Rediscovering CHINA

ANNUAL HIGHLIGHTS 2017 - FUDAN - EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR CHINA STUDIES

HIGHLIGHTS OF 2017
High-level policy dialogues
Fudan University delegation visits
Building new bridges – First Nansen East-West Dialogue Academy (NEWDAY) arranged
Cross-strait Relations and East Asian Peace – Fudan-Europe Annual Forum
Sub-Forum at Shanghai Forum 2017 – Cross-Border Collaboration for Sustainable Development
Book Launch - Northern Light over Peach Flower Hill

RESEARCH NETWORK AND INFRASTRUCTURE
BACES
European Alliance for Asian Studies
Report on support from Fudan-European Centre for China Studies to NNC Licenses
for Chinese information resources in 2017

CHINA INSIGHTS - SELECTED LECTURES AND PUBLICATIONS
Facilitative Leadership
China, United States and East Asia
East Asia in the World
Understanding China’s Major Country Diplomacy
The history of 1968 in China: Red guard movement revisited
Climate change politics and urban green governance in Hangzhou
The new logic of China’s global influence

OUR ACTIVITIES IN 2017

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Welcome to the Fudan-European Centre’s 2017 annual highlights. Over the last year, we’ve seen a continued increase in research interconnectivity in the forms of high-level policy dialogues, research seminars, a summer school, etc. These activities and programs have stimulated new research interests and ideas on China, and have helped build new bridges to understand the cultural, economic and sociopolitical diversities in a rapidly changing world order.

We are privileged to have hosted several high-level policy dialogues on China. The visit of China’s leading strategist Madam Fu Ying, Prof. Yang Jiemian and a CPC delegation headed by Mr. Li Shulei are truly exceptional opportunities of exchanging policy-relevant perspectives on China’s development. It is also noteworthy that we launched our flagship summer school in Lillehammer, Norway, with generous support from the Nordic Council of Ministers and many other partners. This cross-cultural dialogue initiative brings together leading voices on a rich variety of critical issues in our time. It was lively engaged and well received by the students from three East Asian Countries (China, Japan and Korea) and the five Nordic countries. As organizers of this program, we are deeply impressed with the dedication, enthusiasm and compassion of our participants.

The Fudan-European Centre is a thriving part of Fudan University’s global engagement and the China/Asian community at the University of Copenhagen. Our activities are proudly grounded in our solid cooperation with NIAS and many other research partners. In order to deliver deeper and more balanced perspectives on China “in a new era”, we must consistently strengthen the sense of partnership and enhance our cross-border and cross-disciplinary coordination. We must continue to make the Fudan-European Centre an even better meeting place for all to understand China’s multifaceted transformation and its regional and global implications.

We hope that you will enjoy reading the following pages and continue to support our future collaboration.

The Directors
Chunrong Liu
Geir Helgesen
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The year 2017 featured a number of high-level policy dialogues organized and convened by the Centre in close collaboration with our partners, counting among others the Embassy of China to the Kingdom of Denmark and of course NIAS – Nordic Institute of Asian Studies.

Such policy dialogues create unique opportunities for parties from China and Europe to meet and engage in an open dialogue on matters of common interest and concern. The Fudan-European Centre is proud to be contributing to such cross-cultural and academic exchange between Europe and China, for which we seek to create lasting structures.

However, it is also a priority of the Centre that such dialogues are not contained solely to high-level academic or policy circles, but are also made available for the public generally interested in the topics of discussion. Therefore, we were happy to be hosting a large audience of people for a presentation given by Li Shulei on the prospects of Chinese development following the 19th Party Congress. Such events bear witness to a successful attempt at having a real impact on our surroundings.

Continue reading for a brief description of two of our major high-level policy dialogues of 2017.

### China-EU relations and Sino-Nordic Engagement – Madam Fu Ying

On 8 September, the Fudan-European Centre in collaboration with NIAS and the Chinese Embassy in Denmark was proud to host Madam Fu Ying, Chairperson of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National People’s Congress of China.

On the occasion of her visit, Madam Fu gave a speech at a high-level policy dialogue arranged by the Fudan-European Centre, entitled “China-EU Relations and Sino-Nordic Engagement”, and then engaged in dialogue with the participants. In her speech, she outlined the recent dynamics and institutional framework of China-EU relations, emphasizing that Europe will continue to play a critically important role as a major economic partner, supplier of technology and investments, and a political power holding two of the UN Security Council permanent seats. She also believes the EU institutions will remain the centerpiece of China’s foreign policy. However, a functional and multidimensional cooperation, including cooperation at the regional and local levels, is very much necessary to tap the full potentials of China-EU synergies. In this context, an innovative Sino-Nordic engagement would be very promising and would enrich the China-EU strategic partnership.

The dialogue took place at Asia House, and participants included representatives from within Danish academic, ministerial, and business environments, as well as delegates from the Embassy of the People’s Republic of China in the Kingdom of Denmark.
The 19th Party Congress And Its Impacts

On 11 December 2017, the Fudan-European Centre in collaboration with NIAS, the University of Copenhagen, and the Embassy of the People’s Republic of China in the Kingdom of Denmark was proud to host a delegation of central political figures from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC).

The delegation was headed by Mr. Li Shulei, Deputy Secretary at the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Communist Party of China – a central figure in the ongoing battle against corruption. Before being appointed to this position in January 2017, Mr. Li served as Fujian province’s Publicity Department Chief, and has previously served as the Vice-President of CPC’s Central Party School. The purpose of the delegation’s visit was to engage in dialogue with scholars and policy makers on the dynamics associated with the recently concluded CPC 19th National Party Congress.

The event featured both a closed-door meeting and an open lecture. It was an exceptional opportunity for those interested in Chinese politics and the anti-corruption campaign to gain some insights on the matter first-hand from a central figure.

For the closed-door meeting, the Fudan-European Centre brought together members of the delegation headed by Mr. Li Shulei and scholars working on China and Chinese politics from the University of Copenhagen, NIAS, DIIS-Danish Institute of International Studies, and Aarhus University, as well as attendants from the Embassy of the People’s Republic of China in the Kingdom of Denmark. The discussion was centered around the main political agenda facing China’s new leadership as well as cross-cultural perspectives on the China model.

The open lecture took place after the closed-door meeting. During the lecture, Mr. Li delivered a talk on his thoughts on key policy agendas in China following the 19th Party Congress. He argued that there has been a phenomenal and qualitative change in China over the last five years under President Xi Jinping’s leadership. China has entered into a new era featuring new contradictions, and the 19th CPC National Congress has crystallized the guiding lines and outline main political and policy agendas for China’s mid-term and long-term development. Professor Li Wentang, dean of the faculty of humanities at CPC Central Party School shared his perspectives on the notion of a ‘community of shared future for mankind’, which is one of the keywords of China’s foreign policy. Following the two sessions, Mr. Li Shulei, along with Ambassador Deng Ying, met with Thomas Bjørnholm, prorector of the University of Copenhagen, for an informal conversation on China-related research cooperation.

Denmark marked the final destination of the delegation, who had paid a visit to Finland and Switzerland prior to their visit at the University of Copenhagen. For the remainder of their visit to Denmark, the delegation was among other things scheduled to meet with the Danish Parliamentary Ombudsman to discuss practices of political transparency.

The Fudan-European Centre was proud to help facilitate this high-level policy, which laid the ground for academic and political exchanges between prominent scholars and thinkers of contemporary Chinese politics and development.
There is a continuously strong interest in dialogue and cooperation between the Chinese and European university environments.

At the Fudan-European Centre, we see this reflected in the steadily large number of requests for visits we receive by Chinese university delegations and the amount of interest from European scholars to establish contact with China on a yearly basis. While establishing formal relations and initiating common projects is not achieved overnight and can be faced by many obstacles, we are nonetheless happy to be able to facilitate initial and often very rewarding meetings between local and visiting scholars, thus adding to the overall goal of creating synergies and exchanges within the studies of China between China and Europe.

We work hard to facilitate such meaningful exchanges for the delegation of scholars visiting us. While arranging larger events on a short notice is often times hard to accomplish, we have found a “potent” format in our roundtable seminars, where visiting scholars are able to engage closely and intensively in an informal setting with select local representatives from within their field of interest.

Madam Jiao Yang

The Fudan-European Centre and NIAS were proud to host a delegation headed by Madam Jiao Yang. On the first day of her visit, the delegation was invited for a roundtable meeting at NIAS. Here they met with Director Geir Helgesen, Senior Researcher Cecilia Milwertz, Librarian and Webmaster Inga-Lill Blomkvist, and Project Coordinator Katrine Herold of NIAS, as well as Executive Assistant Natalie Park and Executive Vice Director Chunrong Liu of the Fudan-European Centre. At the meeting, the delegation was briefed on NIAS’s work and role as key provider of academic infrastructure for its member institutions, its ongoing research themes and projects, as well as its close and enduring collaboration with the Fudan-European Centre. They were also enlightened on the work of the Fudan-European Centre, including our research themes, previous and upcoming major events, as well as our strategy for the future.

The next day, the Chancellor was scheduled to meet with Prorector for Research and Innovation Thomas Bjørnholm for discussions on a joint agenda for China-related studies and explorations of new synergies, particularly in the field of global health and economics. Present at the meeting was also Assistant Professor and Head of the Department of Political Science Mikkel Vedby Rasmussen, Director of NIAS Geir Helgesen, as well as Chunrong Liu and Natalie Park of the Fudan-European Centre.
Finally, the delegation joined by Chunrong Liu met with Deng Ying, the newly appointed Ambassador of the People’s Republic of China in the Kingdom of Denmark.

Cross-Disciplinary Research On Public Health

On March 26, 2017, the Fudan-European Centre and NIAS hosted a visiting delegation headed by the Vice President of Fudan University, Prof. Gui Yonghao. The delegation also included Prof. Ming-Wei Wang (Dean, School of Pharmacy at Fudan), and Dr. Hong Lan (assistant Professor at School of Pharmacy at Fudan).

The visitors met with Geir Helgesen and Chunrong Liu and explored the ideas and potentials for Fudan-Nordic research collaboration on the sociocultural dimensions of public health. Geir and Chunrong briefed the function of NIAS and the Fudan-European Centre’s approach of cooperation. The idea to incorporate health and human security as a thematic area for cross-border research engagement in the Fudan-European Centre’s new strategy was also encouraged and supported by Vice President Gui. In Prof. Ming-Wei Wang’s word, “social science and humanities matter to the studies of public health in any context, in particular Chinese societies. We are looking forward to using the Fudan-European Centre as a tool and to working with our Nordic partners to strengthen our cross-disciplinary research ties and generate real insights for public health”.

The Fudan delegation combined this visit in their visiting program for Copenhagen with a visit to Karolinska Institute in Stockholm. In Copenhagen, they attended the Sino-Danish Regulatory Science Centre Second Joint Meeting held at University of Copenhagen and discussed a number of major research and education projects sponsored by Novo Nordisk, hoping to expand bilateral and multilateral co-operations in the years to come.
Building new bridges – First Nansen East-West Dialogue Academy (NEWDAY) arranged

From July 4th to 14th, 42 participants, with 19 from the Nordic countries and 23 from Asia, together with 18 lecturers and speakers, joined the first Nansen East-West Dialogue Academy (NEWDAY) at Nansen Academy located in Lillehammer, Norway. NEWDAY was initiated and co-organized by the Fudan-European Centre for China Studies, NIAS, and Nansen Academy.

Aiming to promote mutual understanding and foster harmonious relations between people East and West and between our future leaders, participants were brought together to engage in dialogues, debates, workshops, and lectures through the competent guidance of prominent speakers and lecturers. These included a broad range of international scholars from a variety of disciplines, journalists, and politicians. Apart from arranging the summer course, Chunrong Liu and Geir Helgesen each played an active role by giving lectures and participating in debates and discussions.

The programme focused on some of the pressing challenges of today’s world such as conflict on the Korean Peninsula, new media and political populism, environmental degradation and climate change, as well as other topics such as education, the Nordic model, and cross-cultural communication. These issues were addressed through lectures, panel debates, and dialogues and discussions between students and lecturers. The program also featured a number of excursions as well as artistic and cultural performances.

The Fudan-European Centre felt privileged to take part in facilitating the first NEWDAY summer course.

NEWDAY was supported by a range of scholars from institutions in the East Asian region, specifically Fudan University, Tsinghua University and Shandong University in China; Kyoto University and Tokai University in Japan; and Yonsei University and Korea University in Korea.

In the Nordic region, NIAS - Nordic Institute of Asian Studies at the University of Copenhagen representing a consortium of 26 Nordic universities, was the leading coordinator of the project, together with the Nansen Academy.

NEWDAY 2017 was well received by all participants. Students stress that they enjoyed not only the academic content, but also being in a learning environment which sought to foster critical thinking, open discussions and mutual understanding.

NEWDAY was funded by the Nordic Council of Ministers (NCM), the Fudan-European Centre for China Studies, and the Nansen Academy with support from the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS).

Select keynote lectures of NEWDAY 2017:
“Political culture: A hidden frame for human perception”
By Geir Helgesen

“Global Challenges, Nordic Solutions, Chinese Wisdom”
By Liu Chunrong

“The Korean Peninsula: From the brink of war to sustainable peace?”
By Choi Jong Kun, Associate Professor, Yonsei University, Korea

“Automation, polarization and alienation: Emotions in World Politics”
By James Wertsch, Professor and Head of International Studies, Washington University, St. Louis

“Managing environmental resources at the global level - a necessity for humanity’s continued development”
By Katherine Richardson, Professor, head of Sustainability Science Centre, University of Copenhagen
Cross-straits Relations and East Asian Peace – Fudan-Europe Annual Forum

On 5 May, the Fudan-European Centre for China Studies, together with NIAS, held the second Fudan-European China Forum at Asia House, Copenhagen. This year, the forum focused on cross-straits relations and East Asian peace. A group of leading experts were invited to share their insights and discuss this contemporary issue from a relational and comparative perspective.

In the morning session, the forum started with welcoming remarks from Troels Østergaard Sørensen, Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences from the University of Copenhagen. Troels shortly introduced the University and Copenhagen, and then mentioned the growing relations between China and Denmark. He reiterated that, despite the increasing trend of anti-globalization, the University of Copenhagen would further embrace globalization and promote internationalization, and emphasized the role of the Fudan-European Centre and the University of Copenhagen’s cooperation with Fudan University for this purpose. Lastly, Troels also pointed out the importance of the continued discussion of cross-straits relations, especially after election of the Trump administration.

After that, Yan Anlin, Vice President from Shanghai Institute of International Studies, presented his observation on the cross-straits relations after Tsai Ing-wen came into power. From his point of view, the recent worsening of cross-straits relations are due to the election of Tsai Ing-wen in Taiwan. While admitting that the economic and trade cooperation could lower the risks of conflicts, he emphasized the fact that no Armistice Agreement has been signed, thus there remains uncertainty for the political tension. Following that, Zhu Weidong, Vice Director of Institute for Taiwan Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, shared his view on Xi Jinping’s strategy on the unification. He emphasized several important principles from this strategy, such as the 1992 Consensus, the One China-Two Systems Policy, ‘bounded destiny’, the building of national identity, and the enhancing of family relations and companionship. In his view, the Mainland government is in an advantaged position to carry through with unification, which he regards as feasible.

Lastly, Xin Qiang, Director of Centre for Taiwan Studies from Fudan University, presented his new book, Explaining the East Asian Peace: A Research Story together with Gerald Jackson, Editor-in-Chief of NIAS Press. In this book, Stein argues that the reform and opening of China after 1978 has contributed to regional peace, ending the previous wars and conflicts in Asia.

During the afternoon session, Liu Guosheng, dean of Institute for Taiwan Studies from Xiamen University, first shared his new thinking on the peaceful development of cross-straits relations. He suggested that mainland people should not be too frustrated about the coming power of the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP). On the contrary, people should accept the fact that party alternation has become a new normal in Taiwan. However, he argued that peaceful unification is the best future for both sides, while the 1992 Consensus would be the basis. He suggested that if DPP does not want to accept the 1992 Consensus, it can propose other forms of consensus that could be accepted by the mainland government. Moreover, he also sees the need for scholars, politicians, and the general public, to rethink the concept and the future of unification.

Next came the panel discussion from a more comparative perspective. Stein Tønnesson, Research Director of Peace Research Institute Oslo, suggested that the Taiwan Issue is the weak point of the Chinese mainland government, and the mainland government should be well prepared for any possibility of Taiwanese independence. Xin Qiang, Director of Centre for Taiwan Studies from Fudan University, argued that the Taiwan issue is subordinate to the grand strategy, and the mainland government will strive for the peaceful development and unification. Lars Vargo, ambassador of Sweden to Japan, drew on lessons from the Nordic experience and suggested that East Asia should let history pass, while continuing the communication and dialogue with each other, and strive towards reducing uncertainties. Pavel Baev, senior researcher from Peace Research Institute Oslo, shared his insights of the Russia’s role in East Asia. He thought that while Russia certainly needs Asia, the role is rather ambiguous, and it keeps a low profile in East Asia. Lastly, Zaneta Ozolina, Professor from the University of Latvia, presented the Baltic experience of peace-building. She suggested that internationalization of regional issues, institutionalization of regional networks, diversifying of the issues, enhancing people to people mobility, among other things, have all contributed to the Baltic peace.

In the final part of the forum, Stein Tønnesson presented his new book, Explaining the East Asian Peace: A Research Story together with Gerald Jackson, Editor-in-Chief of NIAS Press. In this book, Stein argues that the reform and opening of China after 1978 has contributed to regional peace, ending the previous wars and conflicts in Asia.
The past half-century has seen a reduction of ideological and political obstacles to cross-border cooperation in the North East Asian region. There has been a substantial progress in free trade negotiations and concomitant growth of regional cooperation in dealing with economic recession, scarcity of energy resources, and environmental degradation over the last two decades. Notably, the rise of China and its active regional and global initiatives have generated new dynamics to regional integration.

Despite its growing interconnectivity, the North East Asian region still lacks sufficient institutional infrastructures and effective mechanisms to mitigate potential conflicts and promote regional cooperation. Economic disparities, confrontational nationalism, widespread domestic governance issues, new forms of security threats have all combined to challenge the community building efforts. The Trump presidency, with its narrow interpretation of U.S. interests and a transactional mentality in dealing with the international community, has added uncertainties to the political order in the region.

Against this backdrop, what kind of new political order can one expect in the North East Asian region? Under what condition can North East Asia achieve a cross-border cooperation for sustainable development? Specifically, how can North East Asian regional engagement be inspired by the Nordic experience, where all disputes have been peacefully resolved over the last century and have become one of the most integrated regions in the world?

This sub-forum delved into the critical issues of conflict resolution and cross-border cooperation in NEA and explored whether and how the Nordic lessons could be useful for the remaking of political order in the region. Discussions provided new and relational thinking that addresses meanings and values underlying conflict resolution, regional cooperation, economic interests and environmental protection. The insights from the participants including a group of distinguished diplomats and scholars from these two regions contributed to the comparative study of regional cooperation and helped formulate a new road map for community building in the North East Asian region.
Risk and Reason: Nordic Approaches to Stability and Security: 1) Risk: In history, Nordic countries have come across lots of conflicts but decided to cooperate and protect peace in face of threats from Germany, Russia, World War II and the Cold War. 2) Reason: Nordic countries are reasonable. We are always willing to communicate, cooperate, and solve problems with our partners.

A New Multipolar World Order or Still the Solar Super Power Order? Implications for the Rising Great Power China for Small Nordic Countries: 1) I'd like to introduce a theory of unipolarity since it can well explain the present world order. This theory contains four hypotheses: (1) The world is dominated by the US; (2) China acts as a balancing power; (3) Countries flock around the superpower and get free riding; (4) Unipolarity can establish international peace, stability and security. 2) Conclusions: The US is back to recognizing its superpower role. We still have a single superpower system which will last for several decades. Over the horizon multipolarity is in sight. But the world has to be examined as is, not as it will be.

Korea-China-Japan Trilateral Cooperation: Lessons learned from the Nordic Council: 1) There are lots of barriers in Korea-China-Japan trilateral cooperation, including the influence of America and the superpower of China. 2) China-Japan-Korea Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat should learn from Nordic Council and encourage cooperation among national parliaments.

Nordic Sustainable Solutions to Global Urbanization Challenges: Nordic cities are inclusive, healthy, compact green, resilient, low carbon, digital and circular economic. Nordic states work together to face global challenges and also look upon cooperation with the US, Canada and China.

Sustainable Development the Norway: Cooperation nowadays must be peaceful. Nordic states are among the happiest countries in the world, of which we are very proud. World War II and the Cold War encourage the collaboration among Nordic states. The Nordic Council was established in 1952. Sustainable development is our DNA. We insist on using natural resources in a sustainable way. And now Arctic Council is playing an important role.

What East Asia can learn from Nordic experiences: 1) Difference in Asia in the post-cold war era: lesser peace; diversities; no rigid political and economic frameworks of the region. 2) Europe dismantled the wall through conscious efforts, sublime ideal of integration and policies based on shared values and common interest. But Europe also have difficulties to overcome, including refugees, Brexit and Trump's new policy. 3) What should we learn from Scandinavia? Big government and small country, welfare state, normative society to respect the basic values, little corruption, gender equality, foreign policy orientation, strong social responsibilities and an inclusive attitude. 4) What should we seek in Asia to start with? We should seek for common ground for mutual confidence building and better understanding through exchange views and experience. We should also raise social awareness about the basic values.
A high level delegation from the University of Copenhagen, headed by Pro-Rector Thomas Bjørnholm and joined by Troels Østergaard Sørensen (Dean of Faculty of Social Sciences), Mikkel Vedby Rasmussen (Head of Department of Political Science), Janus Hansen (Head of Department of Sociology) visited Fudan University during the Shanghai Forum. The Fudan-European Centre facilitated and co-organized a leadership meeting between Pro-Rector Thomas Bjørnholm and Fudan University President Xu Ningsheng. Both sides spoke highly about the bilateral cooperation through the Fudan-European Centre and they identified several strategic issue areas for the next step of the collaboration, including data science, global health, technological innovation etc. This was followed with joint annual working meeting on the Fudan-European Centre chaired by Fudan’s Associate Vice President Chen Zhimin.

Before the meeting, Gerald Jackson, Editor-in-Chief of NIAS Press, met with FDDI staff. On this occasion he provided them with a selection of books published through NIAS Press.

During the Shanghai Forum, Chunrong Liu also accompanied Prof. Mikkel Vedby Rasmussen to visit Shanghai Institute of International Studies (SIIS), a leading Shanghai-based think tank for an exchange of views on European politics and the global order.

Above: Chunrong Liu and Prof. Mikkel Vedby Rasmussen at Shanghai Institute of International Studies.
**Book Launch - Northern Light over Peach Flower Hill**

*Northern light Over Peach Flower Hill – A Norwegian Family’s Love with China,* is a special book project facilitated by Fudan-European Centre. This book was authorized by Mr. Dagfinn Høybråten, Secretary-General of the Nordic Council of Ministers to its Chinese readers. It was carefully translated by Dr. Chunrong Liu and Ms. Wentong Cai, and was published at Fudan University Press with sponsorship from FDDI in May 2017.

The book was formally launched at FDDI on May 26, 2017. A group of distinguished guests were invited to join the author and share their perspectives about the story of this book. The guests include Dr. Xu Zheng, Vice President of Fudan University, Mrs. Xiao Bailing, Director of Foreign Affairs Office of Hunan Province, Dr. Zeng Yuehong, President of Yiyang Central Hospital, Dr. Yan Zhiyuan, the grandson of Prof. Yan Fuqin, the founder of Fudan Medical College who worked with Dagfinn’s great grandfather in Hunan in 1911, and Dr. Qian Yimin of Fudan Archivies and Chunrong Liu. In his remarks, Chunrong Liu emphasize that this is more than a Norwegian family history with China, it is also a story about public health engagement between China and the west in modern China. It is a book about trust, reciprocity, empowerment and international partnership.

In addition to the book launch, Dagfinn Høybråten also gave a keynote speech at the inauguration of Fudan Global Think Tank Centre, in which he shared his insights on the essences of international partnership.

Dagfinn Høybråten’s visit to Fudan University also featured a special visit to Chinese National Compound Library (CNCL) which is located at the Pharma Valley of China – Shanghai Zhangjiang High-Tech Park. The visit was warmly hosted by Prof. Wang Mingwei, Dean of School of Pharmacy at Fudan and Director of CNCL.
The Fudan-European Centre for China Studies is a unique focal point for international networks of knowledge innovation on China. As a centre seeking excellence in knowledge creation and transfer, we strive towards bringing together leading experts and scholars, and contributing to building active research communities around the study of China. We do this through roundtable discussions, lecture series, topical conferences, a visiting scholar scheme as well as joint research. In the two sections below, we have highlighted two major undertakings to further strengthen the Fudan-European Centre’s research network and infrastructure: our active participation in the European Alliance for Asian Studies, our engagements and cooperation with BACES, and our support to NNC licenses for Chinese information resources in 2017.

BACES – Brussels Academy for China and European Studies — is a platform jointly cooperated by Renmin University of China, Sichuan University, Fudan University and Vrije Universiteit Brussel. It aims at exchanging academic ideas and promoting understanding between Chinese and European people and is established within the framework of the China-EU “High Level People-to-People Dialogue”. It is organized around four research clusters: Competition Policy in an International and Interdisciplinary Perspective; EU-China Cross-Border Innovation and Technology Transfer; EU-China Cross-Border Investments, and Governance and Representation.

BACES has continuously involved in BACES activities in Brussels, not only in BACES working meetings, but also in its academic activities. Notably, on 29-30 November, 2017, three Fudan University researchers, including Prof. Ding Chun, Director of Centre for European Studies, Prof. Pan Zhongqi from School of International Relations and Public Affairs and Chunrong Liu from the Fudan-European Centre were invited to a debate in Brussels on the impacts of the Party Congress on the further development of China. The five panels of this conference cover China’s domestic politics, economics, social development, environmental management, foreign policy and external relations. In the special session on domestic politics, Chunrong Liu offered several major assessments on current domestic political dynamics: there is going to be incremental political reform, embedded in a resilient political space with policy creating politics. As a result, the nature of Chinese politics could be expected to change by reshaping old institutions rather than by producing new ones. There is evidence of a new political climate (party-led/tightening of party discipline, law-based/anti-corruption, people centered/local competition and experimentation, social protection regime) and possibly signs pointing towards new norms of leadership. The nexus of domestic-foreign politics (the deeper China transforms itself, the more it transforms the world) will be left untouched by these reforms.
The European Alliance for Asian Studies (EA) is a co-operative platform for European institutions specializing in the study of Asia with the aim of bringing together and strengthening the varied competences and expertise on Asia and Asian Studies found in Europe. Moreover, EA facilitates a multi-level communication channel between its members, while at the same time raising public awareness on the scholarly excellence they offer to the benefit of their constituencies and national and transnational environments.

EA represents a community of institutions sharing a desire for transparency, collegiality and solidarity beyond national, institutional or disciplinary boundaries. It encourages collaborations, synergies and intellectual emulation among European academic institutions involved in Asian studies and in collaboration with partners from Asia and the rest of the world.

The Alliance is not intended to merge the respective institutes, or blur their individual strengths, but rather to provide a framework for co-operation. Partners in the Alliance use the multiplicity of approaches, expertise and connectivities present in the network to strengthen research, teaching, collaboration and outreach.

Such a dynamic network works on various scales of expertise: (1) institutions based on policy-oriented research and competence; (2) institutions that seek to apply their Asia expertise beyond single locations and university frameworks, and (3) institutions combining research and teaching Asian studies with an emphasis on humanistic and linguistic knowledge.

Currently, a large effort is put into recreating and enlarging the European Alliance for Asian Studies. By joining and working with the European Alliance for Asian Studies, the Fudan-European Centre has expanded its network and established connections with both present and future member institutions of EA.

Thus, in 2017 the Fudan-European Centre continued to deepen its relations with the European Alliance for Asian Studies. The Centre met with the members of the alliance on 1-2 June Almagro, Spain, with representatives from Centro de Estudios de Asia Oriental at Universidad Autónoma de Madrid (CEAO); Università di Torino, the Heidelberg Centre for Transcultural Studies (HCTS), the International Institute for Asian Studies (IIAS), Leiden, the Institut Roman de Studii Euro-Asiatice, Bucharest, and NIAS, Copenhagen.

On the agenda were discussions on how to rethink the EA’s strategy, focus, and future. All members emphasized the importance of having an active network for Asian area studies. Chunrong Liu and Geir Helgesen shared the common experiences of NIAS and the Fudan-European Centre, and pointed out that the network should not be a structure used solely for the executives to meet yearly. Rather, it should also include researchers, technicians and managers and in this way be more open and inclusive in order to have an active agenda. Finally, the participating members of EA updated each other on current affairs at their respective institutions, and discussed candidacy and admission of new partners into EA.

2017 also marked the year of the launch of the EA’s new webpage, which is found on the address http://www.asiascholars.eu/. The webpage intends to mirror the spirit of participation and sharing of its members, providing information on conferences and calls for proposals (grants, summer schools, fellowships, positions). It disseminates information on open access, enabling members and the public at large to construct and share knowledge and data, and is a unique vehicle to learn from the partners’ developments, their plans and their expertise.
Report on support from Fudan-European Centre for China Studies to NNC Licenses for Chinese information resources in 2017

By Inga-Lil Blomkvist, Librarian and Webmaster, NIAS Library & Information Centre (NIAS LINC)

Background
NIAS Library and Information Centre (NIAS LINC) provides access to a number of Chinese information resources to Nordic academic institutions in general and to the 26 Nordic NIAS Council (NNC) member institutions specifically. For the NNC institutions we negotiate special licenses to Chinese e-resources which are of vital importance for the China studies education and the research related to China performed at the institutions.

NIAS receives Nordic funding via the Nordic Council of Ministers for the services we provide for the Nordic Asian studies community and we also use the membership fees of the NNC institutions. We have a fixed budget each year of 1.150.000 DKK, for NNC licenses to e-resources. About half of this budget is used for Chinese e-resources and the major remaining part for e-resources for research on Japan and Korea. We receive annual support from Japan Foundation and Korea Foundation on the basis of our Nordic status.

Using these funds we are able to provide information resources which are vital to our member institutions researchers – resources, which they would not have access to otherwise. Some of the major universities that are members of NNC would probably subscribe to a few of the resources we provide, but some NNC institutions would have no access to any of them without our service. None of the NNC institutions would be able to provide access to all the e-resources we can give access to. Our service is very popular and recognized as extremely important for the member institutions.

FECCS funding
In 2017 we were extremely grateful to receive support from Fudan-European Centre for China Studies (FECCS) in recognition of the importance of the access to up-to-date information on academic research and data from China. After careful consideration and discussions within the network of contact librarians in the NNC institutions, the funding was used for licenses to four databases:

- CNKI Journal Translation Project
- Duxiu academic search engine
- Dacheng republican periodicals database
- China Statistical yearbooks database

CNKI Journal Translation Project: in this database selected articles from influential journals within Chinese academic institutions are translated to provide access for foreign scholars. The database was released about 1½ years ago and is slowly developing in content. It is an ambitious project to provide students and researchers without knowledge of Chinese language with high quality research results from China.

Duxiu academic search engine: this is the foremost search engine for academic research results in different formats and we have for a longer period had discussions with the provider about an NNC license. The funding from FECCS made it possible to make Duxiu available for all NNC institutions.

Dacheng republican periodicals database: the republican period historical material has received increasing interest among foreign researchers on China and again the funding from FECCS made it possible for us to finally provide one information resource from this period for researchers and students at NNC institutions.

China Statistical yearbooks database is one of the most comprehensive data sources and data analysis tools for Chinese studies. It is a basic tool for many researchers with the additional functions to the comprehensive statistical data enabling data analysis and data mining.
Activities

In June 2017 we participated in the annual conference of the Nordic Association of Chinese Studies (NACS) to present our work and the funding situation for Chinese studies e-resources and support from FECCS was especially mentioned. In 2016 we performed a questionnaire of the NNC institutions preferences and needs when it comes to Chinese information resources and a similar questionnaire will be done in 2018 among the NACS members. During the year NIAS LINC as well as the NNC librarians have regularly done introductions to the e-resources we provide to the NNC institutions for their users.

During the year we have also done a thorough analysis of the content of the different databases on the market that are now providing access to Chinese academic journal articles as well as the usage of those databases we already provide access to. This analysis was done to ensure that the rather heavy cost of our NNC license to the major database in this field, the China Academic Journals full-text database (CJFD), is motivated. The feedback we got showed that this database is very important to the researchers and cannot be replaced by a combination of 3-4 other databases. Usage of CJFD by our users is, and has consistently been, very high.

Statistics of usage January – November 2017

Below are usage statistics for the e-resources acquired and also the total figures for all our e-resources we provide access to the NNC institutions to. For reference we have also included usage statistics for CJFD, which is by far our most used e-resource, for the same period. It should be noted that for Duxiu and Dacheng the license only started from 15 July 2017, so it is only usage for 4½ months for these two e-resources as compared to the whole period of 11 months for the other e-resources.

The statistics are based on analyses of the web logs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Database</th>
<th>Sessions</th>
<th>Days used</th>
<th>Page views</th>
<th>Article views</th>
<th>Searches</th>
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<td>31707</td>
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China Insights - selected lectures and publications

Our China Insights are found in the form of policy briefs, abstracts, and lecture minutes. They are curated excerpts of original pieces of knowledge which has been presented at or produced by the Fudan-European Centre or by acknowledged scholars in our network. Continue reading for a sample of themes the Fudan-European Centre has worked with this year.

Facilitative Leadership

*By Chen Zhimin, Vice President of Fudan University*

In this talk, Prof. Chen defined China’s current position in the international arena as undergoing a ‘re-rise’: after having lost centrality in Asia in 1840, it has now achieved substantial economic development following economic reforms in the 1970s, and has been pushed onto the center stage in 2010 after becoming the biggest economy in Asia. A development which Chinese leadership was still unprepared for. The current state of international leadership is one which Prof. Chen characterizes as insufficient (problems, such as poverty, remain unsolved) and wrong (problems are created or worsened through international leadership). Therefore, in Prof. Chen’s mind, the question is no longer whether China should lead – it is how it should lead. In Prof. Chen’s view, China should embrace a facilitative leadership.

Prof. Chen Zhimin defines ‘facilitative leadership’ as China’s use of its substantial influence to advance the shared goals of the members of international society, to achieve joint development and progress, in a cooperative, win-win, attractive and empowering way. It is most prominent in China’s support of inclusive multilateral institutions such as UN, WTO, G20, and the Paris Agreement. It is also reflected in China’s effort to build new multilateral institutions, including the AIID, NDB, and SCO.

Prof. Chen concluded that China should take on more responsibility as an international leader. Rather than pursuing a unilateral, coercive or monopolized international leadership, it should focus on building a collective, attractive, limited and empowering facilitative leadership.

China, United States and East Asia

*By Pan Rui, Professor at the Centre for American Studies at Fudan University’s School of International Relations & Public Affairs.*

East Asia is the most densely populated region in the world, and the one that has greatly increased its proportionate share of the world’s gross economic product since World War Two. Among the big changes that have occurred since then are the economic “miracles” of Japan, the “Four Tigers”, and then China, with a population of 1.3 billion people. Yet China’s emergence is only the most spectacular example that seems certain to contribute to a new and quite different world. One of the most important aspects in East Asia is the relationship between China and the United States. The transformation of the relationship which took place in the early 1970s was a critically important turning point, unleashing powerful strategic and economic changes to drive Asia’s upward trajectory. Today, China-U.S. relations continue to play a critical and central role for the future of East Asia.
As two great powers in the world, China-US relations are facing new challenges after Donald Trump was elected U.S. President, especially concerning the East Asian region. There continues to be a lack of friendly attitudes towards China in American society despite the development of China-US relations; China-US economic ties have experienced further negative episodes although the two countries are mutually dependent economically, and could be even worse if President Trump keeps his election promises; the bilateral military relations pose a weak link whose development has been slowest and most prone to outside influence, and both parties may even prepare for future military conflict in East Asia.

China traditionally has looked to its neighbors in the East Asian region as the most important countries in its foreign policy domain. These are states that had tributary relationships with China for hundreds of years (some for more than a thousand years). East Asia is a region that is heavily influenced by Chinese culture historically and there is no doubt that China enjoys very significant influence across the economic and security realms in East Asia today. On the other hand, with close ties and extensive interests in East Asia, the United States is highly dependent on this region, a situation that can well be turned into an opportunity for cooperation and a driving force for development. China respects the justified presence and interest of the United States in this region, and welcomes all constructive contributions from U.S.

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East Asia in the World
Excerpt of a talk given at the 60th Anniversary International Conference/the 7th East Asian Community Forum: “The East Asian Community at a Crossroads” on 13 July 2017 at Korea University.

By Geir Helgesen, Director of NIAS – Nordic Institute of Asian Studies.

The theme of this roundtable is East Asia in the World, and as my world is the Nordic one, my perspectives are formed where I am rooted, and hence the following will be my East–West comparative reflections from a Nordic perspective.

The Nordic and the East Asian region are quite different. Size comes to mind, both geographically and concerning size of population. In the Nordic region consisting of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, and some independent and semi-independent areas such as Aaland, the Faeroe Islands and Greenland, we count around 25 million inhabitants, about the same as Seoul and its satellite cities. And economically, our BNP is around the same as South Korea’s.

The countries of both regions are glued together by intra-regional similarities in the basic cultural fabric. However, the two regions only have some degree of cultural fabric in common.

In recent times, the East Asian region has been characterized by consecutive economic miracles. First Japan, then South Korea, and now China. As I, a Nordic citizen, see it, these miracles are closely linked to your common cultural roots and hence to your stress of the importance of education.

However, as is often the case, when there are positive consequences there are also negative ones. The East Asian economic success has not sufficiently been accompanied by social or societal success. Social welfare is improving, but it has a long way to go, if measured by people’s expectations. The impressive educational efforts, resulting in a high level of education for a growing number of citizens, have apparently met the needs
of the industry, but to a far lesser degree the needs of individual citizens and their families. Quality of life has not yet appeared very high on East Asian governments’ agenda. And finally, the general social trust has not been developed via the educational system, and relations to the neighboring countries remain unsettled. Externally, globalization with a focus on economic success and never-ending competition may have escalated the negative aspects of the economic success of East Asia.

The Nordic countries were among the semi-early starters in economic and societal development, and the 20th century was the heyday of the social democratic welfare societies in the Nordic region. In the present century, this open, socialist-democratic developmental model is confronted by big challenges, among which the neo-liberal market-oriented globalization, with outflow of production and inflow of immigrants and refugees undermines the tax-funded universal welfare system. The neo-liberal ideology is also undermining the societal ethos and the values and norms that support it and are needed to maintain social welfare, such as general trust and societal solidarity. In the school system, this has meant promotions of individual rights at the expense of the individual’s obligations to the collective. A disintegration of the group in the classroom into individuals with little motivation to study has become the reality in many of our schools.

The sad thing is that despite a lot of success, both East Asia and the Nordic Europe are experiencing serious societal problems. The positive aspect is then, that we now have opportunities to consult each other, and to discuss ways of dealing with current issues from different perspectives.

One channel of cooperation must be through East-West university links. Such links exist, but again, the East Asia – USA academic relations dominate, and this should at least meet some “competition” from Northern European institutions.

Another channel could be a region-to-region cooperation. The Nordic Region has two cooperative political entities: the Nordic Council (established in 1952) consisting of parliamentarians from the five countries and the Nordic Council of Ministers (established in 1971) consisting of governmental ministers from the same five countries. In East Asia, you have the Trilateral Cooperation Committee (established 2010/11) to enhance cooperation between China, Korea and Japan.

In the past, such kind of co-operations agreed to promote peace and prosperity for the parties concerned. Peace is still important, not least in East Asia where the North Korean issue remains unsolved, but now we should probably focus more on what to do with our prosperity. Promoting consumption is hardly a healthy choice, but curbing inequality and fighting climate change might be. In addition, maybe a new and open-minded discussion focusing on human needs cross-culturally and quality of life. Do we need the same – and do we want the same? By discussing this without promoting ready-made models, we could inspire each other to consider other ways.

Seen from my Nordic perspective, academics could not engage in a more important and visionary task than this one, and if this became an East-West effort, we could create a virtual One Belt One Road of ideas and communication, which is actually needed if the concrete, infrastructural one is to succeed in connecting not only the Eurasian continent, but the people of Eurasia as well.
Understanding China’s Major Country Diplomacy

By Yang Jiemian, emeritus President at the Shanghai Institute for International Studies and Guest Professor at Fudan University.

On Friday 25 August, the Fudan-European Centre For China studies was proud to host Professor Yang Jiemian for a lecture on "China’s Major-Power Diplomacy".

China’s new approaches to its major country diplomacy have at least the following four features. Firstly, China has defined itself as a major country in the world with special responsibilities. Secondly, China has set the long-term goals of building up a Community of Mankind’s Shared Future and pragmatic ways to conduct current diplomacy. Thirdly, China has made such efforts as the Belt and Road Initiative and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank in the interests of itself and the world at large. Fourthly, China has called for more developing countries’ representation in the international system. However, China has neither intention nor capability to replace the United States as the world leader. On the contrary, China prepares to work with both developed and developing countries to promote the global governance and international system in a fairer and more justified direction in the coming years.

The history of 1968 in China: Red guard movement revisited

By Jin Guangyao, Professor at the Department of History, Fudan University.

On Monday 23 October, the Fudan-European Centre for China Studies hosted a roundtable seminar broadly addressing issues relating to Chinese history and historical writing from the perspectives of imperial history, anthropology, and medical history. The seminar brought together researchers from both Fudan University and the University of Copenhagen. On this occasion, Professor Jin Guangyao from the Department of History, Fudan University, gave a presentation entitled “The history of 1968 in China: Red guard movement revisited”.

In his talk, Professor Jin Guangyao delved into the motivation for Mao to change his attitude towards the Red Guard movement, how the Red Guards reacted to Mao’s policy, and what influence the Sent-down youth movement had on the Red Guard generation. Briefly put, the Red Guard movement was a product of the Cultural Revolution and was initiated by Mao Zedong, who during the Cultural Revolution mobilized young students into joining the Red Guards and rebel against class enemies. The Red Guards thus played a vanguard role in the Cultural Revolution.

In 1968, Mao ended the Red Guard movement and called on the Red Guards to go down to the countryside and be re-educated by peasants. This group of displaced young people from the Cultural Revolution is often referred to as the “Sent-down youth”. Having first experienced the fanatical political movement at the beginning of the Cultural Revolution in the city, and later on the earthbound practices of life in the rural area, the members of the Red Guard generation were profoundly changed by their experiences in this turbulent period. Professor Jin argued that it was the hard life in the countryside that made the Red Guard generation become more practical and pragmatic. Slowly but steadily, they could no longer identify with Mao’s utopian thoughts, and began to deviate from the principles and practices of the Red Guard movement.

The talk laid the foundation for further discussions of questions pertaining to history and historical writing in China between the participants. Apart from Professor Jin Guangyao, the participants of the seminar included Li Jianming, Professor of History, Fudan University; Gao Xi, Professor of History and Medical History, Fudan University; Oscar Salemink, Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Copenhagen; Peter Fibiger Bang, Associate Professor, SAXO-Institute, University of Copenhagen; and Ayo Wahlberg, Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Copenhagen.
Climate change politics and urban green governance in Hangzhou

By Jørgen Delman, Professor, Dept. of Cross-Cultural and Regional Studies, University of Copenhagen. Talk given on October 27 for the Fudan-European Centre seminar China’s Local Governance in a Comparative Perspective

What does climate change do to China’s political system? Or, put differently, what are the mechanisms and institutions that are designed and developed to ensure implementation, both centrally and locally, of policies on sustainable development and green growth? This question is the point of departure for Professor Jørgen Delman’s current research, which he presented at the Fudan-European Centre seminar China’s Local Governance in a Comparative Perspective under the title “Climate change politics and urban green governance in Hangzhou”.

In his presentation, Professor Delman first introduced the concept “eco-civilization construction” – a new dominant frame guiding policies of green growth and sustainable development. Although a centrally defined political program, it is designed for implementation by local governments in China.

In this context, Professor Delman pointed to a core issue for such central political programs: the implementation gap between policies, plans, instruments and targets of central policies, and the resulting green politics implemented locally. To shed some light on such implementation gaps, and to learn how such central policies effect local governance, Professor Delman studies how central green policies are interpreted and implemented locally in the city of Hangzhou. Located in Zhejiang Province, it is a forerunner in green development in China, and serves as a perfect case of emerging urban green governance.

Professor Delman points to four significant developments in Hangzhou’s mode of governance resulting from an effort to accommodate centrally formulated green policies: the choice of policy instruments, i.e. a shift along the line of command-and-control instruments to more market-based and co-governance instruments; the introduction of new public management methods (making use of responsibility contracts which are disclosed to the public); a forceful use of performance reviews and results management to guide and manage implementation; and social participation, including that of enterprises, which is called “the common environmental governance system comprising government, enterprises and the public”.

So what can we make of this development? In Professor Delman’s view, it points towards a more efficient green policy cycle, in which the Party and State is more in control of their own agents, and where social participation ensures transparency in government and public accountability.
The new logic of China's global influence

Policy brief by Chunrong Liu, Executive Vice Director, Fudan-European Centre for China Studies

China’s growing influence on the global stage is indisputable. For international relations theorists and foreign policy observers, a consolidated leadership as well as the strategic visions articulated in the recently concluded 19th Communist Party of China (CPC) National Congress stimulate a new round of debate focusing on how China will influence the world in a time of increasing complexity and uncertainty.

To understand the global implications of the 19th Party Congress, one has to weigh three critical dynamics associated with this political meeting: the construction of a new cognitive framework, the formation of a strong leadership, and the power of the domestic-international nexus. A nuanced analysis on these conditions is key to understanding the new faces of China’s global impact.

Unlike the “harmonious society” rhetoric of Hu Jintao’s era, which was derived from the Confucian wisdom, Xi Jinping’s thought is based on analysis of international and domestic developments as well as a historical review of the Party’s mission. The CPC has begun using new ideological tools to diagnose governance problems, make sense of its own ambiguous signals, and justify its strategic visions. Xi’s thought constitutes a new cognitive framework to prescribe new policy actions, both domestically and internationally.

In the new era, “Chinese wisdom and a Chinese approach” is being offered as a means of solving the problems facing mankind. This would justify the historic rise of China, becoming the agent for interconnected growth and shared prosperity in the global community. China’s commitment to globalisation has been manifested in the Belt and Road Initiative, and was also widely felt in Xi’s speech at Davos early this year.

President Xi proclaimed that “mankind has become a close-knit community of shared future,” and that “China must have the courage to swim in the vast ocean of a global market”, acknowledging a world of extensive converging national interests and mutual dependence. Xi added that China’s foreign policy will be guided by the vision of building “a new form of international relations” featuring mutual respect, fairness, justice, and win-win cooperation.

While the narrative of “win-win cooperation” is not new, the notion of “fairness and justice” exhibits fresh elements showing China is increasingly sensitive to the dark sides of globalisation and is becoming morally conscious in global affairs. China cannot be expected to become a leading country by merely signing up to a pre-existing order. Rather, China’s new global influence will feature a normative dimension as it aspires to be a driver and regulator of globalisation and a reformer of the global governance system.

China’s domestic political climate and power structure can explain important aspects of its foreign policy behaviour. Power distribution within the CPC has long been characterised by some form of factionalism, or “fragmented authoritarianism”, in which policy processes are often disjointed and rampant corruption undermines governing efficiency. Over the last five years, there has been a visible power recentralisation through a massive anti-corruption campaign and new decision-making mechanisms in the form of “small leading groups”.

Largely as a consequence of the sweeping anti-corruption campaign, the 19th Party Congress witnessed a phenomenal turnover in the Central Committee and Politburo. In addition, tightened discipline has contributed to Party solidarity centered on Xi’s ever-stronger leadership. In his work report, Xi presents the revised Party as “a vibrant Marxist governing party that is always at the forefront of the times, enjoys the wholehearted support of the people, has the courage to reform itself, and is able to withstand all tests.”

Forming a strong organisational weapon with centralised power does not come without dilemmas, and institutionalising Chinese politics in a functionally differentiated, market-based society remains a daunting challenge. Nevertheless, comprehensive and structural reforms necessitate an effective and visionary leadership. Internationally, this will help China negotiate a new global order in a more instrumental and coherent manner.

As China has globalised and become an economic centre of gravity, domestic developments have had important imprints on foreign relations. Indeed, the deeper China transforms itself, the more it transforms the world.

The 19th Party Congress outlined a clear road map for realising socialist modernisation and national rejuvenation whereby the country’s economy will be transformed from a phase of rapid growth to high-quality development. It featured policy measures on poverty reduction, an innovation-driven economy, as well as the actions of the green agenda stand to produce positive spill-over effects by opening ample opportunities for durable international cooperation.

Moreover, Chinese perspectives and Chinese solutions in socioeconomic development may have growing international impacts. For instance, the Chinese approach to human security, which is intimately connected to reducing poverty and improving living conditions, would resonate with many developing countries.

As the curtain fell on the 19th CPC Congress, one may expect something new and positive from China. In general, it is good news that the Party Congress reaffirmed China’s strategic commitment to globalisation, multilateralism, free trade, economic development and combating climate change. While enormous homework is yet to be done, China is placed in a new conjuncture from which it can play a critical role in stabilising the global system and generating new dynamics for globalisation.
## Rediscovering China • OUR ACTIVITIES IN 2017

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<td>2/7-8</td>
<td>Understanding Asia at Nansen Academy, Lillehammer, Norway</td>
<td>The Fudan-European Centre in collaboration with Nansen Academy and NIAS hosted a two-day seminar for students of Nansen Academy under the title “A New Global Order and the role of China/East Asia”. Chunrong Liu gave a lecture on “Governance Innovation in China”. Geir Helgesen gave a talk on “North Korea and the World: The Ultimate East-West Conflict”. The program also featured several panel debates, in which they both participated.</td>
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<td>2/28</td>
<td>Conflict Processing Mechanisms in Urban China</td>
<td>Talk given by Chunrong Liu at Lund University’s Centre for East and South-East Asian Studies.</td>
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<td>3/23</td>
<td>Visit Nordic Council of Minister – discussing cooperation with the Secretary-General of NCM on China</td>
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<td>3/27</td>
<td>Host the visit of Prof. Gui Yonghao, executive President of Fudan University and the delegation from School of Pharmacy of Fudan University</td>
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<td>4/28</td>
<td>Host the visit of Fudan delegation (Prof. Zhu Chouwen, Director of Foreign Affairs Office) and Xu Yefang (assistant of FAO)</td>
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<td>4.29</td>
<td>Project discussion with NEXUS (Parish-based NGO for China-Europe Cooperation)’s leader, Mr. Sun Ao</td>
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<td>5/1-3</td>
<td>BACES (Brussels Academy for China and European Studies) board meeting</td>
<td>Chunrong Liu visited Brussels to participate in the BACES board meeting.</td>
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<td>5/7-8</td>
<td>Fudan-Europe Annual Forum</td>
<td>The Fudan-European Centre hosted a forum entitled “Cross Strait Relations and East Asian Peace”. It featured keynote lectures by Prof. Yan Anlin (Vice President of Shanghai Institute of International Studies), Prof. Zhu Weidong (Deputy Director, Institute for Taiwan Studies, CASS), Prof. Liu Guoshen (Director of Institute of Taiwan Studies, Xiamen University), and a panel debate with Nordic scholars. A memorandum for institutional cooperation between the Fudan-European Centre, NIAS and China National Centre for Cross-strait Peace and Development was signed.</td>
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<td>5/26</td>
<td>Fudan School of Pharmacy Book launch – Northern Light Over Peach Flower Hill: A Norwegian Family in love with China by Dagfinn Hoybraten at Fudan University</td>
<td>Invited visit hosted by Prof. Wang Mingwei, Dean of school of Pharmacy, Fudan University, with a combined visit to Chinese National Compound Library. <a href="http://cncl.org.cn/2604/55149/67017.shtml">http://cncl.org.cn/2604/55149/67017.shtml</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>5/27</td>
<td>Visit Shanghai Institute of International Studies</td>
<td>Chunrong Liu visited Shanghai Institute of International Studies with Prof. Mikkel Vedby Rasmussen (Head of Department, UCPH) Prof. Ye Jiang, etc. for meetings and participating in a roundtable discussion on European politics and the global order.</td>
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<td>5/28</td>
<td>2017 Shanghai Forum</td>
<td>Chunrong Liu traveled to Shanghai to participate in the 2017 Shanghai Forum, and to host a sub-forum entitled “Cross-border Cooperation: Dialogue of Northeast Asia and the Nordic Region”.</td>
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<td>6/1-2</td>
<td>East Asian Alliance annual meeting at Almagro, Spain</td>
<td>The Fudan-European Centre and NIAS joined the European Alliance for Asian Studies Almagro, Spain, to discuss further academic cooperation between the member institutions, and to plan the expansion of the alliance with partners in the Eastern and Southern parts of Europe.</td>
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<td>6/15</td>
<td>Paving a new road for communication</td>
<td>The Fudan-European Centre’s WeChat Official Account was created and serves as an idea-sharing platform on China-relevant Nordic perspectives (In Chinese, WeChat ID: fudan-europa). In 2017, 10 articles have been published in the platform.</td>
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<td>6/15</td>
<td>“Fudan-European Centre and Political Science on China” – a discussion at Department of Political Science on future cooperation</td>
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<td>6/16</td>
<td>Host the visit of Shanghai People’s Political Consultation Conference Delegation (led by Mr. Zheng Luwei) with ThinkChina.</td>
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<td>6/18</td>
<td>Stockholm China Forum 2017</td>
<td>Chunrong Liu attended the Stockholm China Forum 2017 by the invitation of ambassador Börje Ljunggren. The topics covered ranged from the North Korea nuclear crisis and security dynamics in the Asia Pacific to trade policy and the trajectory of US-EU-China relations under a Trump administration.</td>
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<td>6/22-30</td>
<td>Summer course: Chinese Politics and Society</td>
<td>Annual summer course for the Nordic Centre’s member universities in Shanghai, China. This year taught and co-organized by Chunrong Liu.</td>
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<td>7/4-14</td>
<td>NEWDAY – Nansen East-West Dialogue Academy.</td>
<td>Summer school held for the first time in 2017 arranged by the Fudan-European Centre, NIAS, and Nansen Academy. The summer school features keynote lectures by prominent scholars, journalists, and politicians, and aim at including students in debates and dialogue about contemporary issues. Chunrong Liu and Geir Helgesen gave lectures and hosted debates. For more information, visit <a href="http://www.newdaylillehammer.org">www.newdaylillehammer.org</a></td>
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<td>8/11</td>
<td>Host the visit of the Prof. Zhong Yang, dean of graduate school of Fudan University on research ideas about “bio-diversity in Tibet and Greenland”</td>
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<td>8/17-20</td>
<td>Fudan University Chancellor Jiao Yang</td>
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<td>The Fudan-European Centre and NIAS were proud to host a delegation headed by Madam Jiao Yang. Her visit featured a welcome reception at NIAS and the Fudan-European Centre. The next day, the Chancellor was scheduled to meet with Prorector for Research and Innovation Thomas Bjørnholm for discussions on a joint agenda for China-related studies and explorations of new synergies, particularly in the field of global health and economics.</td>
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<td>8/21-24</td>
<td>Summer Course with Fudan-Wuxi institute</td>
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<td>The 2017 Copenhagen-Fudan Mini EMBA Summer Program took place in Copenhagen, Denmark from 21st – 24th of August 2017. The program was comprised of lectures by esteemed professors and business professionals and visits to internationally renowned companies and government institutions in the Greater Copenhagen Area. It was organized by Fudan-European Centre for China Studies and NIAS – Nordic Institute of Asian Studies at the University of Copenhagen in collaboration with Wuxi Research Institute of Fudan University.</td>
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<td>8/24</td>
<td>Fudan University Library</td>
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<td>Host the visit of Ms. Shi Weihua, deputy Director of Fudan University Library. She was facilitated by Inga-Lill on academic resource exchanges with Danish counterparts.</td>
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<td>8/25</td>
<td>Understanding China’s Major Country Diplomacy</td>
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<td>Seminar with a keynote lecture by Professor Yang Jiemian with participants from the University of Copenhagen, NIAS, DIIS-Danish Institute for International Studies and representatives from the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Embassy of the People’s Republic of China in the Kingdom of Denmark, and the Taiwan Representative Office. Professor Yang’s visit also included a visit to the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs for talks on China’s foreign policy.</td>
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<td>9/8</td>
<td>China-EU relations and Sino-Nordic Engagement</td>
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<td>The Fudan-European Centre in collaboration with NIAS and the Dept. of Political Science of the University of Copenhagen was proud to host Madam Fu Ying, Chairperson of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National People’s Congress of China. Madam Fu gave a speech at a high-level policy dialogue arranged by the Fudan-European Centre, entitled “China-EU Relations and Sino-Nordic Engagement”, and then engaged in dialogue with the participants. The event took place at Asia House, and participants included representatives from within Danish academic, ministerial, and business environments, as well as delegates from the Embassy of the People’s Republic of China in the Kingdom of Denmark.</td>
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<td>9/12</td>
<td>Co-host the visit of Madam Lin Huiqing, Vice minister of education, China to UCPH</td>
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<td>During her visit, Madam Lin Huiqing met with Henrik Wegener, Rector, Thomas Bjørnholm, Prorector for Innovation and Research, and Anni Søborg, Vice-Provost for Education of the University of Copenhagen.</td>
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<td>9/15</td>
<td>New staff at the Centre</td>
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<td>The Fudan-European Centre has hired Kasper Ørntoft Thor as executive assistant and project manager at the Centre. Kasper has a MA degree in China Studies from the University of Copenhagen and has studied abroad in Beijing and Taipei. His main role will be to coordinate and support ongoing research projects, coordinate and execute events and high-level visits from foreign delegations, write newsletters and annual reports and handle the communication with the Centre’s internal and external stakeholders.</td>
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<td>9.30</td>
<td>Riga Conference 2017</td>
<td>Chunrong Liu attended the conference and was interviewed by Latvian Television LTV on Chinese politics and foreign policy.</td>
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<td>10/03</td>
<td>Seminar: Internationalization of Higher Education: Denmark, China and soft power</td>
<td>Seminar attended by Chunrong Liu at the School of Education, Aarhus University. The seminar was hosted by Prof. Susan Wright, and aimed at discussing strategies for internationalization of higher education in Denmark and China. Under focus was the experiences of current collaborations (the Sino-Danish Centre and student exchange programmes) and future developments, notably joint campuses along the new silk road (One Belt, One Road initiative).</td>
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<td>10/23</td>
<td>Chinese history and historical writing</td>
<td>Fudan-UCPH seminar broadly addressing issues relating to Chinese history and historical writing from the perspectives of imperial history, anthropology, and medical history. The seminar brought together researchers from both Fudan University and the University of Copenhagen for individual presentations followed by an open discussion.</td>
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<td>10/27</td>
<td>Comparative perspectives on local governance</td>
<td>This seminar focused on the future of local governance in China following the conclusion of the 19th Party Congress, and asked: how can we understand local governance in China? And what does the 19th Party Congress tell us about the future of local governance in China? For this event, the Fudan-European Centre hosted Prof. Shinya Ueno (Kumamoto University, Japan), Prof. Shao Chunxia (Tongji University), Prof. Peng Bo (Shanghai Jiaotong University), and Prof. Jorgen Delman of UCPH.</td>
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<td>11/8</td>
<td>Workshop “Leadership Workshop” with Department of Political Science, followed with a roundtable discussion on the new research initiative on China with Fudan.</td>
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<td>11/28-12/1</td>
<td>The 19th National Congress of CPC and China’s Development</td>
<td>Chunrong Liu was invited to address China’s political development. The conference was hosted by VUB, BACES, ULB, EAS and College of Europe in Brussels. He also attended a BACES working meeting at VUB with Prof. Ding Chun and Prof. Pan Zhongqi of Fudan University.</td>
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<td>12/5-6</td>
<td>The SDC experimental social science workshop 2017 - Ten Years of Change 2007-2017</td>
<td>Workshop on co-organized with Prof. Lars Bo Kaspersen and took place at Sino-Danish Center in Beijing.</td>
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<td>12/11</td>
<td>The 19th CPC National Congress and its impacts</td>
<td>High-level policy dialogue with Mr. Li Shulei, deputy secretary of CPC Central Commission of Discipline and Inspection and Prof. Wentang, Dean, Faculty of Humanity at Central Party School. Attendants included scholars from the University of Copenhagen, NIAS, DIIS-Danish Institute of International Studies, and Aarhus University, as well as attendants from the Embassy of the People’s Republic of China in the Kingdom of Denmark. The event also featured a public lecture, where Mr. Li delivered a talk on his thoughts on key policy agendas in China following the 19th Party Congress. Professor Li Wentang, dean of the faculty of humanities at CPC Central Party School shared his perspectives on the notion of a ‘community of shared future for mankind’, which is one of the keywords of China’s foreign policy.</td>
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