



AGD2019

AsiaGlobal Dialogue

**BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE FRAMEWORK
FOR A GLOBALIZED ECONOMY**

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POST-EVENT REPORT



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ABOUT ASIAGLOBAL DIALOGUE

The AsiaGlobal Dialogue (AGD) is the premier flagship conference of the Asia Global Institute (AGI) for constructive dialogue to bring out fresh insights and Asian perspectives on global issues.

Themed *Building a Sustainable Framework for a Globalized Economy*, AGD 2019 brought together global thought leaders from academia, business and policymaking to discuss the pressing challenges for global leadership, in sustainable development and technology, and their impact on the future of work, finance and healthcare.



WELCOME REMARKS

Zhiwu Chen, Director, Asia Global Institute was joined by Victor K Fung, Co-Chair, Advisory Board, Asia Global Institute and Xiang Zhang, President and Vice-Chancellor, The University of Hong Kong to welcome participants with a brief overview of the impacts of the shifting global economy and the role that universities have in reforming education.

The global economy is becoming increasingly digitized at an exponential rate and has impacts for geopolitics, supply chains, and the traditional international economic paradigm. This has implications for all sectors of society: consumers, small businesses, multinational corporations, and government organizations. The digital global economy will provide new tools for consumers and businesses alike to demand new products and services in a shorter time frame. This will disrupt production and distribution cycles as well as provide opportunities for all layers of societies.

In addition to opportunities, however, the ongoing shift to the digital global

economy risks destabilizing economies if sustainability and equality are not prioritized. As countries implement varying reforms to cope with new technologies, regulations and laws overseeing the digital economy should be viewed through sustainable and equality-enhancing lenses. Increasing financial inequality and unsustainable economic practices have exacerbated divisions within and between economies resulting in unevenly distributed economic benefits. Left unaddressed, inequality – further exacerbated by an unregulated digital global economy – could cause detrimental destabilization to the global economy.

International educational institutions, such as the University of Hong Kong (HKU), are at the forefront of the shift to digitization. As economies shift, governments and business should seek to partner with academia to prioritize educating the next generation of workers to take advantage of innovations such as Smart Cities, 5G, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML). However, innovations in technology are increasing exponentially and educational institution reforms often lag behind the private sector. Universities must therefore collaborate with students, industries and governments and adjust curriculums to focus on life-long learning programs to equip current and future generations for the digital global economy.

“ Today compared to one year ago is very different; the US is withdrawing from international commitments, China is walking back from reforms in the 1980s and 1990s, the EU and UK are dealing with Brexit and making sense of these challenges is essential. **Zhiwu Chen** ”



“ As the economic center of gravity shifts to Asia, it is becoming more important to bear regional perspectives on global geopolitics. **Victor K Fung** ”



“ The world is in greater flux than ever before and there are many complex issues and challenges. HKU is contributing research to this area by looking at strategic goals, smart cities and sustainable societies. **Xiang Zhang** ”



KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Building a Durable Framework for a Digital Global Economy

Looking ahead to ongoing changes in the global economy, economies must engage multilaterally to address inequality and fairness through regulatory reform, argued Michael Spence, Nobel Laureate and Co-Chair, Advisory Board, Asia Global Institute.



The international rules-based market economic paradigm requires reform to maintain its position during ongoing challenges. First, the rise of China, India and other developing economies in the Indo-Pacific is shifting the center of the global economy from the West to the East. The ongoing shift is beginning to rival Europe and US for international supremacy and is affecting global supply chains, economic power, and political influence. Second, developed and developing economies are digitizing at an increasing rate. Advances in technology such as AI, ML and 5G are just a few of the ongoing developments in the digital economy that have impacts for individuals, communities, governments and global geopolitics. Third, financial and educational inequality due to a lack of regulatory oversight and unrestricted globalization are threatening to destabilize the global economic order. Communities feeling left behind in the shifting global economy risk losing trust in the systems meant to protect them and fuel populist anti-establishment movements. As a result, many economies are facing ongoing political challenges such as

increasing tribalism and localism in governance, culture and identity, leading to protectionism and multilateral disengagement.

Two questions must be asked amidst the ongoing uncertainties facing economies during this shift. First, can the digital global economy facilitate and appropriately address challenges for innovations and technologies, financial and educational inequality, and growing economic protectionism and political tribalism? Second, how can the international community construct the digital global economy fairly and sustainably if the status-quo is creating divisive wedges between economies and within societies? Despite ongoing uncertainties, however, innovations in digital technology will trigger unprecedented transformations of economies and societies – many of which are already occurring. For example, organizations are already harnessing image recognition AI software to quickly and accurately diagnose blindness-causing diabetes in India on a wide scale and early enough to be remedied.

Digital technology will disrupt traditional economic cost characteristics. Unlike previous industrial revolutions, digital technology has a high development cost but a low marginal cost allowing businesses to both rapidly and widely deploy technology for consumers and businesses. While this allows societies to quickly adopt new innovations, it causes challenges for traditional economic tools such as GDP which are inefficient at measuring new technological innovations in economies. Consequently, international organizations, regulatory authorities and governments lag in measuring the impact of digital technology on global trade as well as potential cybersecurity risks.

Social objectives such as minimizing inequality and increasing equity must be prioritized when developing international regulatory roadmaps. Multi-stakeholder engagement that focuses on meaningful and transparent discussions on issues such as the need for data mobility while ensuring personal privacy must occur between diverse economies. Regulatory bodies promoting ongoing technological innovation while also enhancing accountability must be developed. If economies do not prioritize social objectives while digitizing, inequality exacerbate further societal divides, and issues in domestic politics will outweigh international engagement.

“ *Building a successful digital economy will not happen unless we reverse rising inequality; if left unchecked, domestic politics will not allow for international engagement.* ”

Michael Spence



PLENARY DIALOGUE 1

Changing Major Powers Relationship: China's Role in Today's Global Order

Suman Bery, Non-resident Fellow, Bruegel; Yafei He, Distinguished Professor, Yenching Academy of Peking University; Andrew Sheng, Distinguished Fellow, Asia Global Institute; and Ezra F Vogel, Henry Ford II Professor of the Social Sciences Emeritus, Harvard University led a discussion moderated by Keith Richburg, Director, Journalism and Media Studies Centre, The University of Hong Kong on the changing nature between major global powers as a result of China's ongoing rise.

During the beginning of the past decade, US-China relations were constructive as both economies recognized mutual opportunities through the negotiations for the then Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) free trade agreement. As the decade progressed, relations soured as competition gave way to rivalry in the face of trade disputes, legal challenges, the role of Chinese State-owned Enterprises (SOEs) and issues in cybersecurity and intellectual property (IP). As US-China trade dispute continues, solutions to these issues will be the necessary starting points from which

to restore constructive relations and build trust.

Chinese relations with other regional powers such as Japan have been tumultuous. Rising nationalism and patriotic sentiment in China continues to fuel ongoing anti-Japanese sentiment. Additionally, under the Trump administration, the US has been pulling back from its traditional regional leadership position and participating less in multilateral engagement. This puts Japan in a precarious position as previously it balanced challenging relations with China by looking to

the US for regional leadership, defence and security. As the US adopts a protectionist stance, Japan will increasingly be pushed into a role of regional leadership where it must engage with other economies to counter balance growing Chinese influence.

Despite regional tensions, India stands to benefit from China's economic rise in two respects. First, China has provided nationalistic motivation throughout the Indian population by demonstrating that large, historically complex and heavily populated countries can

develop and become rising global powers. Second, to the extent that cross-border trade can be enhanced, being a neighbor to the world's largest economy is an asset for India rather than a liability. Despite the opportunities, however, India has thus far limited bilateral and multilateral engagement initiatives with China such as the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). Under the Modi administration, India has pursued a nationalistic tone and prioritized ideological strengths challenging the concession-making process necessary for multilateral

initiatives. On the other hand, having noticed the changing attitude of the US towards China in the face of increasing economic rivalry, India is increasingly recognizing that cooperation is necessary to avoid frustrations caused by economic convergence.

Despite ongoing tensions and rivalries, it is within China's best interest to cooperate with other economies to assist poorer regional countries to develop. To the extent that China can engage in multilateral initiatives such as RCEP, this will benefit

the Indo-Pacific region. Initiatives should prioritize transparency to encourage further engagement and increase trust among the US, India, Japan and other economies. It is therefore incumbent upon rising Indo-Pacific powers to increasingly take leadership roles to drive transparency, economic reform and multilateral engagement among all economies in the region. If meaningful and constructive steps are taken to further regional cooperation, economic growth of India and China could be the tide that rises all boats in the region.

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We previously believed that economic convergence was something that developing countries could look forward to.

If that is the case then the attitude of the US towards China is the bellwether to implications that could affect India.

Suman Bery

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China sees itself as lagging behind in technological innovation and is determined to catch up with other global powers. But how does China catch up without being perceived as a threat?

Yafei He

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Ten years ago, Barack Obama announced the CPTPP. Now the US's withdrawal has created a vacuum that China is stepping into.

Keith Richburg

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Decoupling between major powers is too simplistic and will not lead to solutions to global issues. Instead, we need to rebuild the world focusing on how global issues affect local populations.

Andrew Sheng

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Japan has the opportunity today to play an intermediary role between the US and China through language and cultural contact.

Ezra F Vogel

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PLENARY DIALOGUE 2

The Future of Work

Victor K Fung, Co-Chair, Advisory Board, Asia Global Institute; Rob Johnson, President, The Institute for New Economic Thinking; Sam Palmisano, Chairman, The Center for Global Enterprise; and Michael Spence, Nobel Laureate and Co-Chair, Advisory Board, Asia Global Institute discussed how digitization of the global economy and innovations affecting economies are transforming job markets, education, and traditional economic sectors.

The future of work will see technological innovations such as AI and ML create opportunities for employment as well as job losses and disruption in traditional employment sectors. Disruption will occur in jobs focused on repetitive tasks such as call centres, back offices in banks, long-haul trucking, and manufacturing. However, positions requiring professional expertise and soft skills such as management, leadership, and strategy will be more in demand. Younger generations entering the workforce will also demand more from companies by advocating for empowerment and horizontally organized workplaces.

To adjust to changes in traditional economic sectors, the education system needs to be reformed. Currently, the post-secondary educational paradigm rests notion of one-time education through earning a degree. However, as technological innovations increase and economies digitized, the pace at which jobs will

be displaced and employment paradigms are shifted requires a new emphasis on life-long learning. Life-long education will allow workers to upskill and reskill in accordance with changes in the global job market so that businesses and governments can recalibrate employment needs on an ongoing basis.

Additionally, educational reform must prioritize inclusivity and equitable development. As new job opportunities arise, future generations of workers will be increasingly diverse with different skill sets, education levels and backgrounds. However, financial and educational inequality is a challenge for both developed and developing economies. An inclusive and equitable approach to education will ensure the best possible chance for a diverse and mobile work force to take advantage of new opportunities in the digital global economy.

Lessons learned by issues from the last wave of globalization must be prioritized as economies digitize for the future of work. On the one hand, globalization and digitization have created wealth, opportunities and innovations for economic sectors in many societies. On the other hand, a lack of regulation, uneven implementation across economies, and increasing inequity have led to globalization and digitization exacerbating inequality, feelings of unfairness, and distrust among lower and middle-class communities within economies. Left unaddressed, these problems will give rise to protectionism, tribalism, and rivalry that would impede engagement, cooperation, and the responsible use of new innovations. Economies must seek to ensure that new technologies and opportunities prioritize equality for the future of work.



“ Learning must be revolutionized so that students can become empowered to take advantage of new jobs.

Victor K Fung



“ Issues presented by globalization and climate change as well as the breadth and scale of innovation are challenging us to rethink how we construct societies.

Rob Johnson



“ Education systems need to change dramatically to be more fluid and adaptable to ongoing developments. The emphasis must shift from obtaining a degree to life-long learning.

Sam Palmisano



“ Key to reforming education systems is to change incentive structures so that individuals can think bigger.

Michael Spence

LUNCHEON KEYNOTE ADDRESS

*After Globalization: Regionalization
and Asia's Role in the World*

Peter Wong, Deputy Chairman and Chief Executive, The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation discussed positive developments as well as the shortcomings of globalization and provided points with which economies can collaborate going forward.



Globalization is blamed for many global issues including social unrest, stagnating economic growth, and lowering living standards. But is globalization itself to blame? Some segments of society are disproportionately affected as lower and middle income communities have seen wage stagnation and job losses resulting from haphazard technological rollouts.

Although globalization has reduced inequality between nations, it has increased inequality between

communities within countries. Economies must collaborate and engage multilaterally to share best practices on how to reduce inequality. However, some regions, such as Asia, are fragmented and have difficulty in efficiently organizing economies on issues resulting from globalization. To the extent that economies in Asia can collaborate to promote cross-border trade, fairness and transparency, this will allow the region to advance like-minded goals and develop economies sustainably and fairly.

“ Sustainability is not something we should take lightly; all countries have to play a part in achieving it and global powers must take a leading role.

Peter Wong



PARALLEL BREAKOUT SESSION 1A

Globalization and Civilization: Understanding Conflict and Cooperation in the Asia Pacific

Zhiwu Chen, Director, Asia Global Institute; Yoshikazu Kato, Adjunct Associate Professor, Asia Global Institute; Ananth Krishnan, Visiting Fellow, Brookings India (AsiaGlobal Fellow 2019); Kishore Mahbubani, Distinguished Fellow, Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore; and Alejandro Reyes, Director of Knowledge Dissemination, Asia Global Institute discussed opportunities for both conflict and cooperation between the EU, US, India, China, and Japan in the context of rising powers in the Indo-Pacific and the global economic shift from the West to the East.



In the future, India and China will be the center of the global economy as each rise to global leader status. As both countries modernize their economies, Western powers such as the EU and the US are becoming increasingly wary of the shifting global economic balance. Political backlash such as protectionism and anti-immigration policies in the West should not be overlooked and are signs of ongoing civilizational anxieties as the balance of power begins to change.

Despite decades of being the de-facto global hegemon and

promoting the rules-based international order, the US is now increasingly rejecting the advocacy for multilateral organizations. This shift is serving to exacerbate other economies' feelings of distrust in multilateral organizations and may serve to undermine the rules-based international order itself. As a result, global anxieties about the future of the international order has given way to disputes, tensions and rivalries between countries. Consequently, this frames China's rise as a threat to the US rather than encouraging cooperation and engagement.

For regional powers such as Japan, strategic engagement will be key to weathering the storm. Japan must focus on building bilateral relations with both the US and China while also prioritizing leadership and coordination roles between the countries. Convening through multilateral platforms such as APEC and building partnerships with like-minded economies to engage in initiatives like RCEP and Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) will be essential to defend and espouse the merits of the international rules-based order.

For rising global powers such as India, the shift of power is a complex time requiring careful geopolitical positioning. Under the Modi administration, India has become more assertive in its position as a rising power regionally and globally. But throughout the ongoing US-China trade dispute, India has been reluctant to align strictly with either economy. Regionally, India has preferred an inclusive approach to its relations with other Indo-Pacific economies as opposed to an exclusive approach taken by China. Despite the opportunities for India's

economy resulting from China's growth, tensions between the two resulted in the former's withdrawal from RCEP. Stabilizing relations with China and building on developments with the US will be key for India to navigate the shifting global order as well as better position itself as a neutral collaborator in the region going forward.

As the global economy shifts from the West to the East, it will not just be supply chains being reoriented but also ideas on dominant identities, values, beliefs and political systems.

While this will give new opportunities to developing economies in the Indo-Pacific region, it will also be a multi-dimensional challenge that could exacerbate anti-West and anti-East sentiment and increase tribalistic feelings. In order to ensure stability during this shift, rising and developed regional and global powers such as the EU, US, India, China, Japan, and others must find new ways to engage and cooperate so as to not create political and ideological wedges between economies.

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Ongoing challenges between China and the US are a result of an ideological

clash between philosophies, religions, and history of very different civilizations.

Zhiwu Chen

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Japan has a key strategic role to play in collective leadership and

being a relations maker between the US and China.

Yoshikazu Kato

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Both India and China are dealing with many challenges domestically and internationally

but are increasingly taking steps to stabilize bilateral relations.

Ananth Krishnan

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Protectionist policies, threats of decoupling, and the ongoing receding from international organizations is a result of a

major civilization shift taking place, causing turbulence between the rising East and the faltering West.

Kishore Mahbubani

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There are many different interpretations of US-China decoupling. If this is taking place, it could be characterized as

strategic competition, a clash of civilizations or superpower rivalry.

Alejandro Reyes

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PARALLEL BREAKOUT SESSION 1B

Achieving and Financing the Next Stage of Asia's Development

Sally Chen, Hong Kong Resident Representative, International Monetary Fund; Fred Hu, Chairman, Primavera Capital Group; Julia Leung, Deputy CEO, Securities and Futures Commission, Hong Kong; Laurence Li, Chairman, Hong Kong Financial Services Development Council; and K C Kwok, AsiaGlobal Fellows Program Director, Asia Global Institute discussed the need for greater financing in Asia as well as the role of technology, the private sector and the public sector in achieving regional goals.



“ *Digitization of the global economy and technologies such as AI and robotization may be solutions for Asia's shrinking working populations.*

Sally Chen

Asian economies are ageing far faster than what we have seen. Working populations in different Asian economies, including Japan, China, Korea, Hong Kong and Thailand, have already peaked. One important concern is that Asia will have to grow old before it grows rich. With this demographic headwind, overall productivity will fall. Based on the International Monetary Fund's estimates, in China, the ageing population will detract half a percentage point from growth over the next three decades. For Japan, Thailand and Vietnam, that number is one percentage point.

“ *Asia needs more investment, and the answer to that may be cooperation between the public and private sector.*

Fred Hu

This has implications for interest rates which will fall by one to two percentage points due to ageing: as people get older, the way they save and invest changes. Looking forward to the digital revolution has positive implications. Firms that have an online presence have an average of a 30 percent productivity boost. On average, a one percent increase in digitalization boosts overall GDP by 0.3 percent. Additionally, for many economies such as Japan, robots are stepping in to help reverse ageing.

“ *The world is increasingly gathering more debt which could make financial leverage an issue going forward. Asian economies must be careful and work together to resolve infrastructure, educational and emerging market funding gaps.*

K C Kwok

Economic evidence demonstrates that investment leads to growth. There is a wide range of estimates on Asia's investment gap – anywhere between US\$1 trillion to US\$2 trillion annually. For Indonesia, like much of Asia, infrastructure is the biggest impediment. Even China, a world leader in infrastructure investment, underperforms on investment. To overcome economic hardships, investment in Asia needs to occur. Domestic savings may provide the answer. Asian economies have a high savings rate with policies in place to maintain it to fund investment for economic growth. The problems lie

“ *Emerging markets in Asia are doing a good job at promoting and mobilizing capital into sustainable projects because they are attaching more importance to them than other markets.*

Julia Leung

within financial systems, as China's experience shows that much of the savings are tucked under mattresses or in state-owned bank deposits which makes them insufficient to fund investors. Asia needs banking reform, and the onus is on governments to design and coordinate regulation. The private sector also has a role to play. When China opened up Shenzhen to foreign investment there was a lack of infrastructure. Thankfully, a Hong Kong entrepreneur named Gordon Wu built the very successful Guangshen Expressway. In theory, every project

“ *In Asia, we need to look at financing differently to factor in new information rather than traditional statistics that are no longer relevant.*

Laurence Li

can be financed domestically. But when we tap into the private sector and global capital, FDI can bring enough spillover to enhance productivity and entrepreneurship. In Asia, emerging markets are doing a good job promoting and mobilizing capital to support more sustainable projects. The priorities and values of listed companies are and should be changing. Businesses have to take into account community welfare and social objectives. If they harm the environment to achieve growth and maximize return, they could be at legal risk. Increasingly, institutional investors, particularly pension funds

and asset owners with longer-term investments, want to invest sustainably and do good for society. Regulators are concerned about what the environment is doing to listed companies. Changes to our environment poses risk to companies. Listed companies should disclose such risks. Yet, there are too many disclosures and reporting requirements, making it difficult for investors to obtain useful information. Globally, regulators are increasingly invited to set rules and standards to prevent greenwashing.

PARALLEL BREAKOUT SESSION 2A

The Outlook for Global Trade

Vinod Aggarwal, Director of Berkeley Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Study Center, The University of California at Berkeley; Patrick Low, former Chief Economist, World Trade Organization; Mari Pangestu, Distinguished Fellow, Asia Global Institute; Zhigang Tao, HSBC Professor in Global Economy and Business Strategy, The University of Hong Kong; and Heribert Dieter, Director of Policy Research, Asia Global Institute examined the ongoing issues facing global trade such as distrust, lack of legitimacy, and protectionist policies as well as constructive steps towards further international engagement.

“ **Systemic, domestic, and ideological shifts will continue to loom over issues facing China-US relations unless cooperation and engagement is enhanced.**

Vinod Aggarwal

“ **Currently we are facing a backlash, particularly from low-skilled workers in OECD countries, who want protection from the negative effects of global trade and are forcing us to rethink globalization.**

Heribert Dieter

“ **In the face of reforms for privacy, security, governance and taxes, the WTO has lost its purpose and must be refocused.**

Patrick Low



“ **Global trade is facing challenges, the world is more multipolar than ever, economies are losing faith in globalization and inequality is becoming more severe. All countries must engage in collective leadership in order to reinforce the global economy.**

Mari Pangestu

“ **A new global governance model is required to address issues caused by globalization and economies must cooperate on its development.**

Zhigang Tao

Global trade is facing challenges such as growing distrust and lack of support from major economies. International organizations such as the WTO are suffering a perceived legitimacy crisis by world leaders supporting populist politics, protectionism and tribalism. As inequality within economies becomes more severe, negative feelings and distrust for international institutions regulating global trade will develop further.

Economies should take a number of constructive steps to support the global economy during international upheaval. First, economies must reject tribalism, nationalism and protectionist policies that undermine

international organizations on which global trade relies. Second, economies must collectively engage in regulatory reforms to address inequality. Third, as the trade dispute between the US and China continues, other economies must engage and build relations with each country while avoiding choosing sides. Lastly, economies must reform domestic institutions to increase transparency and the ability to constructively contribute to the global economy and meet international standards conducive to global trade.

ASEAN and APEC could be more meaningfully engaged by members in the Indo-Pacific region to develop

collective leadership, enhance transparency, and bring diverse Asian economies in line with international standards. Both emphasize deepening trade integration and provide forums with which to share best-practices for modernizing economies. In particular, APEC's non-binding voluntary processes allow economies to discuss sensitive issues such as innovation, data privacy, and progressive reforms in a neutral format. To the extent that both ASEAN and APEC - as well as other multilateral organizations - can be engaged to build consensus-making among diverse economies, global trade will benefit.

PARALLEL BREAKOUT SESSION 2B

Revolution in Healthcare through Digitalization

Jeff Chen, Chief Innovation Officer, Fullerton Health; Barbara Meynert, Senior Advisor, Fung Group; Husein Reka, Chief Transformation Officer, Program for Health Assurance and Purchasing, Ministry of Health of Saudi Arabia (AsiaGlobal Fellow 2019); and Keiji Fukuda, Director, School of Public Health, The University of Hong Kong debated innovations in healthcare technology and discussed the challenges for economies in implementing and adapting to changes effectively.

“ *Implementing technological innovations is a challenge because most traditional healthcare services are offline.*
Jeff Chen ”



“ *The shift towards digital technology may serve to enable greater governance for the UN Sustainable Development Goals as well as directly create equity.*
Keiji Fukuda ”



“ *Currently, more than half of the world’s population lacks access to adequate healthcare and every year more than 100 million people face financial hardship or poverty trying to address this. Technology is transforming society and should be aimed to help healthcare reform efforts.*
Barbara Meynert ”



“ *Digitizing healthcare carries new and unprecedented risks for personal privacy; this must be acknowledged before implementing innovations.*
Husein Reka ”



One reason why healthcare has not been fully disrupted by digital technology is because it is difficult. Most of its services are offline, and it is often about life or death. Without traditional clinics and services, it is very difficult to provide users with a seamless end-to-end value chain. Digitalization can make healthcare more efficient and affordable. Currently, more than half of the world’s population lacks access to adequate healthcare. Every year, more than 100 million people end up in financial hardship, or even extreme poverty, in trying to pay for their own healthcare.

Technology has a major role to play in patient activation, information transfer and managing patients’ conditions. However, existing health systems are fragmented: there is a lack of communication among primary, secondary and tertiary care, and some systems lack unified records.

Technology is transforming society, and it can directly address Goal 3 of the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals to promote health and wellbeing for all – or universal health coverage. Technology enables doctors to give better diagnoses, deliver more targeted treatment, and better monitor patients, in addition to supporting the operation and administration of hospitals. We need technology to make healthcare available for all. This would help address issues of poverty, hunger and education, as well as social inclusion and gender justice – a large segment of people excluded from healthcare are women. These issues are complex, they cannot be addressed by one dimension, but digitalizing healthcare can make it more accessible.

While AI can achieve many things, such as accessing the latest medical information from databases across the globe, it cannot replace human doctors. Humans are

dynamic, whereas AI works well only when applied according to set rules being enabler to help doctors with accuracy rather than a replacement. Empathy is central to healthcare, and we need human doctors to work with to develop individualized treatment plan.

Empathy aside, this also concerns liability: if something goes wrong with AI enabled healthcare, what is the patients’ recourse? We also have to consider how we handle patient data as it is the most valuable and dangerous facet of healthcare systems.

But digitalizing healthcare could put data privacy at risk. In black markets, electronic health records are worth more than credit card or social security information. Ignoring this aspect of privacy will impede the diffusion of technology in healthcare. Appropriate regulation must be developed to address healthcare’s ongoing digitalization.

GLOBAL THINKERS x AGD CLOSING DIALOGUE

*Trade Tension & Technonationalism-
Implications for the Emerging World Order*

Kishore Mahbubani, Distinguished Fellow, Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore; Sam Palmisano, Chairman, The Center for Global Enterprise; and Zhiwu Chen, Director, Asia Global Institute wrapped up the conference by noting opportunities that technology has brought for economic growth while also raising risks for national security, and how economies should address these concerns.

Technological innovations will provide opportunities for employment and economic growth, but they will also raise concerns for national security and cyber espionage. As innovations such as 5G and AI are further adopted by consumers and businesses, commercial products will become more interconnected and have increasing avenues for cyber crime. Economies must engage multilaterally to establish common regulations and principles for the use of new technologies.

Issues in technology and national security are taking place as tensions between the US and China are becoming more severe. The rivalry between the two countries is playing out in cultural, economic and security dimensions and the only solution to bridging the gap is cooperation. However, as the trade dispute and differing values further percolate, normalizing relations becomes more challenging. For the sake of avoiding the Thucydides trap, engagement and cooperation between China, the US and other countries and organizations able to convene the two must be prioritized for all economies.

“ *Ongoing decoupling between China and the US in sectors such as education, which has contributed much to generations of globalization, may disrupt future development of the global community.* ”

Zhiwu Chen

“ *Ongoing tensions in US-China relations will be the major geopolitical contest over the next ten years, but it is avoidable if both countries can engage and cooperate economically, politically, and militarily.* ”

Kishore Mahbubani

“ *Technological innovations today can be increasingly used not only for commodities but national security as well. This is a new reality that societies and governments must adjust to.* ”

Sam Palmisano



LIST OF SPEAKERS



Vinod Aggarwal

Director
Berkeley Asia Pacific Economic
Cooperation Study Center
The University of California at Berkeley



Suman Bery

Non-resident Fellow
Bruegel



Jeff Chen

Chief Innovation Officer
Fullerton Health



Zhiwu Chen

Director
Asia Global Institute



Sally Chen

Hong Kong SAR Resident Representative
International Monetary Fund



Heribert Dieter

Director of Policy Research
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Keiji Fukuda

Director
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Victor K Fung

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Yafei He

Distinguished Professor
Yenching Academy of Peking University



Fred Hu

Chairman
Primavera Capital Group



Rob Johnson

President
The Institute for New Economic Thinking



Yoshikazu Kato

Adjunct Associate Professor
Asia Global Institute



Ananth Krishnan

AsiaGlobal Fellow 2019
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Julia Leung

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Laurence Li

Chairman
Hong Kong Financial Services
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Patrick Low

Former Chief Economist
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Kishore Mahbubani

Distinguished Fellow
Asia Research Institute
National University of Singapore



Barbara Meynert

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Mari Pangestu

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Husein Reka

AsiaGlobal Fellow 2019
Asia Global Institute



Alejandro Reyes

Director of Knowledge Dissemination
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Keith Richburg

Director
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The University of Hong Kong



Andrew Sheng

Distinguished Fellow
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Michael Spence

Nobel Laureate
Co-Chair, Advisory Board
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Zhigang Tao

HSBC Professor in Global Economy and
Business Strategy
The University of Hong Kong



Ezra F Vogel

Henry Ford II Professor of
the Social Sciences Emeritus
Harvard University



Peter Wong

Deputy Chairman and Chief Executive
The Hong Kong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation



Zhang Xiang

President and Vice-Chancellor
The University of Hong Kong

FULL PROGRAM

Time	Event	Speakers
0830-0900	Registration & Morning Refreshments	
0900-0910	Welcome Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zhiwu Chen • Victor K Fung • Xiang Zhang
0910-0930	Keynote Address Building a Durable Framework for a Digital Global Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Michael Spence
0930-1045	Plenary Dialogue 1 Changing Major Powers Relationship: China's Role in Today's Global Order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suman Bery • Yafei He • Andrew Sheng • Ezra F Vogel • Keith Richburg (Moderator)
1045-1100	Networking Coffee Break	
1100-1225	Plenary Dialogue 2 The Future of Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victor K Fung • Rob Johnson • Sam Palmisano • Michael Spence (Moderator)
1225-1235	Short Break	
1235-1330	Luncheon Keynote Address After Globalization: Regionalization and Asia's Role in the World	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peter Wong

1330-1445	Parallel Breakout Session 1A Globalization and Civilization: Understanding Conflict and Cooperation in the Asia Pacific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zhiwu Chen • Yoshikazu Kato • Ananth Krishnan • Kishore Mahbubani • Alejandro Reyes (Moderator)
	Parallel Breakout Session 1B Achieving and Financing the Next Stage of Asia's Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sally Chen • Fred Hu • Julia Leung • Laurence Li • K C Kwok (Moderator)
1445-1455	Short Break	
1455-1610	Parallel Breakout Session 2A The Outlook for Global Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vinod Aggarwal • Patrick Low • Mari Pangestu • Zhigang Tao • Heribert Dieter (Moderator)
	Parallel Breakout Session 2B Revolution in Healthcare through Digitalization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jeff Chen • Barbara Meynert • Husein Reka • Keiji Fukuda (Moderator)
1615-1730	Global Thinkers x AGD Closing Dialogue Trade Tension & Technonationalism- Implications for the Emerging World Order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kishore Mahbubani • Sam Palmisano • Zhiwu Chen (Moderator)
1730-1800	Closing Cocktail	

PHOTO HIGHLIGHTS



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