  
 April, 2016

## Fudan Development Institute Seeks Cooperation Opportunities

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

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

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

There are 7 domestic research institutes which FDDI is incubating, including Financial Research Centre, Centre for BRICS Studies, Shanghai-Hong Kong Development Institute, Centre

for Communication and State Governance Research, Contemporary China Social Life Data and Research Centre, Institute of Social Research, China Insurance and Social Security Research Centre; 3 overseas research institutes, including Fudan-UC Center on Contemporary China (University of California), Fudan-European Centre for China Studies (University of Copenhagen), Fudan-Tec Monterrey Research Centre for Studies on China-Latin America (Monterrey Institute of Technology and Higher Education); China Financiers Club; 2 secretariats of major forum, including secretariat of China University Think Tank Forum and secretariat of Shanghai Forum.

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

Address: Floor 7, Guanghua Tower, 220 Handan Rd., Shanghai  
 Post Code: 200433  
 Phone: 86-21-5566 4590  
 Fax: 86-21-5567 0203  
 Email: [dfifudan@fudan.edu.cn](mailto:dfifudan@fudan.edu.cn)

## Fudan Development Institute Seeks Visiting Scholars

### “THE BELT AND ROAD” VISITING SCHOLAR PROGRAM FUDAN DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

#### OVERVIEW

FDDI (Fudan Development Institute) welcomes qualified scholars from outside of China to apply for “The Belt and Road” Visiting Scholar Program.

Founded in 1993, Fudan Development Institute (FDDI) has been dedicated to the policy and strategy research on key issues relevant to the development of Shanghai and of China as a whole. The Institute is committed to the studies on critical issues associated with China’s national strategy of development, such as economy and finance, cyber security, resource and environment, BRICs countries cooperation, the Belt and Road initiative and state governance.

“The Belt and Road” Visiting Scholar Program allows scholars to interact with the scholars, staff, and students at Fudan University while conducting researches independently during his or her stay in FDDI.

#### GUIDELINES FOR APPLICATION

##### Eligibility

- Applicants must be or under 50 years of age.
- Applicants should have received a doctoral degree and hold a faculty position at a recognized university or be a regular member at an established research institution outside of China.
- Applicants should conduct research relevant to “the Belt and Road” initiative.

##### Application

Documents required for application (in English):

- The application form (download link: <http://fdi.fudan.edu.cn>)
- Curriculum Vitae
- Research proposal at a minimum of 2 pages
- One recommendation letter from experts in the field or director at your institution.

##### Funding

- FDDI will provide visiting scholars with onetime round-trip traveling expenses (standard economy-class airline price), free housing during the stay and will provide research subsidies of 5000RMB/month.
- FDDI provides each visiting scholar with research office which is accessible Monday – Friday, 8:30 – 17:00 p.m. (except for holidays)
- Visiting scholars enjoy access to computer printing facilities at FDDI and books and reference materials in Fudan libraries.

##### Responsibilities

- Visiting scholars are responsible for conducting their own researches independently for 1 month (except for holidays).
- Visiting scholars are required to offer office hours at the FDDI office for at least one day per week to meet with scholars, staff or students with appointments.
- Visiting scholars should make at least one presentation on his/her research topic.
- Visiting scholars are required to offer at least one article on China studies for FDDI publications. They could either submit works of their own or recommend qualified articles from others.
- All visiting scholars are required to submit a final report on the outcome of their research. Related publications should indicate the funding from FDDI.

**FDDI will reply the applicants within one month upon receiving all the required application materials.**

##### Contact

Program Manager: Ms. Lucy Luxi JIAO  
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Phone: +86-21-65642871



## Inviting Contributions to China Watch

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

### Requirements

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

### Notices

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

### Contact Information

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### Institution Introduction

“Serve the nation” is the fundamental principle that has run through the development history of Fudan University. In 1993, Fudan Development Institute was founded in order to practice and accomplish the mission. During the past two decades, with the target of contributing to developing the nation, the Institute has always been sticking to a correct political stance, pursuing academic excellence and devoted to policy-making consultation. The Institute focuses on the development of the nation and of all human beings, and provides advices on social progress. Depending on comprehensive disciplinary advantages of Fudan University in arts, science, medical science and engineering, the Institute has been exploring institutional innovation to promote the integration of disciplines in response to the needs of the nation. It conducts researches in the fields of politics, economics, culture, social science, diplomacy, technology and so on, incorporating and nurturing 12 multi-disciplinary and international institutions on academic research and policy-making consultation. The Institute hosts a variety of national and international conferences, including China University Think Tank Forum and Shanghai forum. It also undertakes daily managements and operations of several institutions including Silk Road Think Tank Association as a founding member and Center for Think-Tanks Research and Management in Shanghai.

FDDI is one of the pioneers in promoting globalization of think tanks in China. It is the first domestic think tank to establish “Overseas Center for China Studies” abroad and accepts visiting scholars from abroad. The overseas centers have become important diplomatic platforms to discuss issues such as the development of China, global governance, etc. The Institute also takes the lead in exploring educational functions of think tanks. It is among the first think tanks in China to set the positions such as Visiting Scholar and Academic Assistant and to establish Students Consulting and Decision-making Society in order to achieve better performance on training and fostering talents. After several years’ efforts, Fudan Development Institute is now playing a more and more significant role in integrating and interacting with think tanks domestic and abroad. It is on its way to becoming a high-end think tank with international influence and prestige.

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

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



Shanghai  
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