FutureChina Global Forum 2019

Theme : **Sustainable Development in a Dynamic World Order**

Friday 7 June 2019	
08:30	**Registration**
09:30 - 11:00	**Opening session**
	Welcome Address **Mr Lee Yi Shyan** Chairman Business China, Singapore
	Keynote Speech by Guest-of-Honour **Mr Heng Swee Keat** Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance, Singapore
	Speeches **Speeches by Foreign Delegates** **Mr Ban Ki-moon** President and Chair, Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) **Mr Fu Hua** Member of Standing Committee and Director General of Publicity Department, CPC Guangdong Committee
	Tea and networking break
11:00 - 12:30	**Opening Plenary discussion** **1 – Achieving Sustainable Development in a Dynamic World Order**

*Speakers will be confirmed at a later date
*Timing is subjected to change

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	The long-term principles of a liberal World Order - open markets and multilateralism - have been repeatedly challenged in recent years due to the rise of protectionism. While the United States (US) has been backing out of multilateral agreements such as the Paris Agreement and the Iran nuclear deal (officially known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action), the 2018 US-China trade conflict especially underscored nationalistic sentiments. US and China imposed tit-for-tat tariffs, and even as a trade deal is currently under negotiation, deep-rooted tensions remain. China's alleged intellectual property theft, forced technology transfer and curbs to foreign investment are still causes of concern to the US. China sees initiation of actions by US that are unfavourable to China as a reminiscent of the cold war containment strategy, to curb its rising influence and power in the World Order. As the strategic rivalry between both countries makes it increasingly harder for them to come eye-to-eye on pertinent global issues, other countries have taken actions to ensure their sustainable development. In this changing World Order, regional groups like the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) have increasingly stepped up to circumvent geo-political challenges. The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and the ASEAN smart cities network are among the highlights of ASEAN cooperation in 2018. In view of these developments, it is pertinent that we discuss the following topics. ✓ Is China's rise to power now on the back foot? ✓ How will Sino-US relations affect sustainable development? ✓ How can ASEAN benefit from the new dynamic world order?

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	Panellists: • **Professor Steven Davis** Professor, University of Chicago Booth School of Business, and Senior Fellow at the Hoover Institution, The University of Chicago Booth School of Business • **Mr Loh Boon Chye** CEO, Singapore Exchange (SGX) • **Dr Chen WeiDong** General Manager Bank of China • **Mr Norman Sze** Northern Region Managing Partner, Northern China Deloitte • **Mr Jeongmin Seong** Senior Fellow, Shanghai Mckinsey **Moderator:** • **Mr Patrick Baert** Director for China, Agence France-Presse
12:30 - 14:00	**<u>Plenary luncheon</u>** **2 – Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao-Greater Bay Area: Economic supercluster to spur sustainable growth?** The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, which boasts a population of about 70 million,

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	is one of the growing economic superclusters in China. Spanning Hong Kong, Macao and nine Pearl River Delta (PRD) cities, the Greater Bay Area is intended to grow into a global technology and innovation hub, with advanced manufacturing and modern services industries rivalling that of New York, San Francisco and Tokyo bay areas. The Greater Bay Area can potentially bring about new business models, financial tools and technological innovation, signifying a huge volume of economic opportunities waiting to be capitalised on. However, the benefits of these opportunities may be undermined by the challenges of integrating the cities. Hong Kong, Macao and the PRD cities run on three different currencies, with distinct economic, judicial and social systems which can complicate decision-making processes. Transportation, medical and residence policies are amongst decisive factors in ensuring the flow of talent and the degree of infrastructure sharing, and by extension, the sustainability of the Greater Bay Area. ✓ What opportunities can businesses look out for in the Greater Bay Area? ✓ How will the Greater Bay Area affect China's economic outlook? ✓ How can the economic sustainability of the Greater Bay Area be ensured? **Panellists:** • **Mr Na Wu Beng** Executive Director and Chief Executive, Overseas-Chinese Banking Corporation (OCBC) Wing Hang • **Professor Fan Gang**

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	Director, National Economic Research Institute (NERI), China • **Ms Catherine Tsang** Tax Partner, PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) China • **Ms Angela Bai** Secretary General, Executive Director of the First Council of China Alliance of Social Value Investment (CASVI), Shenzhen, China • 陈勇 现任中共广州市黄埔区委副书记，广州市黄埔区人民政府区长、党组书记，广州开发区党工委副书记、管委会常务副主任 • **Mr Luo Jun** Founder and Secretary-General, Global Science and Technology Innovation Forum **Moderator:** • **Mr Goh Sin Teck** Editor, Lianhe Zaobao & Lianhe Wanbao, Singapore Press Holdings Limited		
14:15 - 15:45	**3 – Panel session in parallel**		
	Economic and Financial Sustainability	**Sustainable Green Economy**	**Innovative and Technological Sustainability**

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	3A – Can Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) be the solution to sustainable regional economic expansion and positive social improvement?	**3B – How can governments and corporations in China and ASEAN work together to promote green finance?**	**3C – How will China's leading role in 5G technology impact the world's order?**
	Economic and Financial Sustainability **3A – Can Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) be the solution to sustainable regional economic expansion and positive social improvement?** In the past five years of establishment, the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) has achieved commendable results. 82 economic and trade cooperation zones have been set up and a total of 244,000 jobs have been introduced in countries along the BRI, bringing about regional economic expansion. Citizens of these countries also get to benefit from improvements in infrastructure. However, critics have become increasingly vocal about cautioning BRI as China's "debt-trap diplomacy" and possible unequal societal distribution of project gains in partnering countries. Given this context, it is worthy to investigate the effect of BRI on the sustainable development of countries involved and discuss how BRI can result in a win-win situation for all parties. ✓ Is "debt-trap diplomacy" true?		

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	✓ To what extent does the BRI contribute to sustainable regional economic expansion and positive social improvement? ✓ What can be done to ensure win-win cooperation for BRI partnerships? **Panellists:** • **Dr Xiang Bing** Founding Dean, Cheung Kong Graduate School of Business • **Mr Tommy Xie** Chief Economist, OCBC • **Mr Tan Kiat How** CEO, Info-communications Media Development Authority (IMDA) • **Professor Simon Tay** Chairman; Senior Consultant, Singapore Institute of International Affairs; WongPartership LLP • **Mdm Lynn Dai** Director, China Telecom (Asia Pacific) Pte Ltd **Moderator:** • **Ms Amanda Chen** Partner (Foreign Lawyer), Corporate and Capital Markets Practice (South East Asia) RHT Law Taylor Wessing, Singapore

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	Sustainable Green Economy **3B – How can governments and corporations in China and ASEAN work together to promote green finance?** Environmental conditions have been deteriorating at an increasing pace. Financing investments into high-performing, low-polluting and resource-efficient technologies and practices can effectively slow down the rate of environmental degradation. Meanwhile, China's green finance market has been expanding rapidly and it currently holds the world's largest carbon trading exchange. As such, there is much room for China and ASEAN to work together to promote green finance, by tapping on China's experience and identifying green finance opportunities in ASEAN. There should be institutionalisation of mechanisms for cooperation between governments and corporations of China and ASEAN. ✓ What are the cautions of green finance? ✓ What are the steps that must be taken to establish ASEAN-China cooperation? ✓ How can small and medium enterprises in ASEAN better access green finance? **Panellists:** • **Mr Chew Sutat** Executive Vice President, Singapore Exchange Limited • **Ms Jeanne Stampe**

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	Head Asia Sustainable Finance, World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Singapore • **Dr Joseph Chun** Partner, Shook Lin & Bok • **Ms Rana Karadsheh** Regional Industry Director, Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Services, Asia and Pacific International Finance Corporation (IFC) • **Dr Huiyan Zhang, Lawrence** Chief Representative, Shanghai Futures Exchange Represenative Office in Singapore **Moderator:** • **Ms Yulanda Chung** Head of Sustainability, Institutional Banking Group, DBS Bank
	Innovative and Technological Sustainability **3C – How will China's leading role in 5G technology impact the world?** 5G network promises to revolutionise the digital world as it achieves speeds up to 100 times faster than 4G network. 5G enables faster and more reliable internet services. Most importantly, its ability to offer highly reliable and responsive connection is critical in enabling the next generation of telecommunications. Globally, major industries such as energy and healthcare are collectively spending

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	billions of dollars on 5G infrastructure, equipment, and wireless services. Governments too are investing heavily in the implementation of 5G networks. Currently, China appears to lead the race in 5G development. China's main network equipment provider, Huawei, achieved immense success in attaining 5G standards set by the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP), as well as the deployment of their network and equipment in China and beyond. Nonetheless, it faces significant challenges in ensuring adoption of its 5G solutions. As 5G continues to develop as an international influence, it is worthwhile to explore its implications on our society, how government and businesses can cooperate to maximise the economic and social benefits of 5G adoption, as well as China's role in 5G development. ✓ What are the broader implications of 5G networks on our daily lives? ✓Is 5G a game changer in how work is organised and how we lead our lives? ✓ What are the possible obstructions impeding the adoption of 5G networks, and how can we overcome them? ✓ How can China, as one of the leading countries in 5G development, help in the international implementation of 5G networks? **Panellists:** • **Mr Foo Jixun**

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	Managing Partner, GGV Capital • **Mr Nikhil Batra** Research Director, Telecommunications & IOT, International Data Corporation (IDC) • **Mr Walter Fang** Vice Chairman, Edge Computing Consortium • **Mr Dai Weidong** Vice President, China Telecom (Asia Pacific) Pte. Ltd • **Ms Caroline Gabrile** Principal Analyst, Wireless Analysys Mason **Moderator:** • **Mr James Tan** Managing Partner, Quest Ventures		
15:45 - 16:15	**Tea and networking break**		
16:15 - 17:45	**4 – Panel session in parallel**		
	Economic and Financial Sustainability	**Sustainable Green Economy**	**Innovative and Technological Sustainability**
	4A – Will China's High-Speed Rail projects lead to fast-track of domestic and regional growth	**4B – How will China's clean energy initiatives drive its development and**	**4C – How does China harness Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Blockchain to**

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	to result in greater regional connectivity?	**internationalisation?**	**power its economy and improve the quality of lives?**
	Economic and Financial Sustainability **4A – Will China's High-Speed Rail projects lead to fast-track of domestic and regional growth to result in greater regional connectivity?** In a bid to boost growth in the slowing economy, China has increased their investment in high cost High-Speed Rail projects, both domestically and in regional countries under the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). In 2018, it invested a total of 802.9 billion yuan in rail fixed assets. China's high-speed rail network is the world's largest, covering 12,500km, and the government aims to expand the network to 38,000km by 2025. China's investment in high-speed rail, which also includes the development of the world's fastest trains, is part of the massive infrastructure spending programme. These government-backed projects are quick stimuli to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth and long-term productive assets in the region. ✓ Are High-Speed Rail projects a sustainable option for growth? ✓ Is mitigating financial risks or ensuring GDP growth amidst an economic slowdown China's priority? ✓ What are the areas of concern when embarking on High-Speed Rail projects to ensure both sustainable GDP growth and fiscal stability?		

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	Panellists: • **Mr Shi Yingtao** Vice President, China Communications Construction Company Ltd (International) • **Mr. Fumitaka Machida** CEO, ASEANPlus Consulting Pte Ltd • **Dr Sun Lifeng** Managing Partner, China Finance and Investment Consulting Co., Ltd. • **Professor Li Xuemei** Professor, Beijing Jiaotong University • **Ms Li Tong** Chief Executive Officer and Executive President, Bank of China **Moderator:** • **Teo Eng Cheong** CEO International (Singapore, SEA, North Asia) Surbana Jurong
	Sustainable Green Economy **4B – How will China's clean energy initiatives drive its development and internationalisation?** China has been working towards sustainable development, balancing between economic gains and ecological preservation. In the Renewable Portfolio Standard published in 2018, China revealed

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	its aim for renewable energy to account for at least 35% of electricity consumption by 2030. Such clean energy initiatives in China are a significant move in addressing growing environmental concerns that have resulted from rapid industrialisation. Meanwhile, China's continued commitment towards a cleaner and greener economy comes at a time when US has ceased to lead in the fight against climate change. The leadership vacuum has allowed China to become a de facto leader on the international stage in efforts to contain global warming. China's increasing exportation of its clean energy equipment and technologies to other countries likewise underscores its growing international reputation as a prominent force in clean energy development. • How effective are China's initiatives in driving its development and internationalisation? • What are the economic opportunities in clean energy development? • How can international efforts against climate change be improved? **Panellists:** • **Mr Zhou Dadi** Vice President China Energy Research Society • **Dr Pierre-Etienne Franc** Vice President, Hydrogen Energy World Business Unit Air Liquide • **Mr. Wang Tianyi**

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	Chief Executive Officer, China Everbright International • **Mr Tan Cheng Guan** Head, Renewables & Environment Businesses, Sembcorp • **Mr Edwin Khew** Chairman, Sustainable Energy Association of Singapore (SEAS) **Moderator:** • **Mr Steven Li Wei** Partner, KPMG Economist, Lawyer
	Innovative and Technological Sustainability **4C – How does China harness Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Blockchain to power its economy and improve the quality of lives?** Since 2017, China has been dominating blockchain and AI patents, displaying technological and innovative prowess. Major Chinese internet powerhouses have developed cutting-edge technologies– Alibaba has created a Blockchain-based logistics system, Baidu is developing AI-powered smart homes and self-driving cars, and Tencent is establishing a Blockchain-based platform that deters prescription tampering. These technologies have great economic potential to create new business models to spur growth and have a revolutionary impact on the quality of lives by bringing greater convenience. As the fourth industrial

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	revolution arrives, it is worthy to study China's experience in capitalising on AI and Blockchain to spur development. ✓ What are the future challenges for China in harnessing AI and Blockchain technology? ✓ How has China been able to catch up so quickly with such cutting-edge technologies? ✓ What are the pitfalls to avoid in using these technologies? **Panellists:** • **Mr John Wu** Founder and Chairman, FengHe Group • **Professor David Lee** Professor, Finance Programme, Singapore University of Social Sciences (SUSS) • **Mr Lee Ligang Zhang** Chairman and CEO,iKang Healthcare Group, Inc. • **Mr Martin Huang** General Manager, SEA SenseTime • **Ms Teaner Lu** Deputy General Manager of Key Accounts Department and Minister of China-Singapore Cooperation, iFLYTEK Co.,Ltd. **Moderator:**

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	• **Mr JIANG Changjian** Associate Professor School of International Relations and Public Affairs of Fudan University
18:00	**End of Forum**

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