



# 2013 LSE SU CHINA DEVELOPMENT FORUM REPORT



LSESU CHINA DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY 伦敦政治经济学院 中国发展协会  
LSE ASIA RESEARCH CENTRE 伦敦政治经济学院 亚洲研究中心



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# CHINA DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS STUDENT UNION

Founded in 2002, the LSE SU China Development Society (CDS) steadfastly embraces its core mission of promoting a global understanding of China, not only economically, but also politically and socially, among its members and the wider public. We are the sole society on the LSE campus that organises regular events and offers comprehensive, in-depth analyses of the current affairs surrounding China's multi-faceted, ongoing transformation. Despite our short history, we have already established ourselves as one of the most well-respected societies on campus with a membership base of over 1000 students, alumni and professionals. Additionally, we have forged strong collaborative ties with many premium organisations including the LSE Asia Research Centre, the Confucius Institute for Business London, the LSE Department of Economics, the 48 Group Club and the China Britain Business Council.

Moreover, with a long-standing vision to 'Bridge Perspectives and Opportunities', our society has laid a great emphasis on organising intellectually stimulating public lectures, informative corporate presentations, large-scale conferences and networking sessions for our members and the wider public.

Our aspiration is to become one of the most admired China-oriented student bodies in Europe and our goal is to nurture and empower the leaders of tomorrow. We believe that through the dedication of every executive committee, our society can build the ideal platform for people to acquire a better and more impartial understanding of China through the free exchange of information and ideas, and to prepare those who wish to contribute to China's future development for the challenges lying ahead.



# LSE ASIA RESEARCH CENTRE

LSE has had an active engagement with Asia since its inception. The Webbs, founders of LSE, went on a tour of the world, including India, in 1898. They travelled through Asia again in 1911-12, visiting Japan, Korea, China, Malaya, Burma and India.

The Asia Research Centre was established at the LSE in 1997. LSE has always pursued its objectives to understand and improve society through impartial study, on a global basis. The current and future importance of Asia with regard to the challenges and opportunities facing humanity in the 21st century cannot be overstated.

The centre was conceived by two former directors of the school, Dr John Ashworth and Dr Ig Patel in recognition of the growing engagement between LSE and Asia. Professor Michael Leifer was the first director. The current director of the Asia Research Centre is Professor Athar Hussain, the co-director Dr. Ruth Kattumuri. The key role of the Asia Research Centre is to be a central hub of the LSE to foster Asia-related research and activities across the school. The centre is inter-disciplinary and facilitates collaborative research between academics across the LSE with partners in Asia and beyond. The centre works in developing and promoting intellectual engagement between academics, policy makers and businesses with an interest in Asia.

For more information please visit: <http://www2.lse.ac.uk/asiaresearchcentre/>

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# FORUM INTRODUCTION:

## The LSE SU China Development Forum (CDF)

The LSE SU China Development Forum (CDF) is a prestigious annual conference organized by the LSE SU China Development Society with the aim to establish a platform for vibrant, in-depth intellectual discussions among students, academics and professionals on key issues facing China, and to build a bridge promoting mutual understanding and cooperation between China and the rest of the world. Forum participants have access to a wide range of learning and networking opportunities that connect global experts with future leaders.

Since its inception in 2009 as the first London-based student run forum on China, it has enjoyed phenomenal growth in reputation, audience base and media coverage. The China Development Forum 2012- China's Reform Phase II considered the multi-faceted nature of China's ongoing reform amidst domestic tensions and international economic turmoil, and examined areas that have the

potential to revolutionise China's future prosperity.

The LSE China Development Forum 2013- China in Transition, is jointly organised by one of the world's most prestigious Asia-focused research establishments, the LSE Asia Research Centre and the LSE SU China Development Society, with strong collaborative assistance from the 48 Group Club and the Confucius Institute for Business London.

China in Transition reviewed the significant events that China has been through in the previous year, including experiencing the regional geo-political tensions and witnessing the transition of the Politburo during the 18th National Congress. Evaluations and expectations of the new leadership were discussed across panels, and many experts anticipated actions to be taken in terms of reshaping the political system and facilitating sustainable economic growth. Additionally, other aspects of

a more balanced development approach were brought into the picture. A more independent judicial system to promote social justice, a more innovative business environment to move China up the value chain, a less-politicised education system and more efforts in promoting China's soft power, among others, were also considered as potential facilitators of China's future growth.

Our participants enjoyed insightful speeches and lively discussions by highly esteemed speakers from academia, business and political backgrounds. As the only China forum employing simultaneous interpretation in the UK, the Forum disseminates our speakers' intellectual sparks in an undiluted manner.

# SPEAKER LIST

**PIETER P BOTTELIER**

Senior Adjunct Professor, Johns Hopkins University



**JEFF CAO**

Head of Asia Pacific at London & Partners



**GORDON G. CHANG**

Lawyer, US Writer, Forbes Commentator



**CHEN YOUXI (陈有西)**

Chairman of Capital Equity Legal Group



**CHEN JIAN (陈兼)**

The Michael J. Zak Chair of History for US China Relations, Cornell University



**JOHNSON CHNG**

Managing Partner, A.T. Kearney Ltd, Greater China



**JACQUES DELISLE**

Director of the Center for East Asian Studies Research and Professor of Law, University of Pennsylvania



**HE WEIFANG (贺卫方)**

Professor of Law at Peking University of China



**HUANG HAIZHOU (黄海洲)**

Chief Strategist, the China International Capital Corporation (CICC)



**ATHARHUSSAIN**

Director, the Asia Research Centre, LSE



**MARTIN JACQUES**

Visiting Senior Research Fellow at IDEAS, LSE and Author





**JIANG YUECHUN (姜跃春)**

Director of the Department for World Economy and Development Studies in China Institute of International Studies (CIIS)



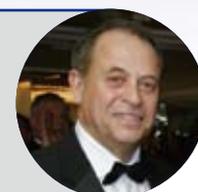
**JAN KLEINHEISTERKAMP**

Senior Lecturer of Law, LSE



**TIM MURPHY**

Professor of Law, LSE



**STEPHEN PERRY**

Chairman of the 48 Group Club



**DANNY QUAH**

Kuwait Professor of Economics and International Development, LSE



**KEVIN RUDD (陆克文)**

26th Prime Minister of Australia



**SHEN JIANGUANG (沈建光)**

Chief Economist, Mizuho Securities



**TU WEIMING (杜维明)**

Founding dean, Institute for Advanced Humanistic Studies, Peking University



**LORD WEI**

Member of the House of Lords, UK



**ARNE WESTAD**

Co-Director of LSE IDEAS, LSE



**XUE XINRAN (薛欣然)**

British-Chinese journalist, broadcaster and writer



**KATO YOSHIKAZU (加藤嘉一)**

Columnist, the Financial Times



**YU JIANRONG (于建嵘)**

Head of the Rural Development Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Science



**ZHU QINGSHI (朱清时)**

Founding president of South University of Science and Technology, China

# CDF 2013 KEY FACTS AND REVIEWS

**500+**

Registered over 500 participants with 100+ people on the waiting list

**25**

Attracted 25 highly celebrated speakers, who are among the most authoritative academic figures and influential commentators on China's transition

**10+**

Partnered with over 10 leading media corporations

## KEVIN RUDD:

我正在伦敦政治经济学院发表演讲。LSE 今天举办“中国发展论坛”。有几百多名参加者，大部分是中国留学生。很有活力！也很幽默！题目是中国经济改革前景如何？学生提出的问题很尖锐。尤其关于中国经济发展模式的变化，减少投资，重视消费。大部分的人比较乐观。

## 贺卫方:

伦敦政经学院LSE的学生团体@伦敦政经中国发展社团组织，@明日中国基金提供宝贵援助，此论坛内容丰富，异彩纷呈，令我受益多多。

## ARNE WESTAD:

This event has grown spectacularly over the years. It is absolutely fantastic. It is great for LSE. It is great for London. It is great for everyone who is interested in China.

## Feedbacks from Participants

1. "Fantastic speakers, great handbook and materials, professional translation, like the weibo update as well, impressive job by a university student society."
2. "It's great to see the debate of guest speakers in the panel discussion."
3. "It was the most amazing conference a student-run society could put together. I was absolutely speechless!"
4. “每听到自己熟悉的知识点、一些赞同的观点或者心底里长久的疑问得到解答时的感受是无法用激动二字形容的。”

# EVENT AGENDA

## 9:00-9:30

### WELCOME SPEECH

- **Danny Quah**, Kuwait Professor of Economics and International Development

## 9:30-10:30

### KEYNOTE SPEECH: CHINA IN TRANSITION

- **Lord Wei**, House of Lords
- **TU Weiming** (杜维明), Founding Dean, Institute for Advanced Humanistic Studies, Peking University
- **Martin Jacques**, Senior Research Fellow at IDEAS, LSE and author
- **SHEN Jianguang** (沈建光), Chief Economist, Mizuho Securities
- **Stephen Perry**, Chairman of the 48 Group Club

## 10:30-10:50

### SHORT BREAK

## 10:50-11:50

### THE FUTURE FOR CHINESE BUSINESS: FORGING AN INNOVATIVE PATH

- **HUANG Haizhou** (黄海洲), Chief Strategist at The China International Capital Corporation
- **ZHU Qingshi** (朱清时), Founding President of South University of Science and Technology, China
- **Johnson Chng**, Managing Partner A.T. Kearney (Beijing) Ltd.
- **Stephen Perry**, Chairman of the 48 Group Club
- **Jeff Cao**, Head of Asia Pacific at London & Partners

### CHINA ON THE GLOBAL STAGE: RETHINKING SOFTPOWER

- **TU Weiming** (杜维明), Founding Dean, Institute for Advanced Humanistic Studies, Peking University
- **Martin Jacques**, senior Research Fellow at IDEAS, LSE and author
- **Gordon Chang**, US Writer, Forbes Commentator
- **XUE Xinran** (薛欣然), British-Chinese journalist, broadcaster and writer

## 11:50-12:00

### SHORT BREAK

## 12:00-13:00

### THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY: ADDRESSING THE COST OF URBANISATION

- **YU Jianrong** (于建嵘), Scholar, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
- **HE Weifang** (贺卫方), Professor of Law, Peking University
- **Athar Hussain**, Director, Asia Research Centre, LSE
- **XUE Xinran** (薛欣然), British-Chinese journalist, broadcaster and writer

### CHINA'S ASIA-PACIFIC RELATIONS AND DISPUTES

- **JIANG Yuechun** (姜跃春), Director, Department for World Economy and Development Studies, China Institute of International Studies
- **Jacques deLisle**, Director, Centre for East Asia Studies, University of Pennsylvania
- **Kato Yoshikazu**, FT China Columnist
- **Arne Westad**, Co-Director of LSE IDEAS

## 13:00-14:00

### LUNCH & NETWORKING SESSION

## 14:00-15:00

### YOUTH DEVELOPMENT: THE RISING GENERATION

- **ZHU Qingshi** (朱清时), Founding president of South University of Science and Technology, China
- **TU Weiming** (杜维明), Founding Dean, Institute for Advanced Humanistic Studies,

Peking University

**XUE Xinran** (薛欣然), British-Chinese journalist, broadcaster and writer

### EAST MEETS WEST: SINO-WESTERN RELATIONS

- **Jacques deLisle**, Director, Centre for East Asia Studies, University of Pennsylvania
- **Pieter P.Bottelier**, Senior Adjunct Professor, Johns Hopkins University
- **CHEN Jian** (陈兼), Cornell University, Michael J. Zak Chair of History for US China Relations

## 15:00-15:10

### SHORT BREAK

## 15:10-16:30

### THE CHINESE ECONOMY: PROSPECTS FOR SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

- **Pieter P.Bottelier**
- **Danny Quah**
- **Gordon Chang**
- **SHEN Jianguang** (沈建光)
- **HUANG Haizhou** (黄海洲)
- **Kevin Rudd** (陆克文)

## 16:30-16:50

### BREAK WITH REFRESHMENT

## 16:50-18:00

### LEGAL REFORM IN CHINA: ROAD TO A STATE RULED BY LAW

- **HE Weifang** (贺卫方)
- **YU Jianrong** (于建嵘)
- **Jacques deLisle**
- **CHEN Youxi** (陈有西), Chairman of Capital Equity Legal Group
- **Tim W. Murphy**, Professor of Law, LSE
- **Jan Kleinheisterkamp**, Senior Lecturer of Law, LSE

## 18:00-18:30

### CLOSING SPEECH

- **Kevin Rudd** (陆克文), 26th Prime Minister of Australia

# FORUM HIGHLIGHTS



**HE WEIFANG(贺卫方):**

我们的士农工商，我们人民的分类，从来不是一个阶级的概念，而是一个高度流动的概念，这样就使得我们在近代建立一个市民社会的努力变得非常困难，我们没有整合的历史根基，所以这就是为什么我们今天格外有一个特别严峻的任务去推动国家的社会市民发展的一个原因。



**ARNE WESTAD:**

China in the 2008 financial crisis did comparatively better than everyone else. China therefore could afford to put its own interests in a naked sense, in terms of how it dealt with its neighbours. This strategy has failed. Its worst effects have been in south-east Asia.



**TIM W. MURPHY:**

If you look at the history of courts across the world, scholars and some legal ideologues like to talk about the rule of law, the independence of judiciary, and these are fine sounding phrases. But if there is no financial independence, security, whatever you call it, then these are only very nice words and nothing else.



**ATHAR HUSSAIN:**

There is not one but several meanings of the civil society. It is definitely not the state, not the government, not the party, but it might include the market, any other organisation which has a non-governmental character.



**JEFF CAO:**

International collaboration drives innovation.



**JOHNSON CHNG:**

当创新没有商业化的能力时，创新只是好玩而已。



**JAN KLEINHEISTERKAMP:**

Ultimately the foreign element, the foreigners investing in China, will increasingly invoke these rights under international law and therefore force (the government) to rethink the role that law actually plays, also in business relationships and in regulatory relationships between privates and government.



**JIANG YUECHUN(姜跃春):**

Our relations (with Japan) got into a deadlock. In China commentators were saying that we spent 40 years effort in vain and now our relationship is almost like in wartime. But actually I think Chinese-Japanese relations are now even worse than in wartime.



**KATO YOSHIKAZU:**

Both the Japanese and Chinese governments need to explain well to their own public about the facts. Japanese government should say there are territory disputes. Chinese government has to admit the fact that the islands are under Japanese administration.



**CHEN YOUXI (陈有西):**

中国政府与法院的关系, 如果真正要变成一个法制健全的国家的关系, 必须要进行司法改革, 要强调司法的独立。



**YU JIANRONG(于建嵘):**

自媒体凭借其交互性、自主性的特点, 公民可以通过微博和网络来设置社会议题, 并进行社会动员, 采取一些具有特定社会意义的社会行动。





**LORD WEI:**

- We mustn't just focus on China's internal challenges; a China that thinks globally will ultimately be a China that succeeds domestically.



**STEPHEN PERRY:**

- You can want equality and a better sharing of wealth but economic development tends to feature a period of disparity. Trying to bring equality would disrupt progress if it is pursued merely as an ideal and not related to the need of growth.
- Parliamentary democracy is not a part of the Chinese tradition; China's democracy will develop in relation to China's own civilisation.



**SHEN JIANGUANG(沈建光):**

- Many predict a collapse of China, this may be the reason why the Chinese economy has not yet collapsed.
- China's biggest challenge globally is the weakening global demand after the crisis: 20-30% annual growth in export is gone. This is one fundamental change, they cannot rely on exports; they have to rely on domestic demand.



**MARTIN JACQUES:**

- China could only advance by focusing, concentrating in an extremely pragmatic way on economic growth and the reduction of poverty and everything else in some way has to be seen in that context and subordinate to it.



**TU WEIMING(杜维明):**

- One point with the new leadership, I think for the first time they recognise development has to be comprehensively understood.
- In the 21st century, the leadership need to learn how to accumulate social capital not just economic capital; how to enhance cultural competence not just technical competence; how to develop ethical intelligence or emotional intelligence; not just cognitive intelligence but also spiritual values.



**SESSION HIGHLIGHTS**

**SESSION NAME:  
KEYNOTE SPEECH: CHINA  
IN TRANSITION**

**SUMMARY:**

Since its reform and opening up, China has achieved an unprecedented speed of growth and poverty reduction. However, many mainstream experts are questioning the sustainability of China's economic growth due to its high energy consumption model. In this opening keynote session, five distinguished speakers each delivered an insightful speech on a wide range of political, economical, social challenges that China faces in the transition period.



## SESSION HIGHLIGHTS

### SESSION NAME: YOUTH DEVELOPMENT: THE RISING GENERATION

#### SUMMARY:

In this session, Professor Zhu Qingshi shared his opinions on the role and direction of contemporary Chinese education reform. Professor TU Weiming illustrated how we could learn from the successful experience of American Universities in the second half of the 20th century. He also proposed that a holistic university education should include different combinations of natural science, quantitative analysis, arts, literature, historical analysis and foreign culture. After presentations, a question, "What do you think you, as Chinese youth, have and do not have?" was raised in the Q&A session by the chairwoman Ms. Xue Xinran, which was met with many thought-provoking responses.

## QUOTES



### ZHU QINGSHI(朱清时):

- “中国的教育界在过去几十年中间高度行政化了，……变成谁的官大谁说了算，就是以行政意志来驱动这个学校的时候，它的创新能力和活力就枯竭了。这就是我们的中国教育在过去的几十年中间没有跟上世界改革的潮流的一个原因。”
- “高层次的科学，艺术，文化都可以成为你的信仰。”



### TU WEIMING(杜维明):

- “大学除了社会服务以外，它应该做基础的研究，传承文化，为年轻人创造自我发展的机会，同时要发展抗议精神。”
- “如果没有‘仁’，‘义’会变得苛刻，‘礼’会变成形式主义，‘勇’会变成匹夫之勇，‘智’会变成小聪明。”



### XUE XINRAN(薛欣然):

- 我们中国的教育被行政化了，的确确实。如果你在谈世界教育体系的话，有一句名言，“学校，监狱，军队，好像有些东西是类似的”。实际上不仅仅是我们中国的问题。

## QUOTES



### JACQUES DELISLE:

- In the US, the stronger debate is actually about how we do assess not China's capacity but China's will. Is China a profoundly revisionist rising great power or not? On the Chinese side, the debate is not so much about the US's will. There is a widespread exaggerated view that US has ill will towards China, which is trying to keep China down.
- We have a security dilemma. The US views its role in the west and western Pacific and East Asia as providing benign order and public goods. China, however, views it as a threat. China is claiming a place at the table --the international order as a natural thing for a rising great power. Whereas US sees that as aggressive. So this misperception, disconnection is causing tension between China and the US.



### PIETER P. BOTTELIER:

- One of the most important initiatives that the Obama government has proposed is the TPP. This proposal is aimed to establish free trade agreement between like-minded countries across the Pacific. The Chinese perceived this proposal as an instrument to exclude China.
- The US has been the unspoken model that China has aspired to follow since the last 35 years, especially the life style, the innovation, the freedom of the people. But that has changed in recent years as a result of the global financial crisis..... China has no model to follow now and is on his own for the first time since the Deng Xiaoping reform.



### CHEN JIAN (陈兼):

- China and the US relationship is not in crisis. Every problem the US has with China is also one it has with its traditional political allies. China and the US are not repeating the Cold War.
- Regarding the Diaoyu islands dispute, Japan is wrong. China is not necessarily right. But there are more reasons to give the Chinese stand, serious consideration. History in this case is not a past. History in this case is about legitimacy.



## SESSION HIGHLIGHTS

### SESSION NAME: EAST MEETS WEST: SINO- WESTERN RELATIONS

### SUMMARY:

The recent series of global financial crises have accentuated China to a more dominant position in the international arena. The relationship between China and the west, especially the US, has therefore been changing continuously. This session focused on the relationship between China and the US. The prospect of the relationship was assessed from the military, economic and political perspectives. Speakers discussed topics such as the territorial dispute over the Diaoyu Islands, the feasibility of a Trans-Pacific Partnership agreement and the attitude of the Chinese population towards foreign countries.



# SESSION HIGHLIGHTS

**SESSION NAME:**  
**THE CHINESE ECONOMY:  
 PROSPECTS FOR SUSTAINABLE  
 GROWTH**

**SUMMARY:**

In the last decade China has experienced the fastest growth in GDP per capita in the world. However, with economic activities cooling down much more than expected in recent quarters, even a pared-down 7.5 percent economic growth target for the next 5 years appears ambitious. Many economists believe that China is in the midst of a gradual but manageable slowdown, but there are also those who suspect the economy may suddenly grind to a halt. This session brought our attention to the challenges to China's economic transition. The debates in this session induced many opposing views on China's political leadership, financial sector reforms and demographic issues. The factors influencing the prospect of the Chinese economy were examined and the critical role of the new leadership has been widely acknowledged by speakers.



**GORDON CHANG:**

- Just when China needs reform the most, the political system is least able to deliver it.
- Demography may not be destiny, but it will create high barriers for China and Chinese growth.
- Can the leaders in the politburo committee change? You have a political system that is not determinant and not run by a strong man, like Deng Xiaoping or Zhu Rongji.



**HUANG HAIZHOU(黄海洲):**

- External environment is changing, but China's role is also changing.
- (Comment on middle-income trap issue) Only way going forward is to continue to put forward urbanization, diminishing the denominator so that you have 70% (of the urban population) subsidise 30 % (the poorer), in the end, 95% subsidise 5%.



**PIETER P. BOTTELIER:**

- We have an extremely competent team in the standing committee of the Politburo, and internationally experienced, experienced in both central government and local government, in the cabinet and provincial government.
- The biggest risks that I see in the financial sector are the potential over leveraging of local government, also the explosive growth of shadow banking of much of it is both deposit taking and learning of balance sheet.



**SHENJIANGUANG(沈建光):**

- How to fight back and liberalize the economy to allow the private sector to prosper? I think that's the political test whether the new leadership can overcome this vested interest (of the SOE group).
- I think the Chinese new leadership has already given the answers to the question on how to sustain the growth. They say three tasks in the next 10 years: Strengthen domestic demand through urbanization, innovation and reform dividend.



**KEVIN RUDD:**

- The China leadership in my experience, despite all the internal problems, are enormously intelligent. They analyse things carefully, and they take steps in a highly considered fashion. Therefore I'm not persuaded that we are about to see any final systemic collapse.
- I do not believe that there is a plan to democratise China, small "d" or capital "D". Having the contestable internal election is no small step.
- On the question of cleaning up the party, he (Xi Jinping) is reflecting a radically different political style. He is a leader who is both confident on the left and the right. He engages the conversation about the future and about the economy.



# PHOTO GALLERY





1. Opening and Keynote Session
2. Lively Panel Discussion
3. Q&A Session
4. Mr. Kevin Rudd, 26th Prime Minister of Australia
5. The Business Panel
6. Parallel Session Venue: Wolfson Theatre
7. Interaction with Speakers





## OUR JOURNEY



# 2013



**CHINA DEVELOPMENT FORUM 2013:  
CHINA IN TRANSITION**

### TOPICS:

- The Future for Chinese Business: Forging an Innovative Path
- China on the Global Stage: Rethinking Soft Power
- The Role of Civil Society: Addressing the Cost of Urbanisation
- China's Asia-Pacific Relations and Disputes
- Youth Development: The Rising Generation
- East Meets West: Sino-Western Relations
- The Chinese Economy: Prospects for Sustainable Growth
- Legal Reform in China: Road to a State Ruled by Law

# 2009

**CHINA DEVELOPMENT FORUM 2009:  
THE CRITICAL POINT OF CHINA'S ECONOMY**

### TOPICS:

- Where is China Going?
- The Global Financial Crisis and What Does It Mean for China?
- China Foreign Relations with the US and the EU
- Doing Business in China
- China's Policy Reforms

# 2010

**CHINA DEVELOPMENT FORUM 2010:  
CHINA: A CHANGING ROLE**

### TOPICS:

- China, the Strongest C in the BRIC
- State Ownership – Its Benefits and Costs for China's Development
- Forward or Backward, Financial Reform after the Crisis
- China's Role in Climate Change
- US & China, the Potential G2?
- China Investment
- Business Dynamics for Chinese and Foreign Enterprises

# 2011

**CHINA DEVELOPMENT FORUM 2011:  
CHINA'S GLOBAL INTEGRATION**

### TOPICS:

- Mutual Benefit through Collaboration – China & the World
- How and When? - China's Entrance into the Global Financial System
- Delicate Balance - China's Stature in East and SE Asia
- Clamping Down? - China's Legal and Business Environment for Foreign Enterprise
- Controversial Activities? - China's Involvement in Africa
- Formulating Strategies - China's Overseas Corporate Activities
- Rivals or Partners? - Sino-Indian Relation
- Tricky PR - China's International Image & Soft Power
- Fierce Fight? - China's Race to Secure Resources & Energy
- Multilateral Commitments - Collaboration for Sustainability and Anti Global Warming
- Correcting Imbalances - Economic & Political Relations between China & the West

# 2012

**CHINA DEVELOPMENT FORUM 2012:  
CHINA'S REFORM PHASE II**

### TOPICS:

- Prioritising China's Transformation Agenda
- Adapting China's Financial Market to New Paradigms for Growth
- Ameliorating China's Urban-rural Inequality
- Strategising Sustainable Growth for China's Cities
- Confronting Challenges of China's Demographic Shift
- Unleashing Entrepreneurship and Innovation in China's Business
- Harnessing the Rising Social Power of China's New Media
- Rethinking China's Youth Empowerment and Higher Education Reform

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- CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOPS
- INTERPRETING
- TRANSLATION

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