



2016

LSESU CHINA DEVELOPMENT FORUM REPORT





NAVIGATING
COMPLEXITY

Contents

01 - 03	Overview
04 - 05	Collaborators
06 - 07	Sponsors
08 - 09	Speakers' List
10	Moderators' List
11	Programme
12 - 21	Forum 2016 Highlights
22 - 23	Photo Gallery
24 - 25	Media Coverage
26	Our Journey
27	Media Partners
28	Contact Us



About FORUM

THE LSE SU CHINA
DEVELOPMENT FORUM
FORUM REPORT 2016

The LSE SU China Development Forum is a prestigious annual conference co-organised by the LSE SU China Development Society and the LSE Asia Research Centre.

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.

Since its inception in 2009 as the first London-based student-run forum on China, the Forum has experienced phenomenal growth on all fronts including reputation, audience base and media coverage. The LSE SU China Development Forum has received strong collaborative support from the 48 Group Club, the Confucius Institute for Business London, HK ASEAN, AIA, Global Group, Mother Bridge of Love and LSE Annual Fund.

This year's Forum, themed 'Navigating Complexity', strived to bring to the audience new insights to a number of complex, topical issues surrounding China's development and to promote debates. Our keynote speakers touched on the situations in Taiwan and Hong Kong, the anti-corruption campaign, the slowing down of the Chinese economy, and the outlook for Sino-British trade relations, among other themes. We invited speakers from diverse backgrounds and with contrasting views, who contended on various subjects in the nine debate-driven discussion panels:

- Climate Change and Energy: a Sustainable Future
- Questioning 'One Country, Two Systems': a Case Study on Hong Kong
- 1+1>3: One-Child Policy Abolished
- Economic Inequality and China's Development: a Roundtable Discussion
- Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank: Challenges and Opportunities
- Belt and Road Initiative: China's Grand Vision
- When Titans Waltz: an Outlook for China's Foreign Policy
- China's Ethnic Policy: an Uneasy Harmony?
- Reforming China's Economic Reforms

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

8

Covered by 8 leading
media companies

29

world-class speakers,
who are amongst the
most authoritative
academic figures and
influential commenta-
tors on China's develop-
ment and contemporary
issues

THE LSE SU CHINA DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY



Founded in 2002, the LSE SU China Development Society (CDS) embraces its core mission of promoting a global understanding of China, in particular of its economy, politics and society, among its members and the wider public. We are the only society on the LSE campus that organises regular China-related events that offer comprehensive, in-depth analyses of the current affairs surrounding China's multifaceted, on-going transformation. Despite our short history, we have already established ourselves as one of the most respected societies on campus with a membership base of over 2000 students, alumni and professionals. Meanwhile, 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 and the 48 Group Club.

Moreover, with a long-standing vision to 'Bridge Perspectives and Opportunities', our society has placed 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. This year we have taken a step further and launched a new column and several interactive events online.

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

Co-organiser LSE ASIA RESEARCH CENTRE

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.

In 2016 the Director of the Asia Research Centre is Professor Athar Hussain and the Co-Director is 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.

Collaborators

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 organisations.

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.

Collaborators

CONFUCIUS INSTITUTE FOR BUSINESS LONDON



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



Website: www.lse.ac.uk/CIBL/



Email: Confucius.business@lse.ac.uk

Platinum Sponsors

AIA



AIA Group Limited and its subsidiaries (collectively “AIA” or the “Group”) comprise the largest independent publicly listed Pan-Asian life insurance group. It has a presence in 18 markets in Asia-Pacific.

AIA meets the long-term savings and protection needs of individuals by offering a range of products and services including life insurance, accident and health insurance and savings plans. The Group also provides employee benefits, credit life and pension services to corporate clients. Through an extensive network of agents, partners and employees across Asia-Pacific, AIA serves the holders of more than 29 million individual policies and over 16 million participating members of group insurance schemes.

AIA China started its operations in Shanghai, China, in 1992 and was the first wholly-owned non-mainland Chinese life insurer to receive an operating license. Today, AIA China has expanded into Beijing, Shenzhen, Guangdong and Jiangsu provinces. As the first insurer to introduce the agency system to China, AIA China has established a professional agency force to help our customers meet their protection and long-term savings needs.

GLOBAL GROUP



Global Group is an international venture capital business and angel investor. It helps fast-growing innovative businesses access to the resources and capital they need to grow and implement international development plans. With offices in London, Hong Kong and mainland China, Global Group is ideally placed to promote British-Chinese business links. It assists ambitious UK companies expanding into Asia and Chinese firms looking towards the UK and European markets. Founded in 1997 by international venture capitalist and former banker Dr Johnny Hon, Global Group has a strong track record of bringing investors and promising businesses together. It has a family office arm that advises Asian high net worth individuals on their international business and lifestyle strategies, alongside other issues. Such clients have the opportunity to coinvest with Global Group on promising deals aligned with their long-term strategy and preferences. The Global Group team pride themselves on providing working solutions to the complex problems presented by today's globalised business. The team's unique and extensive network of political and business contacts, which span the five continents, enables them to offer advice that combines a strategic global vision with in-depth knowledge of the situation on the ground in different regions.

Supporting Partner

MOTHERS' BRIDGE OF LOVE



Who is the Mothers' Bridge of Love (MBL)?

The Mothers' Bridge of Love (charity registration number 1105543) is a UK Charity, with missions of building up 3 bridges: between Birth and Adoptive Cultures, between China and the West, between the Poor and the Rich.

What do we do at MBL?

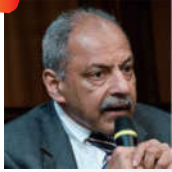
MBL organises cultural workshops/talks to introduce an authentic China to the West as well as share the life stories of overseas Chinese. MBL creates culture events/activities to provide Chinese cultural support to Children in all corners of the world, including Chinese children who were raised abroad, and who were adopted by Western families; and Western children who are interested in Chinese culture.

How can I get involved with MBL?

MBL encourages people to join and provide language, culture and information support to different organisations to reduce the language/culture barriers, build up understanding and make a better and safer society. Each year we organise a series of events/activities for you to meet new friends and contribute to your surroundings.

To learn more about how to volunteer for the MBL, please visit <http://www.mothersbridge.org/> for more information.

Speakers' List



Athar Hussain
Director of Asia Research Centre
London School of Economics
& Political Science



Brian Hoskins
Chair of the Grantham Institute
for Climate Change,
Imperial College London



Cao Yuanzheng
Chief Economist
Bank of China International



Changhua Wu
Greater China Director
The Climate Group



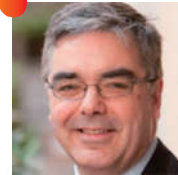
Chen Wei
Professor, Department
of Demography & Centre for Population
and Development Studies,
Renmin University of China



Christopher R. Hughes
Professor of International Relations,
Head of Department, London School
of Economics and Political Science



Danny Quah
Professor of Economics and
International Development,
London School of Economics
and Political Science



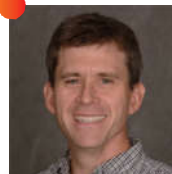
David Snell
Partner
PwC



Geoffrey Morrow
Chief Executive Officer
Gate Ventures Plc



Guan Kai
Professor of Anthropology,
School of Ethnology and Sociology,
Minzu University of China

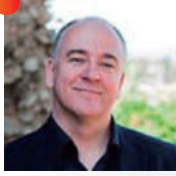


James Millward
Professor of Intersocietal History
at the Walsh School of Foreign Service
and Department of History,
Georgetown University



Kent Deng
Professor of Economic History,
London School of Economics
and Political Science

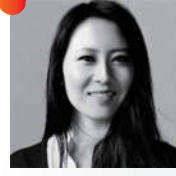
2016
LSESU CHINA
DEVELOPMENT
FORUM
REPORT



Kerry Brown
 Professor of Chinese Studies
 and Director of the Lau China Institute
 at King's College, London



Kevin Tu Jianjun
 China Programme Manager,
 International Energy Agency



Keyu Jin
 Assistant Professor of Economics,
 London School of Economics
 and Political Science



Lee George Lam
 Chairman – Indochina, Myanmar
 and Thailand, Macquarie Infrastructure
 and Real Assets, Macquarie Group



Malte Philipp Kaeding
 Assistant Professor of International Politics,
 University of Surrey



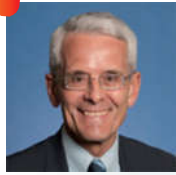
Matthew Erie
 Associate Professor of Modern
 Chinese Studies,
 Fellow at St. Cross College,
 University of Oxford



Natalie G. Lichtenstein
 Chief Counsel, AIB Multilateral Interim
 Secretariat; Adjunct Professor of China Studies,
 John Hopkins School of Advanced
 International Studies (SAIS)



Raymond Li
 Head of BBC Chinese



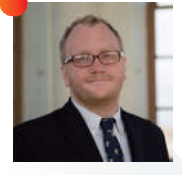
Robert G. Sutter
 Professor of Practice of International Affairs,
 Elliot School of International Affairs,
 George Washington University



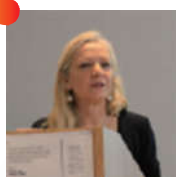
Simon N. M. Young
 Associate Dean (Research),
 University of Hong Kong Faculty of Law



Stephen Perry
 Chairman, the 48 Group Club



Stuart Gietel-Basten
 Associate Professor of Social Policy,
 Department of Social Policy
 and Intervention, University of Oxford,
 Honorary Professor of Sociology
 and Demography, Beijing Administrative
 College, P.R. China



Therese Hesketh
 Professor of Global Health,
 University College London



Zhang Jieping
 Executive Chief Editor,
 Initium Media



Zhang Jiming
 Minister Counsellor,
 Chinese Embassy in the UK



Zhang Ruizhuang
 Professor Emeritus of International
 Relations, Nankai University

2016 LSESU CHINA DEVELOPMENT FORUM REPORT

Moderators' List



Christopher R. Hughes

Questioning

'ONE COUNTRY TWO SYSTEMS':
A CASE STUDY ON HONG KONG

When Titans Waltz:

AN OUTLOOK FOR
CHINA'S FOREIGN POLICY



Therese Hesketh

1+1>3

ONE-CHILD POLICY ABOLISHED



Kent Deng

**Economic Inequality
and China's Development:**
A ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION



Lee George Lam

Belt and Road Initiative:
CHINA'S GRAND GRAND VISION



Athar Hussain

China's Ethnic Policy:
AN UNEASY HARMONY?



Danny Quah

Reforming
CHINA'S ECONOMIC REFORMS

Programme

2016
LSESU CHINA
DEVELOPMENT
FORUM
REPORT

- 08:00 - 09:00** REGISTRATION
- 09:00 - 09:05** WELCOME MESSAGE
CDS President - Yanwei Ge
- 09:05 - 10:00** OPENING AND KEYNOTE SPEECH | Raymond Li ; David Snell
- 10:10 - 11:25** PANEL : Climate Change and Energy - a Sustainable Future | Brian Hoskins ; Kevin Tu ; Wu Changhua
In Parallel with -PANEL: Questioning 'One Country, Two Systems' | Christopher Hughes ; Simon Young ; Zhang Jieping ; Malte Philipp Kaeding
- 11:35 - 12:35** PANEL: 1+1>3: One-Child Policy Abolished | Stuart Gietel-Basten ; Chen Wei ; Therese Hesketh
In Parallel with - LUNCH SESSION 1
- 12:45 - 13:45** Economic Inequality and China's Development: a Roundtable Discussion | Athar Hussain ; Danny Quah ; Kent Deng
In Parallel with-LUNCH SESSION 2
- 13:55 - 15:10** PANEL: Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank: Challenges and Opportunities | Natalie Lichtenstein ; Danny Quah ; Kerry Brown
In Parallel with - PANEL: Belt and Road Initiative: China's Grand Vision | Lee George Lam ; Stephen Perry ; Zhang Jiming
- 15:20 - 16:35** PANEL: China's Ethnic Policy: an Uneasy Harmony? | Athar Hussain ; Guan Kai ; James Millward ; Matthew S. Erie
In Parallel with-PANEL: When Titans Waltz: an Outlook for China's Foreign Policy | Robert Sutter ; Zhang Ruizhuang ; Christopher Hughes
- 16:45 - 18:00** PANEL: Reforming China's Economic Reforms | Danny Quah ; Cao Yuanzheng ; Jin Keyu
- 18:00 - 18:30** CLOSING SPEECH - Geoffrey Morrow



Forum 2016 Highlights

KEYNOTE SESSION

Titled 'Navigating Complexity', the Forum this year sought to provide answers to the complex problems China is confronted with and attempted to project the long-term policy directions for the country's future. Joined by highly esteemed speakers, the debate-driven panel sessions introduced discussions on challenges including China's environmental sustainability; reflection on China's economic reform; review on China's ethnic policy and conflicts; One Child Policy's abolishment; and the question of Deng Xiaoping's 'One Country Two Systems' in Hong Kong. Looking ahead, the Forum also scrutinised China's outward, future-thinking initiatives: we imagined China's foreign policy outlook as a rising superpower, assessed the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's regional and international impact, as well as the grand 'One Belt, One Road' vision to extend China's global reach.

RAYMOND LI



The year of monkey may prove to be a very challenging year...I was in Taiwan...witnessing the dramatic and historic election first-hand. Meanwhile there were other developments in Taiwan which could cause concern to Beijing. First of all, the rise of new political parties in Taiwan, like this one, New Power Party...I would say, these new parties are more assertive, and non-compromising on their pro-independence wills...how to deal with these new parties would be...a challenge for Beijing. Secondly, perhaps...more worryingly, is the more anti-China sentiments among the local people, especially younger generation in Taiwan. They want to have a strong self-identity in Taiwan, so undoubtedly, I think Beijing would need to make hard effort to win the heart before it is getting out of hand...The key message coming out of the discussion was that more dialogue was needed between China, Taiwan and Hong Kong, especially young people.

DAVID SNELL



So doing business back in 1985 in China was significantly more challenging than it is today...But Since that day, I think...reform and opening-up policy has moved on a lot. It was still very much in its infancy back in the 1980s. And the really great thing is that the 70% of the world's population lifted out of poverty between 1985 and 2010 were all Chinese...We've seen currency and foreign investment restrictions removed and lightened. And travel too. Back in 1996, there were around 9 million air passengers in and around China. Today, it's 353 million air passengers. An incredible increase...Truly staggering achievements in what is a relatively short period of time.

Session Highlights

CLIMATE CHANGE & ENERGY: A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE



China's recent pledge to cap emissions by 2030 represents a tectonic shift in the government's environmental policies and a stark contrast to its position at the Copenhagen Climate Change Conference almost six years ago. Given China's position as the world's largest emitter of greenhouse gases, due mostly to decades of coal-powered economic

growth, its decisions and policies will carry enormous weight in the global efforts towards environmental sustainability. The challenges of reconciling economic growth and development with environmental objectives lie at the heart of the debate on sustainability. The recently announced national cap on emissions, carbon trading initiatives as well as talks of a hard control on coal consumption all seem to suggest that the Chinese leadership is determined to overcome the catch-22 situation of economic growth at the expense of the environment by shifting away from the heavy reliance on fossil fuels to so called zero-emission sources. Drawing on the successful conclusion of the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Paris, this panel shared with the audience insights from leading policymakers and academics in an effort to shed light on the future challenges and opportunities facing China's environmental and energy policies.



BRIAN HOSKINS

"The planet has warmed and it has warmed everywhere in the last hundred years. Over the last century, Southern China might have warmed somewhere near half a degree whereas Northern China might be up to near two and a half degrees. So the warming through China is comparable with the rest of the continents, i.e. increasing towards the North Pole. Clearly, what happens in China is absolutely crucial to what happens in the world. China did make commitments in the run-up to Paris and the high-level one was that the greenhouse gas emission in China will peak by 2030, maybe before."



WU CHANGHUA

China continues to demonstrate relatively strong top-down 'command and control' mechanism. (However,) the decision makers also recognise that it is not enough to just have the top-down part, so we started to really get more and more bottom-up elements to build into the policy mechanism there as well, particularly to open up more to private sectors and social forces.



KEVIN TU JIANJUN

The enforcement of the regulation itself is much more important as compared with the recognition process itself. If the Chinese government can be more serious about enforcement of regulation, I would say the no carbon development potential in China can be tapped in a better manner. The second issue is that serious energy sector reform is a prerequisite for China to tap its full potential in terms of low carbon development. Sometimes it is termed as the 'energy revolution' and if you do not unfold the scheme in an appropriate and timely manner, the window of opportunity might be closed.

Questioning

'ONE COUNTRY, TWO SYSTEMS': A CASE STUDY ON HONG KONG



In recent times, the constitutional framework of 'One Country, Two Systems', which has governed the relationships between Hong Kong and Mainland since the Handover, is becoming increasingly contentious. The outbreak of widespread public demonstrations in 2014 and the rejection of proposed electoral reforms by the Hong Kong Legislative Council in

early 2015 show that much distrust and conflict exist in a society deeply divided over its political future. Equally prevalent, however, is the view that the political debate is diverting attention away and thus hindering efforts to address important socioeconomic problems such as the rising cost of living, the slowing economy and the huge influx of Mainland Chinese into Hong Kong. It is in this context that this panel sought to engage in an open and objective discussion on several key issues including the merits and limitations of the 'One Country, Two Systems' principle, the Umbrella Movement, electoral reforms and the increasing demand for democratisation.



SIMON YOUNG

'The Lee Bo case has shown a gray area in our Basic Law and has shown a continued loss of public confidence in One Country, Two Systems... (However,) I don't think that 'One Country, Two Systems' is a vague concept. In fact, I am holding a copy of the basic law in my hand... I still believe in One Country, Two Systems, we just need to change a few things.'



ZHANG JIEPING

"This is Hong Kong's image from China's perspective: Hong Kong remains an important chess piece in China's international arrangements, economically, diplomatically, politically and culturally. The best for the chess piece is to stay obedient, to focus on making money and not to think too much. On the other hand, the 7 million Hong Kong people have been living in the city with their real lives, and with years passing by their self-awareness is awakening. To my mind, this is the root of all conflicts between China and Hong Kong today."



PHILIPP KAEDING

One of the most recent surveys has found out that 40% of Hong Kong residents identify as Hong Kongese alone and not as Chinese. And identification as Chinese is currently the lowest since the handover... There is a shift in the focus of the younger generation from democracy and universal suffrage to localism, or building up a Hong Kong identity.

1+1>3

ONE-CHILD POLICY ABOLISHED



The recent demographic history of China is far from straightforward. The ideological emphasis on the strength of manpower motivated the Chinese government to encourage families to have more babies in the years before 1976. As a result of longer life expectancy, lower infant mortality rate and man-made 'baby boom', China's population grew from 540 million to 940 million from 1949 to

1976. However, it did not take long for China's leaders to take notice of the impending crisis of overpopulation. In 1978, the controversial 'One-Child Policy' was announced. Although the government succeeded in reducing birth by a staggering 400 million, the price paid has been considerable. Forced abortion, distorted gender ratio, labour shortage and burden on social welfare are all symbolic of the profound negative repercussions of the policy. Finally, the 'Two-Child Policy' came in as a shock to the world just as its predecessor, 'One-Child Policy', did. Starting this year, it is now legal for all couples to have two children. The world is concerned. How will the new rule change China's demographic structure? This panel invited experts in Chinese demographic studies to discuss their thoughts on the end of the 'One-Child Policy' and to shed light on the consequences of China's (in) famous birth control controversy.



STUART GIETEL-BASTEN

I think Chinese government should forget about manipulating fertility rate; if we properly tackle these underlying causes of low fertility, the fertility will probably rise. Instead they should concentrate on managing existing resources in term of improvement of productivity, reforming 'hukou' system, maximising labour force mobility and participation and formalisation of economy. The quality, rather than quantity matters most in terms of productivity.



CHEN WEI

There are a lot of debates on why change the One-child Policy. There are three main arguments. Why no change? Some scholars believe that because fertility rate is not at its actual level; it can be as high as 2.3. And other people even want to tighten up the policy: extending one child policy to rural area. Their argument is to adopt a negative [rate] growth. Most of the government officials and scholars want loosening One-child Policy to Two-child policy, and it will eventually arrive at [a] stable, zero-growth population.

Economic Inequality and China's Development: A ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION



For the past 35 years, the growth miracle unleashed by China's economic reforms has lifted six hundred millions of people out of poverty. However, the vision of 'shared prosperity' underpinning the reforms is increasingly battered by a drastic increase in inequalities. Although the problem of inequality is not unique to China, it nevertheless poses serious challenges to its governance and stability. Moreover,

it is also imperative to understand the nature and the dimensions of the inequality in China. For example, one of the most glaring evidence of Chinese inequality is China's regional disparity, the people of Shanghai and Beijing enjoy standards of living close to that of Asian Tigers while people of Gansu and Qinghai languished in African level of poverty. In addition, sectoral and class inequalities are just as pronounced. The income difference between agricultural and the service sectors is estimated to be 3 times while social mobility has declined precipitously as class divisions between the Chinese nouveau riche and commoners are becoming increasingly entrenched. This panel discussed what is responsible for this dangerous phenomenon and how could the policymakers in China address this problem without compromising the broader goal of economic development.



ATHAR HUSSAIN

One of the main impact of inequality is that the poor are generally not very good at making use of economic opportunity offered to them, so if you take a purely subjective experiment, say that economic opportunity is open to different groups, then generally the people at the bottom of the pie usually are not the one who make use the economic opportunity, so one impact of inequality is to disqualify a certain segment of population from making full use of the opportunity the economy offers.



DANNY QUAH

There are only 5 economies in the world that have successfully escaped the middle-income trap, they are Taiwan, Korea, Japan, Singapore and Hong Kong. What is their common characteristic? They are all East Asian; they all (have) Confucian tradition; they all started out as unbalanced economies, heavily concentrated in manufacturing and industry; they are all export-oriented and they are all criticised by Western economists for being an unbalanced economy; they all become first world countries. I am very optimistic that China will undergo the same trajectory because if there is one thing all of these countries have in common, they all look like China.

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank: CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES



Asia's strong economic growth over the past three decades has been the envy of the world. Key to this stellar record is infrastructure investment, which provides a boon to manufacturing, services and trade. However, there is a substantial shortage in infrastructure financing – US \$8 trillion between 2010 and 2020 estimated by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Given this economic rationale,

in 2013, President Xi Jinping proposed the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), a multilateral development bank with a starting capital of \$100 billion to support infrastructure construction in Asia. This Beijing-led initiative fits into China's broader economic and political agenda: with annual growth slowing to 7 percent or lower, the Chinese government aims to sustain its growth by exporting domestic capacity. Nevertheless, concerns and challenges still persist around the power imbalance created by China's dominant role, low returns from limited bankable infrastructures projects, and ineffective cooperation with current international institutions such as the World Bank and the ADB. This panel strived to address China's motivation behind this initiative and the potential impacts it can have on the Asian and global economy. We also assessed whether the AIIB can uphold international regulatory standards and operate in a 'lean, clean, and green' way.



KERRY BROWN

There is the dominance of rhetoric, the dominance of very high-minded abstract commitments, but no real sense of what China is practically doing. I would say that this is a characteristic of the foreign policy, the mind set of this leadership over the last three or four years.



NATALIE LICHTENSTEIN

If you asked me what were the important things, the innovations in AIIB, the non-resident board, and the way this transitional governor system has been arranged – we have all of the members participating, whether they've signed or not signed, in all of the policy discussions; we've got more flexibility on things like setting up subsidiaries, new types of financing; we've updated the currency print for revisions; we have a disclosure provision. And one thing we have and nobody else has is there's a gender clause. It says that any references to one gender will include any gender



DANNY QUAH

It is meant to be a multilateral collaboration. It's not about China wading in, asking or demanding something be done. It is about working in concert with at least 57 other sovereign nation states, and probably dozens more in building projects that aren't offered here.

Belt and Road Initiative: CHINA'S GRAND VISION



proposed and outlined the 'One Belt, One Road' (OBOR) initiative. Since its announcement, the enshrined OBOR grand strategy has been placed at the centre of China's foreign policy and economic developmental framework. Supporters proclaim that the win-win OBOR policy will commit China to its promise of 'peaceful rise' and bring great opportunities to all the nations involved. Yet credible questions abound among the skeptical: Will China continue to 'play nice' and live up to the original promise of mutual benefit? Or will it take an increasingly aggressive approach to expand its influence? What exact opportunities and challenges are there for smaller countries that are afraid of becoming part of China's 'sphere of influence'? This panel was an in-depth conversation about China's OBOR grand vision.



ZHANG JIMING

Over history, the Silk Road has nurtured the spirit of peace, collaboration, openness, inclusiveness and mutual benefit- it's an invaluable heritage that no one bears to ignore. As profound changes take place around the world, interdependency deepens and inter-ests converge, and nations are inextricably developing into a community of shared responsibility and destiny.



STEPHEN PERRY

Now that China has returned, the question of what kind of country China will be, and what role it will play in the world, is one that naturally concerns many in the world. It is against this background that China has advanced the concept of common destiny, mutual benefit and win-win cooperation. China, having suffered poverty and oppression in the past, understands that a world in which only China develops and its neighbours and the wider world either stagnates or relapse into poverty is not only undesirable, but indeed impossible.

When Titans Waltz: AN OUTLOOK FOR CHINA'S FOREIGN POLICY



Since the turn of the 21st century, China's conduct on the international stage increasingly drifts away from its previous doctrine of 'taoguang yanghui' ('hide your strength, bide your time'). As the second largest global economy with an ever-growing military expenditure (200 billion US Dollars in 2014), China has become one of the most formidable competitors to the United States hegemony in the

global world order; and Beijing is not shying away from flexing its muscles. However, power ascendancy brings about new challenges to both China and other actors in the international community. The transformation from power to means has always been troublesome for rising nations. Any miscalculation or mismanagement of situation can lead to disastrous outcomes. How does China perceive itself? Will Beijing take the role of a responsible stakeholder or a game changer? What approaches the United States may take to consolidate its pivot to Asia strategy? There are numerous questions still to be answered. This panel discussed China's grand strategy and US countermeasures, in the context of a broad range of current problems, including South China Sea dispute, TPP, cyber-attack, trade friction and etc.



ROBERT SUTTER

Americans get excited about China's rise, sometimes...because they think this is really a great opportunity to make money, but the darker side of it, which is becoming more evident in the United States, is that this is a real threat, and we have a real problem here...(Now) there are three sets of problems constrains China from challenging United States, internal problems, Sino-US interdependence, and China is encumbered in Asia, as over the 70 percent of Chinese international activities are in Asia, around the periphery of China.



ZHANG RUIZHUANG

The reality is, President Xi Jinping said China is still the largest developing country in the world, saying that China still has 200 million of population in poverty...(Also,) the most important aspect for realists is power, (and) there is a huge gap between China and United States in terms of power...for the Western ideas of International Relations, a country will pursue hegemony once it is powerful enough, but I think this does not fit into Chinese national character. China has neither intention nor capability to challenge existing international order, it benefits from current order.

China's Ethnic Policy: AN UNEASY HARMONY?



Zhonghua Minzu (the Chinese people) is an oft-heard terminology in the Chinese media with its concept inculcated to schoolchildren from a very early age. Yet the notion of 'Chinese people' has only been in existence for about a mere hundred years, since the Qing dynasty collapsed. For the past few decades, the incumbent Chinese government has been successful in imparting a sense of 'Chineseness' to a multi-ethnic population dominated by a Han Chinese majority. The current Chinese ethnic policy is based on the recognition of ethnic regional autonomy and provision of preferential policies in terms of social welfare, education opportunities, and the controversial liangshao yikuan policy (commutation and pardon for minority criminal offenders). In fact, China's ethnicity question is pushed to the front stage in recent years, particularly in light of frequent incidents of violence in Xinjiang and Tibet, as well as religious-motivated terrorist attacks in railway stations. It appears that the Chinese ethnic policy urgently needs an overhaul in order to adapt to the new challenges arising out of a surging Han Chinese nationalism, religious extremism and a lack of social integration. This panel examined China's ethnic policy and attempted to offer suggestions to policy alternatives.



GUAN KAI

'Ethnic identity is not just based on rationality; it is also based on affection, emotion and there are specific concerns. So how to compromise between national identity and ethnic identity, that is a serious challenge to the Chinese government, but right now, we cannot say there is a very clear direction. The principles derived from the revolution, the equality and unity of nationalities, these principles, and the political goals of the Communist Party, will remain.



MATTHEW ERIÉ

Many states are confronted with the issue of how to integrate Sharia into the state legal system. It's not just China. So before we launch into a critique of China we should situate that in a broader, comparative frame of reference to look at how other countries are doing this and really nobody has an easy or quick answer or solution to this problem. Nevertheless, the current ethnic autonomy system doesn't seem to help the matter. It creates several pressure points as Hui are trying to abide by these various legal orders. And sometimes it can really disadvantage them.



JAMES MILLWARD

I would suggest though that there is a solution or a path to a solution (to China's crisis in terms of ethnicity), one that does not require greater democratisation, although I think that would help. And also it does not require imitating foreign countries or foreign systems, but rather quite the opposite. It involves properly understanding China's own early modern history; it involves transcending narrow chauvinistic and ultimately foreign notion of nationhood; it involves embracing and reinventing a flexible and indigenous model of sovereignty and territoriality, one that might be called 'centralised pluralism'.

Reforming CHINA'S ECONOMIC REFORMS



Ever since Deng Xiaoping first inaugurated China's economic reforms in 1978, the once rigid command economy has experienced an explosive boom unseen in history. From 1980 to 2014, the Chinese GDP measured in PPP has increased by almost 60 times. Yet China's recent economic slowdown seems a harbinger that Deng's reform

measures have run into a stone wall. Indeed, Chinese economy's future prospects are shrouded in deep uncertainties. The new leadership is well aware of the challenges ahead: a document charting the future economic reform road-map was approved by the Central Committee at its third plenary in November 2013. Among the 326 specific policy measures, the most noteworthy one concerns structural change. The high-growth economic model, fuelled by export surplus, infrastructure investment and individual savings, is no longer sustainable. The focus now should be to drive growth by domestic consumption. Crucially, this painful adjustment will call for careful manoeuvring, invaluable patience and prudent foresight over short-term reactions. This panel intended to explore areas where policy change is most urgently needed. All panellists critically examined the prospects of China's economic reform path, constraints pulling back reforms and ways in which state intervention can overcome these challenges.



DANNY QUAH

China's growth rate was only 6.9% over the last year. This is the lowest growth rate that China has experienced over the last quarter of a century. So the stage is one where the pessimist believe it is the payback of constant high growth rate. On the other hand, the optimist might argue that there is a narrative that explains all of the fluctuations.



KEYU JIN

When we think about the economic problems, they are not just a reflection of economics anymore. They are political and also social. What's stopping economic reforms from being pushed through is exactly the lack of political reforms. And what's stopping the political reforms from advancing is the growing fear of social instability.



YUANZHENG CAO

Someone said: because of the structural changing, China is saying goodbye to the double-digit growing rate, similarly to what happened to Japan and South Korea. Yes, it may be true. But if you carefully study China's case and compare these two countries with China, you can see that they are different. For Japan and South Korea, their urbanisation rate was 70% when their economies experienced a slower growth. But now, China's urbanisation rate is 54%. This means there is still potential for growth. But why is the growth rate going down? The only answer is that the system is wrong. The potential of growth is not mobilised.

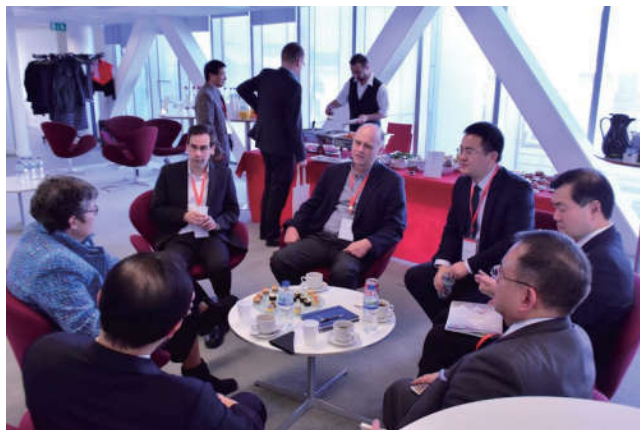
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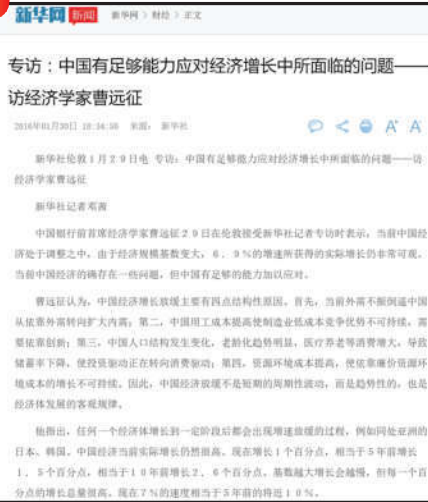


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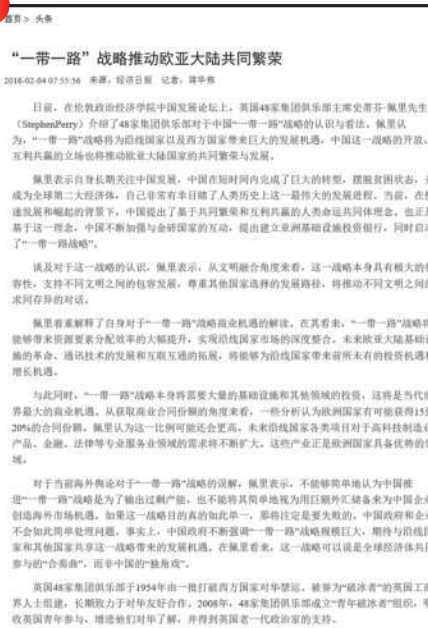


01
XinhuaNet
30th January

02
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3rd February



03
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伦敦政治经济学院举办第八届中国发展论坛

2016年02月05日 07:24 我有话说(0人参与) 来源:高中时报



2016年1月30日，由伦敦政治经济学院（LSE）亚洲研究中心和伦敦政治经济学院中国发展论坛举办的第八届中国发展论坛“顺利举行。

本届论坛的主题是解读复杂性（Navigating Complexity），主要针对转型期的中国在气候变化、一国两制、一带一路等问题上所面临的挑战与机遇。伦敦政经学院院长Kerry Brown、中国金融国际经济学会理事长、伦敦政治经济学院国际关系学院院长Christopher R. Hughes、伦敦政治经济学院亚洲研究中心主任Ahar Hussain、BBC中文网总编李天文等嘉宾参与论坛并发表主题演讲，400多名LSE的本科生、研究生及校友参加。

论坛的学者特别探讨了中国经济在转型时期遇到的环境发展问题，对于中国未来五年的经济与国际形势，与会嘉宾们表现出极大的兴趣。在主题演讲的基础上，参会学者和专家与听众就相关问题进行了广泛的交流。

中国发展论坛为伦敦地区金融、企业、学界的学者、商务人士，以及广大学生提供一个了解中国经济发展的窗口。一年一度的论坛选择人们所关注的热点话题，吸引了大批学者、以及相关人士和学生。

04 ukchinese.com 5th February

05 Nouvelles d'Europe 5th February



欧洲时报.com

政治、经济“双论坛”在伦敦举行“中英贸易焦点”

【欧洲时报记者报道、杨馨报道、实习记者李海川编译报道】随着中英关系进入“黄金时代”，两国贸易合作迎来发展的新机遇也带来了无限可能。“2016中英商务论坛”暨“中国发展论坛”近日在伦敦举行。关于中英两国贸易关系、中国发展问题及中国全面深化改革与对外开放的议题。

【2016中英商务论坛】

随着中英关系进入“黄金时代”，关于中英两国的贸易关系也成了中英商务和工商界最关注的话题。由伦敦政治经济学院中国发展论坛和中国银行伦敦分行共同主办的“2016中英商务论坛”近日在伦敦举行。论坛上中英两国围绕“一带一路”、“人民币国际化”以及中国在实体经济等话题展开讨论，让观众更深入的了解发展中的中英贸易合作。

“中国经济将不会硬着陆”



中国银行副行长兼首席经济学家王欣。（图片来源：本文图片除署名外均为资料图）

对于近来国际舆论普遍关注的中国经济下行，中国银行首席经济学家王欣在接受《欧洲时报》采访时表示，这是中国经济发展转型在一个结构上的调整。“下行不可怕，关键是在过程中如何稳增长”。这需国家宏观调控和改革，也是“十三五”计划的主要任务之一。

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“一带一路”战略推动欧亚大陆共同繁荣

2016-02-04 07:55:56 来源：经济日报 记者：陈华祥

日前，在伦敦政治经济学院中国发展论坛上，英国48家集团俱乐部主席史蒂芬·佩里先生（Stephen Perry）介绍了48家集团俱乐部对于中国“一带一路”战略的认识与看法。佩里认为，“一带一路”战略将为沿线国家以及西方国家带来巨大的发展机遇。中国这一战略的开放、互利共赢的立场也将推动欧亚大陆国家的共同繁荣与发展。

佩里表示自身长期关注中国发展，中国在短时间内完成了巨大的转型，摆脱贫困状态，并成为全球第二大经济体，自己非常荣幸目睹了人类历史上这一最伟大发展进程。当前，在快速发展崛起的背景下，中国提出了基于互利共赢和人类命运共同体理念，也正是基于这一理念，中国不断加强与金砖国家的互动，提出建立亚洲基础设施投资银行，同时启动了“一带一路”战略。

谈及对于这一战略的认识，佩里表示，从文明融合角度来看，这一战略本身具有极大的包容性，支持不同文明之间的包容发展，尊重其他国家选择的发展路径，将推动不同文明之间的求同存异的对话。

佩里着重解释了自身对于“一带一路”战略商业机遇的解读。在他看来，“一带一路”战略将能够带来资源要素分配效率的大幅提升，实现沿线国家市场的深度融合。未来欧亚大陆基础设施的革命、通讯技术的发展和互联互通的拓展，将能够为沿线国家带来前所未有的投资机遇和增长机遇。

与此同时，“一带一路”战略本身将需要大量的基础设施和其他领域的投资，这将是当代世界最大的商业机遇。从获取商业合同份额的角度来看，一些分析认为欧洲国家有可能获得15%到20%的合同份额。佩里认为这一比例可能还会更高，未来沿线国家各类项目对于高科技制造业产品、金融、法律等专业服务业领域的需求将不断扩大，这些产业正是欧洲国家具备优势的领域。

对于当前海外舆论对于“一带一路”战略的误解，佩里表示，不能够简单地认为中国推行“一带一路”战略是为了输出过剩产能，也不能将其简单地视为用巨额外汇储备来为中国企业创造海外市场机遇。如果这一战略目的真的如此单一，那将注定是要失败的，中国政府和企业不会如此简单处理问题。事实上，中国政府不断强调“一带一路”战略规模巨大，期待与沿线国家和其他国家共享这一战略带来的发展机遇。在佩里看来，这一战略可以说是全球经济体共同参与的“合奏曲”，而非中国的“独奏”。

英国48家集团俱乐部于1954年由一批打破四方国家对华封锁、被誉为“破冰者”的英国工商界人士组建，长期致力于对华友好合作。2008年，48家集团俱乐部成立“青年破冰者”组织，吸收英国青年参与，增进他们对中国了解，并得到英国老一辈政治家的支持。

06 Huawen 5th February

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