Overview
The 2015 China Faculty Development in International Business Program (China FDIB), hosted by the University of Colorado Denver and co-hosted by the International Assembly for Collegiate Business Education, will examine opportunities and challenges facing China as it implements its Five Year Plan, approved by the PRC National People’s Congress. The Plan depends on massive infrastructure projects and export driven growth as primary models, and calls for GDP annual growth of 7%. It also turns its attention to “quality growth” and incorporates:
• Westward Expansion Development
• Manufacturing to Service
• High Value Added Research & Development
• Sustainability, Clean Energy, Environmental Protection
• Entrepreneurship
• Quality of Life

Who Should Participate
• Faculty interested in examining the business climate, Chinese and US companies operating in China, cultural challenges and opportunities, and China’s changing role in the global economy
• Faculty interested in teaching Chinese content
• Faculty exploring research on China’s markets

Applications will close October 13, 2014
https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/2015ChinaFDIB

Program Fee
$4,500 for single occupancy. A $500 reduction is possible if double occupancy accommodations are available. The fee includes hotel, most meals, transportation in China, site visits, and cultural tours. It does not include airfare to/from Asia, incidental expenses, tips, passport and visa fees, and a few meals.

Limited partial scholarships are available for US faculty
• Who have never been to China
• Who are beginning an international emphasis
• Who are teaching at minority serving institutions
• Who are teaching at community colleges

Cancellation
Registrants may cancel until Friday, November 14, 2014, with a $500 cancellation fee.

Hosted
In part by the U.S. Department of Education through its Centers for International Business Education and Research (CIBERs) at
• University of Colorado Denver
• Brigham Young University
• George Washington University
• Indiana University
• Michigan State University
• San Diego State University
• University of Maryland
• University of Miami
• University of South Carolina
• University of Washington
• University of Wisconsin-Madison
Shanghai
Shanghai, known as the City Upon the Sea, lies at the confluence of the Yangzi River and the Pacific Ocean. It started as a small fishing village and developed into a major commercial port during the Song Dynasty (960-1279 AD), the principal emporium of Eastern Asia with vast mercantile guilds and political establishments controlling the city. As Europe looked for financial opportunities and paid for China’s tea and silk with cheap opium from India, the stage was set for major conflict. China’s Emperor confiscated and destroyed 20,000 chests of opium, the catalyst of the Opium Wars (1839-1842 and 1857-1858) which ended with China signing treaties establishing autonomous foreign trade regions in Shanghai. These allowed foreigners to live under their own laws (Britain, France, US) and facilitated Shanghai’s position as a major trading hub between the east and west. Beginning in the 1930s, the city suffered raids, invasions, occupation, famine drought, suppression, and reform. In 1990, Deng Xiaoping chose Shanghai as the center of China’s commercial renaissance. Since then, it has become the commercial and financial center of mainland China and the world’s largest container port. Shanghai is one of the PRC’s four direct-controlled or province-level municipalities (the others are Beijing, Chongqing, and Tianjin). It is the most populated city in China (23.9 million) and the largest city proper in the world; it encompasses 2448 square miles.

Suzhou
Suzhou, on the shores of Taihu Lake, was founded in 514 BC and by 100 AD was one of the world’s ten largest cities. The building of the Grand Canal, begun in the 5th Century BC and completed between 581 and 618 AD, marked the beginning of the city’s prosperity. The early silk trade also added to Suzhou’s economy, and remains an important source of its income. Suzhou’s reputation as one of China’s most prosperous cities is also earned by other textile products, its large manufacturing sector, its information technology and electronics equipment, and its large influx of foreign direct investment. Old Town Suzhou, a UNESCO World Heritage and popular Chinese tourist site, is peppered with canals leading to the Grand Canal, stone bridges, pagodas, and meticulously designed classical gardens. Suzhou, a prefecture level city in Anhui Province, with 844,000 living in its urban area and 6.3 million people in its city, encompasses 6081 square miles.

Hangzhou
Hangzhou came into existence after river currents and tides threw up a barrier of silt which eventually formed West Lake or Xi Hu from a wide shallow inlet off the bay. It came into prominence after the completion of the Grand Canal thrust it into the center for trade, particularly moving grain between China’s north and south. Noted by Marco Polo to be “The City of Heaven”, an enormous influx immigrated into its small area. Hangzhou is now one of China’s most prosperous major cities and entrepreneurial hubs, with diverse sectors such as e-commerce, manufacturing, medicine, information technology, automotive components, electronics, telecommunications, chemicals, food and beverage processing. Hangzhou is now the capital and largest city of the Zhejiang Province, with 3.56 million people living in its six urban core districts, 8.7 million in its prefecture, and 21.1 million in the Hangzhou Metropolitan Area, an area of 13,353 square miles.
Kunming

Kunming is the capital and cultural center of Yunnan Province in Southwest China. The city covers an area of 8291 square miles with a total population of 6.4 million people, 3 million in urban Kunming. It has 26 native ethnic minorities or 13.84% of the resident population. Kunming is designated a special tourism center with its location on large Lake Dian (130 square miles), its vistas (mountains on the north, west, and east), its moderate climate, its designation as a “green” city, and its history including temples, the walled city, and tributes to the US “Flying Tigers” headquartered in Kunming during World War II. It is the terminus for the Burma Road and a transportation line by road to Laos and by rail to Vietnam. During the time of the planned economy, there were few state owned industries; since 1979 the city’s entrepreneurship has thrived. Kunming’s key industries are tourism and agriculture; it also houses limited manufacturing, chiefly copper, chemicals, machinery, textiles, paper, and cement. In recent years, many Global 500 companies have located in Kunming, including Wal-Mart and PepsiCo, and two development zones have been created, Kunming High-tech Industrial Development Zone and Kunming Economic and Technology Development Zone. Kunming has been a sister city with Denver, Colorado since 1985.

Three Gorges Dam

Completed in 2006 with its final generators operational in 2012, the Three Gorges Dam is located on the Yangtzi River, the third largest river in the world. This $26 billion dam is more than 600 feet high and a mile wide. It generates 22.5 gigawatts of power or 10% of China’s energy needs. The dam’s locks are large enough to handle containerized sea barges, allowing Chongqing to be the world’s largest inland seaport. The dam should also help control summer flooding. Critics highlight countless submerged archeological and historical sites, the displacement of 1.2 million people, a reduced ability of the Yangtze to flush itself clean of wastewater and other pollutants, and the consequent lack of sediment that threatens downstream riverbanks.

Yichang

Yichang, located 35 miles east of the Three Gorges Dam on the Yangtzi River, is a transport terminus for the Yangtzi. Its ancient history goes back before 278 BC during the Warring States period. Yichang has long been a major transit port and distribution center between Chongqing and Wuhan. In 1876 the imperial government set up a navigation company there. Since 1949, more than 50 wharves have been constructed at the port. Not surprisingly, Yichang’s major industries are shipping and shipbuilding. It is also the site of many major hydroelectric projects. A prefecture-level city, Yichang includes both urban and surrounding country areas, covering 8141 square miles on both sides of the Yangtzi River in the Western Hubei Province. Its urban population is 1.3 million with 4.1 million in the prefecture.
Program Leaders

Chen Ji

Chen Ji is Director of China Initiatives for the University of Colorado Denver Center for International Business Education and Research and Senior Instructor of Finance. He has led faculty and student study tours to China for the past 20 years. Chen Ji teaches principles of finance, international financial management, financial institutions and markets, investment and portfolio management, corporate financial management, China and the Global Economy, and Window on China. His research focuses on China’s bond and securities markets, banking system, pension and insurance reform, and human resources management practices. Chen Ji holds a master’s degree in finance and from the University of Colorado Boulder, a master’s degree in economics from Liaoning University, and a BS in engineering from Dalian Institute of Technology.

Dennis Gash

Dennis Gash is President and CEO of the International Assembly for Collegiate Business Education (IACBE), an accrediting body for business and management education that has accredited over 1000 business and business-related academic programs in the US, Europe, Asia, Middle East, Central and South America. He has participated in and led student and faculty study tours to China over the past twelve years. Prior to joining IACBE, Mr. Gash was dean of the Meidinger Center for Excellence in Business at the University of Jamestown. He has taught international economics, global competition and strategy, global financial markets, and Chinese economics at the University of Jamestown, the University of Illinois at Chicago, Loyola University of Chicago, Lake Forest College, and Aurora University. His research has focused on international economics. Mr. Gash holds an MS in managerial economics and decision sciences from the Kellogg School of Management at Northwestern University, as well as an MA in economics and a BS in business and economics from the University of Kentucky.

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