

Global Agenda

Annual Meeting of the New Champions 2015 Charting a New Course for Growth

Dalian, People's Republic of China 9-11 September



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“The world has become more interconnected and everywhere there is a need for growth combined with environmental sustainability. At the same time, we are faced with a technological revolution. China is positioned to be at the forefront of the new technology revolution and reap its benefits.”

Klaus Schwab,
Founder and Executive Chairman, World Economic Forum

Preface



W. Lee Howell
Head of Global Programming
Member of the Managing
Board



David Aikman
Chief Representative Officer,
Greater China
Member of the Executive
Committee

As the foremost global meeting on innovation, entrepreneurship, science and technology, the ninth Annual Meeting of the New Champions set a new creative milestone. Nearly 1,700 participants from 86 countries engaged in more than 150 sessions designed under the theme, Charting a New Course for Growth.

The agenda focused on breakthroughs in science and technology by engaging the next generation of talented researchers, entrepreneurs and business innovators.

This report captures insights from the Forum's New Champions communities: Global Growth Companies, Young Global Leaders, Young Scientists, Technology Pioneers, Social Entrepreneurs and Global Shapers, as well as from the Forum's Partners and Members.

In the opening plenary, Premier Li Keqiang once again addressed leaders and entrepreneurs at the vanguard of a rapidly transforming economy – underscoring his confidence in the “creativity and entrepreneurial passion of the public” as future drivers of growth and development.

This year's programme featured hands-on learning with live demonstrations by the top creators of disruptive technologies. A number of innovative formats were also introduced, and included presentations from world-renowned experts on scientific and technological breakthroughs.

Immersive technology featured among the experiences, and participants explored the UNESCO grottoes near Dunhuang in the Cave Dome, took a tour of a refugee camp using virtual reality headsets in the Virtual Reality Dome, started the morning practicing Tai Chi in the Health Dome and saw humanity's destructive effects on our planet in the Earth Time-Lapse space. Between sessions, they met and interacted with the robots that are rapidly becoming part of our lives, and discussed the opportunities and challenges that the Robotics Revolution present.

We look forward to welcoming you to next year's Annual Meeting of the New Champions in Tianjin, People's Republic of China, for further innovations and insights.

Meet the Co-Chairs

“We need to commit to the interconnectedness and openness that allow for global markets and innovation.”



Mitchell Baker,
Executive Chairwoman, Mozilla Foundation, USA; Global Agenda Council on Data-Driven Development



“Companies can partner with industry, broader society, cities and communities. This will create a more inclusive economy.”

Nathan Blecharczyk,
Co-Founder and Chief Technology Officer, Airbnb, USA; Technology Pioneer

“The future economy will be a shared economy.”



Cheng Wei,
Founder, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Didi Kuaidi, People's Republic of China



“Innovation can help us have a much better world and solve global problems.””

Jeffrey R. Tarr,
President and Chief Executive Officer, DigitalGlobe, USA; Global Agenda Council on Space



“Certainly if resources are tight we can’t afford to waste them, so this has inspired more creative thinking about getting things from lab to market.”

Francis S. Collins,
Director, National Institutes of Health, USA; Global Agenda Council on the Future of the Health Sector



“We should make the world a super connected world. This means faster speeds than we have today – a hundred times faster than we have today – downloading high-definition video in a second.”

Ken Hu,
Deputy Chairman and Rotating Chief Executive Officer, Huawei Technologies, People’s Republic of China; Global Agenda Council on the Future of Digital Communications

“Government needs to drive healthy growth, but entrepreneurs need to drive and support government reform and progress.”

Li Ruigang,
Founding Chairman, CMC Capital Partners, CMC Holdings, People’s Republic of China; Young Global Leader



“Scientists have to be more vocal; somehow, they have not realized the power of their voice.”

Carlos Moedas,
Commissioner, Research, Science and Innovation, European Commission, Brussels



Meeting Highlights



Honouring the Newest Champions

At the meeting, 142 of the world's most dynamic and high-growth companies joined the Forum's Global Growth Companies (GGC) community. This year's honourees represent a cross-section of industry sectors and share a track record of exceeding industry standards in revenue growth, promotion of innovative business practices and demonstration of leadership in corporate global citizenship. The Forum recognizes new GGCs through a rigorous selection process. They are drawn from a pool of highly qualified companies following a worldwide nomination process. Overall, the GGC community consists of over 400 enterprises worldwide. These companies contribute to the Forum's meetings, projects and knowledge products; in turn, the Forum supports them on their path to achieving responsible and sustainable growth.

The list of 2015 honourees can be downloaded on TopLink. Over 80 new companies have joined the GGC community over the last year, and their names can be viewed online.



Young Scientists in Dalian

Each year, the World Economic Forum identifies the best scientific minds, leading in the pursuit of answers for global impact and the common good. Fifty exceptional scientists under the age of 40 engaged with business and political leaders at the meeting to contribute their scientific perspective and highlight the latest trends.

These Young Scientists have been selected for their contributions to advancing the frontiers of science, engineering or technology in areas of high societal impact. Nominations were submitted by leading global science institutions, including the European Research Council, Imperial College London, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), Sydney University, Keio University, Carnegie Mellon University, the National Institute of Health and the New Einstein Forum. This year, the meeting also benefitted from the special participation of Young Arab Scientists nominated by the United Arab Emirates and Dalian Young Scientists.

Read more about the Young Scientists here: <https://agenda.weforum.org/news/world-economic-forum-honours-its-2015-young-scientists-community-at-annual-meeting-of-the-new-champions/>



Assessing Inclusive Growth

Amid increasing concerns about rising income inequality and its negative economic and social impact, the Forum has published a new contribution to the discussion. In its first edition, The Inclusive Growth and Development Report 2015 provides a new framework for stimulating growth that translates into broad-based improvements in living standards, touching all citizens.

Around the world, no bigger policy challenge preoccupies political leaders than expanding social participation in the process and benefits of economic growth. The report covers 112 economies and aims to improve our understanding of how countries can use a diverse spectrum of policy incentives and institutional mechanisms to make economic growth more socially inclusive without dampening incentives to work, save and invest. The new benchmarking framework introduces over 140 quantitative indicators across seven pillars and 15 sub-pillars.

Access the report reader and other materials:
<http://wef.ch/igd15>



Technology Tipping Points

New technology is promising to make real concepts that were firmly rooted in the realm of science fiction only a few years ago. This is according to a survey of leading software executives and other experts for the Forum's Global Agenda Council on the Future of Software & Society. The Council identified tipping points for 21 game-changing software-enabled technologies, or the points in time when they are expected to become mainstream. According to the survey, 11 of these technologies, including the first robotic pharmacist, 3D-printed car and implantable mobile phone, have a high expectation (over 80%) of occurring by 2025. In the survey, the tipping points are grouped into six megatrends: people and the internet; computing, communications and storage everywhere; the internet of things; artificial intelligence and big data; the sharing economy and distributed trust; and the digitization of matter.

With the first tipping point predicted as early as 2018, the survey provides a snapshot of how likely a given technology is to reach its tipping point in a given year. For example, by 2025, 90% of respondents believe at least 10% of people will be wearing clothes connected to the internet, 75% believe the US will have its first robot pharmacist, 63% think the world will have its first traffic-light-free city and 45% believe an artificial intelligence machine will sit on a company's board of directors.

Read the report here:
<http://www.weforum.org/tippingpoints15>

Meeting Insights



“China is not a source of risk, but a source of growth for the world economy.”

Li Keqiang,
Premier of the People's Republic of China

“The next Industrial Revolution – involving massive increases in data and computation power, and remarkable advances in biotechnologies, among others – is already here. It is having and will have profound effects on human life.”

Klaus Schwab,
Founder and Executive Chairman, World Economic Forum



“In China, innovations in digital technology are opening up people’s dreams.”

Rich Lesser,
Global Chief Executive Officer and President, Boston Consulting Group, USA

“The beauty in this age of transparency is that you can measure everything, such as the cost of air pollution. You cannot treasure what you cannot measure.”

Paul Polman,
Chief Executive Officer, Unilever, United Kingdom



“We need multistakeholder governance. We need an ‘eWTO’ proposed by business and supported by governments that will bring the benefits of the internet to developing countries, women and young people.”

Jack Ma,
Executive Chairman, Alibaba Group, People's Republic of China; World Economic Forum Board of Trustees

“We are overwhelmed by the excitement of doing something fundamentally new.”

Leslie W. Maasdorp,
Vice-President, New Development Bank, People's Republic of China





“If we can find a way to cooperate and build trust without conflict, the answer is win-win.”

Victor L. L. Chu,
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, First Eastern Investment Group, Hong Kong SAR

“Global growth is still moderate so it is very important for us to work for growth. The key driver of growth is structural reform. Meanwhile, the financial sector risk is building. So countries need to monitor the financial sector to ensure financial stability.”

Min Zhu,
Deputy Managing Director, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Washington DC



“Innovations are crucial to our global future. If they are harnessed properly, they can help return the world to sustainable, productive growth and mitigate risks such as climate change.”

David Aikman,
Chief Representative Officer, Greater China, Member of the Executive Committee,
World Economic Forum Beijing Representative Office

“With the circular economy, the idea is to put the ‘re’ back in resource.”

William McDonough,
Consulting Professor of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Stanford University, USA;
Meta-Council on the Circular Economy



“China is the biggest base internationally for the use of renewable energy.”

Gao Jifan,
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Trina Solar, People's Republic of China

A Brave New World of Scientific Innovation

Once relegated to the pages of science fiction novels, astounding breakthroughs in science are rendering what was previously impossible a conceivable reality – from invisibility cloaks and mind-reading machines, to revolutionary ways to tackle disease and humanitarian disasters – a brave new world of scientific innovation is upon us.

In a laboratory at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Professor Che Ting Chan spends his days contemplating what might seem outlandish questions to less-scientific types. How would you construct a human force field? And what is needed to perfect my invisibility cloak? Professor Che is working on the preliminary design of a cloak that utilizes transformation optics, which guides light around an object and makes it invisible to the naked eye. “The problem with the cloak now,” he says, “is that if you are Harry Potter in that cloak no one can see you; but he can’t see anything either!”

Speaking among a group of distinguished scientists at the Annual Meeting of the New Champions in Dalian, Che admits that a Harry Potter-like cape might still be science fiction for now, but might not be for very long. As new technologies drive mind-boggling scientific breakthroughs, what was once fantasy is fast approaching reality. In the fields of healthcare, robotics, space exploration and artificial intelligence, new and exciting technologies are set to shape our future.

On the horizons of neuroscience, new technologies that can read the mind will in the future allow a person with no movement in

their body to move a prosthetic limb just by thinking it, or help a child with attention deficit disorder (ADD) learn how to better focus their mind. “When we look at the improvements that we have been able to make in our bodily and physical health by trying to fully understand our bodies, the same opportunities exist for us in the mind,” noted Ariel Garten, Co-Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Interaxon, Canada.

As we start to better understand the brain, new developments are bringing about profound changes – such as how the medical industry now recognizes consciousness. New applications of functional magnetic resonance imaging



“What excites me about the future is that careers and disciplines will be more open; we are breaking down the barriers. Innovations in science will occur in those intersections.”

Carlos Moedas,
Commissioner, Research, Science and Innovation, European Commission, Brussels; Co-Chair of the
Annual Meeting of the New Champions 2015

(fMRI), which measures blood flow in the brain to detect activity, are now able to determine if a patient thought to be brain dead is still conscious. Similarly, in psychiatry – and in the age of non-communicable diseases – intelligent machines are employing semantic mapping and mechanisms to decode the subtleties of speech to provide better diagnostics than clinicians.

A deepened understanding of DNA is also revolutionizing the taxonomy of cancer. As noted by Jeffrey M. Drazen, Editor-in-Chief of the *New England Journal of Medicine*, USA: “The word cancer has evolved from a monolithic death sentence, to asking: what type?” Rather than traditional chemotherapy, an awareness of how cancerous cells function at the molecular level now allows clinicians to provide more effective and personalized care.

“The scientific developments are breath-taking,” said Francis S. Collins, Director, National Institutes of Health, USA, a Co-Chair of the Annual Meeting of the New Champions 2015 and the man who led the human genome project. “From stem-cell biology and brain plasticity to our ability to identify pathways that lead to disease, it is an unprecedented time for scientific research.”

Just as it was for the human genome project, the availability of data is a key part of scientific innovation. Take John Brownstein, an Associate Professor at Harvard Medical School, USA, who is leveraging data on social networks to develop epidemiological

maps that could identify the next pandemic. Based on real-time information, these maps will deliver information faster than governments and become an important resource for doctors and consumers, especially in areas with limited public health services. Brownstein says his maps will also promote more preventative health measures, such as a project his team rolled out last year, which paired the Uber taxi service with nurses to deliver vaccines.

Given that it can be a long road from lab to market, future innovation will hinge on the existence of a supportive ecosystem and regulatory frameworks that enable rather than impede. “We need regulations that can adapt to scientific change,” noted Carlos Moedas, Commissioner, Research, Science and Innovation, European Commission, Brussels, a Co-Chair of the Annual Meeting of the New Champions 2015. Encouraging academic investigators to become entrepreneurs and to forge better links between scientists, artists, entrepreneurs and regulators will ensure great ideas are not lost in what scientists have dubbed the “valley of death”.

From satellite imagery that can track deforestation to humanitarian drones and high-tech panels that might prevent the next Fukushima disaster, technological developments over the next decade will inevitably result in new strategies to solve global challenges. Yet, as science fiction draws closer to reality, pressing

questions about the use of personal data, cognitive liberty and humanity will also come to the fore. As scientists develop intelligent machines that can identify emotion and create music and art, it is time to debate what it means to be truly human – and what role we want machines to play in our lives.

Scientists argue that artificial intelligence is not about replacing humans, but about making our lives better. But, in a hyper-digitized and connected society, there are serious concerns about the future security of our data. What if insurance companies or the justice system could in the future read people’s innermost thoughts? Companies have already developed fMRI lie-detector tests that could soon end up swaying courtroom verdicts. “These fMRI lie-detectors haven’t passed the gatekeepers, but it is just a matter of time,” said Nita A. Farahany, Professor of Law and Philosophy, Duke University, USA.

The issue of data security has been identified by the World Economic Forum as one of its nine Global Challenges and will continue to be addressed. For now, we know a bright future of innovation and transformational science awaits but, as pointed out by Thomas R. Insel, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, USA, the benefits have to be countered by one important question. “How rigorous is the technology?” he asked, “It is really going to depend on the consequences of what being wrong might be.”

“It is not only about the promise of technology but privacy, our sense of self, and to have some kind of cognitive liberty over our brains.”

Nita A. Farahany,
Professor, Law and Philosophy, Duke University, USA



Robots in Action

Robots were once confined to assembly lines in factories, but will soon be rolling, walking, climbing and flying into our daily lives – at work, at home and in the world at large. Today's robots are learning to see, hear and respond to touch, enabling them to react to changes in their environment. The Robots in Action exhibition provided an opportunity for participants to explore how humans are collaborating with robots as teammates, heroes and companions.

The exhibition, produced in partnership with experts from the Global Agenda Council on Artificial Intelligence and Robotics, invited participants to meet some of the innovators behind the technological advances driving the robotic revolution – as well as the robots themselves – and discuss the opportunities and challenges posed by the robotics revolution.





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01: Jen Hyatt, Founder and Chief Executive, Big White Wall, United Kingdom; Social Entrepreneur, and Rick Aubry, Founder and Chief Executive Officer, New Foundry Ventures, USA; Social Entrepreneur
02: Dean Ornish, Founder, President and Director, Preventive Medicine Research Institute, USA
03: Mark Post, Professor and Chair of Physiology, University of Maastricht, Netherlands
04: Revealing the Power of Advanced Materials with Hong Kong University

05: Daniel Fletcher, Chatterjee Professor of Bioengineering, University of California, Berkeley, USA at The Future of Precision Diagnostics with UC Berkeley
06: Philipp Rösler, Head of the Centre for Regional Strategies, Member of the Managing Board, World Economic Forum; Chen Qiufa, Governor of Liaoning, People's Republic of China



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01: Helen Hai, Goodwill Ambassador, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Shanghai; Young Global Leader
02: Sung-Mo Steve Kang, President, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), Republic of Korea
03: Marcos Vinicius de Souza, Secretary of Innovation of Brazil; Kevin Lu, Chief Executive Officer, Partners Group, Singapore; Young Global Leader; Helen Hai, Goodwill Ambassador, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), People's Republic of China; Kalvakuntla Chandrashekar Rao, Chief Minister of Telangana, India; Arthur Peter Mutharika, President of Malawi; Bronwyn Nielsen, Senior Anchor and Executive

Director, CNBC Africa, South Africa
04: Socially Disruptive Technology session
05: Designing for Longevity session
06: Amina Slaoui, President, Groupe AMH, Morocco; Social Entrepreneur
07: Meet the Robots session



07



01: Li Keqiang, Premier of the People's Republic of China; Klaus Schwab, Founder and Executive Chairman, World Economic Forum

02: The Science of Food Security with ETH Zurich session

03: Pascale Fung, Professor, Department of Electronic and Computer Engineering, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong SAR

04: Rick Aubry, Founder and Chief Executive Officer, New Foundry Ventures, USA; Social Entrepreneur and Arbind Singh, Executive Director, Nidan, India; Social Entrepreneur



Risks, Challenges, Opportunities and Promise

Ubiquitous connectivity, big data and artificial intelligence and the business models they support are not only transforming people's lives and jobs, but also disrupting industries and markets. These forces present challenges and risks, as well as opportunities and promise. To survive and prosper, companies must constantly innovate.

In an intensely evolving world, businesses trying to maintain their competitive edge must understand their customers better than their competitors do and learn all the time. They must cultivate a culture of curiosity and experimentation, admit mistakes and learn from failures.

Smaller, newer companies tend to be more agile and willing to take risks than more established, larger companies that may be stuck in their past histories and traditional ways. Companies should constantly monitor disruptive forces and trends in their industries and promote internal disruption in their organizations. The industry expression is: "Cannibalize your own product before someone else does."

Nathan Blecharczyk, Co-Founder and Chief Technology Officer, Airbnb, USA, a Co-Chair of the Annual Meeting of the New Champions 2015, told participants: "Innovation is a long-term play. Innovate while times are good. Don't wait until innovation is a necessity."

Successful innovation may be defined as the greatness of an idea multiplied by the scale and sustainability of bringing the idea to market. Companies should empower their employees to innovate. However, the ideas for many successful innovations come from customers or partners.

Digitization is impacting and disrupting all industries. 3D printing, for example, is revolutionizing and

decentralizing manufacturing, as it allows more and faster experimentation, customization and specialization of physical products.

Globalization and rapid technological change require preparing today's workers and students for tomorrow's jobs. Disruptions are causing decreases in some employment fields such as journalism, banking and travel, and increases in others such as data management. One key to preparing students for the future is to emphasize STEM – science, technology, engineering and mathematics courses. Curiosity, flexibility, problem-solving and the ability to work with diversity are also critical.



“Involving customers in product development helps to quicken the pace of successful innovation.”

Jeffrey R. Tarr,
President and Chief Executive Officer, DigitalGlobe, USA; Co-Chair of the Annual Meeting of the New Champions 2015

The concept of education must be broadened to include reskilling and upskilling for older people. Educational institutions must work with business to match curricula with market needs, and should increase offerings of massive open online courses (MOOC) and short, focused “nano” courses. Such courses increase accessibility to education and decrease costs for students. However, they also may decrease employment opportunities for academics.

The World Economic Forum’s Global Challenge Initiative on Employment, Skills and Human Capital helps decision-makers better understand and proactively reshape the jobs, education and skills landscape.

Successful manufacturers today focus on effective use of technology and innovation in both products and processes. The use of robots is dramatically impacting manufacturing. Manufacturers seeking to attract the best and brightest employees must emphasize collaboration and sustainability. At the same time, robots can increase productivity and help meet demographic and cost challenges.

Manufacturing in China is evolving from low-cost mass production to higher-end, more sophisticated products. Lower-end manufacturing in Asia is moving to lower labour-cost countries.

The financial services industry is being transformed by digitization, big data and the rise of new lending models such as peer-to-peer lending and crowdsource funding. Banks are becoming data analytics firms.

A major challenge for the banking sector is to provide customers

with the convenience of the online services they want while also providing the data security they demand. Meanwhile, mobile banking and money-transfer systems are bringing financial services to the “unbanked”.

Sharing, peer-to-peer and on-demand online platforms – such as Airbnb in accommodation, Uber and China’s Didi in transport and Upwork in labour markets – are shifting supply and demand patterns while disrupting traditional business models. These platforms permit individuals to supplement income, use their assets and flexibly manage their careers.

These new platforms have encountered obstacles with rules and regulations made for traditional business models. However, “policy-makers will catch up when they understand the value of these services,” observed Cheng Wei, Founder, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Didi Kuaidi, People’s Republic of China, a Co-Chair of the Annual Meeting of the New Champions 2015.

The internet is perhaps both the most additive and disruptive force on the planet. In the near future, the economic activity it creates will total some \$4 trillion. “Cyberspace is no longer a vertical economic space. Today, all space is cyber,” Fadi Chehade, President and Chief Executive Officer, Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), USA, told participants. The internet is like a powerful river changing the landscape. But just as a powerful river needs bridges, the internet needs rules, he noted.

The technical aspects of the internet are reasonably well governed; its social and economic aspects are not. These include

privacy, security, human rights, crime and terrorism, trade and taxation. A critical question is how to govern the internet without restricting “permissionless” innovation. “We know so little about the internet. We need to govern the internet like a zoo with many diverse animals, not like a farm with only a few,” observed Jack Ma, Executive Chairman, Alibaba Group, People’s Republic of China.

Governments alone should not be trusted to govern the internet, as they may adopt rules to protect political power and stifle dissent. Large internet companies alone should not govern the internet because they may abuse dominant market power. What is needed is a multistakeholder approach to internet governance with a focus on promoting innovation and bringing the benefits of the internet to all, including developing countries, small businesses, women and young people.

“Politicians need more people to be more vocal in support of internet freedom,” urged Carlos Moedas, Commissioner, Research, Science and Innovation, European Commission, Brussels, a Co-Chair of the Annual Meeting of the New Champions 2015.

Humankind is on the threshold of a new industrial revolution driven by the confluence of myriad emerging and often-disruptive technologies such as big data, artificial intelligence, biotechnology and 3D printing, among others.

How will this new industrial revolution impact the future of humankind? “This is the most important question,” noted Klaus Schwab, Founder and Executive Chairman, World Economic Forum.

“It is up to us to have the right dialogues. Technology challenges us to have those conversations now.”

Katrine Bosley,
Chief Executive Officer, Editas Medicine, USA



In the Health Dome

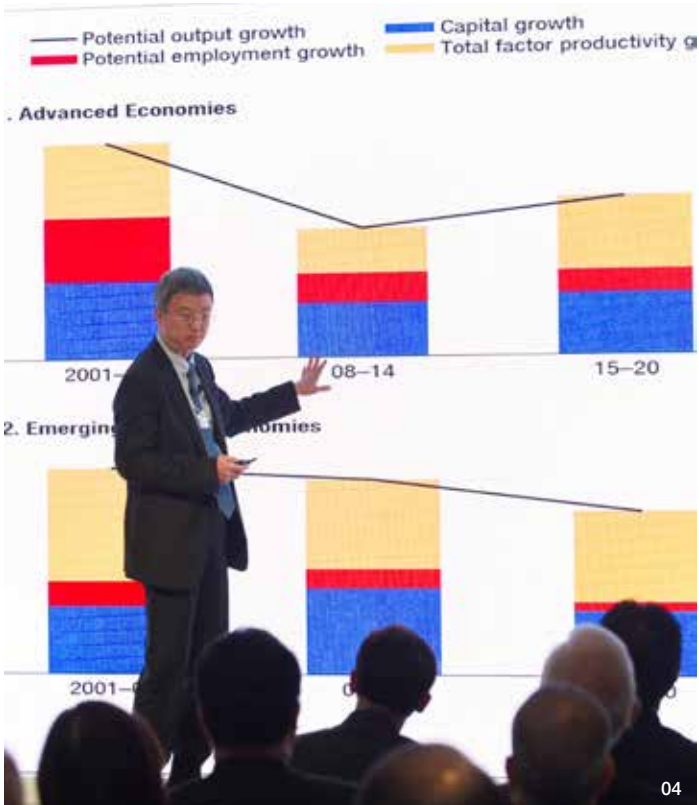
The Health Dome was designed as a space where participants could reflect on key decisions and behaviours that influence their health and well-being. Located near the entry of the conference centre, those who entered this dome found themselves in a haven of quiet, where they could interact with world-class experts in healthy diets, physical activity and disease prevention, try a Tai Chi class or learn about what they can do to make their lifestyle healthier.

Each morning in the dome, participants joined a Tai Chi class to start their day, and learned how the practice of this traditional martial art can help relieve the physical effects of stress on the body, focus and calm the mind, and improve the sense of well-being, leading to better health.

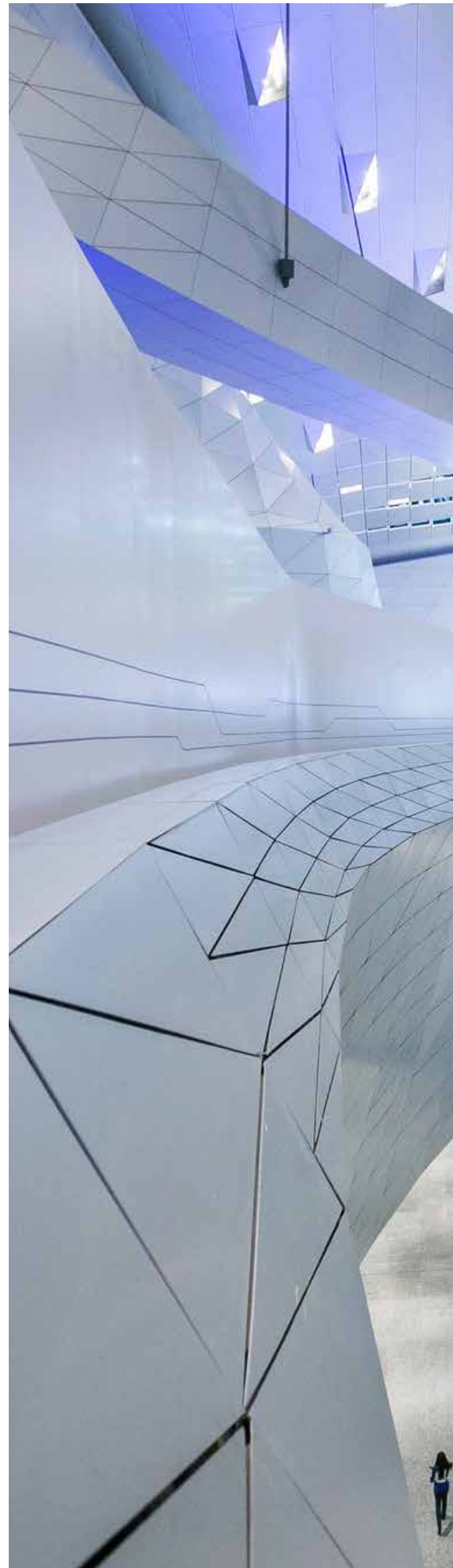
Sessions held in the Health Dome included a discussion of how traditional medicines work and how modern technology is helping to integrate age-old knowledge into modern medical practices, with the goal of improving the long-term health of individuals. Another series of sessions, led by Dr Dean Ornish, explored practical ways to reverse disease by reducing stress, eating better and caring more about others.







01: Dalian Night cultural soirée at the World Economic Forum
02: Tom Mitchell, E. Fredkin University Professor, School of Computer Science, Carnegie Mellon University, USA
03: Participant at the World Economic Forum
04: Min Zhu, Deputy Managing Director, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Washington DC; World Economic Forum Board of Trustees





01: Rodney Brooks, Founder, Chairman and Chief Technical Officer, Rethink Robotics, USA; Technology Pioneer
02: Anna Fontcuberta i Morral, Professor, Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Switzerland; Young Scientist

03: Spreading Innovation
04: Parity Equals Performance session





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01: Lisa Jucca, Asia Finance Editor, Reuters, Hong Kong SAR; Nicolas Aguzin, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Asia-Pacific, JPMorgan Chase, Hong Kong SAR; Ling Hai, Co-President, Asia-Pacific, MasterCard, Singapore; Mark Machin, Head of International, Canada Pension Plan Investment Board; Randall Kroszner, Norman R. Bobins Professor of Economics, University of Pension Chicago, USA
02: Mina Gull, Chief Executive Officer, Thirst, People's Republic of China; Young Global Leader
03: The Transformation of Finance session
04: Chen Juhong, Vice-President and Editor-in-Chief, Online Media Group, Tencent, People's

Republic of China; Xu Jinghong, Chairman, Tsinghua Holdings, People's Republic of China; Cheng Wei, Founder, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Didi Kuaidi, People's Republic of China; Co-Chair of the Annual Meeting of the New Champions 2015; Rich Lesser, Global Chief Executive Officer and President, Boston Consulting Group, USA; Zhang Tao, Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Dianping, People's Republic of China; Ron Cao, Co-Founder and Managing Director, Lightspeed China Partners, People's Republic of China; Young Global Leader



03



01: Eunice Yoon, Senior Correspondent, CNBC International, People's Republic of China; Cheng Wei, Founder, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Didi Kuaidi, People's Republic of China; Co-Chair of the Annual Meeting of the New Champions 2015; Mitchell Baker, Executive Chairwoman, Mozilla Foundation, USA; Co-Chair of the Annual Meeting of the New Champions 2015; Nathan Blecharczyk, Co-Founder and Chief Technology Officer, Airbnb, USA; Co-Chair of the Annual Meeting of the New Champions 2015; Technology Pioneer; Ken Hu, Deputy Chairman and Rotating Chief Executive Officer, Huawei Technologies, People's Republic of China; Jeffrey R. Tarr, President and Chief Executive Officer, DigitalGlobe, USA; Co-Chair of the Annual Meeting of the New Champions 2015; Li Ruigang, Founding Chairman, CMC Capital Partners, CMC Holdings, People's Republic of China; Co-Chair of the Annual Meeting of the New Champions 2015; Young Global Leader

02: Yang Yanqing, Deputy Editor-in-Chief and Anchor, China Business News, People's Republic of China
03: Machine Learning for Health with Carnegie Mellon University
04: Paul Polman, Chief Executive Officer, Unilever, United Kingdom; Klaus Kleinfeld, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Alcoa, USA



Boosting Growth through Inclusiveness and Cooperation

The effects of a Chinese economic slowdown are being felt around the world at a time when developed economies have yet to regain their past performance following the 2008 global financial crisis. But new initiatives offer clues on how to strengthen growth.

Min Zhu, Deputy Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, reckoned: “2008 left a much bigger scar on the global economy than anyone ever thought.” Indeed, data on output compared to pre-crisis expectations shows that all developed economies are still performing below their potential, as growth in investments and trade eases and productivity remains a challenge; for emerging markets in particular, weaker commodity prices and higher interest rates will deal a double whammy.

The spillover effects as the Chinese economy decelerates have

reverberated around the world, affecting all of its trading partners, from Germany to Kazakhstan. At the enterprise level, the reality of a China slowdown is equally stark. According to Benedikt Sobotka, Chief Executive Officer, Eurasian Resources Group, Luxembourg: “When China gets a cold, we catch pneumonia ... it’s all going to be about China, it’s such a major player.”

Last month’s stock market rout and currency devaluation, which triggered a worldwide sell-off in commodities, equities and emerging market currencies,

reinforced how any uncertainty in the world’s second-largest economy can raise fears of serious threats to global growth. Justin Lin, Professor, National School of Development, Peking University, People’s Republic of China, noted: “For the global economy, the number one thing is to achieve growth. Whether China will be able to achieve around 7% growth is a big question mark in everybody’s minds. I am confident that China will.”

IMF’s Min Zhu stressed the need for China to continue pursuing its reform agenda aimed at



“The world needs new institutional infrastructure that better reflects economic activity of the world.”

John Riady,
Executive Director, Lippo Group, Indonesia John Riady, Executive Director, Lippo Group, Indonesia

transforming its economic growth model from one focused on capital investment and manufacturing for export to one driven by consumption and innovation.

In Dalian, Premier Li Keqiang sought to allay any concerns about the health of the Chinese economy, assuring participants that China should be able to achieve its official target of around 7% GDP growth over the next five to 10 years. While acknowledging the challenges the economy faces, Li maintained that there is no risk of a hard landing as the government is fully capable of supporting growth.

“We have plenty of tools at our disposal ... we need to take targeted measures to resist downward pressure on the economy; at the same time, we need to build momentum for sustainable and healthy economic growth,” he said.

Li promised more measures to increase domestic consumption as the economy, under its New Normal policy, moves from export-led growth to encouraging imports. He also assured participants that China will not start a currency war by artificially devaluing the renminbi, and will instead hold it “basically stable at a reasonable and balanced level.”

Experts speaking elsewhere at the meeting in Dalian also shrugged off

fears of a currency war, noting that China’s recent 2% devaluation of its currency should be viewed in the context of the internationalization of the renminbi and its progress towards full convertibility. The IMF could decide in November to include the renminbi among the currencies used to set the value of its Special Drawing Rights, they said.

Kevin Lu, Chief Executive Officer, Partners Group, Singapore, described the devaluation as “a shift from a more controlled system to a more market-driven system,” and not the crisis that it is made out to be. He noted that the global financial markets have been relatively stable in the last couple of weeks following the devaluation.

“It was theoretically quite timely and logical to have this reform, but the result was unexpected,” observed Li Daokui, Dean, Schwarzman Scholars, Tsinghua University, People’s Republic of China.

Rintaro Tamaki, Deputy Secretary-General, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Paris, said that he believes that how China implements structural reforms is of great importance. “It will be a long-term shift and should be done without disrupting social stability, and done with inclusiveness,” he noted.

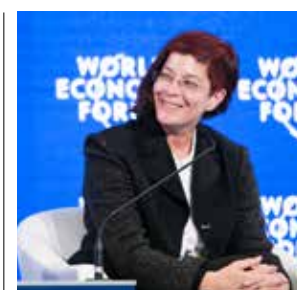
Inclusive growth is critical as deepening income inequality – ranked by the Forum’s Global Agenda Council Members as the top of 10 issues that will have the biggest impact on the world over the coming 12-18 months – is seen as a major driver of global risks. Evidence has shown that inequality is detrimental to growth, and promoting social inclusion is not just a luxury of high-income countries.

For China, promoting growth goes beyond fiscal and monetary measures. Under its new One Belt, One Road initiative, the country hopes to integrate countries into a cohesive economic zone through the building of new roads, rail links, airports and resource pipelines. New initiatives such as this would help mitigate the current slowdown by stimulating economies in the zone and creating trade and investment opportunities for many years to come.

The Forum seeks to address issues tied to strengthening growth in economies around the world through its Global Challenge Initiative on Economic Growth and Social Inclusion. The initiative presents analyses and insights to inform decision-makers and the public.

“We have to supercharge innovation. We have to give more tools to more people. We can make innovation available at the micro level. We can help millions of people who are in desperate need to improve their own lives.”

Mitchell Baker,
Executive Chairwoman, Mozilla Foundation, USA; Co-Chair of the Annual
Meeting of the New Champions 2015



Clouds Over Sidra

Via the immersive lens of a Gear VR headset, participants at the meeting were taken on a journey through a refugee camp in Jordan. Their guide was a Syrian girl called Sidra, only 12 years old and still coming to terms with life as a refugee. Virtual-reality storytelling is bringing home the repercussions of conflict at a time when millions around the world need support more than ever. The duo behind the Clouds Over Sidra project are filmmaker Chris Milk and the UN's Gabo Arora.

The Gear VR, a high-resolution virtual reality display, uses a smartphone mounted on a headset. Its positional tracking allows the wearer to see the scene as if he or she were there. Participants could experience the film individually throughout the meeting, and the programme also included collective dialogues where participants, on emerging from the powerful experience, could exchange as a group with the filmmaker and experts from the ground. Immersive storytelling can be a powerful tool to inspire action. "Ban Ki-Moon has incorporated our films into his UN pledging conferences with member states and donors, influencing decision-makers to go further in their efforts to support [global] crises," Arora said.

At the end of group sessions, participants were asked to consider what the experience had motivated them to change, and to write their replies on cards that were hung on the frame of the dome. The response was overwhelming, with hundreds of impassioned notes promising work to come and new initiatives to undertake.



- They suffered too
much!



01: The Transformation of China's Consumer Industries session
02: Patrick Thévoz, Co-Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Flyability, Switzerland
03: Innovation Playbook session

04: Innovator's Journey: Promoting Mental Health session





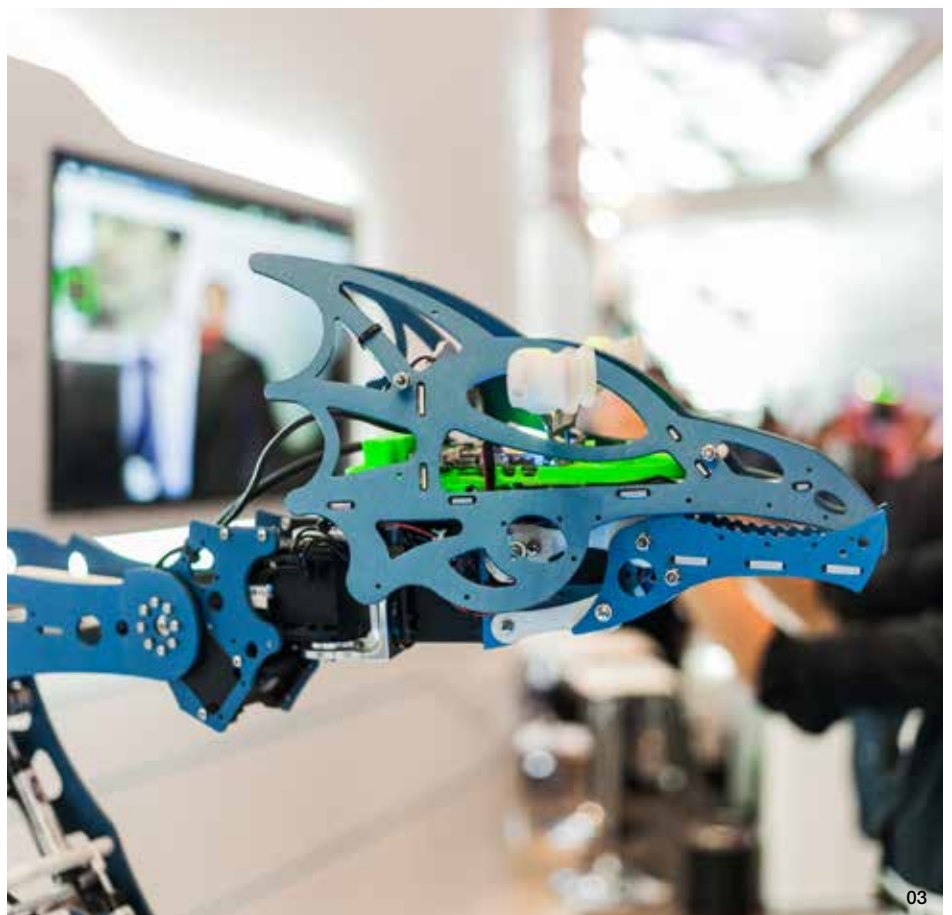
01: Saikhanbileg Chimed, Prime Minister of Mongolia
02: The Transformation of Finance session
03: Sarah Doherty, Co-Founder and Chief Technology Officer, TeleHealthRobotics, USA
04: Being Human session
05: Pure Land: Inside the Mogao Grottoes session



Annual Meeting of the New Champions 2015

Dalian, China, 9-11 September

2015年新领军者年会 中国·大连 9月9-11日



- 01: The Innovation Playbook session
- 02: The Transformation of Finance session
- 03: Meet the Robots session



01: Navigating the New Normal session
02: Panayiota Poirazi, Research Director, Institute of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, Foundation for Research and Technology - Hellas, Greece; Young Scientist
03: Machine Learning for Health with Carnegie Mellon University
04: Sparking Social Change session



Innovation and Ambition Is the New Normal

Even as China's settles into a "new normal" of slower growth and what is likely to be a more volatile period as structural reforms aimed at improving the quality of the economy unleash unpredictable market forces, its leaders are stoking the flames of innovation and entrepreneurship and bolstering connections and collaboration with neighbours.

On entering the Dalian International Conference Center, participants in the Annual Meeting of the New Champions could take a detour into an indoor dome where they could virtually journey to Dunhuang, a major stop on the ancient Silk Road, and experience in true-scale 3D the Mogao Grottoes heritage site. After gaining an appreciation of the achievements of China's past, they could then ascend the escalators into its 21st century future.

Under the space-age venue's vaulted ceiling, business, government and civil society leaders discussed China's "new normal", a term that refers to China's settling down to a lower level of growth – around 7% is the current official target – as it retools its economic model. China aims to shift from an economy focused on capital investment and manufacturing for export to one where growth is driven more by

consumption and innovation. The new normal is all about China's modern rejuvenation, a return to its standing in the days of the old Silk Road as an engine of growth, knowledge and creativity – fulfilling the "Chinese Dream", as President Xi Jinping has called it.

In his opening plenary address, Chinese Premier Li Keqiang acknowledged that this transition would be "painful and treacherous", but he was resolute in his confidence that China's new normal would not entail a crash. "Due to the policies that have been adopted, positive factors in the economy are building up," he explained. "The fundamentals have remained unchanged. And if there are signs that the economy is sliding out of the proper range, we have the ability to deal with the situation. China will not have a hard landing."

Indeed, what is new – China's slower growth – should be considered very normal. "We are witnessing a substantial and appropriate transition in the Chinese economy," reckoned Rich Lesser, Global Chief Executive Officer and President, The Boston Consulting Group, USA. But, he warned, "we will have more volatility and more uncertainty in China ahead" in large part because of the market forces stirring in the economy.

Consider the recent change by China in the method for setting the renminbi exchange rate against the dollar. Accompanied by a 1.9% devaluation, this was a timely and logical reform of China's currency regime and an acknowledgement that China's monetary system is becoming normal. "China now has significant short-term capital movements," explained Lord Turner, Senior Fellow at The Institute for New Economic



"In the 'new normal', we should focus more on innovation, but we have yet a way to go."

Wang Jianzhou,
Chairman, China Association for Public Companies, People's Republic of China

Thinking, United Kingdom. "All this illustrates that the inevitable direction of change is towards capital account liberalization."

Yet, the most striking aspect of the Dalian debates about China's new normal was that the focus of attention was not on growth targets or currency fluctuations or even on the turmoil that recently roiled equity markets in China and around the world. For the New Champions, China's new normal is about innovation and how pivotal structural reforms will raise the quality of its economy and turn its growth-focused society into a sustainable one. "China is in a new phase of innovation, and innovation is a constant ongoing process and I hope it can become the new normal," said Xu Jinghong, Chairman of Tsinghua Holdings, People's Republic of China.

There are clear indications that this wish is coming true. "We're witnessing remarkable change happening in China right now, which is different and in many ways more powerful than other parts of the world," said Lesser in a session on the digital disruptors of China's economy. "China will have \$320 billion of growth based on consumption and half of that growth will come from online."

Compared to other parts of the world, the digital boom in China is revolutionizing lives, he remarked. "We're actually seeing it open up people's dreams. If you are in a small city or village, you can get access to the kind of products you want." Cheng Wei, Founder, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Didi Kuaidi in China and a Co-Chair of the Annual Meeting of the New Champions 2015, agreed: "This hot wave is just like industrialization during the first

or second Industrial Revolution, but China is no longer isolated from this round."

In the past, Chinese enterprises lagged, especially because of the inefficiencies inherent to state control. Not anymore, Cheng asserted. "Because of the internet, Chinese companies are demonstrating more vitality, and in this wave, Asia, particularly China, is taking the lead." Ron Cao, Co-Founder and Managing Director, Lightspeed China Partners, People's Republic of China, said: "Here they are talking about dreams and they want to have dreams come true. There are a lot of policies encouraging start-ups." In China, observed Wang Jianzhou, Chairman of the China Association for Public Companies, "there is a more and more favourable ecology for innovation and entrepreneurship. Innovation is the new normal."

China is innovating not just in its approach to its economic model or its encouragement of entrepreneurship, but also in its own role in the world. Taking inspiration from the Silk Road of ancient times, China's leaders have articulated the One Belt, One Road concept, the idea of creating a new Silk Road network – by land and by sea – that would connect Asia and Europe.

Embedded in this idea is China's push to support the development of infrastructure in Asia and elsewhere through the creation of Silk Road funds and the launch of the New Development Bank (formerly referred to as the BRICS Development Bank) and the Asian Infrastructure Development Bank (AIIB). These initiatives have inspired countries in the network such as Georgia, which aims to become a

major logistics hub and is building a \$5 billion deep-water port with the participation of Chinese investment. In his speech, Premier Li proposed greater international collaboration on managing production capacity. Given China's position as a major manufacturing platform, it aims to take a leadership role in addressing the persistent global challenge of overcapacity.

"This is part of China's search for new models of economic development," said Wu Xinbo, Executive Dean of the Institute of International Studies at Fudan University in China. "We cannot just do traditional things like signing a free-trade or investment agreement. We need to help countries stimulate trade and investment and promote infrastructure to create more opportunities. This is a kind of win-win situation. If China is going to sustain peace and stability, it needs to help its neighbours." The AIIB and Silk Road funds, for example, will help address the gap in infrastructure financing, Wu pointed out.

The new Silk Road initiative is a "huge understatement," Benedikt Sobotka, Chief Executive Officer of the Eurasian Resources Group in Luxembourg remarked, noting that China has recently made some \$25 billion in investments in Kazakhstan. "China has been the centre of the world. This is just coming back to what China was. This is about China moving from being an economic to a regional superpower. What is unique is how systematic the government is going about implementing it. The scale and effectiveness is a real game-changer." It is striving for a new normal that, considering China's past and its future, is not all that new or normal after all.

"China is the manufacturing machine of the world. It must now become the innovation machine of the world."

Feike Sijbesma,

Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Managing Board, Royal DSM, Netherlands



Virtual Visit to the Mogao Grottoes

For decades tourists flocked to the Chinese UNESCO heritage site, the Mogao Grottoes on the ancient Silk Road in Dunhuang – also known as the Caves of the Thousand Buddhas – to admire 1,500 years' worth of accumulated murals, sculptures and scrolls hidden within. But their admiration has left its mark. The caves now suffer from high levels of carbon dioxide and humidity, which have severely undermined efforts to conserve the cultural history inside.

The solution may lie partly in digital technology. Thanks to Pure Land, an immersive digital version of the caves created by artists and professors Sarah Kenderdine and Jeffrey Shaw, heritage hounds can now explore the caves without affecting the fragile location. Through a unique collaboration between the artists, the Forum and Zenvision, Pure Land was shown for the first time in a dome format, providing a 1:1 experience of the actual caves. The experience allowed participants to journey as if they were in Dunhuang, learning about the history of the caves as they used a digital tool to roam around and zoom in on the smallest brushstrokes. At a time of renewed iconoclasm in many parts of the world, this experience served as a powerful reminder of how much we stand to lose if we do not protect our heritage from destruction.







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01: Sun Baohong, Dean's Distinguished Chair Professor of Marketing; Associate Dean of Global Programmes, Cheung Kong Graduate School of Business, People's Republic of China
02: Brian Peccarelli, President, Tax, Accounting and Thomson Reuters Innovation Champion, Thomson Reuters, USA

03: Meet the Robots session



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- 01:** Countering Brain Drain session
- 02:** Nik Gowing, International Broadcaster, United Kingdom; Leslie W. Maasdorp, Vice-President, New Development Bank, People's Republic of China; Young Global Leader; Helen Hai, Goodwill Ambassador, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Shanghai; Young Global Leader; Zhang Tao, Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Dianping, People's Republic of China; Kristin Groos Richmond, Co-Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Revolution Foods, USA; Social Entrepreneur; Andrew Fursman, Chief Executive Officer, 1QB Information Technologies, Canada
- 03:** Sohini Kar-Narayan, Lecturer, Department of Materials Science & Metallurgy, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom
- 04:** Ahmad Al Khowaiter, Chief Technology Officer, Saudi Aramco, Saudi Arabia
- 05:** Juliana Chan, Assistant Professor, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore; Young Global Leader
- 06:** The New Champions: Charting a New Course for Growth session



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01: Innovator's Journey: Navigating the Informal Economy session
02: Illah Nourbakhsh, Professor, Robotics Institute, Carnegie Mellon University, USA
03: Thinking ahead influencing change session
04: Lu Lin, Vice-Mayor of Dalian, People's Republic of China
05: The Transformation of the Power Sector session



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01: Traditional Medicine: Bridging Past and Future session
02: David Klug, Professor, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Department of Chemistry, Imperial College London, United Kingdom
03: Global Shapers
04: Hyperconnected healthcare session
05: Lifan Zhang, Emeritus Founding Editor, FTChinese.com, People's Republic of China; Li Ruigang, Founding Chairman, CMC Capital Partners, CMC Holdings, People's Republic of China; Co-Chair of the Annual Meeting of the New Champions 2015; Young Global Leader;

Li Jing, Founder and Chairman, LAFASO (Beijing) Media and Cultural Co., People's Republic of China; Gong Yu, Chief Executive Officer, iQiyi, People's Republic of China; Chan Yuen-Ying, Director and Professor, Journalism and Media Studies Centre, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR; Olivier Fleurot, Senior Vice-President, Publicis Groupe, France



05

Crossing the Boundaries of Global Sustainability

In 2009, an international group of leading academics and scientists defined nine planetary boundaries that should not be crossed. Since then, research suggests that humankind has crossed four of these boundaries of global sustainability, which means our planet is at risk of irreversible and abrupt environmental change.

NASA's Landsat programme's Earth Time-Lapse space at this year's Annual Meeting of the New Champions, which displayed high-resolution satellite images of resource use from every year since 1984, brought this message home.

Participants were transfixed as they experienced the destructive march of human "progress" and the disconcerting retreat of nature. They witnessed the irretrievable shrinking of the Arctic glaciers, gaping craters in the Earth's surface from mining, the loss of precious rainforest resources, fires across the globe stoked by climate change and the flares of burning methane resulting from the process of squeezing oil out of Alberta's tar sands.

William McDonough, Consulting Professor of Civil and Environmental Engineering at Stanford University, USA, told participants that the

destruction of the Earth over time is the result of "timeful mindlessness"; what we need is "timeful mindfulness". He added: "Our sense of forever needs to be translated into a sense of urgency."

A more "mindful" approach to the planet's natural resources could slow this destructive march. Matthew C. Hansen, a Professor at the Department of Geographic Sciences, University of Maryland, USA, pointed out that, since 2006, Brazil has reduced its deforestation by 75%.

Naomi Oreskes, Professor of the History of Science, Harvard University, USA, said the alarm bell has sounded loud and clear: "We are at our tipping point. Disruptive changes are already happening in the atmosphere." She points to Syria, where climate change has exacerbated the conflict.

In *Merchants of Doubt*, a film adaptation of a book Oreskes co-authored, she exposes the consequences when scientific findings challenge vested political interests. The film, screened at the meeting, documents four decades of corporate campaigns fronted by scientists to mislead the public about scientific evidence, from acid rain, flame retardants and tobacco to climate change.

"Big tobacco hired a public relations firm to send the message that you cannot deny the evidence, but you can certainly create doubt," she said. "This is the same playbook. Some scientists claim that measures to combat climate change threaten freedom and democracy. Disruptive climate change is already threatening freedom and democracy."



"Where you see light you see the modern world. There is no greater gift than sustainable and reliable electricity – it really unlocks the future."

Donald Sadoway,
John F. Elliott Professor, Materials Chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA

The water-energy-food nexus is increasingly traumatized by climate change. Drought and other extreme weather events are threatening agricultural production. With the world's population set to reach an estimated 9 billion by 2050, scientists and entrepreneurs around the world are pursuing breakthrough solutions to address myriad challenges across the food chain and the conduit for all human activity – energy.

Our food chain is under pressure as the agricultural footprint becomes heavier with more people demanding high-quality protein from meat and dairy. Land, water and energy resources feed the planet, but they have reached their limits. Feeding cows for meat is “an inefficient system” according to Mark Post, Professor and Chair of Physiology, University of Maastricht, Netherlands.

He maintains that people's demand for beef is insatiable. To meet this need, Post created the “\$4 million hamburger” by growing stem cells extracted from cow muscle. If this technology takes off, Post points to enormous environmental returns. He admits the need to overcome the “yuck effect” of laboratory-grown meat but says that, in five to 10 years, cultured food will be an affordable choice in supermarkets.

Cultured food, created in laboratories by scientists, faces an array of cultural challenges, including health and safety concerns. According to experts at the meeting, the research seeks to create better protein more efficiently.

Climate change is degrading valuable agricultural land. Deploying renewable energy is critical to fighting climate change. However, measures to improve energy efficiency are equally important.

According to Boqiang Lin, Dean of the Institute for Studies in Energy Policy, Xiamen University, People's Republic of China, energy-efficiency measures have a faster payback time than renewables. “Energy efficiency has enormous potential. We need to focus on reforms and savings at the micro level,” he said.

Meanwhile, China is turning towards natural gas as a bridge from the brown economy to renewables. “The ultimate solution to our energy problems is renewables,” said Zhang Dongxiao, Dean and Chair Professor, College of Engineering, Peking University, People's Republic of China. “But for the next 20 to 30 years, natural gas is the solution. The economy of natural gas is coming whether we like it or not.”

Donald Sadoway, John F. Elliott Professor, Materials Chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA, pointed out that renewables are becoming the most competitive energy solution, but are facing policy risk in many markets and rising concern about their deployability in existing grids. “Unlocking the power of renewables is imperative to fight climate change and for energy access,” he said.

Sadoway has been pioneering a rechargeable liquid-metal battery capable of generating kilowatt hours well above current technology. Storage is the key he says and, 50 years on, humans will have weaned themselves off carbon. “With ingenuity, the impossible becomes the inevitable,” Sadoway told participants.

Over the past 40 years, China's burgeoning coal-fuelled economic development lifted hundreds of millions out of poverty, but resulted in the country becoming the world's largest consumer of energy and

biggest emitter of greenhouse gases. In 2013, China consumed more than 4 billion tons of coal. However, the government is cracking down on coal-fired plants and is a “world leader” in green coal technologies, according to Changhua Wu, Director, Greater China, Climate Group, People's Republic of China.

In his special address, Chinese Premier Li Keqiang told participants that China is committed to a “new type of growth” that is long-term and sustainable. “China is committed to opening up for win-win benefits and to work together for green and sustainable development,” he said.

Scientists and researchers are working to make this green dream come true. At the meeting, they showcased innovative, nature-based technologies such as recycling wastewater, optimizing food production through plant genetics and biotechnology, removing heavy metals from soil and recycling e-waste.

The Forum is addressing the challenge of achieving inclusive economic growth while combating climate change and other natural resource challenges through promoting partnerships. A CEO leadership group was formed in April 2015, which convenes more than 43 global CEOs operating in 150 territories and countries who announced their intention to act on climate change.

The Forum's Global Challenge Initiative on Agriculture and Food Security engages agriculture-sector leaders in 450 organizations to translate global commitment into action. The New Vision for Agriculture (NVA) initiative facilitates coordinated, market-based action on food security, environmental sustainability and economic opportunity.

“China has some of the best young minds in the world. It does not make much difference if they stay in academia or go into jobs in the private sector. As long as they know what they are doing, it's good for our society.”

Huang Yi,
Professor, National School of Development, Peking University,
People's Republic of China



Earth Time-Lapse

According to popular myth, the Great Wall of China is the only man-made object visible from space. In fact, until recently, no evidence of human activity has been visible from outside the Earth's atmosphere. At the Annual Meeting of New Champions 2015, new technologies that capture humanity's impact on the planet were profiled in the Earth Time-Lapse space, where participants embarked on a visual exploration of the world, and saw for themselves the profound changes to the environment over the last three decades. The project focused on four themes:

Asia's industrialization: Photographic evidence of urban change and the expansion of industrial operations across Asia, captured by NASA satellites and infrared radiometers

The future of forests: Changes in forest use, deforestation and replanting across the globe, mapped by Landsat time-lapse images

The race for resources: From open-pit coal mining to mountaintop removal and fracking, satellite time-lapse imagery demonstrates the spread of various forms of resource extraction around the globe

The climate crisis: The effects of climate change are seen around the world, from glacial retreat to the destruction of pine forests in Colorado





01: Sparking Social Change session
 02: Special Screening of Merchants of Doubt
 03: Peter Edwards, Director, Singapore-ETH Centre, Future Cities Laboratory, ETH Zurich, Switzerland





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01: Cao Xuetao, President, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, People's Republic of China, Katrine Bosley, Chief Executive Officer, Editas Medicine, USA; Lydia Sohn, Professor, Mechanical Engineering, University of California, Berkeley, USA
02: Honouring the New Champions
03: Making Consumption Smarter session

04: Liu Changxi, Deputy Director, Health Promotion Research Institute, Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, People's Republic of China
05: Thinking ahead influencing change session



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01: Interactive Session at the World Economic Forum
02: Nuria Sebastian Galles, Vice-President, Scientific Committee, European Research Council, Spain
03: The Transformation of Healthcare session
04: Lifan Zhang, Emeritus Founding Editor, FTChinese.com, People's Republic of China; Li Ruigang, Founding Chairman, CMC Capital Partners, CMC Holdings, People's Republic of China; Co-Chair of the Annual Meeting of the New Champions 2015; Young Global Leader;

Li Jing, Founder and Chairman, LAFASO (Beijing) Media and Cultural Co., People's Republic of China; Gong Yu, Chief Executive Officer, iQiyi, People's Republic of China, Chan Yuen-Ying, Director and Professor, Journalism and Media Studies Centre, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR; Olivier Fleuret, Senior Vice-President, Publicis Groupe, France





01



04

01: What If: Anyone Can Edit the Human Genome? session

02: Zhang Peng, Founder and Editor-in-Chief, GeekPark, People's Republic of China

03: Designing for Humanity session

04: David Aikman, Chief Representative Officer, Greater China Member of the Executive Committee; Duan Chunhua, Executive Vice-Mayor of Tianjin, People's Republic of China; Lu Lin, Vice-Mayor of Dalian, People's Republic of China

07: Virtual Reality: Clouds Over Sidra session



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01: The Transformation of China's Consumer Industries session
02: Special Performance: Illumination
03: Mapping Solutions_ Securing the Digital Enterprise session
04: Making Better Choices session
05: Robots without Borders session

06: Philip Campbell, Editor-in-Chief, Nature Magazine, United Kingdom; Li Jinghai, Vice-President, Chinese Academy of Sciences, People's Republic of China; Alice Gast, President, Imperial College London, United Kingdom; Sung-Mo Steve Kang, President, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), Republic of Korea



06

Facts & Figures

More than **34,000**
mentions in the press

The Forum's Facebook posts reached
12 million people during the meeting

328
women
leaders

123
Young Global Leaders
and Global Shapers

155
Academic leaders
and Global
Agenda Council
Members

32
Technology
Pioneers



1,654
participants
from over
86
countries

582
participants from
Greater China

The webcasts were watched over
100,000 times, while
Chinese language livestreams were
watched **35,000** times

306
Leaders from
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Acknowledgements

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Global Growth Company Shapers

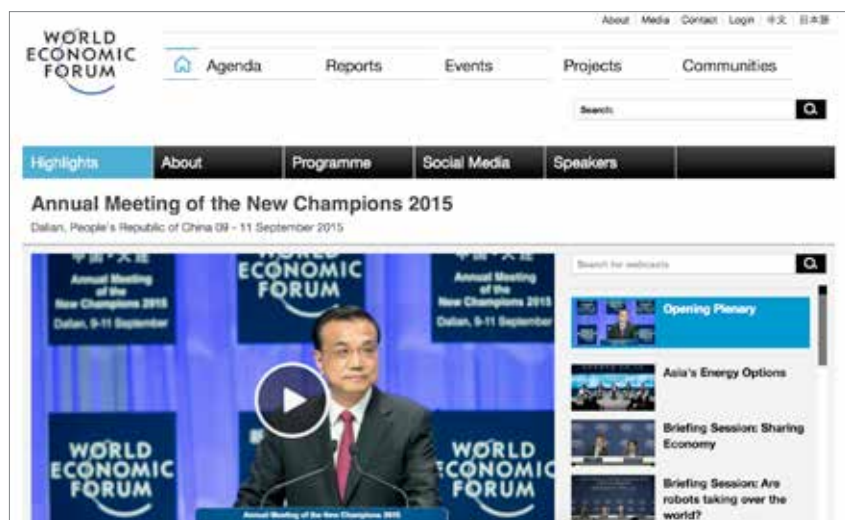
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Bioenco. Bioenergy Corporation
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Kaspersky Lab
Serum Institute of India Limited
Trina Solar
TrueCar
Workday Inc.
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Service Providers

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Ogilvy Public Relations
TCL Corporation
Zenvision

The official host broadcaster for the Annual Meeting of the New Champions 2015 is Dalian Radio & Television Station.

Further Information



The event page of the Annual Meeting of the New Champions 2015 provides access to a richer level of content from the Meeting, including videos, photographs, session summaries and webcasts of selected sessions.
<http://wef.ch/amnc15>



This report is also available to download in PDF or HTML format:
<http://wef.ch/amnc15report>

Contributors

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Upcoming Meetings

Summit on the Global Agenda 2015

Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 25-27 October 2015

The annual Summit on the Global Agenda brings together the most relevant thought leaders of the Forum's Network of Global Agenda Councils, comprising more than 80 groups of experts from academia, business, civil society, international organizations and government. The summit will provide the network's members with a unique convening platform to connect with one another, identify the latest trends and risks, explore interconnections among issues and collectively develop solutions to address the most pressing issues shaping our present and future global, industry and regional agendas. Through interactive workshops and cross-disciplinary sessions, over 1,000 members of the network will discuss comprehensive insights and recommendations to achieve real impact and will focus on the achievements of the Global Agenda Councils that have been collaborating since September 2014. For more information, email: gacsummit@weforum.org



National Strategy Day on India

New Delhi, India 3-4 November 2015

As investor confidence in the Indian economy sustains, the time is right to invest in the nation's next decade of growth and social transformation. In less than seven years, the median age of the country will be 29 years with over half of them living in urban areas. This at once raises grave challenges on sustainable urbanization, socio-economic mobility, environmental degradation, and infrastructure deficit. But what it also brings is the promise of a more entrepreneurial India with greater innovation hubs, an indigenous development model and an equitable society. The 2015 National Strategy Day on India will explore some of these issues while aiming to drive its global multistakeholder community towards impact. For more information, email: india@weforum.org



World Economic Forum Annual Meeting 2016

Davos-Klosters, Switzerland 20-23 January

For over four decades, the World Economic Forum's mission – improving the state of the world – has driven the design and development of the Annual Meeting programme. We live in a fast-paced and interconnected world, where breakthrough technologies, demographic shifts and political transformations have far-reaching societal and economic consequences. More than ever, leaders need to share insights and innovations on how best to navigate the future. The Annual Meeting in Davos-Klosters remains the foremost creative force for engaging the world's top leaders in collaborative activities focused on shaping the global, regional and industry agendas. For more information, email: AnnualMeeting@weforum.org





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