

NEW ASIAN LEADERS'
RETREAT
TOWARDS A NEW ASIA:
FOUNDING GROWTH ON
DIVERSITY
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA 20-21 JUNE 2003

The views expressed in the articles in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the World Economic Forum.

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Leaders' Retreat

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Foreword

The New Asian Leaders (NAL) initiative is rooted in the belief among a relatively small group of young professionals that their collective resources, energies and wishes for a progressive dynamic in East Asia could be a positive force for change. The group's uniqueness stems from the diverse backgrounds of its members – who come from East, South-East and South Asia, and from business, government, academia and civil society.

The mixed membership of the NALs reinforces the group's independence and flexibility. Members take part on a personal basis, and while activities have involved government, they are not dependent on government approval. Thus, in October 2002, at the World Economic Forum's East Asia Economic Summit in Kuala Lumpur, the NALs met with Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Abdullah Badawi, but also privately afterwards. At the Seoul Retreat, the NALs began their meeting with an audience with President Roh Moo Hyun, and also heard from Justice Minister Kang Kum-Sil and Minister of IT and Communications Chin Dae-Je.

Having held their first retreat, the New Asian Leaders are well on their way to putting words into action. Moreover, the Seoul Retreat showed that the NALs are ready and willing to tackle the "hard" and potentially contentious issues of group identity, membership, purpose and governance. Currently, the Temporary Steering Committee is drafting a group charter which will do much to clarify these issues and set the framework for the NALs to begin to make progress.

The difficulty, of course, is to define what constitutes "progress". As in the Seoul Retreat, there are as many opinions of what the group should do as there are individuals. Certainly, the presentations made by the country/regional working groups during the retreat show only a small subset of the range of ideas formulated around the concept of a "blueprint for change".

The **Japanese** group produced a working version of its vision of how Japan could tackle its problems of social, economic and political stagnation. Their presentation – a tightly woven outline of their thinking on Japan's

future – was fitting considering that the Japanese Blueprint has existed the longest. It was begun in 2002, and a subset of ideas was presented at the Annual Meeting in Davos in January this year.

The **Korean** blueprint also arose out of an earlier document prepared for Davos that outlined the vision of "Korea as hub" for North-East Asia. Enthusiasm and energy, not the least for having the courage to host the first NAL Retreat, clearly guide the efforts to cast a vision.

The **India** session also showed a deep concern with one of the country's foremost problems – poverty hindered by a lack of empowerment. The seeds of a vision for how to surmount this issue were clear in a film that showed action at the grassroots and a step-by-step approach.

The **South-East Asia** session showed some of the difficulties of engendering change in a region that is so diverse, not only economically, but also ethnically and in religion. Thus the presentations touched on the many "musts" for development within the region's individual milieus. The challenge for this group will be to transform their separate visions into a coherent whole, in very much the same way that ASEAN is faced with the challenge of unity in diversity.

The **China** session also reflected the challenges of talking about change in a country where political and economic evolution is guided by a number of internal and external forces, which may or may not be clear. The country's development depends both on open-minded government officials like Mayor Song Yuanfang of Weihai, as well as the millions of consumers who are influencing investment, trends, technology and society.


Capturing the essence of one-and-a-half lively days of discussion is probably too ambitious a task. Indeed this report can only skim the surface of the retreat. However, we hope that you will find it both useful and refreshing, and that you will gain more perspective from thinking again about the many issues confronted.

Please remember to join us in the months ahead:

- 12-14 October in Singapore for the **East Asia Economic Summit**, PLUS the special NAL programme at the Shangri-La Singapore just prior to the Summit
- 6-7 November in Beijing for the **China Business Summit**, PLUS a NAL leadership workshop on the afternoon of 5 November

- 23-25 November in New Delhi for the **India Economic Summit**

We look forward to continuing to work with you in enabling change through the New Asian Leaders Community.



Frank-Jürgen Richter
Director, Asia
World Economic Forum



Pamela C.M. Mar
Associate Director, China
World Economic Forum



Thang Duc Nguyen
Regional Manager, Asia
World Economic Forum

Summary of Discussions

Thursday 19 June



President Roh Moo-Hyun of the Republic of Korea with the Retreat participants at the Blue House, Seoul

The retreat started with a reception hosted by President **Roh Moo-Hyun** of the Republic of Korea at the Blue House. **Frank-Jürgen Richter**, Director, Asia, World Economic Forum, had the honour of presenting President Roh to the participants. The New Asian Leaders are Asia's foremost change-makers who create new thinking and jointly address the region's most pressing challenges, he said. The Seoul Retreat will start a process of continuous interaction with the region's governments to discuss blueprints for an integrated Asia that is geared to peace and development. Finally, Richter thanked President Roh for his support of the New Asian Leaders programme.

Following Richter's remarks, **Lee Sang-Yup**, Professor and Director, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology-KAIST, was called upon to make welcoming remarks on behalf of the Korean members of the NALs Community. "New Asian Leaders gathered here in Seoul will spend two days together to present blueprints of their countries and to discuss various subjects on advancing Asia. As the EU has been realized by the starting effort made by a group of foreseeing people, this meeting we are having today

may be a first step toward realizing an Asian Union," said Lee.

The Korean members, he added, would like to contribute to the common goal of advancing Asia and are ready to serve in whatever ways possible.

President Roh started his remarks by mentioning that it was a pleasant surprise for him to know that one of his cabinet members, Minister of Justice **Kang Kum-Sil**, is a New Asian Leader.

His speech centred around Asian integration. "I have dreamed of peace and prosperity of Asia for over ten years. After the Berlin Wall came down in 1989, ending the Cold War, as a then Korean national assemblyman, I pondered about the future of the world order, and the future of Asia," he emphasized. He further pledged to foster and develop the bilateral relationships with Japan and China. He added that he personally applauds the efforts of the New Asian Leaders to explore new angles of cooperation and stressed that he and the Korean government will support the programme in the future. He ended by saying that he may be a generation

before the New Asian Leaders, but in vision and spirit, he is with them.



From right to left: President Roh Moo-Hyun, Frank-Jürgen Richter of the World Economic Forum, and Kang Kum-Sil, Minister of Justice of the Republic of Korea, during the opening reception at the Blue House, Seoul

After the reception at the Blue House, participants continued with a welcoming dinner at the hotel. This event provided participants time to reconnect and get to know each other. Moreover, **Frank-Jürgen Richter**, together with **David Richardson**, Country Manager of Taylor Nelson Sofres, Republic of Korea, announced results of a ground-breaking survey of the attitudes and aspirations of Asia's new generation of leaders, conducted in the lead-up to the Seoul Retreat.

The Web-based survey reveals that Asia's new generation of leaders is very supportive of regional integration, and mindful of the region's need to deal decisively with nationalism, corruption and poverty. The New Asian Leaders agreed that even though there is strong support for progressive change in society, much needs to be done to find consensus among different views. This task should be one of the main endeavours of the New Asian Leaders.

Friday 20 June

In the opening plenary session "**Setting the Agenda**", **Hwang Chang-Gyu**, President, Memory Division, Samsung Electronics Co.(partner of the Seoul Retreat) warmly welcomed the participants, on behalf of his

company, and encouraged them to be daring in their thinking and discussions.

Following Hwang's welcoming remarks, **Kang Kum-Sil**, Minister of Justice of the Republic of Korea and one of the founding members of the New Asian Leaders, opened the retreat. Calling the retreat "the commencement of an active exchange between Asian countries to promote better communities in Asia," Minister Kang emphasized that the New Asian Leaders would offer a blueprint for each Asian member and discuss how this blueprint can contribute to the solidarity of Asia. In addition, for the peace and continuous development of Asia, they would research a convergence model for Asia and practice the motives of the "Davos spirit" that aims at promising a better world, contributing to humanity, justice and peace, and exchanging experiences and knowledge to create a prosperous new Asia.



President Roh Moo-Hyun speaks to the New Asian Leaders as Frank-Jürgen Richter, Director, Asia, World Economic Forum, looks on.

The retreat also benefited from a dialogue with **Chin Dae-Je**, Minister of Information and Communication of the Republic of Korea. The NALs noted that the minister in many ways represented the new generation of government officials throughout Asia, who have experience across other fields, and also regularly interact with the business community. Minister Chin was formerly an executive at Samsung Electronics, and spoke on recent moves to implement advanced technology in Korea.

He stressed the huge impact that government policies can have on a country's telecommunications market, noting that Korea's emergence as a global leader in implementing broadband across the country was part of a wide-ranging government strategy on building the e-economy. Part of this strategy involves attracting global research centres and talent into Korea. As for his larger goals, the minister noted that he would seek to reform the IT industries, to build them at the leading edge of the nation's industrial growth, making Korea a global leader in the field of IT.



Kang Kum-Sil, Minister of Justice of the Republic of Korea, approaches the podium as participants look on during the opening plenary session entitled "Setting the Agenda"

Can Japan Change?

A group of six representatives of the Japanese chapter of the New Asian Leaders presented their vision on Japan. The group included **Chikara Funabashi**, President, Willseed, **Motohisa Furukawa**, Member of the House of Representatives; **Yoshito Hori**, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Globis Group, **James Masaakira Kondo**, Associate Principal, McKinsey & Company; **Kohei Nishiyama**, Chief Executive and Founder, Elephant Design; and **Fumiki Sakurauchi**, Associate Professor, Faculty of Economics, University of Niigata.

Japan – mired in a slowdown for over a decade – is still in a period of intensive adjustment. Deflation remains a major problem that needs to be tackled. Japan still applies an 'island mentality' that is not adequate to

tackle the problems of a country exposed to the challenges of globalization.

The presentation started with an explanation of five areas/scenarios in which Japan would need to focus its resources. The areas included:

- **Scenario 1**
Tech Japan: Become Technology Oriented
 Japan should invest more in the R&D of industries in which it is already internationally competitive, such as electronics, mobile phone technology and automobiles. It should overwhelmingly differentiate itself from other countries in these areas.
- **Scenario 2**
Tackle Unproductive Industries: Restructure Unproductive Industries
 Japan's domestic sectors employ approximately 90% of the country's workforce. But the productivity of this sector is currently lower than that of the US or Europe. Thus, Japan should radically deregulate these industries to improve productivity.
- **Scenario 3**
Open Doors: Attract Asian Talent
 Japan should open its doors to Asia, by accepting more immigrants to strengthen the country's human resource base and take the lead in integrating Asian currencies into one. Japan should grant citizenship to those who are talented and pass a certain test, and attract immigrants by providing them with tax benefits.
- **Scenario 4**
Slow But Mature: Encourage Inner Spiritual Development
 Japan should focus more on encouraging its people to pursue inner spiritual development, rather than focusing on the country's economic growth. Instead of focusing on economic growth, Japan should concentrate on the effective management and re-allocation of the wealth it has already accumulated.
- **Scenario 5**
IP Japan: Put Emphasis on Intellectual Property
 Japan should become an intellectual property nation, focusing on technology, industrial design and creative content such as Manga and game. Japan should export its intellectual property.

The participants then were asked to play the role of allocating the Japanese national budget on the five scenarios, between 0, 50 and 100%. Nearly half of the participants selected 'Tackle Unproductive Industries' (Scenario 2) as their scenario – followed by 'Open Doors' (Scenario 3) and 'Tech Japan' (Scenario 1). This clearly shows that the low competitiveness of Japan's unproductive industries, namely banking, infrastructure and other domestic sectors, come at the expense of the economy as a whole. The New Asian Leaders suggest that the Japanese government should focus on deregulating these industries to improve overall competitiveness.

Embodiment: A Unified Korea and Beyond

The session reviewed the Korean blueprint, which is a vision of a unified Korea that is both integrated with the rest of Asia and serves as a new regional economic hub. **Bill Lee Byung-Hoon**, Chief Executive Officer, Namyang Aloe Company, put forward the main pillars of a Blueprint for Korea.



Bill Lee Byung-Hoon, Chief Executive Officer, Namyang Aloe Company, during the session entitled "Embodiment: A Unified Korea and Beyond"

- **Korea as a Gateway to Eurasia**

Three major nations in North Asia – China, Japan and Korea – have developed as the world's third most important economic zone, after North America and Western Europe. As the point where Japan, China and Russia come together and interact, Korea's geographical location in the past was seen as a liability, as it subjected the peninsula to repeated invasions by its larger and more powerful neighbours.

With the emergence of the region's economic power, however, Korea should now be in a position to function as a regional financial, commercial and political intermediary.

- **Korea as Asia's Business Hub**

To become the business hub of North-East Asia, Korea will need to be seen as a convenient place to do business, in terms of its institutions, the quality of available human resources and an agreeable physical environment. Korea should also be a place that supplies high value-added goods and services in key areas, such as finance, trade, media, data processing, research and development, high-tech manufacturing logistics, tourism and engineering, which are indispensable to neighbouring countries.

- **Creating a Best Case Scenario: Toward a Creative Knowledge and Technology Based Economy**

In order to establish Korea as gateway to Eurasia and a business hub, the blueprint suggests to move Korea into the direction of a creative knowledge and technology based economy. The government is required to enhance both the 'hardware' and the 'software' of the business infrastructure. Human capital is the key – not only to provide a high degree of freedom for economic activity, but also to serve as a driver in entrepreneurship, innovation and technological development for neighbouring countries. South Korea will be able to improve its competitiveness in a substantive way despite the constraints imposed by South-North Korean relations. As a matter of fact, the blueprint sees a reunited Korea happening in the near future.

Lee emphasized that "the New Asian Leaders are not only friends of sharing common global competency, interest, vision and goals, but also valuable human resources for Asia and for the world." In the next ten years, he proposed, we will accumulate human resources in every field through the continuation of the New Asian Leaders programme. Our dream to give birth to a new Asia as one Asia will not be far out of our reach. To build a ground for our community, he proposed, the New Asian Leaders should excavate an efficient support system.

To this end, said **Lee Sang-Yup**, Professor and Director, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology-KAIST, "We [Korean new leaders] will

pursue setting up the Asian Vision Committee to study broad themes toward advancing Asia. We will also set up the New Asian Leaders Foundation where each nation's administration, enterprises and cultural foundations could come together and cooperate in excavating and upbringing new leaders of Asia for the next decades to come."

Blueprint for a New India

The Indian presence at the Seoul Retreat was remarkable not only given the short time frame – approximately six weeks – of the mandate to create a Blueprint for India, but also in the enthusiasm with which the Indians joined their peers from across Asia in a common agenda. It, in many senses, proves that a pan-Asian vision is strongly desired by today's young leaders.

Gaurav Dalmia, Director, Dalmia Group, took the lead in presenting the blueprint, which identified some of India's key challenges and areas of attention for surmounting these.

- **The Main Thrust of the Blueprint**

Priority is how to promote and enhance sustainable economic growth in India. India will achieve an average of 8% growth in the years to come if India puts forward a mindset to take full advantage of globalization. The blueprint ensuring this target includes the fight against illiteracy, the development of rural economies, a judicial reform, an overhaul of the country's physical infrastructure (i.e. roads and power) and a tax reform.

- **India's Role in Asia**

The India-ASEAN relationship should be a two-way partnership, in which India provides a new growth area for ASEAN countries and ASEAN provides expertise on both business and social areas. Moreover, India should forge ties with China, its traditional competitor in Asia.

- **Major Obstacles and Challenges**

The following roadblocks are to be abolished in order to avoid a worst-case scenario which would mean the end to a prospering India: political compulsions due to democracy, all-encompassing poverty and national pride as well as misplaced priorities (i.e. geopolitical risks due to regional conflicts).

Citing Adam Smith's dictum that "the great objective of the political economy of every country is to increase the

riches and power of that country," **Jeh Wadia**, Chairman, Wadia Group, added that the objectives of the Government of India ought to be no different. Poverty incapacitates a nation and fuels a rejection of the economic and social order on which our future depends – poverty leads to the exploitation of people. National prosperity alone, and how we are able to manage its distribution, more than any other single issue will define the position that India will hold in the new world order. India stands on the threshold of radical change – social and economic. The New Asian Leaders together with all other people in India who want to see change remain hopeful.



Vinod Sekhar, President and Group Chief Executive Officer, Petra Group, Malaysia, during the session entitled "Blueprint for South-East Asia"

Blueprint for South-East Asia

The task of formulating a Blueprint for South-East Asia can be said to inhabit a "no-man's-land" in that the NALs had to account for disparities in income, culture, background and religion that have shaped the region's development. In a sense, the group needed to forge a common vision while maintaining respect for differences.

The session started with a presentation by **Vinod Sekhar**, President and Group Chief Executive Officer, Petra Group of Malaysia, which was the host country of the *East Asia Economic Summit 2002* during which the New Asian Leaders initiative was first launched. Calling the 21st century an Asian one, Sekhar stated that Asia is not lacking in brains, in science and technology, in resources and market. The weakness is in disunity and narrow parochial nationalism. Sekhar stressed that we

cannot afford this, and we the “New Asian Leaders” cannot and must not accept this. If we are to take on the mantle of future leaders of this great region, this continent, then we must stand up and show the way. Asia leaders must face up to the region’s weaknesses, deal with the issues that will derail it and most importantly build on the region’s strengths. “With the title comes the responsibility – so let’s together, here, today, make a start,” he added.

As the world’s third largest democracy and home to its largest Muslim community, it is undeniable that Indonesia is a “pivotal” state in South-East Asia and beyond. In his presentation on Indonesia, **Eddy Soeparno**, Director, Economic Affairs, The Amien Rais Centre, pointed out both Indonesia’s potential as well as the most critical challenges facing the nation as the 2004 elections approach. He also commented on the prospects of Asian cooperation and integration.



Participants enjoy their conversations over lunch

Representing the Thai members, **Pipat Yodprudtikan**, Chief Executive Officer, ThaiURL.com, added that business within ASEAN has to be conducted according to high ethical standards. An example in Thailand is the ‘sufficiency business’ initiative that derived from the philosophy of the sufficiency economy addressed by Thailand’s King Bhumibol Adulyadej. In this environment, business will balance human, physical, social and environment capital in its organization. If ASEAN is to further expand, it has to redefine its ethical grounds of economic cooperation – taking advantage of each country’s strength and supporting each other where help is most needed.

As an overseas Vietnamese with extensive working experience in Vietnam, **Linh Quach**, a Senior Manager, with American Airlines, USA, pointed out Vietnam’s strong potential and positive outlook for the next five to ten years. She believes that a blueprint for Vietnam should include increased market orientation and competition, better regional and global integration, and improved public service delivery to poor and rural areas. These measures will lead to higher attractiveness to foreign investors. She concluded by emphasizing that the support of the New Asian Leaders is needed to encourage these changes within the government and to change the misconceptions of Vietnam.

The presenters agree that being economic and technological powerhouses, Japan, South Korea and China are potential partners to the nations of ASEAN.

• A Unified South-East Asia

A Blueprint for South-East Asia will include strengthened economic cooperation and regional consolidation. In particular, regional trade liberalization has to continue. ASEAN is at risk of being marginalized if the grouping can’t reinvent itself as a new economic powerhouse that is able to cooperate successfully with NAFTA and the EU. In addition, being victims of the Asian economic crisis of the late 1990s should draw ASEAN and other Asian countries closer to avoid future economic meltdowns – perhaps through the establishment of an Asian Monetary Fund.

• ASEAN as Nucleus for an Integrated Asia

Similar to the European Union, ASEAN should thrive to include more nations, starting with the three North-East Asian powerhouses of China, Japan and Korea (ASEAN +3). Later on, India and Australia should be included as well.

A Blueprint for China

The panellists began the session by outlining the steep set of challenges facing potential blueprint drafters, who were tasked with this during a difficult time (due to SARS). The China group faced not only mixed identities – mainland Chinese, overseas Chinese from Hong Kong, the US or Canada – but also the task of conceiving of how to pilot change in China given the specific political circumstances of the country.

Taking note of the government’s leading role in national development, the panel acknowledged the presence of special guest **Mayor Song Yuanfang** from the north-

eastern coastal city of Weihai. Mayor Song repeatedly stressed the government's openness to foreign visitors and investors, and invited all the participants to visit Weihai to experience directly its special brand of development. China is more international and advanced than many might perceive, he said, noting that in his city, Koreans represent the largest group of foreign investors.

Robert Yung, Chief Technology Officer, Intel Corporation, USA, then identified some of the challenges in China's adaptation of technology and transition to a knowledge economy. **Harry Hui**, President, Asia, Universal Music, then talked about changing consumer tastes and habits which reflect both social opening and the creation of a dynamic new middle class. The implication was clearly that the more that could be done to support the growth of this cosmopolitan, media-savvy professional class, the more vibrant Chinese society would become.

Daniel Fung, Senior Counsel, Des Voeux Chambers, then touched on a few of the issues which had been raised (in absentia) by other drafters of the blueprint, which included the need for strengthened rule of law and the need to create a clear and consistent framework within which businesses, whether foreign or Chinese, could plan and make decisions. This session was also one of the liveliest, with a spirited remark from **Rebecca Mackinnon**, who lived in Beijing for several years before assuming her current

position as Tokyo Bureau Chief, CNN. She said that China's social and political climate is currently changing very fast – due to the need to increase transparency in the aftermath of the SARS crisis.

Conclusions

The retreat concluded with a wide-ranging discussion on how to further develop the NAL initiative. Among the issues raised were:

- Purpose of the NAL Group: Discussion, action, or something else?
- Membership: What is the definition of an NAL and what are the responsibilities?
- Organization: How should the Secretariat be administered?
- Financing: Should members pay a fee? Should we include partners?
- Future activities: Where and how should the NALs plan their future meetings?

All agreed that these issues should be given to a temporary steering committee which would make proposals for presentation to the next NAL gathering prior to the World Economic Forum's East Asia Economic Summit in Singapore in October 2003. This would be exactly one year after the group's founding in Kuala Lumpur.



Robert Yung, Chief Technology Officer, Enterprise Processors, Intel Corporation, USA (second from left), speaks as Pamela Mar, Associate Director, China, World Economic Forum (far left), takes notes and other panellists look on during the session entitled "A Blueprint for China"



Participants enjoy each other's company during the farewell reception

List of Participants

Mukesh Aghi, Chief Executive Officer, Universitas 21 Global, Singapore

Kamal Ahmad, Vice-Chairman, Asian University for Women Foundation, Philippines

Paul W. Bradley, Managing Director, iSCM Asia, Singapore

Hanson Cheah, Co-Founder and Managing Partner, AsiaTech Ventures Ltd, Hong Kong SAR

Chin Dae-Je, Minister of Information and Communication of the Republic of Korea

Chung Joon, Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Solid Technologies Inc., Republic of Korea

Thomas Crampton, Correspondent, International Herald Tribune, Hong Kong SAR

Gaurav Dalmia, Director, Dalmia Group, India

Phillip Day, Deputy Bureau Chief, The Asian Wall Street Journal, Singapore

William J. Dobson, Senior Editor, Asia, Newsweek International, USA

Chikara Funabashi, President, Willseed, Japan

Daniel R. Fung, Senior Counsel, Des Voeux Chambers, Hong Kong SAR

Motohisa Furukawa, Member of the House of Representatives, Japan

Yoshito Hori, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Globis Group, Japan

Harry Hui, President, Asia, Universal Music, Hong Kong SAR

Hwang Chang-Gyu, President, Memory Division, Samsung Electronics Co., Republic of Korea

Hwang Sung-Jin, Managing Director, Warburg Pincus Korea, Republic of Korea

Jean-Christophe Iseux, Professor, School of Economics, Renmin University of China, People's Republic of China

Jo Un-Ho, President and Chief Executive Officer, Woongjin Foods Co. Ltd., Republic of Korea

Kang Kum-Sil, Minister of Justice, Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea

Kim Hun-Soo, First Vice-President and Head, Asia Pacific Research, Merrill Lynch (Asia Pacific) Ltd, Hong Kong SAR

Kim Sang Beom, Chairman, Isu Group, Republic of Korea

Kim Taek-Jin, President and Chief Executive Officer, NCSOFT, Republic of Korea

James Masaakira Kondo, Associate Principal, McKinsey & Company Inc., Japan

Bill Lee Byung-Hoon, Chief Executive Officer, Namyang Aloe Company, Republic of Korea

Hong-Soon Lee, Vice-Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, TriGem Computer Inc., Republic of Korea

Lee Duk-hoon, President and Chief Executive Officer, Woori Bank, Republic of Korea

Julianne Lee Jihyun, Presidential Spokesperson for the Foreign Press, Office of the President of the Republic of Korea,

Lee Sang-Yup, Professor and Director, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology-KAIST, Republic of Korea
Lee Seong-Kyu, Executive Vice-President, Kookmin Bank, Republic of Korea

Li Shan, Chief Executive Officer, BOC International Holdings Ltd, Hong Kong SAR

Rebecca MacKinnon, Tokyo Bureau Chief, CNN Networks, Japan

Pamela C.M. Mar, Associate Director, World Economic Forum,

Lalit K. Modi, President and Managing Director, Modi Enterprises, India

Nguyen Thang, Regional Manager, Asia, World Economic Forum

Kohei Nishiyama, Chief Executive and Founder, Elephant Design Co. Ltd, Japan

Quach Y. Linh, Manager, Global Accounts Development, American Airlines, USA

Frank-Jürgen Richter, Director, Asia, World Economic Forum,

Roh Moo-Hyun, President of the Republic of Korea

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Fumiki Sakurachi, Associate Professor, Economics,
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Vinod Sekhar, President and Group Chief Executive Officer,
The Petra Group, Malaysia

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Centre, Indonesia

Song Yuanfang, Mayor of Weihai, People's Republic of China

Suh Kyung-Bae, President and Chief Executive Officer, Amore
Pacific, Republic of Korea

Keiichi Tango, Executive Director, JBIC Institute, Japan Bank
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Jeh Wadia, Chairman, Wadia Group , India

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