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Over the last decade, the crying need to rediscover China has been growing continuously, leading to many new research and educational programs and centres. Our centre is a strategic initiative of Fudan University, a premier research and education institution of China, to engage and advance high-level China studies in the European context. It will be unique in addressing critical and consequential agendas such as welfare, citizenship, governance innovation and conflict resolution in China through inter-disciplinary comparative research as well as innovative Sino-European dialogue.

Stressing the comparative aspects of China studies is our point of departure. Whether in the social sciences or the humanities, scholarly sphere or policy community, there is always a comparative perspective to be articulated. Aiming at being a creative research platform for comparative China studies, we will acknowledge cross-fertilizing efforts and utilize insights from our different cultural positions. As such, we will undoubtedly often find ourselves in a position of questioning established truths and conventional wisdoms, and achieve a more balanced understanding and sustainable solutions to the challenges. We look forward to take on this role.

Globalization is more than a buzzword. One could also term it global interdependentness. Increasingly we are dependent on each other in all spheres of life, and because this is so, the role of information has increased dramatically. Lack of information, or having misleading information, can lead to serious consequences. Our mission is, among many others, to produce well-researched information in a manageable size and in a clear format; information that is put into context, analyzed from different positions, with different tools, and with the sole objective of providing results that can give insight as well as understanding. In short, information that can be trusted.

A centre that will be unique in addressing critical issues in China with policy relevance and theoretical significance, an intellectual community that welcomes researchers and students from East and West, a scholarly meeting place for exchange of knowledge and ideas, a place to network and where opinions will be challenged by novel insights and alternative views. We will organize seminars, workshops and roundtable discussions, and do our outmost to contribute to China studies in Europe as well as to Europe studies in China. It is our sincere hope that this initiative of establishing a creative space for cutting-edge, cross-cultural East-West studies will also be useful for relevant actors outside academia: for the public sector, media and the business communities.

Our centre is grounded in and will be extending the fruitful partnership between Fudan and many leading European Universities and research institutions, including the University of Copenhagen. We are exceedingly fortunate to have intellectual supports and inputs from many stakeholders. Let’s work together and turn our unique and potential institutional advantages and resources into new ideas and new solutions for a momentous era.

This special issue of our centre’s newsletter Rediscovering China presents some relevant events and ideas regarding the establishment of our centre. It will give you an overview of our work as well as the exciting journey ahead of us. We appreciate your interest and inputs.

Geir Helgesen, Director
Liu Chunrong, Executive Vice Director
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Fudan-European Centre for China Studies

Fudan-European Centre for China Studies at University of Copenhagen will be the first research centre established in Europe by a Chinese university with joint effort from a European university. The Centre is a strategic initiative of Fudan University to meet the unprecedented demand for understanding China’s development and to advance social science and humanistic studies on China in a European and international context.

Our mission is to become a leading international platform of knowledge creation and academic service for China studies. It will be unique in promoting scholarly communication between China and Europe and be dedicated to the cutting-edge, in-depth and policy relevant research on the following critical issues of China:

1. Welfare institution and social policy
2. Social innovation and civic participation
3. Political institution and public governance
4. National identity and political culture
5. Conflict resolution and peace building
6. Economic model and sustainable development

The Centre will bring together leading experts and vigorous young scholars to our research community through creative programmes as follows:

1. Roundtables and Seminars
2. Lecture Series and Working Papers
3. Annual China-Europe Forum
4. Annual Report
5. Joint Research Projects
6. Academic Exchange and Visits
The Fudan Development Institute (FDDI) was founded on 12th, 1993. The Institute is dedicated to serving as a resource to the government by utilizing Fudan University’s top research scholars, who come from multiple disciplinary backgrounds. The FDDI aims to become a world-class think tank by contributing ideas and suggestions for the continued development of China, and in particular the city of Shanghai as well; in addition, the FDDI aims to enhance the academic influence of Fudan University during the nation’s development through disciplinary integration and increased fellowship and communications.

The Institute will launch its daily operations through four primary initiatives: first, the Institute will be engaged in trend and strategic research regarding the development of China and the world, conducted by notable experts from Fudan University; second, the FDDI will conduct the Shanghai Forum, in order to display the findings of worldwide scholars relevant to the development of China and greater Asia; third, the formation of the network research centers will provide services to improve the policy-making of the nation, especially with regards to Shanghai; and fourth, communicating with other world think tanks in order to analyze strategies of leading world powers.

Among other activities, the FDDI organizes Shanghai Forum, Fudan Development Forum, Strategic Thought Salon, Policy Planning Training Camp (PPTC), etc. and publications issued include China Watch, National Strategy Report and Development Policy Report. Website: fddi.fudan.edu.cn
The Nordic Institute of Asian Studies (NIAS)

The Nordic Institute of Asian Studies (NIAS), previously known as SIAS (the Scandinavian Institute of Asian Studies) was established in 1967, and was renamed as NIAS later. NIAS is an academically independent Nordic research and resource center, focusing on modern Asia from a predominantly social sciences perspective. NIAS is an integrated part of the University of Copenhagen with the status of a centre under the Department of Political Science.

The study of Asia in the Nordic region is fragmented across many, relatively small, research environments. Therefore collaboration at a regional level is needed to ensure that support, networks and opportunities exist for scholars and students active in Asian studies in the Nordic region. Through the Nordic NIAS Council (NNC), in which leading Nordic universities and research institutions participate, NIAS organizes a well-functioning institutionalized cooperation that strengthens collaboration in the Nordic countries.

NIAS is more than a research institute. It is also a resource centre containing a wide array of knowledge and skills, and with a broad network of contacts connecting people and institutions with expertise on Asia. Through conferences and workshops, accessible information resources, commentary on current affairs, and contact with media, government and businesses, we constantly seek to broaden knowledge of modern Asia in the Nordic region. NIAS has a contractual relationship with the Nordic Council of Ministers, which is the main financial contributor to our activities. This means that NIAS mainly works from a Nordic base, which is also its major strength.
A New Initiative Strengthening the Links Between Europe and China

On the 15th & 16th of April, 2013 the Fudan European Centre for Modern and Comparative China Studies was inaugurated at the University of Copenhagen. The first of its kind in Europe, the Centre will focus on researching the interaction between China and Europe and will aim to strengthen the cooperation between the two with research in areas such as welfare, environment, governance and government, politics and economy.

1. Vice President Lin Shangli | 2. Rector Ralf Hemmingsen | 3. Ambassador Li Ruiyu
The Centre will be located at NIAS - Nordic Institute of Asian Studies, Department of Political Science at University of Copenhagen’s Social Science Campus. NIAS Director Geir Helgesen will be director of the Centre, while Fudan University has appointed Professor Liu Chunrong as Deputy Director.

According to Geir Helgesen, the foundation of the Centre is the very notion of two-way research and an important part of the collaboration is for the Centre to advance projects which compare developments in China and Europe. The emphasis of the research will initially be within the Social Sciences with a bridge to the Humanities, but there is already incipient links with colleagues within the Natural Sciences.

Commenting on the inauguration of the Centre, Professor Ralf Hemmingsen, Rector of the University of Copenhagen, says: “At University of Copenhagen, we have focused strategically on Asia research for several years. The new Centre will strengthen the University’s research considerably and give us a prominent position in Europe on this large and highly important field. Danish research has a good position in China, but China is expanding fast and we need to be able to keep up and to develop new initiatives within areas including the Social Sciences and Humanities.”

The inauguration was marked and celebrated over two days, starting with a one-day conference entitled “Creative spaces – Seeking the Dynamics of China’s Development”. At the conference renowned scholars from Fudan University, the University of Copenhagen and IIAS, the International Institute for Asian Studies in Leiden, the Netherlands, presented their research on and discussed some of China’s well known and urgent challenges.

On the second day the official opening ceremony was held with speeches by the Danish Minister for Research, Innovation and Higher Education, Morten Østergaard, the Ambassador of China to Denmark, Mr. Li Ruiyu, Vice-President of Fudan University, Prof. Lin Shangli, and the Rector of the University of Copenhagen, Prof. Ralf Hemmingsen. Present was also the new Secretary General of the Nordic Council of Ministers, Dagfinn Høibraaten, who has deep interests in China, as well as representatives from Danish and international academia, media and business environment.
Perspectives from the Academic Conferences of the Fudan-European Centre for China Studies

Editor's Note

China's new leadership is confronted by a society undergoing momentous transformations. A slowing economy and an economic growth model that is losing its luster, rapid urbanisation, new forms of sociality and interest articulation, all presented unprecedented challenges as well as opportunities for further development. The academic conferences of the centre's launching ceremony bring together prominent scholars from Fudan University and re-examined key assumptions of the role and functions of the state, society and market institutions in the new context. Below we've collected essential arguments that were presented and discussed at the conferences.

- **Lin Shangli**
  *Vice President of Fudan University, Professor of Political Science*

  **Can Chinese Institution be Self-refined?**

  One of the central concerns about China's development is whether and how can it be sustainable. Essential to this is a precondition of "regime question": whether and how can the political institutions become adaptive, or is there any possibility of "institutional self-refinement" in China? Institution building in China is centered on, and has resulted from a historical process of modern state making. The fact that China is a super-scale state implies that institution design has to be grounded on two considerations: democracy and integration. This logic has been manifested in the institutional arrangement established by CCP (Chinese Communist Party) since 1949. Since reform, institution building in China has entered a new phase and has been increasingly shaped by vibrant societal dynamics accompanied by market economy. Meanwhile, the CCP has also played a critical role in the institutional refinement by becoming more inclusive, both ideologically and organizationally. In particular, the periodic leadership change and trend of power institutionalization have allowed new leaders to formulate progressive developmental goals, which will contribute to self-refinement of Chinese institutional in the long term.

- **Zhang Jun**
  *China Center for Economic Studies, Fudan University*

  **Can China Sustain Fast Growth of Economy?**

  Since 2010, there has been renewed discussion on China's economic future. After 30 years of breakneck economic growth, China's position in the world economy is more important than ever and people must understand how China's economic dominance will change the world economy. Some economists who are bearish about China's future believe that China's growth engine will lose fire in the next two or three years. To address their predictions about China's future, Prof. Zhang proposed four points as follows: Current slowdown in the GDP growth since 2008 is better accounted for by cyclical factors rather than structural factors in China; After 30 years of hyper-growth, China still has huge growth potential ahead before converging toward NIEs; The change of long-run structural factors may lead China to a phase of modest growth for the next twenty years; Chinese new leadership should commit to structural reform to adapt to the rising demand of private sector and to move to the new phase of modest growth. By analyzing the theory of inadequate consumer demand in China and by evaluating the general patterns of China's basic advantages in education, technology and human capital and industrial upgrading, the speaker explicitly demonstrated why it is unlikely for China to fall into the "middle-income trap."
Rediscovering China • HIGHLIGHTS

- **Wang Zhiqiang**  
  *Fudan University Law School*

**Understanding the Path to Rule of Law in China: A Political and Historical Perspective**

On its way to rule of law during the last decades, China has experienced dramatic changes in terms of its legal system although it is still far from its goal by western standards. The gap between the progress in China regarding legal reform and the western-style conception of rule of law is not substantively narrowed as expected by radical advocates. It is argued that the legitimacy of China's path needs to be understood in its political context, namely, a strongly centralized and super-powerful government burdened with enormous responsibilities. Historically, this feature in political-legal structure grew out of the theory of Mandate of the Heaven, which enshrined a monarch and his family. The legacy of the feature has been absorbed into the modern institutions in China. Over-mediation in civil litigations could serve as one example of multiple sides of the picture. The judges in China are so active in offering bargains to the parties, sometime even in a coercive way in order to reach a settlement, not only because it would be considered as an ideal method of closing cases, but also because they would face much less risk in the future of being disciplined for a reversed judgment by appellate courts – no case is appealable once settled between parties. Such structural characteristics serve to assume the government's role, which has been embedded in China's legal and political tradition, and has also shaped many dimensions of the desires of Chinese people for the government. Therefore, the task of rule of law in China is far beyond legal framework itself. It could not be fulfilled merely by developing legal skills or transplanting any legal system in the West. The experience of China's path, its success and failure, will not only test the existing theory of state power and judicial system (e.g., that of Mirjan Damaska), but also likely display a new ideal type of political-judicial structure.

- **Ren Yuan**  
  *School of Social Development and Public Policy, Fudan University*

**Social Integration of Temporary Migrants in China’s Urbanization**

China has been experiencing a rapid demographic transformation and large-scale urbanization since the 1980s, and non-hukou temporary migrant workers now comprise a large proportion of the urban population in China. Non-hukou temporary migrants residing in urban areas are unequally treated because of the hukou policy and its associated social welfare programs, leading to social inequality and seriously negative consequences for the urbanization process. The social integration of temporary migrants is a long-term process. The speaker explored the factors that influence social integration of these temporary migrants, and recommended institutional reforms, improving migrants' development capacity through education and employment, and promoting social participation and mutual trust are much needed measures for fostering healthy and socially sustainable urbanization in China.
Gui Yong  
School of Social Development and Public Policy, Fudan University

Impact of the Internet on Collective Actions in China

The total number of internet users is approaching nearly half of the population, when in 2005 it was less than 10 percent. According to Prof. Gui, Internet contributes to the emergence of collective action and brings new forms and characteristics to it. Formal organizations and traditional leaders are no longer necessary for collective actions. Internet enhances the resistance ideology, which has been so far ignored by studies. However, one should not exaggerate these mechanisms, for the causes and dynamics of collective actions are not radically changed by the Internet. Compared to traditional Internet, mobile Internet can be used to disseminate information in a variety of situations. The digital divide is closing and more and more people from all social classes have an access to the mobile Internet; the number of mobile Internet users is growing exponentially. As a consequence, everyone is now a journalist and a mini TV station. Given that many collective action participants in China come from lower social classes, wide mobile Internet usage will radically change the nature of collective action in China.

Liu Chunrong  
School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Fudan University

The Political Logic of Local Governance Innovations in China

This talk addressed the nature, dynamics and impacts of local governance innovations in China. It begun with two major debates concerning Chinese political transformation – whether and how the rise of middle class and social stratification will contribute to regime democratization, and to what extent various forms of social unrests, elite conflicts and economic adversity will end up with deconstruction or regime collapse. Despite many challenges, the Chinese party-state has demonstrated surprising resilience. The evidence of local governance innovations, manifested in the promotion of grassroots democracy and engagement, alternative form of government-NGO relations, and community-based participation and policy deliberation, among many others, arguably shows the rise of an adaptive party-state driven by the enduring claim for legitimacy and governability. The empirical variations of innovation choice have also been notable, largely conditioned by the sociopolitical pressure as well as organizational resources possessed by local agencies. Despite many political constraints, these flexible and localized forms of governance innovation have paved ways for state-society coevolution and will shape the further development of Chinese politics.
New Research Centre Focuses on the Interaction between China and Europe

Researchers from the University of Copenhagen and Fudan University in China are to collaborate in a new centre that opens 16 April 2013 at the University of Copenhagen. The centre will be the first of its kind in Europe with focus on research in the interaction between China and Europe. It will strengthen Fudan University’s position in Europe and Denmark’s relations to China, which is an important partner for knowledge environments and for Danish business and industry.

Today, no one doubts the global significance of China. With Fudan-Europe Centre for Modern and Comparative China Studies at the University of Copenhagen, Danish and European researchers will get a new platform to develop a deeper understanding of Chinese culture and society. At the same time, researchers will get a chance to follow China’s rapid development at close range.

"At University of Copenhagen, we have focused strategically on Asia research for several years. The new centre will strengthen the University’s research considerably and give us a prominent position in Europe on this large and highly important field. Danish research has a good position in China, but China is expanding fast and we need to be able to keep up and to develop new initiatives within areas including the social sciences and humanities,” says Ralf Hemmingsen, Rector of University of Copenhagen.

Two-way research

The Chinese researchers and students will gain a new window to European culture and to the interaction between the two parts of the world.

“It has been a great honour to work with University of Copenhagen in establishing the first Fudan China Studies Centre in Éurope. We sincerely hope that the centre will serve as a bridge as well as a platform for exchanges of views between European and Chinese scholars. The centre is also expected to promote a mutual understanding which I believe is of great significance to a more harmonious world,” says Yang Yuliang, President of Fudan University.

The centre will strengthen the cooperation across Europe and China with research in areas such as politics and economics and will be located at Nordic Institute of Asian Studies (NIAS). Fudan University appoints Professor Liu Chunrong as Deputy Director and Director of NIAS, Geir Helgesen will be the Danish Director of the centre.

According to Geir Helgesen, the foundation of the centre is the very notion of two-way research and an important part of the collaboration is for the centre to further projects which collate developments in China and Europe. The emphasis of the partnership will initially be within the social sciences with a bridge
to the Department of Cross-Cultural and Regional Studies at the Faculty of Humanities.

**China looks to the 'Nordic model'**

In recent years, the researchers at Nordic Institute for Asia Studies (NIAS) have noticed a growing interest in the 'Nordic model' from China and East-Asia. According to Geir Helgesen, the current crisis in the European part of the world has meant that the Asian focus has shifted from USA and some of the bigger European nations to the Nordic countries where a more balanced social model, with constructive relations between public and private interests, is in place.

"For a long time, China has studied our collective welfare in the Nordic countries, but now China expands the focus and looks at the classical Nordic social institutions and not least the political culture that lies behind," says Geir Helgesen.

**Central importance to Denmark**

The Presidents from Fudan University and Rector from University of Copenhagen has signed the agreement between the two universities in Shanghai in mid-April. The Danish Ambassador to China and representatives from the Danish Innovation Centre in Shanghai participated in the event.

The new centre in Copenhagen was celebrated with a conference on China’s current political and economic challenges on 15 April and with an opening ceremony on 16 April. A Chinese delegation led by the Vice President of Fudan University, the Chinese Ambassador to Denmark, the Danish Minister for Science, Innovation and Higher Education Morten Østergaard and representatives from the University of Copenhagen participated in the opening ceremony.

"I am very pleased that our research collaboration with China will be strengthened via the new centre. China is a nation of growth and an important partner to Denmark. Our understanding of China and the Chinese culture is essential to both the Danish research and education environments and to Danish business and export. As such, it is good that our researchers and students will have the chance to follow the development in China closely. And it is just as positive that the Chinese will gain a better understanding of European culture," says Morten Østergaard.

| 1. President Yang Yuliang, Rector Ralf Hemmingsen |
| 2. Director Geir Helgesen, Executive Vice Director Liu Chunrong |
| 3. Professor Peng Xizhe |
| 4. The Venue |
April 14th - 24th, 2013 saw the delegation of Fudan-European Centre for China Studies visiting Europe for 10 days. The purpose of this visit is to set the first China research centre in Europe, thus pushing forward the academic exchange and strengthening the cooperation between Fudan and European Universities. This delegation includes Fudan Vice President, Lin Shangli; Advisor to the President on International Affairs and Director of Fudan Nordic Centre, Chen Yinzhang; Deputy Director of Office of Humanities and Social Sciences Program, Associate Professor Zhang Yin; Professor of School of Economy, Zhang Jun; Professors of School of Social Development and Public Policy, Ren Yuan and Gui Yong; Vice Dean of School of Law, Wang Zhiqiang; Executive Vice Director of Fudan-European Centre for China Studies and Professor of School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Liu Chunrong.

On the morning of April 15th, NIAS launched the Academic Seminar of Fudan-European Centre for China Studies. This seminar was presided over by Geir Helgesen,
the Director of Fudan-European Centre for China Studies. The seminar focused on three aspects of China: legal system, urbanization and regional politics. President Lin delivered the first speech with the title “Can Chinese Institutions be Self-improvement?” and answered questions from students present. Professors and scholars from both China and European universities presented excellent and inspiring speeches in this seminar.

On April 17th, the delegation went to Uppsala University for a visit to the Department of Peace and Conflict Research and met the Director Magnus Öberg and two project managers. The Department of Peace and Conflict Research, according the introduction, is an organization focusing on the occurrence and development mechanism of conflicts in the world. Nowadays, it also pays attention to environmental issues. President Lin mentioned that it is a big issue for China to maintain a peaceful and stable environment in the process of seeking for democracy and dealing with all kinds of conflicts. For this purpose, the new Fudan-European Centre for China Studies can provide an ideal platform for the academic exchange and cooperation between Chinese and European scholars.

The day after that witnessed a meeting between Vice-Chancellor of Uppsala University Eva Åkesson and the Fudan delegation. President Lin introduced the major research centers of Fudan to Vice-Chancellor Eva Åkesson and further mentioned the role Fudan-European Centre for China Studies may play in the communication between the Universities of both sides. Professor Chen Yinzhang said that there are many things in common between Fudan and Uppsala University; therefore Fudan is looking forward to the future cooperation Uppsala and other Nordic universities with the platform of Fudan-European Centre for China Studies located in Copenhagen.

In the afternoon of the same day, the Fudan delegation attended the Nordic Council Meeting held in Uppsala University. The meeting was presided over by Pro-rector of Aalborg University Inger Askehav. After presentations, the Director of Fudan-European Centre Geir Helgesen introduced to all present the background and future development of the Centre. He mentioned that this Centre is not merely built for Copenhagen University, but for the Nordic region and the whole Europe as well. Its establishment has already attracted international attention and will become a research-oriented and student-based international research centre.

The delegation also visited the University of Helsinki on April 22nd and attended a seminar entitled “Chinese Society in a Great Change” on June 23rd. Dr. Teija Tiilikainen, Director of the Finnish Institute of International Affairs, opened the seminar by thanking the guests from Fudan University for joining the event and by giving an outline of the programme of the day. She also gave an introduction to the Finnish Institute of International Affairs and noted that the Global Security Research Programme has three researchers focusing on Asia, signifying the importance of the theme at the Institute. Dr. Mikael Mattlin, Researcher at the Finnish Institute of International Affairs, gave the opening remarks at the beginning of the first panel on Governance and Economic Challenges and summarized Prof. Zhang Jun’s presentation as an introduction to the panel. After the speech of Prof. Wang Zhiquiang and Prof. Liu Chunrong, Prof. Ren Yuan and Prof. Gui Yong delivered their speeches on the next panel of Urbanisation and social problems and replied to the questions of the audience.
June 11th, 2013 the Fudan-Nordic Justice Theory Seminar was held by School of Law, Fudan University. Over 20 scholars from University of Helsinki in Finland, Copenhagen University in Denmark, University of Bergen in Norway as well as Fudan University all gathered in this seminar. Vice Party Secretary of Fudan University, Chen Limin attended the opening ceremony and delivered a speech. Mr. Arto Haapea, Deputy Consul General of Finland in Shanghai, attended the closing ceremony and delivered a speech.

At 9:00 in the morning, the seminar started with the opening speech of Professor Sun Xiaoxia, Dean of the School of Law. Professor Kimmo Nuotio, Dean of the Law School of Helsinki University, Professor Chen Yinzhang, Advisor to the President on International Affairs and Director of Fudan Nordic Centre, Professor Ditlev Tamm of Copenhagen University and Professor Ulla Liukkune of Helsinki University all delivered speeches and commented on the bilateral communication of law studies between China and Nordic countries with various perspectives. Vice President of Fudan University, Lin Shangli, made the concluding speech. He looked back to the history of Fudan Nordic Centre and expressed his wish for the future academic cooperation between Fudan and Europe through the established platform of Fudan-European Centre for China Studies.

This seminar has four panels: Judicial authority and judicial structure, judicial and legal education, civil and criminal justice and a comparative study of justice and human rights. Each panel is full of inspiring comments, excellent speeches and heated discussions. Scholars expressed their opinions comprehensively on various topics, including relations between media and judicial independence; the contradiction within the judicial system; the function of Nordic national legal system; the common practices of Chinese criminal law, the criminal law in Nordic society, etc. Attendees expressed their prospects for the future of judicial development of both China and Nordic countries.

In the closing ceremony, Dean Sun Xiaoxia and Dean Kimmo Nuotio signed MOU of the exchange of law school students.
Fudan - ZEW China Economic Panel (CEP)
Slightly Positive Economic Expectations for China

On July 10, 2013, Fudan University in Shanghai and the Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW) in Mannheim publish the results of the first “China Economic Panel” (CEP), a panel of experts, to investigate China’s growing weight in the world economy on the basis of a periodically survey of economic data.

The CEP Indicator of Economic Sentiment for China on a one-year time horizon starts at 4.0 points, signalling a slightly positive economic outlook for the Chinese economy. 41.9 per cent of the surveyed experts expect the economic development in China to improve over the next twelve months, while 33.8 per cent expect the economic perspectives to worsen (slightly).

Nearly every second analyst assesses the current economic situation in China as “normal”. The share of optimists (29.5 per cent) noticeably exceeds the share of pessimists, represented by a group of 21.3 per cent of analysts. This results in a balance of 4.1 points, which is significantly better than the balance for the Eurozone (-47.5) and nearly on the same level as the current situation in the US (4.0).

The expectations for the GDP growth rate in China cool down to 7.56 per cent in 2013 and 7.64 per cent in 2014. “Considering the imbalance of economic growth among of different sectors, we estimate that the economic growth will not fall sharply. E.g., even the manufacture sector is gloomy, the turnovers of consumer products (service, automobile, etc.) has improved due to the better situation in financial market and a general rise in wealth. It is consistent with the expectations of CEP for the Q2 2013, which is in average 7.58 percent”, said Prof. Dr. Lijian Sun, Finance Professor of Fudan University in Shanghai (China).

The analysts assume a 3-month SHIBOR of 3.97 per cent in one year and of 4.22 per cent in three years.

For the next three months, the analysts do not fear a shock with respect to stock market indices and crude oil.

In the next twelve months, 79.2 per cent of the experts expect foreign direct investments of Chinese investors to grow further. For the same time horizon, the survey show expectations for a strong increase of companies’ turnovers for all economic sectors, except the steel/metal sector (due to large overstocks) and the machinery/engineering sector, which is still suffering from the weak demand caused by the world economic crisis. Especially for the steel/metal sector, the majority of analysts (54.5 per cent) expect a decrease of the economic development.

The city of Hong Kong will have the strongest economic growth measures against the overall economic situation during the next twelve months (with a balance of 61.6). The latest official figures (Wind) show a strong increase in housing prices of round 20 percent in the last year, so the analysts expect a smoother further increase (54.6 percent expect an increase), compared to Beijing (89.1 percent expect an increase) and Shanghai (86.9 percent expect an increase).
The initiative of Fudan-European Centre for China Studies represents a pioneering experiment of active international engagement of Chinese academia. It has attracted comprehensive media reports, which are selectively presented here to further demonstrate the centre’s vision and strategy.

The Copenhagen Post: China-Europe research centre opening in Copenhagen

By: Peter Stanners

The collaborative centre is hoped to allow European and Chinese researchers a better opportunity to study each other's cultures

A unique Sino-European research centre, a collaboration between China’s Fudan University (FU) and the University of Copenhagen (KU), will open its doors on April 16.

The Fudan-Europe Center for Modern and Comparative China Studies, which will open in KU’s Nordic Institute of Asian Studies (NIAS), will provide European and Chinese researchers with a better opportunity to study each others'
social, political and economic systems.

“The University of Copenhagen has strategically invested in research on Asia over many years,” KU’s rector, Ralf Hemmingsen, stated in a press release. “The new centre will considerably strengthen the university’s research and give us a prominent position in Europe within this broad and important field.”

While research collaborations between Europe and China has traditionally focused on the natural sciences, the Fudan Centre will instead focus on political and social issues.

FU’s rector, Yang Yuliang, argues that this humanities-based collaborative research may provide Chinese and European researchers with new and novel insights.

“We hope that the centre will function as both a bridge and a platform for the exchange of views between European and Chinese researchers,” Yang stated in a press release.

The centre will have two directors: Geir Helgesen, who was appointed by KU, and Liu Chunrong, who was appointed by FU.

According to Helgesen, China is particularly interested in the Nordic welfare model.

“China has been studying our collective welfare systems in the Nordics for a long time, but now China is also looking more broadly at the classic Nordic social institutions, not least the underlying political culture,” Helgesen said.

The higher education minister, Morten Østergaard (Radikale), welcomed the centre, saying that it will also help develop Danish business interests.

“Our knowledge about China and the Chinese culture is important both for Danish knowledge and learning environments and Danish businesses and exports,” Østergaard stated in a press release. “That’s why it is really great that our researchers and students are given the opportunity to closely follow China. It is also positive that China develops a better understanding for European culture.”

According to Politiken newspaper, this marks only the second time that a Chinese university has established a centre abroad.

**Fudan University Establishes New Research Centre in Denmark**

**MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK**

The 10th of April, Fudan University signed an agreement with the University of Copenhagen to open “Fudan-European Centre for China Studies” in Shanghai. Ambassador Friis Arne Petersen and Consul General Karsten Ankjær Jensen attended the opening ceremony in Shanghai.
The Centre Builds a Bridge to and from Europe

With Fudan-European Centre for China Studies at the University of Copenhagen, Danish and European researchers will get a new platform to develop a greater understanding of Chinese culture. Chinese researchers and students will get a new window to learn more about European culture and the interaction between the two parts of the world.

“I am very pleased as the new centre will strengthen Danish research collaboration with China. China is a very important growth nation and a signification partner for Denmark. Our knowledge about China and Chinese culture has great importance for both the Danish knowledge institutions and for Danish business and exports,” says Morten Østergaard, the Danish Minister for Science, Innovation and Higher Education.

The establishment of the centre is based on the notion that research is a two-way street with focus on both European and Chinese studies. Fudan University appoints Professor Liu Chunrong as Deputy Director, and, Director of Nordic Institute of Asian Studies at the University of Copenhagen, Geir Helgesen, will be the Danish Director of the centre. To begin with, the main focus of the collaboration is within the social sciences.

Why Collaborate with Copenhagen and Denmark?

Fudan University has collaborated with the University of Copenhagen over the past 15 years and with its strategic focus on Asian studies and prime location in Europe, it was an obvious choice for the location of the new centre.

“It has been an honour working with the University of Copenhagen and establish the first Fudan-European Centre. We hope that the centre will function as a bridge as well as a platform for the exchange of knowledge between European and Chinese researchers,” says Yang Yuliang, President of Fudan University.

“At the University of Copenhagen, we have focused strategically on research on Asia for years. The new centre will strengthen the University’s research considerably and give us a prominent position in Europe in this large and very important field,” says Ralf Hemmingsen, Rector of the University of Copenhagen.

The 10th of April an official ceremony marking the signing was held at Fudan University in Shanghai between Fudan University and the University of Copenhagen. The Ambassador of Denmark to China, Friis Arne Petersen, and Consul General in Shanghai, Karsten Ankjær Jensen, were present at the signing as well as the representatives from Innovation Centre Denmark in Shanghai. The latter has been instrumental to the process of aligning the interests of the two universities.

The purpose of the Innovation Centre’s presence in China is to build bridges and to foster collaboration between our countries within the field of innovation, research and higher education. What could be more satisfying than to witness two of China’s and Denmark’s...
most prominent universities signing an agreement and stepping up their collaboration? – says Lars Christensen, Innovation Attaché at Innovation Centre Denmark.

“Denmark gives high priority to China and has built many important knowledge-based bridges towards China in recent years. I am therefore very happy to see that one of the most prominent universities in China teams up with one of the most prominent Danish ones within a very important research area” said Ambassador Petersen

The Opening

In Copenhagen, Denmark, the Fudan-European Centre kicks off with a conference on China’s current political and economic challenges on April 15th 2013, and with an opening of the centre on April 16th 2013. A Chinese delegation led by the Vice President of Fudan University will travel to Denmark, and the Ambassador of China in Denmark, the Danish Minister for Science, Innovation and Higher Education and representatives from the University of Copenhagen will be participating in the opening.
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