

Invitation to the 2022 IPP International Conference: Exploring Pathways to Common Prosperity: China and the World

August 1st 2022

Dear Prof. Mehri Madarshahi:

We are pleased to invite you to the **2022 IPP International Conference on Exploring Pathways to Common Prosperity: China and the World** on August 20th and 21st at the Institute of Public Policy (IPP) at South China University of Technology in Guangzhou, China. Please note that due to ongoing COVID-19 travel restrictions, the **conference will be held online**.

IPP is an independent, non-profit research center and national think tank established in 2012. Our mission is to help establish China's own knowledge system by creating an open platform for independent scholars to publish research on China's reform.

The conference will feature two keynote speeches, six panels and a round-table discussion. It will have the participation of leading scholars from the US, Europe, Japan, Korea, Singapore, and China to discuss pathways to common prosperity in China and the World. These scholars have expertise in diverse fields including, but not limited to, economic development, income distribution, poverty and inequality. The discussion promises to be genuinely multidisciplinary and wide-ranging. The six panels of the conference include:

- Panel 1: China's theoretical and practical experience in common prosperity
- Panel 2: The Anglosphere: Free market, wealth inequality, and government responsibility
- Panel 3: Europe: A high-welfare system that contributes to the whole-of-society development
- Panel 4: Understanding the concept of common prosperity from the theoretical lens
- Panel 5: East Asia: The development of a middle-class society
- Panel 6: Emerging technologies and pathways to common prosperity

You are cordially invited to deliver a 20-minute presentation on Panel 2: The Anglosphere: Free market, wealth inequality, and government responsibility and be the moderator of Panel 3— you may change your assigned panel if you wish. We

require a summary of your presentation with a suggested length of 300-500 words **by 10 August 2022**. A full paper is not required.

For more information, feel free to contact IPP Conference Coordinator Miss Chenye Zhao via email at conference@ipp.org.cn, or Executive Dean Feng Zhang via email at zhangfeng@ipp.org.cn.

We are looking forward to your involvement in the conference. We encourage you to share this invitation with your colleagues and hope to see you there.

Sincerely,



Prof. Yongnian Zheng
Academic Committee Chair, IPP, South China University of Technology
Board Director, Guangzhou Institute of the Greater Bay Area

2022 IPP International Conference

Exploring Pathways to Common Prosperity: China and the World

Conference Chair: Professor Yongnian Zheng, the Chairman of Academic Committee of IPP, and the Board Director of GIG

Organizer: Institute of Public Policy, South China University of Technology

Date: 20-21 August 2022

Format: Zoom Video conferencing

Common prosperity is another ambitious target set by the government of China after its monumental success in ending China's absolute poverty. It is an essential element of an ideal society not only for China, but also for the rest of the world. There is no ready-made pathway to common prosperity, but we can work toward our goal by examining the concept of common prosperity from global, historical, and comprehensive perspectives.

Given country-to-country disparities in natural resource availability, political and economic structure, social organization, and global influence, there is no universal pathway to common prosperity. For this reason, many countries around the world have developed their own model of wealth distribution, for example, Scandinavian countries' high-tax, high-welfare model, the U.S. and the U.K.'s free market welfare model, and East Asian countries' productive welfare model. If we go back further in history, we will find the U.S.S.R.'s command-economy-oriented welfare model. Such examples can serve as a lesson and as a source of inspiration for our exploration of pathways to common prosperity.

As the world's second-largest economy, China, too, has developed its own model of common prosperity. In the early periods of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese government was seeking to establish the commune system, under which wealth was equally divided between the rich and the poor, while the country was impoverished. But it turned out to be a fiasco. After the Chinese economic reform in 1978, Deng Xiaoping, the then Chinese leader, noted that poverty was not socialism. His idea was that it was impossible for everybody to become wealthy at the same time. So some areas and people should be allowed and encouraged to become wealthy first, pulling up others behind them. However, in the face of globalization and emerging

societal challenges, Deng's policy was coming under pressure, resulting in a widening wealth gap. Under current discussion is a scheme called "three distributions." It originates from the concept put forward by Chinese economist Li Yining: the first distribution phase is based on efficiency; the second is based on fairness; the third is based on morality; and all three phases must be performed in tandem with one another. This scheme can be used as a theoretical framework for common prosperity, but there are questions that still need answers. For example, is there a clear distinction among fairness, efficiency, and morality in each distribution phase? How should actors in each distribution phase interact with one another? And how should the "three distribution" scheme be developed?

In the wealth distribution process, the government, the enterprise, and the worker are the key actors, among which the government matters the most. Economic growth and livelihood assurance, which are seen by many in China as a natural responsibility of the government, generate legitimacy for the Chinese government. Exercising tight control over the market, officials at all levels of the Chinese government are accessible to, and have the power to deploy, most of the country's financial and economic resources. This unique advantage boosts the Chinese government's capacity to distribute wealth. While the role and capacity of the government varies significantly from country to country, any governmental action can have impact on the distribution of wealth and, in turn, end up with different outcomes. For example, the social unrest and the rise of populism in the United States in recent years illustrate U.S. state governments' declining capacity to distribute wealth.

Nor should we ignore a myriad of possibilities of common prosperity driven by technological innovations. The rapid pace of technological innovations is the most telling symbol of the modern era. A constant flow of new technologies are revolutionizing all aspects of human society, including the way wealth is distributed, and in particular, the use of information technology. For example, the platform economy has created more jobs opportunities, more flexible employment models, and more efficient use of labor and capital, allowing a larger chunk of society to have leverage over the distribution of wealth. Furthermore, freed of the shackles of the traditional employer-employee relationship, which is contract-based, digital economic platforms are not obliged to take responsibility for the welfare of their users, and may therefore risk undermining labor relations. Regardless of whether or not emerging technologies are the driving force behind common prosperity, an in-depth analysis will help us identify their pros and cons regarding wealth distribution.



The current state of wealth distribution is the result of the wealth distribution system, which is embedded in a larger political, economic, and social system. Common prosperity could mean fundamental changes to the existing system, and would require a new institutional framework for wealth distribution. For example, in the economic domain, the monopoly power of large enterprises needs to be further limited to insure a better environment for small and medium-sized enterprises and workers; in the political domain, the government needs to further its people-centered agenda and to foster a balanced distribution of power in society; in the social domain, expendable welfare needs to be substituted with sustainable, productive one; and of course, there are far more examples than the ones outlined above. To put it in a nutshell, common prosperity is tantamount to an institutional revolution, which could be either gradual or sudden.

Today, the COVID-19 pandemic and the escalation of great power rivalry have added to challenges faced by countries aiming for common prosperity. The question is, what would the future of common prosperity look like? With this in mind, this conference will bring together scholars, entrepreneurs, and party officials from across the world to share their perspectives on relevant themes, with a view to contributing to building a fairer, more stable and prosperous future for China and beyond.

2022 IPP International Conference Agenda

*The time in bold is China Standard Time (UTC+8).

Saturday, August 20 th	
8:50—9:20 (UTC :0:50—1:20)	Conference Registration & Welcome and Opening Remarks
8:50—9:00	Conference Registration
9:00—9:10	Welcome Remarks Speaker: TBD
9:10—9:20	Opening Remarks Yongnian Zheng Institute of Public Policy, South China University of Technology
Keynote Speech 9:20—10:00 (UTC :1:20—2:00)	Yifu Lin Institute of New Structural Economics, Peking University
10:00—10:10	Tea Break
Panel 1: 10:10—11:30 (UTC :2:10—3:30) (Australian Eastern Standard Time:12:10—13:30)	China's theoretical and practical experience in common prosperity Moderator: Feng Zhang
10:10—10:30	Xiangzhi Kong School of Agricultural Economics and Rural Development, Renmin University
10:30—10:50	Chunguang Wang Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
10:50—11:10 (Australian Eastern Standard Time: 12:50—13:10)	David S G Goodman Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Sydney
11:10—11:30	Q&A
11:30—13:00	Lunch
Panel 2: 13:00—14:20 (UTC :5:00—6:20) (Central European Summer Time:7:00—8:20)	The Anglosphere: Free market, wealth inequality, and government responsibility Moderator: Yongnian Zheng
13:00—13:20 (Central European Summer Time:7:00—7:20)	Hans d'Orville Institute of Public Policy, South China University of Technology



13:20—13:40 (Central European Summer Time:7:20—7:40)	Mehri Madarshahi Institute of Public Policy, South China University of Technology
13:40—14:00 (Central European Summer Time:7:40—8:00)	Stephan Schmalz Faculty of Economics, Law and Social Sciences, University of Erfurt
14:00—14:20	Q&A
14:20—14:40	Tea Break
Panel 3: 14:40—16:00 (UTC :6:40—8:00) (Central European Summer Time: 8:40—10:00)	Europe: A high-welfare model that supports the whole-of-society development Moderator: Mehri Madarshahi
14:40—15:00 (Central European Summer Time: 8:40—9:00)	Yannick Vanderborght Saint-Louis University, Brussels
15:00—15:20	Yuegen Xiong Department of Sociology, Peking University
15:20—15:40 (Central European Summer Time: 9:20—9:40)	Krzysztof Hagemejer Social Policy and Social Security Studies, Hochschule Bonn-Rhein-Sieg
15:40—16:00	Q&A
Sunday, August 21st	
Keynote Speech 13:00—13:40 (UTC :5:00—5:40) (Central European Summer Time: 7:00—7:40)	Thomas Pogge Department of Philosophy, Yale University
13:40—13:50	Tea Break
Panel 4: 13:50—15:10 (UTC :5:50—7:10) (British Summer Time: 6:50—8:10) (Central European Summer Time: 7:50—9:10)	Understanding the concept of common prosperity from the theoretical lens Moderator: Hans d’Orville

13:50—14:10	Fang Cai Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
14:10—14:30 (British Summer Time: 7:10—7:30)	Michael Dunford School of Global Studies, University of Sussex
14:30—14:50	Zhong Zhao School of Labor and Human Resources, Renmin University of China
14:50—15:10	Q&A
15:10—15:30	Tea Break
Panel 5: 15:30—16:50 (UTC :7:30—8:50) (Japan Standard Time: 16:30—17:50) (Korea Standard Time: 16:30—17:50)	East Asia: The development of a middle-class society Moderator: Vivien Chan
15:30—15:50 (Japan Standard Time: 16:30—16:50)	Jun Imai Department of Sociology, Sophia University
15:50—16:10 (Korea Standard Time: 16:50—17:10)	Sang-Jin Han Department of Sociology, Seoul National University
16:10—16:30 (Singapore Time: 16:10—16:30)	Jiwei Qian East Asian Institute, National University of Singapore
16:30—16:50	Q&A
16:50—18:30	Dinner
Panel 6: 18:30—19:50 (UTC :10:30—11:50) (Central European Summer Time:12:30—13:50) Eastern Daylight Time: 6:30—7:50)	Emerging technologies and pathways to common prosperity Moderator: Boy Luethje
18:30—18:50 (Central European Summer Time:12:30—12:50)	Florian Butollo Weizenbaum Institute for the Networked Society
18:50—19:10	Anton Malkin School of Humanities and Social Science, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen



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19:10—19:30 (Eastern Daylight Time: 7:10—7:30)	Gary Gereffi Department of Sociology, Duke University
19:30—19:50	Q&A

About IPP

The Institute of Public Policy (IPP) at South China University of Technology is an independent, non-profit research center and national think tank established in 2012. Our mission is to help establish China's own knowledge system by providing an open platform for independent scholars to publish research on China's reform.

We are a team of talented scholars committed to addressing the needs of society, with expertise in diverse areas including public administration, political science, economics, sociology, law, and international relations. We conduct high-quality, academically rigorous and policy-relevant research, aiming to produce new conceptual and theoretical knowledge while providing government agencies with practical, innovative recommendations to help deliver good governance in China.

Research at IPP is organized into four centers: the Center for National Governance, the Center for Social Policy, the Center for Foreign Policy, and the Center for Economic Policy. Three additional units provide research and administrative support: the Administration Office, the Editorial Office, and the Telephone Survey Unit.

The leadership of IPP is provided by the Board of Directors, the Academic Committee, and the Dean. The Board of Directors oversees IPP's overall development, the Academic Committee supervises research and outreach, and the Dean provides executive leadership and is responsible for the institute's day-to-day operation.

Visit us at www.ipp.org.cn.

IPP International Conference Review

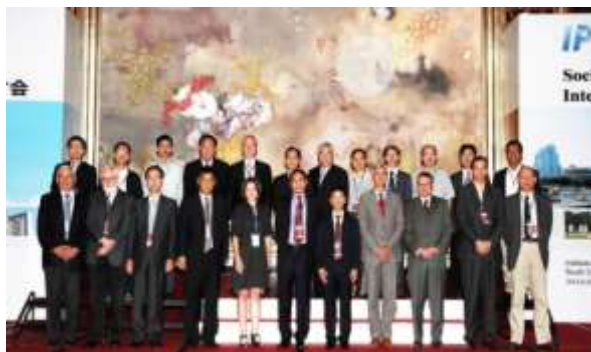
The IPP International Conference (IIC) was launched by IPP (the Institute of Public Policy) in 2013 in Guangzhou, China. The conference has expanded over the years, and now features two keynote speeches, six panels, and a roundtable discussion, over a two-day period.

We invite prominent social science scholars from around Europe, North America, Africa and Asia to present their research at the conference. Their presentations are subsequently submitted in article form and published in our Chinese-English conference proceedings and books.

The conference has drawn widespread media coverage and attention from the academic and policy communities inside and outside of China. It is one of China's leading international platforms for scholarly exchange and policy discussion, as well as a knowledge hub for global scholars and policy makers.

Highlights of Past Conferences

2013 IPP International Conference
 Social Development and Social Policy:
 International Experiences and China's Reform



1. *Social Policy Reforms in Europe and the U.S.*
2. *Social Policy Reforms in East Asia (I)*
3. *Social Policies in East Asia (II)*
4. *China's Social Development*

1. *Ideological Emancipation and Changes in Policy Discourse: Retrospect and Prospect*
2. *Public Policy Reform in the Political and Legal Fields: Retrospect and Prospect*
3. *Public Policy Reform in the Economic Field: Retrospect and Prospect*
4. *Public Policy Reform in the Social Field: Retrospect and Prospect*
5. *Globalization and China's Public Policy Reform: Retrospect and Prospect*
6. *Governance Reform in China: Retrospect and Prospect*

2014 IPP International Conference
 Reform and Public Policy in China:
 Retrospect and Prospect



2015 IPP International Conference
New Humanism, Governance
and Sustainable Development



1. Reflection on Current Development Models
2. Institutional Perspectives: the Role of Multilateral, Regional and National Institutions for Sustainable Development
3. Education and Sustainable Development
4. Gender Equality, New Humanism and Sustainable Development
5. Science, Technology and Innovation for Sustainable Development and the Impact of New Tools of Communication and Information
6. Culture and Development Diversity

1. Democracy versus Meritocracy
2. Political Order in the Developing World
3. Market and the State in the Developed World
4. Market and the State in the Developing World
5. Technology Progress and Social Change
6. Rule of Law and Order in China

2016 IPP International Conference:
Order and Governance
in the Contemporary World



2017 IPP International Conference:
Development and Poverty:
China and the World



1. Globalization, Globalization Reversal, and Managing Poverty
2. Managing Poverty in Developed Countries
3. Development and Poverty in Latin America
4. Development and Poverty in African Countries
5. Development and Poverty in Asian Countries
6. Development and Poverty in China

1. *Metropolitan Circles Development and Global Governance*
2. *Metropolitan Circles Development in North America*
3. *Metropolitan Circles Development in Europe*
4. *Metropolitan Circles Development in China*
5. *Urban Development in Asia*
6. *Metropolitan Circles Development in Emerging Nations*

2018 IPP International Conference:
Metropolitan Circles Development and the Future of Urbanization: The World and China



2019 IPP International Conference:

Civilisation and Governance :

The Western and non-Western Worlds

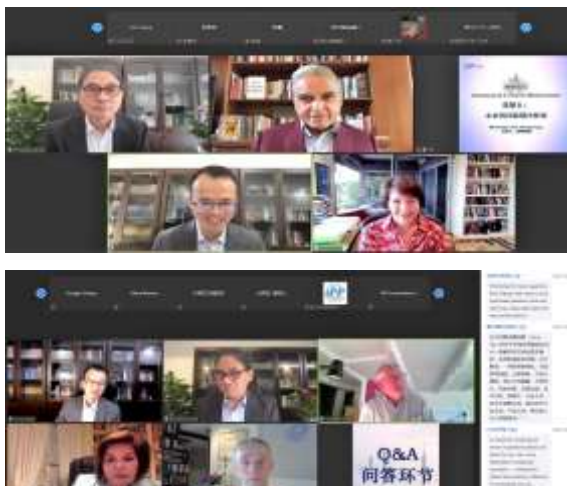


1. *Civilization, Globalization and Models of Governance*
2. *The Governance Models of the Western World*
3. *The Governance Models of the Muslim World*
4. *The Governance Models of Newly Emerging Countries*
5. *China's Model of Governance*
6. *Capitalism, Technology and Global Governance*

2021 IPP International Conference:

Civilisation and Governance :

Pluralism, Multilateralism and World Order



1. *China and its Role in a New World Order*
2. *The Evolution and Role of Other Powers*
3. *The West and World Order*
4. *Pluralism and Challenges to World Order*
5. *Contours of a Future World Order*
6. *Staying Committed to True Multilateralism*

IPP CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS



*Book : NEW HUMANISM AND
GLOBAL GOVERNANCE
(World Scientific Publishing)*

*Book :
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND
SOCIAL POLICY
(World Scientific Publishing)*



*Book :
REFORM AND DEVELOPMENT IN
CHINA-After 40 Years
(World Scientific Publishing)*



*Book : Social
Development and Social
Policy: International
Experiences and China's
Reform
(Orient Publishing
Centre)
Editor :
MO DAOMING,
QI DONGTAO, LIU JI*

*Book : Forging Reform in
China: Dilemmas and
Solutions
(Orient Publishing
Centre)
Editor:
ZHENG YONGNIAN,
MO DAOMING, LIU JI*

*Book : Opportunities and
Challenges: Chinese
Public Policy in 21
Century
(Orient Publishing
Centre)
Editor:
MO DAOMING, YAO
MU, LI MINGBO*

CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS

2013-2021



