



Shanghai Forum 2018 Perspective Highlights

Cross-Cultural Dialogue for Innovative Partnership

Session One

8:30-9:30, May 27

Chair:

Liu Chunrong : Executive Vice Director, Fudan-European Center for China Studies, Fudan Development Institute

Geir Helgesen : Director, Nordic Institute of Asian Studies

Niklas Swanström : Director, Institute for Security and Development Policy, Stockholm, Sweden

Moderator: Liu Chunrong

Liu Biwei
China Public
Diplomacy
Association(CPDA),
Former Ambassador
of China to Denmark

Chinese Perspectives on China-Nordic Cooperation

1. Why should China explore a sub-regional cooperation mechanism in Nordic region?
 - a. The long-term bilateral cooperation between China and Nordic countries has laid the foundation of the emerging regional cooperation. China's promotion of regional cooperation with Nordic region is based on a solid bilateral relation. As an organic and necessary supplement to China-Nordic relation, it enriches, rather than weakens, the bilateral relationship.
 - b. The sub-regional cooperation between China and northern Europe not only coincides with, but also conforms to the situation of the coordinated development of Nordic countries. Such cooperation can provide regional public goods more effectively and jointly build a community of regional common destiny.
 - c. China-Nordic sub-regional cooperation has added new contents and impetuses to China-EU strategic cooperative partnership. It not only strengthens the implementation of the Belt and Road Initiative as well as the further development of China's own transformation, but also enriches the content of the comprehensive strategic partnership between China and EU by the benefits of positive effect.
2. How to continuously promote innovative cooperation between Nordic countries and China?
 - a. Political trust and strategic vision
 - b. Gradual development of sub-regional innovation
 - c. Interpersonal communication and academic research in education

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Kenneth Broman

**The Nordic Council of
Ministers Chief of
Staff**

NCM and China

1. The cooperation between Nordic countries enables them to face the economic crisis more easily.
2. Although good mechanisms have been established within Nordic countries, they still hope to strengthen the cooperation between countries through the trend of integration.
3. Cooperation between northern Europe and China is conducted in the following fields:
 - a. Economic cooperation which includes Marine economy and Biological economy
 - b. Clean energy, renewable energy and emission reduction
 - c. Scientific research and education
 - d. Interpersonal communication in the areas of art, sports, culture, etc.
 - e. Welfare in public hygiene, ageing population, and the health of workers

Lars Vargö

**Institute for Security
and Development
Policy, Former
Ambassador of
Sweden to Japan and
Republic of Korea**

The Nordic Region, China and East Asia

1. The cooperation between northern Europe and China has just started. Although the political systems between the two are completely different, the goals they want to reach are very close.
2. Although the political concepts and systems vary a lot in different countries, the need of a fully functioned taxing system as well as a system where everybody's voice could be heard by the policy makers is the same.
3. When it comes to the challenge of free trade in the world, China and Nordic countries are allies. They both defend the free trade and want a well functioned free trade system. The cooperation between the two can operate in the abovementioned fields.

(Editor: Ziqi Zengqin, Lingqi Zheng)



Shanghai Forum 2017 Perspective Highlights

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Session Two

8:30-9:30, May 27

Chair:

Liu Chunrong : Executive Vice Director, Fudan-European Center for China Studies, Fudan Development Institute

Geir Helgesen : Director, Nordic Institute of Asian Studies

Niklas Swanström : Director, Institute for Security and Development Policy, Stockholm, Sweden

Moderator: Niklas Swanström

Geir Helgesen **Facing Cross-cultural Reality**

Nordic Institute of Asian Studies (NIAS) Director

1. In political governance, cultural constraints and cultural norms are very important.
2. Nordic countries put much emphasis on results and the awareness of time. China, on the other hand, conducts its result-oriented value in another way. Chinese people use relationships as the basis of a flexible and open communication.
3. We must have cultural sensitivity and treat the cultural cognition in different regions accordingly.

Svein Berg **The Essence of Nordic Innovation**

Nordic Innovation Center, Managing Director

1. What is Nordic innovation?
The so-called innovation center is a coordination mechanism formed by the innovative communication from various Nordic countries.
2. Nordic companies
Nordic firms have more outside partners than their Asian counterparts. The management hierarchy in these companies is flat, with a relatively less amount of employees who all have external connections. This model is the key to successful innovation.
3. In the sustainable development project, we should adhere to the attitude of sharing knowledge and respecting cultural participation.

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Ulla Gudmundson Forum for Inquiring Minds, Former Director of Policy Analysis Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sweden	What is the Secret behind the “Nordic Model”? <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Secrets of the Nordic cooperation model<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. The inheritance of history and culture: all of the Nordic countries are open to embrace innovationb. The focus of human resourcesc. Modernization as the basis of cooperationd. The emancipation of women, especially by allowing adult women to enter into the workforcee. Family welfare and social welfare system2. High social trust as the distinctive feature of Nordic countries3. Social trust is linked to the economy and people's happiness in the Nordic countries. High social trust can not only promote economic development, but also make ordinary people feel happy.4. The cooperation in northern Europe not only operates among the high-levels, but interpersonal communication between ordinary people as well. The increase in the mobility of civil society as a whole has strengthened the cooperation of northern Europe and our senses of cooperation under modernization.
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(Editor: Ziqi Zengqin, Lingqi Zheng)



Shanghai Forum 2018 Perspective Highlights

Cross-Cultural Dialogue for Innovative Partnership

Session Three

10:45-12:00, May 27

Chair:

Liu Chunrong : Executive Vice Director, Fudan-European Center for China Studies, Fudan Development Institute

Geir Helgesen : Director, Nordic Institute of Asian Studies

Niklas Swanström : Director, Institute for Security and Development Policy, Stockholm, Sweden

Moderator: Geir Helgesen

Niklas Swanström
Institute for Security
and Development
Policy, Director

The Nordic Model of East Asian Security

1. The basis of achieving a truly common security mechanism between states is through trust. But due to the complexity of the security form in different countries, we must bear a sense of diversity.
2. What we need is a mechanism that can lead us to a consensus in choosing the right path for our future.
3. The construction of trust mechanism is a top-to-down process, where interpersonal communication plays a pivotal role.

SangWoo Kim
Institute for Security
and Development
Policy, Senior
Research Fellow

Nordic Region and Regional Security of East Asia

1. South Korea has a high level of industry, but a low level of national happiness, which is mainly due to the lack of social trust.
2. There is a lack of trust in security in both Korea-DPRK relationship and America-DPRK relationship. Although the Korean government is very sympathetic to the north and very willing to build trust between the two sides, many people in Korea distrust the government with the idea that the government has given up some national security interests in order to curry favor with DPRK.
3. We still have a long way to go in the problems on Korean peninsula.
4. In the history, China has had a great influence over Asia. I hope this influence could be a benign influence in the future, instead of an influential threat to the situations of other Asian countries.

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Jae-Seung Lee
Division of Int'l
Studies, Korea
University, Professor

Nordic East Asia Dialogue for Peace-building on the Korean Peninsula

1. East Asia is a place with ostensible peace and land mines everywhere. There are very flexible security problems between China and South Korea, which are covered by hard security problems.
2. We must start the peace building process and continue to push the process deeper and broader.
3. The Nordic model of peace building has five influences on the international community:
 - a. To eliminate the blocking effect
 - b. To establish a mechanism for talks between relevant countries and various parties.
 - c. To promote sustainable economic transformation
 - d. To solve the non-traditional security threats
 - e. Humanitarian and technical assistance

Ma Xiaohua
Osaka University of
Education, Associate
Professor

The Nordic Model for Historical Reconciliation in East Asia

1. China and Japan still lack the trust that they really need.
2. On the one hand, there is a growing awareness of island disputes and territorial disputes. On the other hand, anti-Japan sentiment in China is continuously rising. This kind of misunderstanding and distrust are still haunting the Japan-China relations.
3. In a changing world we must reduce tension, and build a new social system that promotes mutual trust and understanding. In this case, the Nordic model will give us some insights on how to build a new model.

DISCUSSION

Guo Dingping
School of
International
Relations and Public
Affairs, Fudan
University, Professor

1. Comparison between the Nordic model and the east Asian model: Nordic countries are well-known for their social welfare, environmental governance and peace process. Asian model, on the other hand, has provided many experiences in their economic achievements.
2. East Asia has also made progress in establishing mechanism but the progress in establishing such mechanism is still at a very low level today.
3. The level of trust in east Asia is still low, but this situation can be improved. We can promote the development of social economy through the construction of civil society and put more focus on the function of government and leaders.

(Editor: Ziqi Zengqin, Lingqi Zheng)