

**Committee of 100**

**C-100 CHAIRMAN**

**DOMINIC NG**

*Chairman and CEO  
East West Bank*

**CONFERENCE  
PLANNING  
COMMITTEE**

**WEI SUN CHRISTIANSON**

*Co-CEO of Asia Pacific  
Morgan Stanley*

**DAZONG WANG**

*Chairman  
Ophoenix Capital  
Management Inc.*

**H. ROGER WANG**

*Chairman and CEO  
Golden Eagle*

**YA-QIN ZHANG**

*Corporate Vice President  
Microsoft Corporation  
Chairman  
Microsoft Asia-Pacific  
Research and  
Development Group*

**ANGELICA O. TANG**

*Executive Director  
Committee of 100*

**KEYNOTE  
SPEAKERS**

**ZHENG ZEGUANG**

*Assistant Minister*

*Ministry of Foreign Affairs,  
People's Republic of China*

**MICHAEL "MICKEY" KANTOR**

*Former U.S. Secretary of  
Commerce and U.S. Trade  
Representative  
Partner  
Mayer Brown*

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**Fifth Greater China Conference**

Beijing, China

October 31, 2013

The Committee of 100's Fifth Greater China Conference convened Chinese and American government officials, corporate executives, and opinion leaders to discuss the foremost issues in China and U.S.-China relations. The conference roundtables focused on four key areas: Philanthropy in China, U.S.-China Strategic Trust, U.S.-China Cross-Border Investment Trends, and China's Environmental Sustainability. This year's conference featured an unparalleled caliber of U.S. and Chinese current and former senior government officials. Over 320 representatives from government, industry, foundations, international organizations, think tanks, and research institutions attended. View footage of the conference, including keynote addresses and remarks, on the Committee of 100's [Youtube channel](#).

**KEYNOTE: AMBASSADOR MICKEY KANTOR, PARTNER, MAYER BROWN**



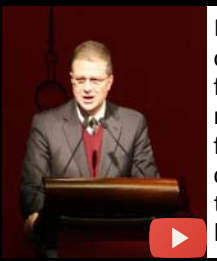
We are negotiating the Trans-Pacific Partnership right now...China and the U.S. could conclude these important agreements because they are in both countries' interests – but it takes political will from both sides and overcoming political rhetoric from domestic players that fans the flames of distrust. China needs to say to the U.S.: stop overspending, stop over-consuming, lower your long-time debt, be careful with expansionary monetary policy, and open your economy to Chinese investment. The U.S. needs to tell China that subsidies, licensing, and failure to provide market has to stop; state-owned enterprises need to compete on an even-playing field; and export investment can no longer take precedence over domestic consumption. The U.S. and China need to discuss these issues and then agree that they will both work on these items, which stand in the way of a stronger U.S.-China relationship.

**KEYNOTE: ZHENG ZEGUANG, ASSISTANT MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**



Cooperation is the only right choice for China-U.S. relations going forward. We must, for one thing, conduct bilateral cooperation to expand and deepen shared interests, and for another, engage in regional and global coordination and cooperation to jointly take on global challenges and promote world peace and prosperity. China and the U.S. must continue to build strategic mutual trust, and actively expand converging and win-win cooperation, and at the same time, bear in mind the overall interests, respect each other, and properly handle and manage differences. Thanks to 42 years of development, China and the U.S. have developed a highly interwoven economic relationship, which serves as the anchor and propeller for overall China-U.S. relations. Given the high degree of complementarity between our two economies, we're going to have a closer trade and investment relationship going forward.

**OPENING REMARKS: DANIEL KRITENBRINK, DEPUTY CHIEF OF MISSION, U.S. EMBASSY IN BEIJING**



Now of course differences do exist between the U.S. and China on a wide range of issues, whether it be on maritime issues or the need to ensure a level playing field for U.S. companies doing business in China...In one sign of the growing maturity of our bilateral relationship is the expansion of candid dialogue on the full range issues between us. We do not shy away from differences, nor do we claim that China needs to be like the United States, and we believe that if we are to continue to build the strategic trust between us that is so vital, we must have honest, candid, and no-holds-barred dialogue, and we do.

**REMARKS: QIU YUANPING, DIRECTOR, OVERSEAS CHINESE AFFAIRS OFFICE OF THE STATE COUNCIL**



China and the U.S. have bilateral relations with global strategic significance. The two countries should conform to the current trend of globalization, and build strategic trust by enhancing bilateral cooperation. Overseas Chinese such as Committee of 100 members have some unique advantages to bolster this cooperation: they have deep roots in both Chinese and American societies; they speak the language that can be understood and accepted by the government and people on both sides. The more active overseas Chinese participate to promote dialogue and understanding between the two countries, the healthier Sino-U.S. relations will be.



### ROUNDTABLE I

**WANG ZHENYAO**  
Moderator  
Dean

China Philanthropy  
Research Institute,  
Beijing Normal  
University

**MING HSIEH**  
Chairman and CEO  
Fulgent Therapeutics

**H. ROGER WANG**  
Chairman and CEO  
Golden Eagle  
International Group

**WANG PING**  
Founder and  
Secretary General  
China Social  
Entrepreneur  
Foundation

**WALTER WANG**  
President and CEO  
JM Eagle



### ROUNDTABLE II

**JEREMY PAGE**  
Moderator  
Reporter  
The Wall Street Journal

**PAUL HAENLE**  
Director  
Carnegie-Tsinghua  
Center for Global Policy

**SHEN DINGLI**  
Professor and  
Associate Dean  
Institute of International  
Studies, Fudan  
University

## PHILANTHROPY IN CHINA: INVESTING IN SOCIAL IMPACT

**ROUNDTABLE I** assessed the changing landscape of philanthropy in China and opportunities to develop Chinese philanthropy as a critical factor in social and economic reform.

**MING HSIEH:** Many of the philanthropy programs in China focus on fighting poverty and helping the disadvantaged. Now we also have some new questions about the improvement of social quality. It is about using the resources we have to change the future; it requires investment and effort that takes 10 years, 50 years, or even 100 years to see the return. The benefits of that kind of endeavor are not quite visible in the short run, but we need people and foundations that have the vision and execution to invest in things like health and energy that will improve society in the long run.

**ROGER WANG:** We started our charitable program in China in 1992. At that time, local government was not allowed to participate in charitable activities. Now after 21 years, you can see huge improvements in social and charitable activities in China, but you can also see the ineffectiveness of the Chinese learning process. Hundreds of thousands of schools were built through charitable projects, but many were closed after a short time and money was wasted. Today there is no official measurement for the effectiveness of the money put into charitable use in China; this is an area in which Chinese charitable society needs to catch up with American counterparts.

**WANG PING:** In China, charitable groups and the government have invested heavily in social advancement, but due to the lack of resource coordination, development is neither efficient nor sustainable. We need a platform that supports and specifically coordinates investment from the government, private companies, and grass-roots organizations. Charity organizations in China often go to extremes. Some completely focus on philanthropy and make no money at all; some are simply founded with the goal of making profit. I think we should encourage companies in between the extremes - those that make some money and also prioritize their work to solve social problems. To make it happen, we should build investment funds to support such companies.

**WALTER WANG:** It's definitely important for a company to make money and earn profit, but the ultimate goal of a company is to give back to society; it's about philanthropy. Personally I think people should pay equal attention to philanthropy as to their own business, because no matter how much money you make, no matter how important your job title is, you won't be satisfied. If everybody treats charity work like how they treat their daily work, in many ways they will benefit themselves more. I think Chinese people are very hardworking and have big hearts, if we create a culture of charity in the Chinese companies, it will make a big difference.

## U.S.-CHINA STRATEGIC TRUST: BUILDING BILATERAL COOPERATION

**ROUNDTABLE II** identified the characteristics of strategic trust and explored ways to foster mutual cooperation on key issues:

### "New type of great power relations"

**PAUL HAENLE:** I think a lot of Americans didn't know what to make of this term, but one of the things they understood is that since 1500 there have been 15 cases where there has been a rising power and an established power, and 11 of those 15 cases have ended in conflict. So I think the American side thought that this slogan is an attempt by Xi Jinping and the Chinese leadership to find a framework that would avoid conflict, and of course, this is in America's interests.

**SHEN DINGLI:** When China proposed a "new model of great power relations," President Obama did not immediately accept this term. I think the U.S. has difficulty in seeing this as a relationship between equals. China then watered down the term to "new model of big country relations" to accommodate the U.S. and other countries.

### The U.S. "pivot" to Asia

**PAUL HAENLE:** I think the pivot was rolled out poorly, announced in a loud and dramatic way, and led with a security effort - and that's a mistake. The

U.S. has had a presence in the Pacific for over 100 years - we are not coming back to Asia, we've always been here. I would also argue the U.S. presence has contributed in a very positive way to the growth of this region and that it is not designed to contain China.

**SHEN DINGLI:** The U.S. perspective on the pivot is that it is comprehensive in nature and not targeted against a particular country. The Chinese perspective is that the pivot must be targeted at China because it's primarily military and the Trans-Pacific Partnership is designed to undermine China. I think the two countries have differing views and that they need to communicate. Despite our differences, we need to continue doing business.

### China's global responsibilities

**PAUL HAENLE:** I think that as China grows and becomes more influential, its own interests will change and it will need to take a more active role in the international community.

**SHEN DINGLI:** Given our rise, we ought to shoulder more responsibility. Great powers don't just live for themselves; they provide security for neighboring countries, their region, and the entire world. Doing so entitles us to great power status and helps other countries accept China's rise.



### ROUNDTABLE III

**JAMIL ANDERLINI**  
Moderator  
*Beijing Bureau Chief*  
*Financial Times*

**WEI SUN CHRISTIANSON**  
Co-CEO of Asia Pacific  
Morgan Stanley

**JACK GAO**  
Senior Vice President  
News Corporation  
CEO  
News Corporation's  
China Investments

**WANG BOMING**  
Editor-in-Chief  
*Caijing Magazine*

**DAVID YUAN**  
Head of China  
Investment  
Repoint Ventures

## U.S.-CHINA CROSS-BORDER INVESTMENT: INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY TRENDS

**ROUNDTABLE III** examined bilateral investment trends and discussed the outlook for foreign investors in China.

**WEI SUN CHRISTIANSON:** In 2003, bilateral investment totaled \$3 billion; last year it was \$57 billion; and this year it is already at \$50 billion. From 2003-2012, energy and power was the most popular sector; followed by materials; and then financial institutions. This year, the trend has changed slightly, the first two sectors remain the same, but the third most popular sector is now consumer staples instead of financial institutions. In terms of geographical focus, the U.S. is number one, followed by Australia, then Kazakhstan. Between 2003-2012, the focus was different: Hong Kong was number one, then the United Kingdom, and then Australia.

**JACK GAO:** As a multinational company, we at News Corp spend considerable time looking at how the economy in China grows and what opportunities that creates. There are two engines of economic growth here: one is political reform and the other is technological change. For example, the political opening of the media, entertainment, education, and health care sectors creates new opportunities, as does technological change – like how apps and blogs affect media.

**WANG BOMING:** In the big picture, China's outbound investment has dramatically increased, about 50% per year in the past seven years. Last year, even as global cross-border investment dropped, China's outbound investment grew by 17%. Each year, outbound investment is growing, and in past 30 years outbound investment totaled \$500 billion; most of that comes from the past 7-8 years. I believe this trend will continue and in the next five years there will likely be another \$500 billion in outbound investments.

**DAVID YUAN:** Today, China has the largest internet population in the world – 600 million people – and almost 40% of China's total population is on the internet. Internet has proliferated in people's lives in a major way; for example, the total number of interactions on Taobao in 2012 was over 1 trillion RMB, about 2% of China's GDP. If you look at how information is consumed by younger generations of Chinese, most of them get information through their PCs or laptops, and rarely from television programs or print newspapers. We are starting to see Chinese technology companies go abroad and become important players in foreign markets – companies like Qihoo 360, Huawei, ZTE, Tencent, and Baidu. This will be a major trend in the years ahead.



### ROUNDTABLE IV

**JAIME FLORCRUZ**  
Moderator  
*Beijing Bureau Chief*  
CNN

**LÜ ZHI**  
Founder and  
Chief Scientist  
Shan Shui Conservation  
Center

**WANG TAO**  
Resident Scholar  
Energy and Climate  
Program,  
Carnegie-Tsinghua  
Center for Global Policy

**WALTER WANG**  
President and CEO  
JM Eagle

**MARJORIE YANG**  
Chairman  
Esquel Group

## CHINA'S ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY: DOMESTIC CHALLENGES, GLOBAL IMPACT

**ROUNDTABLE IV** analyzed key environmental issues and explored the potential for U.S.-China cooperation on global and domestic environmental sustainability and green energy developments.

**LU ZHI:** I am cautiously optimistic that the Chinese government will make changes to its environmental performance, but an incentives-based system and performance evaluations for local officials are still missing. A study by Singapore University looked at city party secretary promotion rates and found that they were the opposite of officials' investment in the environmental protection, so the more they invested in the environment, the less they got promoted.

**WANG TAO:** China is the largest investor in renewable energy in the world, and ranks either first or second in hydropower, solar, wind, and geothermal power, and is moving fast across all fronts. What we really need is alternative energy sources. For example, Beijing's energy mix is actually less than 25% coal; but since renewable energy cannot yet replace coal, the city is also relying on natural gas.

**WALTER WANG:** To put it in perspective, in the U.S. we lose about 2.2 trillion gallons of potable water a year due to corrosion, which is about \$40 billion lost per year and which could provide potable water for all the people in the U.S. for four months. In China the leak is even more serious, about 4.5 trillion gallons of water a year. Through improved planning and underground infrastructure, we can save not only 4.5 trillion gallons of water, we can also reduce pollution and provide clean water for every household in China.

**MARJORIE YANG:** In China there is very little incentive to conserve water because it is way underpriced; as a result, manufacturers do not conserve water. Between 2004 and 2012, Esquel cut water consumption by 50%. We treat about 25,000 tons of water a day and have a 100% recycling ability, but we cannot really use this ability to the fullest because the cost of recycling water is higher than the price of water. People's concern for the environment drives innovation, but it is a secondary factor; financial incentives are primary factors.

COMMITTEE OF 100

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## GALA AWARDS DINNER



**Gala Keynote Address**  
Zhou Xiaochuan, Governor of the People's Bank of China



**Gala Master of Ceremonies**  
Kelly Cha, C-100 member  
and Singer/Songwriter



**Gala Master of Ceremonies**  
Andrew Ballen, CEO of AVD  
Digital Media



**Presentation of the 2013 C-100 Leadership Scholars**  
Launched by the Committee of 100 in 2005, the Leadership Scholarship Program (LSP) supports Chinese post-graduates to develop their leadership potential.



**Program Highlight**  
Ma Xinfeng, C-100 Leadership  
Scholarship Program alumna

## C-100 MEMBERS DELEGATIONS: TAIPEI AND BEIJING



### October 28 **Taipei**

C-100 members met with Ma Ying-jeou, President of Taiwan, to discuss Taiwan's domestic progress, international developments, and cross-strait relations. President Ma acknowledged C-100's critical role in strengthening dialogue between key leaders in the United States and Greater China.



### November 1 **Beijing**

C-100 members participated in delegation meetings with Premier Li Keqiang; Wang Chao, Vice Minister of Commerce; and Zhang Zhijun, Director of the Taiwan Affairs Office of the State Council. Members attended a luncheon hosted by Han Qide, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the 12th CPPCC, and Madam Qiu Yuanping, Director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council.

### SAVE THE DATE

COMMITTEE OF 100

23RD ANNUAL CONFERENCE AND AWARDS GALA

APRIL 25-26, 2014

FOUR SEASONS HOTEL SAN FRANCISCO

[www.committee100.org](http://www.committee100.org)