

2017 LSESU China Development Forum

# A Nation At The CROSSROADS Forum Report



Institute of  
Global Affairs



**CHINA  
DEVELOPMENT  
SOCIETY**  
THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS STUDENT UNION

2017

9<sup>th</sup> LSE SU China Development Forum

# A Nation At The CROSSROADS



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# 2017 FORUM OVERVIEW



The LSESU China Development Forum is a prestigious annual conference co-organised by the LSE SU China Development Society and the Institute of Global Affairs.

The Forum seeks to:

- provide a platform for vibrant, in-depth intellectual discussions between students, academics and professionals on key issues facing China.
- promote mutual understanding and foster robust cooperation between China and the rest of the world.
- provide participants with a broad range of opportunities in personal development and networking.

This year's Forum, themed 'A Nation At The Crossroads', posed questions on the fundamentals: does the 'China Model' exist? If it does, how well does it serve the country, is it an effective alternative to Western Political and economic systems? With this in mind, we invited speakers from diverse backgrounds and with contrasting views, who contended on various subjects in the eight debate-driven discussion panels: Risks & Development in the Global Economy; Brexit, Trump & China's Trade; Financial Risks and Regulation: Fine-Tuning the Constraints; Questions on China's Poverty-Alleviation Strategies; Household Registration Reforms: Bridging the Great Divide; The Future of Cross-Strait Relations; China in Africa: A Win-Win Relationship? and Supply-side Reforms: A Paradigm Shift.

The audience of 400 was presented with thought-provoking speeches and engaging interactions. Intellectually stimulating and contentious opinions were raised in the speeches and put to debate in the Q&A sessions, and brought new insights and perspectives to the challenges facing China.

## KEY FACTS

400+

participants

7

covered by 7 leading media companies

29

world class speakers, who are amongst the most authoritative academic figures and influential commentators on China's development and contemporary issues

## PAST FORUMS

## THEME

2009 China Development Forum

The Critical Point of China's Economy

2010 China Development Forum

A Changing Role

2011 China Development Forum

China's Global Integration

2012 China Development Forum

China's Reform Phase II

2013 China Development Forum

China in Transition

2014 China Development Forum

Rebalancing China

2015 China Development Forum

Paths to Modernisation

2016 China Development Forum

Navigating Complexity

2017 CHINA DEVELOPMENT FORUM

A NATION AT THE CROSSROADS

- Debating the China Model
- Risks and Development in the Global Economy
- Brexit, Trump and China's Trade
- Financial Risks and Regulation: Fine-Tuning the Constraints
- Questions on China's Poverty-Alleviation Strategies
- Household Registration Reforms: Bridging the Great Divide
- The Future of Cross-Strait Relations
- China in Africa : A Win-Win Relationship?
- Supply-side Reforms: A Paradigm Shift

# About the CDS

Founded in 2002, the LSESU 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 China-related 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 3000 students, alumni and professionals. Meanwhile, we have forged strong collaborative ties with many premium organisations including LSE Institute of Global Affairs (IGA), Confucius Institute for Business London, LSE Department of Economics, 48 Group Club and China Britain Business Council (CBBC).

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 prominent 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 members, 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.



颜廷锐

Tingrui Yan (颜廷锐)

President

LSE SU China Development Society

A hand holding a glowing globe with a world map overlay and data points.

## Co-Organiser

The Institute of Global Affairs (IGA) aims to build a vibrant intellectual environment for original, rigorous and significant thinking and broader impact in London, but also to form an alliance of centres of excellence in research and policy thinking in emerging economies. By employing multidisciplinary approaches and encouraging evidence-based policy making, we also aspire to promote deeper understanding and peer-to-peer transfer of knowledge across emerging and developing economies. The IGA offers a 'safe space' that is open, fair and transparent and where students, government, private sector and civil society from all around the world can meet to address the challenges of the 21st century.

IGA engages ten LSE departments and currently has eight constituent centres which includes six regional centres at different stages of development, LSE IDEAS, the third-ranked university-based think tank in the world, and the Centre for Women, Peace and

## Institute of Global Affairs (IGA)

Security. Together with other entities at LSE these centres engage with the IGA through its Global Policy Lab (G-POL) on five research-based policy initiatives on growth, governance, finance, migration and climate. G-POL is being created at the LSE to meet this demand for new thinking and research-based policy solutions. By co-designing research and policy experiments and encouraging peer-to-peer transfer of knowledge and experience across emerging economies, we will build greater trust with core policy institutions as well as academics and the private sector around the world. We intend to be the catalyst in shaping research-based and locally rooted solutions to important global challenges.

In our first year, we have overseen the first-ever research collaboration between the central banks of China, India and Russia, also engaging leading academic institutions and researchers in these countries through our Rethinking Global Finance initiative. We have recently commenced a three year ESRC-funded research collaboration with Tsinghua University investigating the domestic and international impact of China's financial integration into the world. In another pioneering venture, Avoiding the Middle Income Trap we have brought together the faculty of the LSE and five international financial institutions, including three regional banks, the World Bank and the IMF on a research project focusing on growth and structural transformation in emerging economies. Needless to say, China's growth challenge is very much at the centre of this research and policy collaboration.

# Event Agenda

Time	Length	Panel	
08:50-08:55	5	Opening Speech	
08:55-09:55	60	Keynote Session: Debating the China Model Moderator: Kent Deng Robert Daly Daniel A Bell	
09:55-10:50	55	Talk: Risks and Development in the Global Economy Adair Turner Chair: Erik Berglöf	
10:50-11:00	10	Break	
11:00-12:10	70	Brexit, Trump and China's Trade Moderator: Erik Berglöf Vince Cable Keith Bennett Keyu Jin	
12:10-13:20	70	Financial Risks and Regulation: Fine-Tuning the Constraints Moderator: Ron Anderson Douglas Arner Yang Du Ilkka Korhonen	
13:20-14:30	70	Lunch	
14:30-15:40	70	Questions on China's Poverty-Alleviation Strategies Moderator: Alpa Shah Zou Ming Wang Sangui David Piachaud	Household Registration Reforms: Bridging the Great Divide Moderator: Athar Hussain Cindy Fan Donald Treiman Vernon Henderson
15:40-15:50	10	Break	
15:50-17:00	70	The Future of Cross-Strait Relations Moderator: Stephan Feuchtwang Song Luzheng Gudrun Wacker	China in Africa: A Win-Win Relationship? Moderator: Vince Cable Roger Nord Sanou Mbaye Zhang Chun
17:00-17:10	10	Refreshment	
17:10-18:20	70	Supply-side Reforms: A Paradigm Shift Moderator: Kent Deng Jia Kang Danny Quah Guy de Jonquières	
18:20-18:30	10	Closing Speech	

# Keynote Session: Debating the China Model

A one-party state with heavy state ownership and a restricted market economy, China stands out as a stark contrast with the liberal democracies in the West. Yet it has demonstrated remarkable competency in development. Now the second-largest economy in the world, its GDP per capita increased 41 times between 1980 and 2015, with nearly 700 million people lifted out of poverty. These incredible feats have been achieved under an array of political and economic arrangements under the umbrella term, the 'China Model', that some have posited as an alternative to Western political and economic systems, pointing to the Chinese regime's notable governance performance.

However, behind the remarkable economic statistics of the past decades are, as observers point out, authoritarianism and undeniable suppressions of civil liberties. Crony capitalism, widening inequality and the economic slowdown are particularly worrying. Surely, in response to criticisms of human rights abuse, the Chinese government can answer, as it does, that the improvement of quality of life through economic development is the greatest evidence of its progress in human rights. Is, however, the prioritisation of economic rights over other, especially political, rights, justifiable? Is economic development an effective justification for the authoritarian regime? Is the so-called 'China Model' really a desirable alternative to Western systems?

This leads us to the further questions of whether the ideals of liberal democracy can and should be universalisable, hence equally applicable to China, in the face of claims that such 'China Model' can be legitimised by asserting to be uniquely suitable for China, and whether the 'China Model' may claim universalisability. This keynote session seeks answers to these questions through an in-depth analysis of China's controversial systems of governance and development and their relevance to the challenges facing China today.



**Robert Daly**  
Director of Kissinger Institute on China and  
the United States

Robert Daly is Director of Kissinger Institute on China and the United States at the Woodrow Wilson Center. He began work in U.S.-China relations as a diplomat, serving as Cultural Exchanges Officer at the U.S. Embassy in Beijing in the late 80s and early 90s. After leaving the Foreign Service, he taught Chinese at Cornell University and served as American Director of the Johns Hopkins University-Nanjing University Centre for Chinese and American Studies in Nanjing. He also worked on television (Beijinger in New York) and theatre projects in China as a host, actor, and writer, and helped produce Chinese-language versions of Sesame Street and other Children's Television Workshop programmes. During the same period, he served as a commentator on Chinese affairs for CNN, the Voice of America, and Chinese television and radio stations. He has lived in China for 11 years and has interpreted for Chinese and American leaders, including Jiang Zemin and Jimmy Carter.

## Professor Daniel A Bell

Dean of the Faculty of Politics and Public Administration at Shandong University



## Moderator:

### Professor Kent Deng

Professor of Economic History, LSE



Daniel A. Bell is Dean of the Faculty of Politics and Public Administration at Shandong University (Qingdao) and professor at Schwarzman College, Tsinghua University (Beijing). An influential political theorist from Canada, his views are controversial in the West. He argues against democratic elections as the best way to select political leaders and expresses views in favour of China's political meritocracy in his latest book *The China Model: Political Meritocracy and the Limits of Democracy* (Princeton University Press, 2015). He has published in the *New York Times*, the *Financial Times*, the *Huffington Post* and the *Guardian*, among others. He is the series editor of a translation series by Princeton University Press that aims to translate the most influential and original works of Chinese scholars and the editor of *Confucian Political Ethics* published by Princeton University Press. He has also taught in Singapore, Hong Kong and Shanghai and has held research fellowships at Princeton's University Center for Human Values and Stanford's Center for Advanced Study in the Behav-

Kent Deng is Professor of Economic History at LSE and a fellow of the Royal Historical Society. He joined LSE in 1995. His research interests include Chinese economic history, Chinese reforms (1912-present), Asian maritime history and global history. In addition, he is also the associate director of Confucius Institute for Business London.

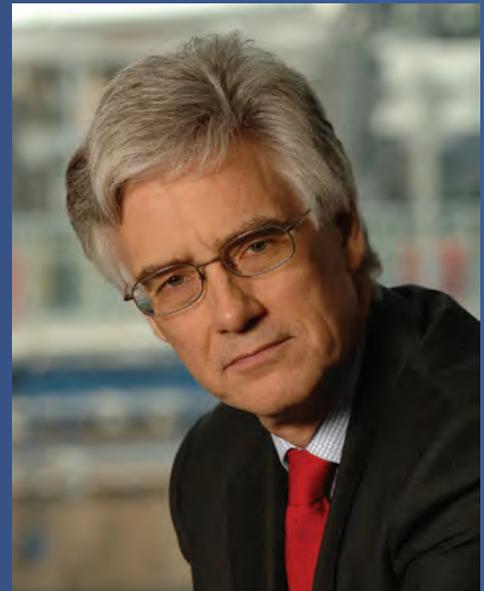
# Talk: Risks and Development in the Global Economy

Nine years after the global financial crisis of 2008 the global economy is still challenged by slow growth and rising inequality. Adair Turner will explore the fundamental factors driving this malaise, and the implications for economic policy in the major developed economies, and in China.

Lord Adair Turner  
Former Chairman of the Financial Services Authority

Lord Turner is Chairman of the Institute for New Economic Thinking. Prior to joining the Institute, he chaired the UK Financial Services Authority and acted as Chairman of the International Financial Stability Board's major policy committee.

Lord Turner has combined a business career with public policy and academia. He has worked at several prestigious institutions, including McKinsey, Merrill Lynch Europe (Vice Chairman) and the Confederation of British Industry (Director General). He has acted as the Non-Executive Director of several companies, including Standard Chartered plc and Prudential plc. He is also chairing the Energy Transitions Commission, and is a Trustee of the British Museum. A cross-bench member of the House of Lords, he served as the first Chairman of the Climate Change Committee and chaired two other Commissions – the Pensions Commission and the Low Pay Commission. He has published several books including "Between Debt and the Devil" and "Just Capital-The Liberal Economy". He is Senior Fellow at the Centre for Financial Studies, a visiting professor at the London School of Economics and Visiting Fellow at the People's Bank of China School of Finance, Tsinghua University.



Professor Erik Bergl f is the inaugural Director of the Institute of Global Affairs (IGA) at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE). The IGA, its Global Policy Lab and eight constituent centres bring together LSE faculty and students from across departments to design research-based and locally rooted solutions to global challenges. Prior to joining the LSE, Professor Bergl f was the Chief Economist and Special Adviser to the President of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). Previously, he was Director of the Stockholm Institute of Transition Economics (SITE) and Professor at the Stockholm School of Economics. He was Assistant Professor at Universite Libre de Bruxelles and has held visiting positions at Harvard, Stanford and Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). He has also served as Special Adviser to the Prime Minister of Sweden. Currently, he is also non-resident Senior Fellow at the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C., Treasurer of the International Economic Association, Member of the World Economic Forum Global Future Council on the Future of Financial and Monetary Systems, Board Member and Research Fellow of the European Corporate Governance Institute in Brussels, and Board Members of the New Economic School in Moscow. In 2013 he was awarded the Leontief Medal for his contributions to economic reforms.

Chair: Professor Erik Bergl f  
Director of the Institute of Global Affairs

# Brexit, Trump and China's Trade

The developments of 2016 are projected to challenge the balance of global powers, with both Europe and the US experiencing significant internal changes. Many believe Brexit will provide an additional boost to the Sino-British trade as the UK will be able to negotiate its own trade deal with China based on its national interests. However, dissenting views advocate that through Brexit the UK will leave the biggest trading partnership worldwide, substantially reducing Sino-British trades. Meanwhile, the presidency of Donald Trump may herald significant changes to the country's trade policy towards China as well. Trump's election campaigns have vowed to withdraw from the Trans-Pacific Partnership and bring trade cases against China. Will these signal a shift of China's trade away from the US? Forum participants will be discussing the latest developments of the Brexit negotiations on China's trade, and the impact of the handover of power in the US.

## Sir Vince Cable

Former Secretary of State for Business Innovation and Skills



The Rt Hon Sir Vince Cable was Secretary of State for Business Innovation and Skills and President of the Board of Trade (2010-2015). He was Member of Parliament for Twickenham 1997-2015; deputy leader of the Lib Dems 2007-2010 and shadow chancellor 2003-2010. From 1966 to 1968 he was Treasury Finance Officer for the Kenya Government. He worked for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office as a first secretary in the Diplomatic Service (1974-76). He was then appointed Deputy Director of the Overseas Development Institute, which included a period working for the then Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, John Smith. From 1983 to 1990, he worked as special advisor on Economic Affairs for the Commonwealth Secretary General. In 1990 he joined Shell International taking up the post of Chief Economist in 1995. He is currently a visiting professor at the London School of Economics.

Keith Bennett is the Deputy Chairman of the 48 Group Club, the icebreakers who pioneered Britain's trade with the People's Republic of China since the early 1950s, and a consultant who advises Chinese, Western and other businesses both on the China market and on 'China going global'. In particular, he works closely with the Global Group of Companies, founded by Dr Johnny Hon and headquartered in Hong Kong. Keith studied History and Politics of China and South East Asia at London University's School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) and on graduating worked for the Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding (SACU) from 1979-81, first visiting China in 1981. Prior to his business career, Keith also worked in journalism and in parliament.



## Keith Bennett

Deputy Chairman of the 48 Group Club



Dr. Keyu Jin is Assistant Professor of Economics at London School of Economics. She holds a B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. from Harvard University. Her field of expertise is international macroeconomics, international finance, and the Chinese economy. Dr. Jin's academic research has focused on global asset prices, demographics, as well as international trade and growth. Her research is tightly linked to various economic issues in China, with a particular interest in savings and government policies. Dr. Jin has published in leading academic journals such as the American Economic Review, the Journal of International Economics, and the Encyclopaedia of Financial Globalisation. Her media publications appeared in the Financial Times, Project Syndicate, the Chicago Tribune and Les Echos. Dr. Jin has also consulted for the World Bank, the IMF, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Goldman Sachs, Morgan Stanley, and JP Morgan.

## Keyu Jin

Assistant Economics Professor, LSE

Moderator: Professor Erik Bergl of

# Financial Risks and Regulation: Fine-Tuning the Constraints

The 21st century has seen the maturing of China's financial landscape and its regulations. Overtaking the Four Asian Dragons and persevering through the calamity that is the 2008 financial crisis, the size of its financial system has more than tripled in the subsequent decade and various technological innovations have sprouted in the financial industry. The splendour and progress, however, have been accompanied with various problems. Although the share of total bank assets associated with state owned enterprises has fallen throughout the years, growing debt levels associated with defaults and the increasing reliance on wholesale borrowing has led to growing worries with the status quo. With the stock market meltdown in 2015, the recent property boom and the failure of P2P lending, the adequacy of the regulations and their response to the risks are called into question. With the nation at the crossroad, regulators must navigate through the complex financial industries to undertake the challenging task of restraining the system. With four renowned speakers from various professions and backgrounds, we hope to share with our audience a comprehensive view of the issues surrounding the topic. On this panel, therefore, we would like to evaluate the current regulatory landscape and examine future changes, particularly those in accordance with progress in technology.

Professor Douglas W. Arner

Professor in the Faculty of Law of the University of Hong Kong

Douglas W. Arner is a Professor in the Faculty of Law of the University of Hong Kong and Project Coordinator of a major five-year project funded by the Hong Kong Research Grants Council Theme-based Research Scheme on 'Enhancing Hong Kong's Future as a Leading International Financial Centre'. In addition, he is a Co-Director of the Duke University-HKU Asia-America Institute in Transnational Law. Professor Douglas specialises in economic and financial law, regulation, and development. He is the author of 15 books and over 100 articles and chapters, including 'Finance in Asia: Institutions, Regulation and Policy' and 'From Crisis to Crisis: The Global Financial Crisis and Regulatory Failure'. Professor Arner has served as a consultant with, among others, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank and has been involved with financial sector reform projects in over 20 economies in Africa, Asia and Europe.



Dr Ilkka Korhonen is the Head of Bank of Finland's Institute for Economies in Transition (BOFIT). As an important unit of the central bank in Finland, BOFIT specialises in high-level study of transition and emerging market economies, and provides expertise on economic development, economic policy and structural reforms, focusing on Russia and China in particular. In addition, BOFIT is a prime research unit within the European System of Central Banks (ESCB) dedicated to transition economies. Dr Korhonen specialises in exchange rates and inflation in transition as well as emerging market countries. He has published various articles related to these fields, including "The Rise of China and Its Implications for Emerging Markets - Evidence from a GVAR Model" and "China in the world economy: Dynamic correlation analysis of business cycles." Dr Korhonen has also acted as a Visiting Professor in various institutions, such as the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, Hitotsubashi University and the European University Institute.

Dr Ilkka Korhonen

Head of Bank of Finland's Institute for Economies in Transition

Yang Du

Managing Director at Yaozhi Asset Management Co., LLP



Mr Yang Du is the Partner and Managing Director at Yaozhi Asset Management Co., LLP. Yang manages the global asset allocation fund at Yaozhi and leads the macro research on international subjects. Previously he was based in the UK for 13 years and served Thomson Reuters as Director of the RMB and China Strategy as well as Head of the China Desk. Yang contributed significant intellectual input in making the UK an RMB offshore centre. He has been pivotal in building the RMB community in London where he co-founded the RMB Interest Group in 2013. His proven expertise and reputation in the field is a major influence in the UK and beyond. In 2015, Yang was awarded the Chinese Business Leaders Award for International Contribution. He is a frequent speaker at global conferences and at the University of Cambridge.

Professor Ron Anderson is an Emeritus Professor of Finance at the London School of Economics and a member of the Financial Markets Group at LSE. He is also the former head of the Department of Finance (2007-2008) and Accounting and Finance (2004-2007). He has published various research articles on financial economics and financial sector development. In the later field, he has carried out a study of finance in ex-communist countries and published a book titled "Transition Banking: The Financial Development of Central and Eastern Europe". In addition to various publications such as the "Financing and Corporate Growth under Repeated Moral Hazard" published in the Journal of Financial Intermediation, Professor Anderson has also delivered various speeches at several widely-known institutions, including "The Role of Banks in Society and the Economy" at the BNP-Paribas European Bank Executive Committee Forum.



Moderator: Professor Ronald Anderson

Emeritus Professor of Finance at the London School of Economics



## Questions on China's Poverty-Alleviation Strategies

During the last three decades, China surpassed all developing nations in terms of poverty reduction; achieved the Millennium Development Goal Target prior to the 2015 deadline. More than 700 million people were rescued from the vicious poverty trap. However, the fight against poverty has not ended. President Xi pledged to accomplish the goal of making China 'a moderately prosperous society' by 2020. Specific aims were outlined to reach the target, including lifting 10 million people out of poverty per year between 2016-2020 and providing social protection for the remaining 20 million poor who are unable to work.

The 128,000 impoverished villages isolated from the mainstream society and the 70.17 million surviving on bare necessities would no longer be plagued by poverty. However, challenges lie ahead. The Chinese Government has demanded that local governments should prioritise poverty relief as their number one target. China planned on confronting poverty via increasing fiscal expenditure on national education, to permit people from a less privileged background to obtain employable skills; encouraging financial institutions to offer more innovative products for poverty reduction and relocating people from the most deprived areas, granting them better access to infrastructure. Such ideas have been criticised as idyllic as they do not seem to differ from traditional methods of poverty reduction, which were proven to be ineffective in the western region and mountainous areas. In this panel, we strive to find the winning strategy for the war on poverty in China. We will evaluate the present poverty-reduction policies, discuss the probability of China meeting its 2020 goal and explore alternative strategies to poverty alleviation.

David Piachaud has taught at the London School of Economics since 1970 and is now Emeritus Professor of Social Policy and an Associate of the Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion and of the former Asia Research Centre. He was Social Policy Adviser in the Prime Minister's Policy Unit (1974-79) and has been Consultant to the European Commission, the ILO and the OECD. Professor Piachaud is a highly-renowned scholar in the field of social policy and has been working in this field for 40 years. He has written papers and books on children, poverty, social security, social exclusion and social policy.



Professor David Piachaud  
Emeritus Professor of Social Policy at the LSE

**Zou Ming**  
Vice President and Chief Editor of Phoenix New Media  
Director of the Phoenix International Think Tank

Mr Zou Ming is one of the most influential media personalities in China. He has comprehensive knowledge of online media content development and management. Earlier in his career, he worked for Phoenix Television. For the past decade, he has been using social platforms to facilitate poverty alleviation efforts through various charity events involving high-profile celebrities and Olympians. As the Director of the Phoenix International Think Tank, he enabled the amalgamation of knowledge of the scholars to advocate for more efficient anti-poverty policies. The Think Tank has hosted a number of seminars and forums to bring together academics from all over the world. Mr Zou Ming has made remarkable contributions to poverty alleviation in China, raising over 90 million yuan for the less-privileged.



**Professor Wang Sangui**  
Director of China Anti-Poverty Research Institute, Renmin University of China



Professor Wang Sangui has profound knowledge of agricultural extension, rural finance, microfinance and rural poverty in China. Since the start of his career, he has conducted more than 50 research projects with the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Harvard University, UNPD, IFAD and the UK Department of International Development, among others. Professor Wang has been involved in the production of a number of notable poverty reports. He was a visiting researcher at Stanford University, Oxford University, University of Michigan and the University of Toronto, where he undertook collaborative research. With over 100 publications on the subjects, his recent work includes 'Economic Growth, Inequality and Poverty Reduction in China' and 'Drivers of Poverty Reduction in Lagging Regions'.

Alpa Shah is an LSE Associate Professor in Anthropology. She directs the Programme of Research on Inequality and Poverty, exploring how and why India's low castes remain at the bottom of the social and economic hierarchy despite economic growth. She is the author of 'In the Shadows of the State: Indigenous Politics, Environmentalism and Insurgency in Jharkhand, India' and is currently writing a book on India's Maoist inspired Naxalite guerrilla struggle. She has published more than twenty-five essays and journal articles and has edited seven volumes on issues ranging from affirmative action, agrarian change, revolution in India and Nepal, emancipatory politics, the underbelly of the Indian boom, and Adivasi and Dalit political pathways. She has also made programmes and reported for BBC Radio 4 and the World Service.



**Moderator: Alpa Shah**  
Associate Professor in Anthropology, LSE

# Household Registration Reforms: Bridging the Great Divide



Cindy Fan  
Vice Provost for International Studies and Global Engagement  
and Professor of Geography and Asian American Studies, UCLA

Cindy Fan is UCLA's Vice Provost for International Studies and Global Engagement and is also Professor of Geography and Asian American Studies. As Vice Provost, she is UCLA's senior international officer and is the first woman and Asian to hold that position. Previously, she was Chair of the Asian American Studies Department and Associate Dean of Social Sciences. Professor Fan was born in Hong Kong, received her B.A. from the University of Hong Kong and her M.Phil. from the Chinese University of Hong Kong. She joined UCLA in 1989 after receiving her Ph.D. from the Ohio State University. Professor Fan is internationally known for her research on migration, regional development and gender in China and has published numerous articles. Her book *China on the Move: Migration, the State, and the Household* (Routledge, 2008) is a pioneering study on rural-urban migration and split households in China. She is a recipient of the UCLA Distinguished Teaching Award, an American Council on Education Fellowship, and major grants from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, Henry Luce Foundation and National Science Foundation.

A hukou is a record in a government system of household registration required by law in mainland China, determining where citizens are allowed to live. Because of its entrenchment of social strata, especially between rural and urban residence status, the hukou system is regarded by some as a caste system feeding the great development gap. Restrictions on obtaining urban residence permits have been gradually relaxed since the Reform and Opening-up in the 1970s, and the reform of China's hukou system now allows migrant workers from rural areas with stable work and skills to settle in cities with their families, and enjoy the same rights as people currently registered as city dwellers while even being able to keep their land rights in the village after the 13th Five Year Plan Meeting in 2015. Hukou reform can be regarded as the first step towards the formation of broader and more universal welfare and social services and is counted on to be followed up by reforms in areas such as educational equality, social welfare and city planning. However, some argue that instead of eliminating discrimination, the new reforms have shifted the hukou system from a method of restricting changes in permanent residences to a barrier preventing some of China's most

vulnerable citizens from receiving public services due to ambiguous criteria for the qualified migrant workers and the tedious application process well-known in the Chinese bureaucratic system. Will the reforms bridge the great social divide created by Hukou? On this panel, we will discuss migrant workers' rights, the impact that the recent abolition of one-child policy would have on the reform, and explore further the relationships between the hukou system and the healthy development of the market economy.

**Professor Donald Treiman**  
Distinguished Research Professor, UCLA



Donald Treiman is Distinguished Research Professor at the California Center for Population Research, UCLA, of which he is a former director. He also is Distinguished Professor Emeritus, Department of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles. Since his formal retirement from teaching at UCLA he has held several short-term teaching positions, mainly in Chinese Universities, and most recently, in Fall 2016, was Visiting Professor in the Department of Sociology, Yale University. For the past 20 years he has focused his research on China, wherewith colleagues he has conducted three national probability sample surveys: a 1996 survey focused on inequality over the life course, a 2008 survey focused on internal migration, and a 2013 survey focused on the effect of migration on children. His current research centers on two main topics: cross-national comparisons of social mobility and status attainment; and the determinants, dynamics, and consequences of internal migration in China, particularly for health outcomes and other aspects of well-being.

J. Vernon Henderson joined the London School of Economics in September 2013 as School Professor of Economic Geography, having previously been Eastman Professor of Political Economy at Brown University, USA. His research focuses on urbanisation in developing countries, looking both within and across cities and regions. His current research looks at topics such as expressway development and city growth in China, the dynamics of investment in the built environment in cities, how colonial legacy affects sprawl and the spatial layout of cities, and the impact of democratisation in Africa on city growth and health and education outcomes across the urban political hierarchy. His work is published in journals such as the American Economic Review, Journal of Political Economy, Review of Economic Studies, Science and Journal of Development Economics. He is a founder and past President of the Urban Economics Association. Over the years, he has worked with governments in Asia and Africa directly or indirectly through institutions such as the World Bank or the McKinsey Global Institute on formulating urban policies.



**Professor Vernon Henderson**  
Professor of Economic Geography, LSE



Professor Athar Hussain has been at the LSE since 1987 and was the Director of former Asia Research Centre at LSE. He has served as a consultant on a wide range of economic and social policy issues to numerous organisations including the World Bank, UNDP, ILO, Asian Development Bank and the Department for International Development of the UK. He has worked on various World Bank projects in China including those on 'Reform of State Enterprises', 'Reorganisation of the Electricity Industry', 'Western Region Development' and 'Regeneration of the North-East'. He was the team leader of an Asian Development Bank study on 'Urban Poverty in China'. Professor Hussain is proficient in Chinese.

**Moderator: Professor Athar Hussain**  
Director of the former Asia Research Centre, LSE



## The Future of Cross-Strait Relations

Taiwan, an island that is governed independently from mainland China since 1949, is one of the major areas of concern in mainland China's political agenda. The 1992 Consensus has been deemed as the beacon of diplomatic relations between mainland China and Taiwan. In the historic Xi-Ma Meeting held in Singapore in 2015, both President Xi and President Ma's acknowledgement and consolidation of the Consensus further affirmed the significance of it in achieving a sustainable peace and prosperity between the two regions.

However, with no mentions of the Consensus during her inaugural address opposing to what Beijing has expected, Tsai Ing-wen, the newly elected Taiwanese President, is signaling a possible contrasting approach towards the mainland in comparison with her predecessor. Unlike previous attempts of Taiwan for international recognition to regard Taiwan as the righteous China, the conception of a de jure independent Taiwan is increasingly popular among Taiwanese youths. Nonetheless, recent incidents such as the missile misfire and the South China Sea tribunal ruling add uncertainties to the regional security and peace developments; the Taiwan Bus Crash, on the other hand, obscures the potential regional economic cooperation through tourism. After the period of warm peace during which rarely were controversial steps taken by Kuomintang, a period of cold peace is looming. This panel is therefore focusing on the discussions on how the two sides will relate politically and economically, in both domestic and international arenas.

## Song Luzheng Researcher, China Institute, Fudan University

Song Luzheng is Researcher of China Institute, Fudan University. Song gains his reputation through his expertise in the field of international politics and is a famous contemporary current affairs commentator and political theorist based in Europe. His area of research focuses on the comparison of political systems and international relations. Song's articles are frequently published on major Chinese newspapers such as BBC Chinese, United Kingdom and Lianhe Zaobao, Singapore. Song is particularly interested in the Issue of Taiwan and Cross-Strait Relations. He has paid several visits to different regions of Taiwan, thoroughly investigating the social and political status quo of Taiwan. His rich experience enables him to give incisive viewpoints and actively engage in discussions of Cross-Straits Relations. Song's major publications include "Reality of Democracy" and "China Can Win".



## Dr Gudrun Wacker Senior Fellow, German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP)



Dr Gudrun Wacker is Senior Fellow of the German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP), and Member of the Steering Committee of CSCAP EU in the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific (CSCAP). Dr Wacker worked as Researcher in the Institute for Chinese and Korean Studies, Eberhard-Karls-University Tuebingen (1983-1992) and the Federal Institute for Russian, East European and International Studies, Cologne (1992-2000). Her area of research focuses on Chinese foreign and security policy. Dr Wacker's main publications include "Security Cooperation in East Asia" and "Better and Worse: Taiwan's Changing Security Environment".

Professor Stephan Feuchtwang is an emeritus professor of the Anthropology Department of London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE). His area of research focuses on the popular religion and politics in mainland China and Taiwan since 1966, resulting in a number of publications on charisma, place, temples and festivals, and civil society. Professor Feuchtwang has been engaged in a comparative project exploring the theme of the recognition of catastrophic loss, including the loss of archive and recall, which in Chinese cosmology and possibly elsewhere is pre-figured in the category of ghosts. Most recently he has been pursuing a project on the comparison of civilisations and empires.



## Professor Stephan Feuchtwang Emeritus Professor of Anthropology

In the past two decades, China's economic involvement in Africa has gained international spotlight due to increased investment, trade and aid flows between China and the African continent. Between 2000 and 2011, Chinese investment in Africa has risen from \$210 million to \$3.17 billion. During approximately the same period, African exports to China have increased 60-fold from 1998 to 2010, compared to a mere 5-fold increase of African exports to the United States and a 3-fold increase to the European Union. Finally, China has provided \$75 billion in both official and unofficial aid to Africa from 2000 to 2010—a \$75 billion that is 47% of China's outgoing foreign aid. Critics have framed China's interest in Africa as a hunt for food, oil, and mineral commodities that is blind to humanitarian rights. Supporters of China in Africa, such as the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) founded in 2000, laud a win-win exchange between members of the global south.

With statistics and conflicting viewpoints in mind, the 9th Annual LSE SU China Development Forum introduces its first-ever panel on Chinese-African relationships. 'China in Africa: A Win-Win Relationship?' seeks to discuss and evaluate how China's investment and aid initiatives impact the emerging markets of Africa. We ask, what are the implications of Sino-African cooperation on development, governance, and resources in both Africa and China today? How do Chinese businesses and foreign policies influence the trajectory of African growth? And to what extent are accusations of Chinese neocolonialism justified? Joining us on the debate are experts from Chinese academic research, the African development sector, and a Western international financial institution.

## China in Africa: A Win-Win Relationship?



## Roger Nord Deputy Director of the African Department at the IMF

Roger Nord is the Deputy Director of the African Department at the International Monetary Fund. Nord is responsible for the IMF's relations with China regarding Africa and specialises in public finance issues. Nord oversees country operations in East Africa and francophone West Africa and has headed missions to Tanzania, Uganda, Cameroon, and Gabon. He is the co-author with Wenjie Chen of *China and Africa – A Rebalancing Act* (2017, forthcoming), and was the lead author of *Tanzania: The Story of an African Transition* (2009) on Tanzania's 20-year economic recovery from 1985 to 2005. Before joining the IMF's African Department, Nord was division chief in the IMF's Strategy, Policy, and Review Department, an advisor to former IMF Managing Director Horst Köhler, and the IMF's regional representative in Central Europe based in Budapest. Nord is a native of the Netherlands and a graduate of the University of St. Gallen in Switzerland where he studied international economics and The University of Chicago where he studied international finance.



## Sanou Mbaye Senegalese development consultant and former senior official at the African Development Bank

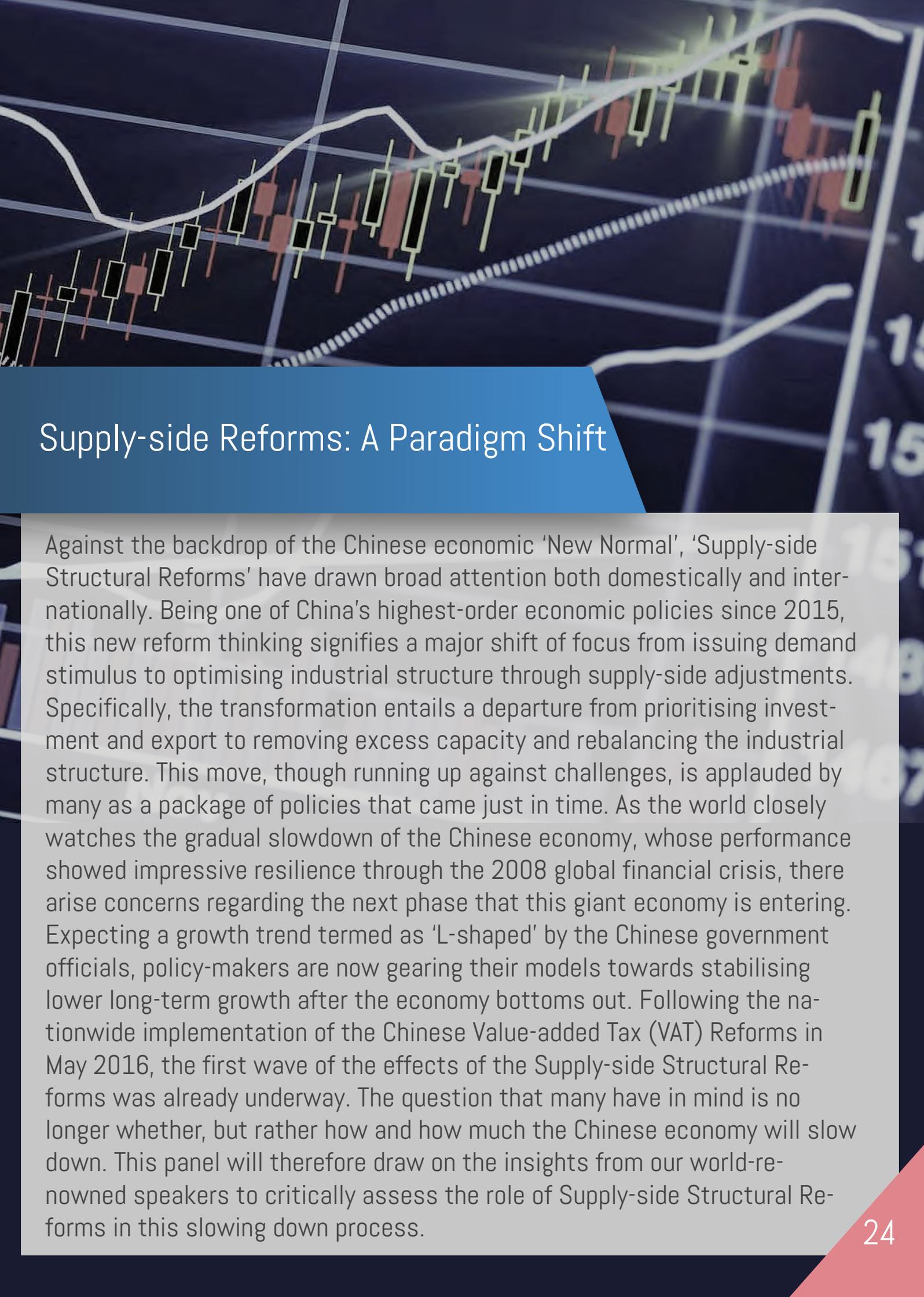


Sanou Mbaye is a Senegalese development consultant and a former senior official at the African Development Bank. At the African Development Bank, Mbaye was the Director of the Disbursement Division based in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire from 1987 to 1990 and then the Principal Finance Officer based in London from 1990 to 1994. Mbaye has witnessed how international financial institutions have increased debt, deteriorated public finance, and caused famine and civil strife in Africa through their development financing and structural adjustment programs. He is an outspoken critic of the unfettered economic liberalisation caused by the Washington Consensus, as well as the chronic deficit of African leadership. China's significant intrusion into Africa's economic landscape is a theme on which Mbaye has written extensively. He has published his views in his 2009 book *L'Afrique au secours de l'Afrique* ('Africa to the Rescue of Africa') and has co-authored the 2010 book *Chinese and African Perspectives on China in Africa*. Mbaye is a columnist for *The Guardian*, *Le monde diplomatique*, and *Project Syndicate*. Mbaye is a graduate of the Burgundy School of Business in Dijon, France where he studied finance.

Dr Zhang Chun is the Deputy Director of the Institute for Foreign Policy Studies and the Deputy Editor-in-Chief of *China Quarterly of International Strategic Studies* at the Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS). His research focuses on Sino-African relations, African politics and security, international relations and development studies. Dr. Zhang has published more than 60 academic papers and more than 100 opinion editorials in China and internationally. His 2013 monograph on the international contributions to the China-Africa relationship was rewarded with a Second Class Award of the 10th Excellent Deng Xiaoping Theoretical Publications Award. Dr Zhang has held Visiting Fellow positions at Chatham House in London, the South Africa Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) in Johannesburg, the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Washington, D.C., the Foreign Service Institute (KFI) in Nairobi, and the Southern African Research and Documentation Center (SARDC) in Harare. Dr. Zhang is a graduate of the PLA Luoyang Foreign Language University where he studied Vietnamese, and the Nanjing Institute of International Relations and Fudan University where he studied international relations.



## Dr Zhang Chun Deputy Director of the Institute for Foreign Policy Studies at the Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS)

A background image featuring a financial chart with a candlestick pattern and a white line graph overlaid on a grid. The chart shows an overall upward trend with some fluctuations. The grid lines are light blue and white. The candlesticks are in shades of red and green. The white line graph is smooth and follows the general trend of the data points.

## Supply-side Reforms: A Paradigm Shift

Against the backdrop of the Chinese economic 'New Normal', 'Supply-side Structural Reforms' have drawn broad attention both domestically and internationally. Being one of China's highest-order economic policies since 2015, this new reform thinking signifies a major shift of focus from issuing demand stimulus to optimising industrial structure through supply-side adjustments. Specifically, the transformation entails a departure from prioritising investment and export to removing excess capacity and rebalancing the industrial structure. This move, though running up against challenges, is applauded by many as a package of policies that came just in time. As the world closely watches the gradual slowdown of the Chinese economy, whose performance showed impressive resilience through the 2008 global financial crisis, there arise concerns regarding the next phase that this giant economy is entering. Expecting a growth trend termed as 'L-shaped' by the Chinese government officials, policy-makers are now gearing their models towards stabilising lower long-term growth after the economy bottoms out. Following the nationwide implementation of the Chinese Value-added Tax (VAT) Reforms in May 2016, the first wave of the effects of the Supply-side Structural Reforms was already underway. The question that many have in mind is no longer whether, but rather how and how much the Chinese economy will slow down. This panel will therefore draw on the insights from our world-renowned speakers to critically assess the role of Supply-side Structural Reforms in this slowing down process.

## Jia Kang

Former President of the Research Institute for Fiscal Science of the Ministry of Finance of China



Jia Kang is a member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. He serves as Chairman of the Public-Private Partnerships Research Committee of China Public-Finance Academy, Chief Economist of China Academy of the New Supply-side Economics, Advisor to the Governments of Beijing and Shanghai Municipalities, Fujian, Gansu and Anhui Provinces and Tibet and Guangxi Autonomous Regions. He has been Guest Professor at a number of prestigious institutions such as Peking University, Renmin University, Chinese Academy of Governance and Nankai University. He was the one of the lecturers on the eighteenth collective study of "Fiscal and Taxation System Reform" by the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China on 8 January 2010. He has been awarded the Sun Yefang Economic Science Prize, Mundell-Huang Prize and China Soft Science Special Award. In addition, he has been a member of the Expert Committee of the 11th, 12th and 13th Five-Year National Plan and served as President of the Research Institute for Fiscal Science of the Ministry of Finance of China for a long time. In 2015, he published a monograph named 'New Supply-Side Economics' (in collaboration with Dr Su ); in 2016, he published 'Ten Topics of Supply-Side Reform'.

## Professor Danny Quah

Li Ka Shing Professor of Economics, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore

Professor Danny Quah is Professor of Economics at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore. He was previously Assistant Professor of Economics at MIT, and then Professor of Economics and International Development, Director of the Saw Swee Hock Southeast Asia Centre at the LSE. He also served as Head of Department for Economics at the LSE from 2006 to 2009, and Council Member on Malaysia's National Economic Advisory Council from 2009 to 2011. Professor Quah was a visiting Professor of Economics at Tsinghua University and Nanyang Technological University in 2010 and 2011 respectively. He was also consulted for among others the World Bank, the Bank of England and the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Professor Quah is known for his research work on economic convergence, global power shift and the rise of the east, especially his prize-winning study on the eastward movement of global economy centre of gravity from mid-Atlantic region since the 1980s. Professor Quah obtained his bachelor degree from Princeton University in 1980 and his Phd from Harvard University in 1986.



## Guy de Jonquières

Senior Fellow at the European Centre for International Political Economy (ECIPE)



Guy de Jonquières is a Senior Fellow at the European Centre for International Political Economy (ECIPE) since 2008 and an Associate at LSE IDEAS, the London School of Economics' foreign policy think tank since 2016. He was previously a journalist with The Financial Times, where he spent much of his career working, living and travelling extensively in North America, Europe and Asia. From 1968 to 1980, he served as the bureau chief for The Financial Times in Paris, Washington, New York, Saigon and Brussels. From 2004 to 2007, he was mainly based in Hong Kong and served as the Asia Columnist and Commentator. In 2001 and 2007 respectively, he was awarded the BP/European University Institute prize for essay on transatlantic economic trade relations and Opinion writer of the year by Society of Publishers in Asia. Now based in London, his current interests and research focus particularly on international economic policy and Asia's political economy, about which he writes and speaks regularly.

Moderator: Professor Kent Deng

## 48 GROUP CLUB

The 48 Group Club is an independent business network committed to promoting positive links and greater interaction between China and the UK. The history of the 48 Group started from the early 1950s when the founding 'Icebreakers' were the first Westerners to establish trade relations with China. Over the ensuing years, this commercial group, funded by its members, grew to be the most respected name in China-Britain trade, a name well known throughout China. The Group provided support and consultancy services to British companies entering China's markets.

Today, more than 50 years after the 'Icebreakers' mission the 48 Group Club continues to develop the work of promoting positive Sino-British relations and Club members believe they have a vital role in unfreezing the cultural deficit between China and the world. Echoing the words of Zhou Enlai, the motto of the 48 Group Club is 'Equality and Mutual Benefit', and the Club runs an extensive programme of networking events and activities that are primarily catered for managers leading the development of Chinese business for British organizations. Thereby, the Club offers an important – and often key – network of contacts (guanxi) for those active in building relations through any field from commerce to culture. There are now over 600 British and Chinese members, including senior executives from corporate organisations involved in trade and other dealings with China, as well as high-level politicians, diplomats, academics and others focusing on cultural relations. Member companies and institutions vary in sizes and come from all sectors: commerce, government, education, sports, culture and the law.



# CONFUCIUS INSTITUTE FOR BUSINESS LONDON

The Confucius Institute for Business London (CIBL) was established at LSE in 2006 and is one of 25 Confucius Institutes in the UK. The Institute aims to promote Chinese for business to the local community and foster greater understanding of Chinese language and business culture.

CIBL was founded with the support of British Petroleum, Deloitte, HSBC, John Swire & Sons (Swire Group) and Standard Chartered and is continuously supported by Hanban, the Ministry of Education of The People's Republic of China and the Embassy of China in the UK. CIBL is run jointly by the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) and Tsinghua University (THU) in Beijing, China.

The LSE Confucius Institute for Business London provides the following services:

- Tailor-Made Chinese Business Course
- Cultural Talks
- Immersion Programmes
- HSK and BCT Training and Testing
- Business and Intercultural Communication
- Information on Chinese Scholarship and Grants

For more information, please do not hesitate to contact us with one of the contact methods below.

Tel: +44(0)20 7955 6253

Email: [Confucius.business@lse.ac.uk](mailto:Confucius.business@lse.ac.uk)

Website:

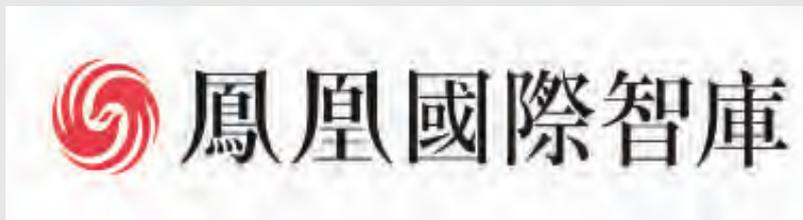
<http://www.lse.ac.uk/CIBL/home.aspx>

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**中国发展：十字路口的选择**

朱清：在伦敦政经学院近日举办的中国发展论坛上，演讲嘉宾们以“十字路口的国家”为主题，探讨中国的未来。



更新于2017年2月13日 07:06 英国《金融时报》中文网撰稿人 朱清

上周六(2月11日)，在伦敦政经学院(London School of Economics and Political Science)举办的中国发展论坛上，来自学者与商界领袖齐聚一堂，以“十字路口的国家”为主题讨论中国的未来，议题包括中国模式的适用性、经济金融的发展与挑战等。

**中国模式的争论**

民主选举是西方政治合法性的基石，然而2016年的国际关系大事件，让人开始质疑并非总是稳定性和进步的，由此促成了对西方民主制度的变化模式的讨论。

Financial Times Chinese  
13 February 2017

欧洲时报.com 中文 English Français Deutsch

欧洲 欧 侨界 中国 言论

欧洲时报网 >> 欧中新闻

**第9届“LSE中国发展论坛”在伦敦举行 聚焦“中国模式”**

发布时间：2017-02-15 04:13:24 来源：欧洲时报 作者：欧洲时报驻伦敦记者团/周明 浏览次数：221 评论：0



2月11日，第9届“伦敦政治经济学院中国发展论坛”(LSE SU China Development Forum)在伦敦举行。(图片来源：主办方供图)

【欧洲时报驻伦敦记者团、实习记者李坤、周明、李雨、胡明报道】2月11日，第9届“伦敦政治经济学院中国发展论坛”(LSE SU China Development Forum)在伦敦举行。本届论坛由伦敦政治经济学院中国发展论坛(LSE SU China Development Forum)和全球事务研究所(Institute of Global Affairs)共同主办，来自世界各地的30多位演讲嘉宾围绕“十字路口的中国”的主题展开讨论，400多名留学生和教师参加了此次论坛。

Nouvelles d'Europe  
15 February 2017

经济日报

2017年2月14日 星期二

**中国发展论坛在伦敦举行**

记者 曹宇博

本报伦敦电 记者曹宇博报道：由英国伦敦政治经济学院中国发展论坛主办的中国发展论坛日前在伦敦举行。中外知名专家、企业家人士讨论了中国经济发展模式、英国脱欧与中国贸易、中国金融监管发展以及供给侧结构性改革等一系列备受国内外关注的议题。

英国商业、创新及技能大臣诺斯·戴维表示，脱欧之后的英国高度期待与中国达成全面的自由贸易协定，以应对未来贸易环境的不确定性。上海耀之资产管理董事总经理王涛在题为“人民币国际化的机遇与挑战”的演讲中表示，人民币市场将进一步提高离岸人民币投资市场，扩大和公平分配投资渠道。

据悉，英国伦敦政治经济学院中国发展论坛成立于2009年，旨在促进全球尤其是对中国国家民众对中国经济政治和社会的深入了解。中国发展论坛年度会议至今已成功举办八届，是欧洲地区以“中国发展”为主题的重要论坛之一。

Economic Daily  
14 February 2017

凤凰智库把中国模式辩论台搬至伦敦：全场盛赞中国减贫卓越贡献

凤凰国际智库 国际视野·经济先锋 点击右上角蓝字即可关注！

**十字路口 的中国**

2017 伦敦政治经济学院 中国发展论坛

Phoenix International Think Tank  
13 February 2017

凤凰网财经

财经网·财经·宏观·正文

**站在十字路口的中国：2017年伦敦政经中国发展论坛专题报道**

2017-02-08 15:34:37

(中国传媒梦工场英国区张博琳、陈卓峰、王博、张一丹伦敦报道)2月11日，伦敦政治经济学院中国发展论坛(LSE SU China Development Forum)在伦敦成功举办。本届论坛的主题是《中国：站在十字路口的国家》，特邀英国前卡梅伦内阁商业、创新和技能大臣Sir Vince Cable、前英国金融监管局局长Lord Adair Turner、LSE经济教授兼全球知名智库的联席、商管和学界专家，从九大领域共同商讨转型中的中国，分享他们对中国所面临的一系列机遇与挑战的看法。中国传媒梦工场驻伦敦记者就中国贸易前景、金融风险与市场环境、社会文化建地三大领域与嘉宾进行了逐一专访，中国传媒梦工场英国Unifunus资源平台给予此次报道支持。



Global Times  
20 February 2017

今年主题定为“十字路口的国家” 第九届“中国发展论坛”在伦敦顺利举行

2月11日，第九届“中国发展论坛”(LSE SU China Development Forum)在伦敦顺利举行。

政治经济学中国发展社(LSE SU China Development Society)以主辦，邀请了来自商界和学界的多位嘉宾，就“中国：站在十字路口的国家”这一主题进行了讨论。

特别嘉宾中，英国商业、创新和技能大臣诺斯·戴维表示，脱欧之后的英国高度期待与中国达成全面的自由贸易协定，以应对未来贸易环境的不确定性。上海耀之资产管理董事总经理王涛在题为“人民币国际化的机遇与挑战”的演讲中表示，人民币市场将进一步提高离岸人民币投资市场，扩大和公平分配投资渠道。

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Chinese Business Gazette Europe  
17 February 2017

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