

LNU NEWSLETTER-



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Pan Yishan Delivers an Ideological and Political Course for Ph.D. Students



On October 25, 2024, Pan Yishan, Secretary of the CPC Committee of Liaoning University delivered a lecture on ideological and political theories at the academic lecture hall of Chongshan Campus Library titled 'Learning New Quality Productive Forces from General Secretary Xi Jinping: Understanding and Thinking'.

He delivered a wonderful lecture to students from four aspects, including the background, meaning and

significance of new quality productive forces, the 48 frontier technologies of new quality productive forces, new quality productive forces and digital economy as well as the five characteristics, five changes and five breakthroughs of new quality productive forces.

He studied the important remarks of General Secretary Xi Jinping on new quality productive forces with students together. First of all, he interpreted the meaning

of new quality productive forces by saying that it plays a leading role in scientific and technological innovation. He added that differing from the old development modes that rely on massive resources input and consume a lot of resources and energies, it gets rid of the traditional growth paths and meets the requirements of high quality development. He also added that developing new quality productive forces can alleviate the labor shortage,

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promote the development of future industries and services and provide more high value-added employment opportunities, which is of strategic value to solve the internal development pressure. Also, based on the Implementation Plan of New Industry Standardization Pilot Project (2023-2035), he studies the 48 frontier technologies of new quality productive forces, the relationship between new quality productive forces and digital economy as well as the meaning and evolution of digital economy with students. Finally, he summarized the five

characteristics, five changes and five breakthroughs of the new quality productive forces, stressing that the new quality productive forces has been applied into the every aspect of economic and social development and people' s life. He also pointed that by innovating institutions and mechanisms and refining the high-level talent training system, the the innovation-driven strategy, the strategy of rejuvenating the country through science and education and the strategy of reinvigorating the country through talents will be

eventually achieved.

He put forth expectations and requirements for the Ph.D. students at the lecture. He noted that education, science and technology and talents play a fundamental and strategic role in Chinese modernization. Scientific and technological innovation is not only important to achieve Chinese modernization, but also a core element to develop new quality productive forces. He hoped that the students can play a leading role in the country' s scientific and technological innovation, shoulder the mission of promoting social progress and prosperity and closely integrate their personal growth with the overall development of the society. He continued that facing the development tasks in the new era, the young generation should aim high and not be defeated by difficulties and challenges and forge ahead with a staunch resolve. He encouraged them to study more theoretical knowledge, dare to practice and innovate so as to contribute to the scientific and technological progress and industrial upgrading of the country.

Yu Miaojie Attends CIIE and Speaks at Hongqiao Forum



On November 5, 2024, the 7th China International Import Expo (CIIE) kicked off in Shanghai. As the world's first national-level exhibition on import, the event has been held every year since 2018. Today, it has become a window for China to build a new development paradigm, promote high-level opening up and share international public products.

On November 5, Professor Yu Miaojie, Deputy Secretary of the CPC Committee and President of Liaoning University attended the opening ceremony of the exposition and delivered a speech at the sub-forum of Hongqiao International Economic Forum, themed 'Thirty Years of WTO and China: History and Change'.

Li Fei, Vice Minister of the Ministry of Commerce, McClay, Minister of Trade of New Zealand, Reyes, Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism of Colombia, Zeyoudi, Minister of State for Foreign Trade of UAE, Luc Magloire, Minister of Commerce of Cameroon, Moreno, Deputy

Secretary-General of UNCTAD, Hill, Deputy Director-General of WTO and Allen, President of US-China Business Council delivered speeches online and offline respectively.

Li Fei noted that the multilateral trading system with the WTO as its core provides an open, stable and predictable institutional environment for international trade, which has effectively promoted the development of global trade and investment. He added that since China's entry into WTO in 2001, China works actively to integrate itself into economic globalization and has become a main trading partner of more than 140 countries and regions, benefiting itself and the whole world. He noted that China will fully apply the message of the Third Plenary Session of the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and play a more active and constructive role in the WTO. He concluded by saying that China will support the WTO to put development in a



more important position and fully and deeply participate in the WTO reform by providing more global public goods and promoting the development of the global economic governance system in a more open, inclusive, inclusive, balanced and win-win direction.

At the section of keynote speeches, the guests fully affirmed the positive role of the WTO in promoting global trade growth, economic development and job creation in the past 30 years. They supported the improvement of WTO functions through necessary reforms, better promoted the liberalization and facilitation of global trade and investment and responded to global common challenges such as climate change, scientific and technological revolution and development gap. They

called on all parties to build on the success of the past two ministerial conferences and promote the 14th WTO Ministerial Conference to be held in Cameroon in 2026 to achieve positive results. They also noted that CIIE provides a broad market for the export of products from other countries and more development opportunities for countries around the world.

At the discussion session, experts made in-depth discussions on the experience and insights of the WTO in the past 30 years, the key areas of WTO reform and China's gradual institutional opening up. They included Jiang Xiaojuan, a professor from University of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and former Deputy Secretary General of the State Council, Yi Xiaozhun, former Vice Minister of Commerce, Bai Ziwen, Chief

Representative of the International Monetary Fund in China, Yu Miaojie, President of Liaoning University, Wang Rongming, President of Shanghai University of International Business and Economics, Carlo D' Andrea, Vice President of the European Chamber of Commerce in

China, Pei Jinlin, Global Vice President of SAP, Wang Dong, Chairman of Yiwu Commodity City and Zuleeg, CEO of the European Policy Center. They noted that with the help of the WTO, the global trade in goods and services has increased from 6 trillion USD in 1995 to 30 trillion USD in 2023. They added that 55 developing economies, including China, have integrated into the multilateral trading system and benefited from it. They pointed out that it is in the common interest of all countries to carry out necessary reforms in the WTO and restore the vitality of the multilateral trading system as the WTO is facing unprecedented severe challenges. They praised that as a staunch defender and an important contributor to the multilateral trading system, China is vital to the

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WTO's mission and China's contribution to solving global challenges. Experts expect China to continue to deepen reforms in the fields of foreign investment access and supervision, intellectual property protection, state-owned enterprises and industrial subsidies to assume more responsibilities as a big country in the organization and actively participate in the reform of the global economic governance system.

Yu Miaojie noted that China's accession to the WTO not only promotes its own development, but also benefits the whole world. He mentioned that China's exports provide foreign consumers with more product choices and better quality, enabling them to enjoy a higher standard of living at lower prices. He added that by building a unified national domestic market and adopting other policies to promote imports, China has improved the employment environment abroad. He emphasized that the so-called 'overcapacity in China' is biased as it is actually due to insufficient effective demand, similar to the situation in which manufacturers were forced to dump milk because of insufficient demand during the Great Depression in the United States. He added that as far as capacity utilization

is concerned, compared with other countries such as the United States of 77.7%, the European Union of 78.1%, Brazil of 81.6%, China stands at 79.9%, which is reasonable.

He further elaborated that China's industrial subsidy policies do not violate WTO rules because they are effective for both export goods and domestic goods. Secondly, he noted that China's industrial subsidies are mainly used for the research and development of green technologies.

Thirdly, he said that China's industrial subsidies benefit both domestic and foreign-funded enterprises. Finally, he noted that other countries also adopt similar industrial subsidy policies, such as the United States' subsidies to the aviation industry, especially Boeing in the 1980s. He particularly emphasized that the urgent task of WTO reform is to restart the consultation on the establishment of a dispute settlement committee

At the Q&A session, he discussed the industrial subsidies of China's new energy automobile industry, reiterated its legitimacy and refuted the unfair accusations of such subsidies. He noted that the rapid development of China's new energy automobile industry is mainly based on China's comparative advantages. He

added that the development and export of the new energy automobile industry in China have effectively promoted the global green transformation and contributed to reducing the carbon dioxide emissions of trading partners. He also stressed that the dispute settlement mechanism is very important for the healthy development of the organization and peripheral agreements and regional trade agreements could also work in parallel with the WTO to play a bigger role.

The WTO is an important pillar of multilateralism and an important part of the global economic governance system. Established in accordance with the Marrakesh Agreement on the Establishment of the World Trade Organization signed at the end of the Uruguay Round negotiations in 1994, it now enrolls 166 member countries, covering 98% of the global trade volume. China joined the WTO in December 2001, becoming the 143rd member in the organization. The forum was hosted by the Ministry of Commerce, undertaken by Shanghai University of International Business and Economics, attracting around 300 diplomats, government officials, experts and scholars and business representatives from various countries to attend.

First Honor for Asian Economists - Yu Miaojie Selected as Executive Editor-in-Chief of *The Economic Journal*



THE ECONOMIC JOURNAL
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Miaojie Yu
Liaoning University

17 October 2024

Dear Miaojie Yu

On behalf of the Editorial Board of *The Economic Journal*, we are writing to invite you to join the board of *The Economic Journal* as an Associate Editor. The board unanimously thinks that the journal will benefit greatly from your expertise and judgment and we would be excited to have you as a colleague.

The Royal Economic Society (RES), one of the world's top publications in economics invited Professor Yu Miaojie, the President of Liaoning University, to serve as the Deputy Editor in Chief of the *Economic Journal*. It is the first time that Asian economist holds this important position of the journal, marking the high recognition of China's economic research level by the international academic community.

The Economic Journal (EJ for short) was founded in 1891 and is one of the oldest and most influential academic authoritative journals in the field of economics worldwide. It is also the foundational journal of modern economics. In its 133-year glorious history, the journal has always been at the forefront of economic research, leading the development direction of the discipline and nurturing many innovations and breakthroughs in economic theories. The current editorial board members mostly come from world-class universities such as Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Oxford University, gathering the wisdom of numerous top international economists. The *Economic Journal* has a profound influence in various fields of economics and is one of the most important academic platforms for

promoting the development of global economic research.

Professor Yu Miaojie's paper has been cited nearly 6000 times (h-index 28, i10-index 66). His unique English paper on China's foreign trade and economic development ("Processing Trade, Tariff Reductions, and Firm Productivity") has been named the best paper of the biennial *Economic Journal* (Google Scholar

shows that the paper has been cited over a thousand times). The paper has won the Royal Economic Society Award, making Yu Miaojie the only Chinese economist to receive the award so far. The paper has also been rated as one of the three most influential papers in *The Economic Journal*'s research on Chinese economy since its inception in 1891. According to the ELSEVIER Value of Research Analysis, Professor Yu Miaojie has performed outstandingly in the global research field from 2013 to 2022. His research achievements cover six major research directions and 16 minor research directions, mainly focusing on research related to enterprise heterogeneity. Professor Yu Miaojie will soon be responsible for the review of papers related to China's economic research worldwide, also take part in the work on evaluation and acceptance of annual special issue collections. This appointment is not only a recognition of Professor Yu Miaojie's personal academic abilities and contributions, but also an honor for the Chinese economics community. It further highlights the increasing status and influence of Chinese economics research in the international academic community and is conducive to telling the story of China well and spreading the voice of China.

Yu Miaojie Teaches at the Seminar for Parliamentarians from Central Asian Countries

To deepen exchanges and cooperation with the legislatures of Central Asian countries and jointly build a China-Central Asia community with a shared future, the National People's Congress held a seminar for parliamentarians from Central Asian countries at the National People's Congress Conference Center from October 22 to 31. On October 23, 2024, Yu Miaojie, a deputy to the National People's Congress, fellow of the International Economic Association, Deputy Secretary of the CPC Committee and President of Liaoning University was invited to deliver a course on 'Win-win Cooperation and Work as Partners towards the Path to Modernization' to 25 members of parliament and senior parliamentary officials from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

Yu Miaojie analyzed the meaning, major achievements and significance of Chinese modernization to the world and predicted the prospect of cooperation in promoting China-Central Asia modernization. He noted that under the strong leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC), China had entered a new



development stage from high-speed growth to high-quality growth. He elaborated on why the new development stage is new and how to understand the new development philosophy so as to sustain China's long-term economic growth. He added that the new development philosophy included five aspects, it is fundamentally driven by innovation and featured in coordination as opening up guarantees the realization to achieve the ultimate goal of sharing, among which greenness is a defining feature. He also noted that it is vital to both build a unified domestic market and promote opening up in order to build a new development paradigm. He cited the report of the 20th CPC National Congress of the CPC by saying that Chinese modernization is reflected in

a huge population, common prosperity for all, coordinated development between material civilization and spiritual civilization, harmony between man and nature as well as peaceful development. He stressed that it is also crucial to comprehensively deepening reform to promote Chinese modernization as since the 20th National Congress and the Third Plenary Session of the 20th Central Committee, China has attached great importance to economic and trade cooperation with other countries. He believed that economic and trade cooperation is an important link to promote cultural exchanges between countries as a way to boost cultural prosperity and achieve unity, cooperation, openness and win-win results in countries and regions.

Yu Miaojie Delivers Keynote Speech at 2024 Global Poverty Reduction and Development Forum

On October 31, the 2024 Global Poverty Reduction and Development Forum was held in Beijing. Zhang Zhili, a member of the Party Leadership Group of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, attended the forum and delivered a speech. United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres sent a special congratulatory letter to the forum. Guterres warmly congratulated China on hosting the forum and called on countries to establish people-centered institutions and systems, comprehensively implement the “Compact for the Future” , unite as one, and ensure that poverty becomes history.

The theme of this forum was “Promoting the Global Poverty Reduction Process and Building Harmonious and Beautiful Villages Together” . Simultaneously, the “2024 China-Africa Cooperation Forum – Poverty Reduction and Development Conference” and the “2024 Global Poverty Reduction Partners Symposium” were held. Representatives from government officials of 30 countries, 26 ambassadors to China, 10 international organizations, as well as experts, scholars, social groups, enterprises, and media outlets attended the forum, totaling 300 participants. Professor Yu Miaojie, a deputy to the 14th National People’ s Congress, a fellow of the International Economic Association, Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee and President of Liaoning University, was invited to attend the forum and delivered a keynote speech titled “Poverty Reduction to Build Beautiful Villages in China” .

Yu Miaojie pointed out that China’ s economy has shifted from a period of high-speed growth to one of high-quality development. The government primarily promotes around the five aspects of the “New Development Philosophy” ,

namely, innovation as the primary driving force, coordination as the intrinsic requirement, green development as an important manifestation, openness as the only way forward, and sharing as the essential requirement. Particularly in the aspect of sharing, China has made significant achievements in poverty reduction and the construction of beautiful villages.

In 2012, China still had nearly 100 million people living in poverty. By 2021, China successfully lifted nearly 100 million people out of poverty, a remarkable achievement reflecting the tremendous efforts and outstanding effectiveness of our nation in poverty alleviation efforts. Generally speaking, when a country's per capita GDP exceeds \$5,000, poverty alleviation becomes extremely challenging, as economic growth does not automatically equate to poverty reduction, and while the economy may improve, income disparities may widen. However, this scenario has not occurred in China. In fact, the Chinese government has achieved great success in poverty alleviation. As of 2012, China still had 100 million people living in poverty; by 2015, the number of impoverished people was still as high as 55.75 million. But by 2021, all of these people had been lifted out of poverty. Notably, all 832 impoverished counties in China have successfully removed their poverty status, a great achievement in our nation's poverty alleviation efforts.

Yu Miaojie further elaborated that consolidating and expanding the achievements of poverty alleviation is currently a significant task. Data shows that this year, China's rural residents achieved a per capita disposable income of 7,947 RMB, equivalent to more than \$1,000. The key to achieving this success lies in two aspects: firstly, in 2022, there were

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over 16,000 institutions involved in the work of rescuing and supporting extreme poverty-stricken populations; secondly, the number of people receiving care services exceeded 770,000. Once the goal of consolidating and expanding the achievements of poverty alleviation is realized, the construction of beautiful villages can be vigorously promoted. The construction of beautiful villages mainly focuses on three aspects: firstly, improving living environments. According to statistics, in 2022, the nationwide rural toilet sanitation coverage rate had exceeded 75%. The rural sanitation conditions in Guangdong Province were comparable to those in major cities like Beijing. Secondly, there are as many as 33,917 township health centers, with a total of 1.53 million medical personnel, further ensuring the health needs of rural residents. Lastly, the number of people receiving the minimum living security in rural areas reached over 33 million, with a total expenditure exceeding 14 billion yuan. Additionally, the development in the field of agricultural technology is also driving rural economic growth. In 2022, the total power of agricultural machinery reached 1.1 billion kilowatts, with various large, medium, small, and mixed tractors increasing year by year. In terms of agricultural ecology, the number of households using biogas exceeded 1500, and the number of biogas projects also increased to more than 750,000. The popularity of solar facilities has also significantly increased, with the use rates of solar water heaters, solar houses, and solar stoves continuously rising. Flood prevention and water conservation projects continued to expand, with the areas of flood control zones, soil erosion control areas, and the length of dykes all increasing, ensuring a large number of arable lands.

Yu Miaojie pointed out that rural industrial policies play a crucial role in promoting the construction of beautiful villages. He proposed three key areas: firstly, the industrialization of

agriculture. It is necessary to invest capital, labor, land, and other factors into this sector and increase labor costs, encouraging outstanding talents to return to their rural hometowns. The government supports the formation of leading enterprises, promotes their participation in agricultural industry integration projects, and provides R&D subsidies for companies producing green products, in line with the advocacy of the World Trade Organization. Secondly, the construction of agricultural digitalization. The development of e-commerce has enabled rural residents to enjoy shopping convenience equal to that of big cities, achieving next-day delivery of online purchases, which greatly enhances the quality of rural life. At the same time, smart agriculture has been highly valued and incorporated into the "Rural Revitalization Promotion Law." Thirdly, encouraging and developing local advantageous industries, such as tourism and leisure. Since 2010, the government has announced a series of lists of model counties for rural tourism and leisure. For rural areas, the cultivation and branding of competitive agricultural products are particularly important. Through policy support, rural areas are helped to build brands and increase the added value of agricultural products. In terms of industrial integration, Yu Miaojie suggested enhancing the added value of agricultural products through brand loyalty and extending the supply chain, promoting the integration of the primary, secondary, and tertiary industries, and forming industrial clusters.

Yu Miaojie expressed optimism about the rapid development of beautiful village construction in China and hopes that these achievements can provide a reference for other developing countries. He believes that the prospects for the construction of beautiful villages in China are vast and will surely usher in an even brighter future.

“Staying in Dialogue with China” – Yu Miaojie’s Webinar with CMG on “Economic Globalization”



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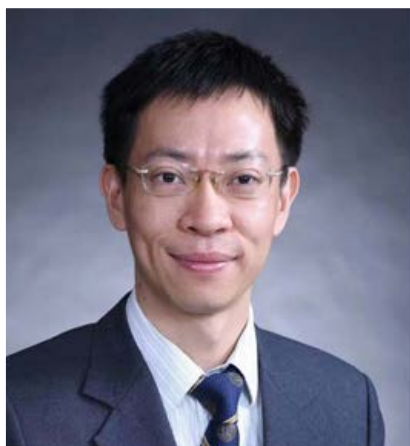
On Oct. 23, in the fifth webinar of China Macro Group (CMG)’s 2024 “Staying in Dialogue with China” series, Prof. Yu Miaojie, President of Liaoning University and Fellow of IEA, talked about China’s “economic globalization” as a fifth structural transition as per CMG’s conceptual framework of China’s political economy.

China in the 1980s embarked on a gradual and selective path of opening up its by then closed economy to the world – understanding that foreign investment and technologies were critical to the country’s catch-up development. In the years that followed, most notably after China acceded the WTO in 2001, the Chinese economy rapidly integrated with the world across trade and investment and started its climb in global value chains. At the same time, foreign investment flocked to China to make use of a skilled and comparatively cheap workforce, and in later days increasingly of a highly competitive and dynamic manufacturing and innovation ecosystem. A classic win-win situation.

Around 2015 (publication of “Made in China 2025”), and especially 2016 with the election of US-president Trump, however, the US and increasingly also the EU and other countries started pushing back against China’s export-oriented development model that had

run large annual trade surpluses and become a significant economic player and competitor internationally in a number of industries. China, in turn, with the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) unveiled its ‘dual circulation’ strategy to respond to a more complex global environment – among others in an attempt to make its own economy less dependent on external inputs and strengthen its overall resilience.

To date, the global economic integration has brought great benefits to China, but amid an altered geoeconomic and geopolitical context, how will top-level policymaking evolve? What does Beijing mean with “high-level opening up” ? What are policy and market trends for the continued “going out” of Chinese companies? What will Beijing do about the issue of “overcapacity” invoked by many Western governments, as well as its structurally large trade imbalance? In view of some new trade policy measures of the Third Plenum, will we see a stronger trade diversion targeting the Global South? What importance do policymakers still assign to FDI and is it in China’s interest to provide a better level playing field domestically? How is China’s financial integration with the world going to evolve? What role shall and can the RMB play in all this?



YU Miaojie
President and University Chair
Professor of Liaoning University, and
Liberal-Art Chair Professor of
Peking University

YU Miaojie is President of Liaoning University, University Chair Professor of Liaoning University, and Liberal-Art Chair Professor of Peking University. He serves as an associate editor of *The Economic Journal*, *Review of International Economics*, and editorial member for around 10 prestigious international academic journals. He also serves as the executive editor of *International Trade* (in Chinese), the official journal of Ministry of Commerce of China.

Professor Yu's research includes international trade, open economy, and Chinese economy development. He has published more than 150 peer-reviewed papers and 22 books both in English and Chinese, including prestigious peer-review academic journals such as *The Economic Journal*, *Review of Economics and Statistics*, *Journal of International Economics* and *Journal of Development Economics*. His book "China-US Trade War and Trade Talk" wins the 2021 China New Development Award of

the Springer Press. He has been the only Chinese scholar who was awarded the British Royal Economic Society (RES) Prize. He holds his Ph.D. in economics from University of California.

Here is the transcript of the webinar:

"China's export will – for geopolitical reasons – diversify away from the EU and the US, targeting more Asian countries"

A conversation with Prof. YU Miaojie, President of Liaoning University, University Chair Professor of Liaoning University, and Liberal-Art Chair Professor of Peking University.

This text is transcribed from a webinar hosted by CMG and edited for clarity and brevity.

Markus / CMG: Good morning in Europe and good afternoon in Asia and in China. My name is Markus Herrmann. I'm the Managing Director of China Macro Group, CMG. Very warm welcome to the fifth webinar of our third edition

of the webinar series, Staying in Dialogue with China, a European-China initiative, today on economic globalization with Professor Yu Miaojie, whom I'll introduce shortly.

Our webinar series is structured along CMG's political economy framework, inspired by input from scholars from PKU, which you will also find on our website and also in our different mailings. The six are economic transition and industrial upgrading, market-oriented reforms and market governance, economic globalization, the topic of today, domestic demand system, social rebalancing, which we had last time with Professor Li Si, and then also economic security. And we're happy to debate and want to refine this framework along this webinar series, also with inputs today from Professor Yu.

This is the overview of the six webinars that we have been going through. And we're very thankful for the cooperation with our Europe- and Asia-based partners to this webinar series. So, thank you very much.

And today's focus is, as I was mentioning, on economic globalization with Professor Yu, whom I want to introduce now. Professor Yu is President of Liaoning University and University Chair Professor of Liaoning University, and he concurrently holds the Liberal

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Arts Chair Professor of Beijing University. He holds a PhD in Economics from University of California, Davis. His research focuses on international trade, open economy, and Chinese economic development. He's a member of the Commercial and Trade Policy Consultant Committee of the China's Ministry of MOF, and the International Poverty Reduction Cooperation Center of the State Council.

I also want to highlight a very recent piece of news. I think as of last week, Professor Yu has just been invited to serve as a deputy editor-in-chief of the world's top publications in economics, making him the first Asian economist holding this position of the journal. I also learned that Professor Yu just took a high-speed train from Beijing to come back to Shenyang, where he is now, and from where he will speak to us. It took him only two and a half hours, and I quickly checked the distance. It's the distance from Milan to Frankfurt. So, you had a speedy transition from Beijing back to Shenyang.

Finally, on the logistics, we have a minimum of 45 minutes and will leave enough time for Q&A. So please use this opportunity, type your questions into the Q&A box. We are recording the session today, but are not disseminating the video, but we will prepare a transcript that will be downloadable from our website.

Now, turning to Professor Yu, the first, general question, as this webinar series is structured along these so-called structural transitions, I want to ask you what you think about the framework of these six structural transitions, and is economic globalization for China a structural transition?

YU Miaojie: Thank you, Markus and good morning, ladies and gentlemen, I'm very happy that we have a chance to talk about the Chinese economy and particularly China's opening up. So, let me come back to the question. I think China has already turned its gear from high-speed to high-quality economic growth.

You know, China, like many other countries, we are also facing several shocks. In the long run, we are facing the aging problem and de-globalization. In the short run, like many other countries, we are facing a weak demand and also got a negative supply shock. And because of the weak demand and negative supply shock, expectations are dimmed. However, we saw this year in July, the central government of China held the Third Plenum, announcing a resolution document with 15 chapters, 60 components, and 300 reform items. The idea can be encapsulated in five terms of China's 'High-Quality Development': Innovation is the most important driving force, green is the common feature, coordination is an increasing characteristic, co-sharing is another objective, and, finally, opening up is a way must go. And, for sure, in this process, economic globalization is one of the most important structural transitions.

Markus / CMG: Thank you, Professor Yu. To set the baseline and understanding economic globalization broadly, inbound and outbound, for goods, services, talents, and so on, how would you characterize the state of China's economic globalization today? Is China economically globalized, or very globalized, or just partially?

YU Miaojie: I think China is a very globalized economy. Let me give you some numbers: first, this year China's total trade, including exports and imports, will be more than 6 trillion USD, converted into RMB this is 45 trillion RMB. Second, service trade this year we will be more than 850 billion USD, ranking China at number two globally, third, this year will generate more than 140 billion USD outward plus inward FDI, ranking China as the world's number two or three. Fourth, China is the largest commodity trader globally. On top of these numbers and in terms of international cooperation, China is an important member of RCEP, is trying very hard to apply for CPTPP, plus is the initiator of the BRI. So overall, I would say China's is having a very

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significant role in economic globalization. And I'm going to say, indeed, China plays a key role to lead the economic globalization.

Markus / CMG: Thank you, Professor Yu. What are the most interesting new trends in China's trade policy?

YU Miaojie: China pursues what we call the "new opening up strategy". It includes three components: a larger scale, a wider scope and a deeper level. What does this mean? First, when you look at the larger scale, you see that we are not only exporting final products, but now also intermediate products, because China's labor cost advantage is diminishing. Second, when we say wider scope, we focus increasingly on cross-border e-commerce, digital trade and – what we call – green trade focusing on exporting China's green or clean technology. Third, referring to the deeper level. What do we mean by deeper level? In the first phase of opening up, it was mostly leveraging China's endowments, especially its labor-abundance, therefore you export labor intensive products. But now it's about what we call institutional opening up: basically, we're trying to learn from other advanced regional trade agreements, particularly on international rules, regulations, standards and their management.

Markus / CMG: A final question on the phenomenon of economic globalization more broadly. How would you compare China's process of economic globalization to other developing countries or emerging economies?

YU Miaojie: I think that China certainly takes a lead here. Why is that? If we look at several perspectives, this will be clear. First, if we look at the size of China's international trade volume, as I said, this year this will be 6 trillion USD, so certainly number one in the world, and therefore certainly number one compared to other developing countries. That's one. Second, if you look at the opening up, particularly trade liberalization, China also takes the lead. For

example, if you look at the simple average tariff, China this year is at 7.4%, while when you take the import-weighted tariff rate, China is only at 4.5%. Third, China's opening up is not only beneficial to its own economy, but also to many other economies as well.

Markus / CMG: Thanks. Another example of opening up that has caught attention is the complete opening up of its manufacturing sector. What is the policy logic of this decision and why this timing?

YU Miaojie: Basically the logic is this way, first: the primary sector, agriculture, is about 8.5% of GDP, the secondary, including the manufacturing and construction, is 35%, the remaining 54-55% are services. So, what is the most important sector to create employment? It is not manufacturing, it is the service sector. However, if we ask which sector is the most important driving force to realize innovation, then it is manufacturing. So, it is manufacturing that will decide – if total factor productivity improvements are realized – if a country like China can escape the possible middle income trap.

Second, from the 1990s and then especially after 2001, China did open up step by step, with a focus on manufacturing. As the global economy is facing more complexities including supply chains, China's competitive advantage is also changing: before, it was cheap labor as mentioned earlier, now it is increasingly the ability of Chinese firms to gain scale given the very large country.

Therefore, given the importance of the secondary sector, China focuses its opening up efforts on manufacturing.

Markus / CMG: I would like to pivot to the broader question of how opening up and reform can be pursued in a context of intensifying geoeconomic factors, like the EU's "de-risking", US' export controls, proliferating FDI screenings, plus China's own "de-risking" policy principle

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of “coordinating development and security” , or in the context of opening-up to “coordinate opening-up and security” (统筹开放与安全)?

YU Miaojie: First of all, this is a great question. Let me talk about the relationship between security and opening up. So, the short story is that security is the guarantee of opening up, while opening up is a way to promote security. So, this is their inter-relationship. But what is security? We define security as focusing on five things. Number one is national security, as many other economies and countries, that’ s very simple, second is food security, three is energy security, four is technological security and five is ecological security. So, this is what we call security. It basically means that you only open up when you are guaranteed to have better security. But that’ s the key idea.

Markus / CMG: How are China’ s exports and imports evolving amid these increasing geoeconomic frictions?

YU Miaojie: First, China’ s export will – for geopolitical reasons – diversify away from the EU and the US, targeting more Asian countries. So, for example, if we look at last year’ s data, ASEAN is already China’ s most important export partner, followed by BRICS countries and BRI countries.

Second, China will put more emphasis on importing more from third countries, enlarging the scale of imports. And this is truly important for China. China has never been a country that is just chasing a trade surplus. Indeed, China is trying to enlarge of the scale of imports very much. For example, next month, China is hosting the seventh CIIE, the China International Import Exposition. So basically, we’ re trying to import more from other countries. And why is this important?

Three reasons: first, because in the domestic market, consumers can enjoy more variety, which is also a very good time to lift their happiness – in economics, we call it increasing the “consumer

surplus” , or just “to make people happier” . Second, if you look at it on the corporate level, if you import more intermediate inputs and are able to combine these with your domestic inputs, then you can simply have a better final output for both China and the rest of the world. Third, certainly if you import more then you get more competition from these imports, and we are fine with competition. This means that the successful ones remain and get stronger and stronger, so the overall industry productivity increases.

Markus / CMG: What do you think about investing in China?

YU Miaojie: I still think that China is the most important investment destination. Why is that? First, China’ s market is large, second, China’ s overall labor cost and other costs are still relatively low, and third, also very important, China has a complete industrial system. The third reason is really important, especially for those in capital-intensive industries. And fourth, if you compare with other countries, I would say China is the safest place to invest. You do not need to worry about your personal security. Fifth is about China’ s broadening international cooperation and connectivity like the BRI, plus it continues to provide more public infrastructure.

Markus / CMG: Thank you, Professor Yu. Can you expand a bit more on the complete industrial system?

YU Miaojie: For capital-intensive industries, the most important factor of production is not labor, but whether you have a complete industrial and supply chain. And that is the most significant advantage of China’ s system, because we know, if we look at China’ s industrial system systematically, we have 41 SIC two-digit industries, and 207 SIC three-digit so-called middle industries, and finally 606 SIC four-digit final industries. China is very likely the only country in the world that has this complete industrial system. And this guarantees that if you are in a capital-intensive industry, you will come

back to invest in China.

Plus, there is another factor: local governments have a lot of policies to attract and support FDI. For example, between 1979 to 2013, in those past 34 years, China had been treating foreign firms much better than its domestic firms. We call it “super national treatment”. For example, domestic firms pay 35% corporate tax, while foreign firms only 17%, plus in the first two years they do not pay any corporate tax at all.

Markus / CMG: How do China’s self-reliance (自 立 自 强) needs impact imports, as you mentioned earlier that national security is a legitimate need of large countries? What do you think is the net effect between a CIE promoting imports, but at the same time strategically you want to have self-reliance?

YU Miaojie: Self-reliance needs are needs where China needs certain products but some countries deny it access through export controls. And suppose we do not produce those products, then we are not able to have those products. And even when we try to buy them, you cannot buy them because people don’t want to sell to you. So, you need to do self-reliance in parallel with increasing the scale of imports. Yeah, so that’s the point.

Markus / CMG: How does the party or government see economic globalization conceptually today? What’s the official term, is the world economically de-globalizing, re-globalizing? What is it?

YU Miaojie: Yeah, so that’s really important. If we study the Third Plenum, we see that it’s very clear.

First, we all understand from Marxist philosophy that the economic foundation determines the “upper infrastructure”. So, what is the economic foundation? China’s judgment is this way: we’re trying to have what we call inclusive and beneficial globalization. Certainly, we see that there’s some trend of de-globalization, like some country raised very

high tariffs against other countries. But we think globalization is still the most important trend.

Why is that? Because the two most important features of globalization are still there: local specialization and international trade. Why is that? If you look at the first one, say the local specialization, look at your cell phone, doesn’t matter it is Huawei or Apple, each component is produced by one country particularly, for example, your camera, or your CPU. This is what we call the local specialization. But eventually all products come back together, and you need a destination to do the product assembly, maybe before or currently this is still in China, but maybe later it will be in Vietnam or other countries. But it doesn’t matter, once you produce this product, you sell to all countries in the world and this is called economic globalization. And we see that despite protectionism it doesn’t fundamentally change. So, basically what we say is that we want the supply chain not to be biased to one particular country, we try to have it beneficial to all countries and be inclusive, not exclusive.

Second, then, what is the “upper infrastructure” of this economic foundation in international trade? We believe it is what we call multipolarity, i.e. not only one country, like the US, EU, China or others, or whatever, any other countries. It’s not China or the US, basically the idea is the order should be a multipolar order, not a chaos. And it should be something equalizing, it can’t be something very unequal where some countries get a lot of benefits, some countries only lose. So, in brief, my understanding from a trade perspective is that we need to have inclusive and beneficial economic globalization, leading to equal rights and a multipolar order.

Markus / CMG: How do you see the issue of “so-called” (所谓) overcapacity?

YU Miaojie: I think this is very confusing for many people. The basic argument says: well because China has overcapacity and is therefore

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dumping to other countries, therefore these countries can erect high tariffs against Chinese products. For me, I think this is incorrect. Why is that?

First, what's the definition of overcapacity? Suppose a firm is able to produce 100 products, but is only selling 80 products. Then basically I say, well, we have 20% overcapacity. By defining this, we see countries like the US and the EU, and also China have overcapacity. Precisely, according to data from 2000 to 2020 the EU is about 82%, the US about 79% and China is 77%. So, China's number is a little bit lower, but more or less, they are the same. So statistically we do not have a big difference.

Second, why do we have overcapacity? It's because of the weak demand. It's not the opposite, it's not because you produce too much and you're not able to sell, but what I want to say is because the domestic and international markets are both weak and therefore you are not able to sell. Look at 1929 to 1933 the Great Depression, at that moment it is certainly because of weak demand, not because of overcapacity.

Third, some people say China has industrial policy, offers subsidies and therefore has overcapacity. Does China have industrial policy? Yes, the answer is yes. But once again, is it only China that has industrial policy? Certainly not. If you look at the US, they certainly try to have a lot of industrial policy or Japan in the 1970s and 1980s. So, I do not think it is only China that has industrial policy.

Fourth, we need to ask whether a subsidy policy violates WTO regulations. The answer is it depends on what kind of industrial policy, or it depends on what kind of subsidy. If this subsidy is trying to promote R&D, it's trying to protect the environment, it's legal and in line with the WTO. It's called the Green Line. And that's good, right? So, I mean, China has industrial policy on NEVs, for example, but they are trying

to protect the environment. They are trying to reduce CO2 emissions. So, I mean, it is legal.

Markus / CMG: What about China's domestic demand? And can China just premise its growth on international demand? Isn't that too ambitious?

YU Miaojie: From China's domestic side, basically, if the international demand is weak, what can Chinese firms do? Especially as the Chinese government is trying to foster domestic demand and try to have what we call the big domestic unified market. If you look at the US, foreign trade is more or less the same as in China, but their trade over GDP is only 25%, because their domestic trade is 75%. On China's part, if you look at 2007, before the financial crisis, we got even 70% of foreign trade, which now decreased to about one third, so one third foreign trade and the domestic trade is two thirds. So, we try to learn from some other countries like the US about how to increase the size of domestic trade from two thirds to three quarters. That's why the unified domestic market is so important.

Markus / CMG: What are then the main traders domestically?

YU Miaojie: First, seen through the lens of GDP components: Guangdong is the most important export province. Zhejiang is the most important consumption province. And the northern provinces are the most important investment provinces. But if you ask which province is most important for domestic trade, I would say Zhejiang, Guangdong, and Jiangsu.

Markus / CMG: Facing US export controls, what do you think is the overall attitude of the Chinese government?

YU Miaojie: China wants to work with everyone, but it is denied certain key components. We have 1.4 billion people, we want to have what we call economic globalization, and that this economic globalization is inclusive and also beneficial. So, this is the starting point. And

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then because of this, China is trying its best to promote trade globalization. When you look at the central government's document, they still clearly say that "peace and development" are the themes of our times.

Markus / CMG: A question from an online participant: How does China view CBAM, the carbon border adjustment mechanism?

YU Miaojie: I think this is a little bit complicated. I'm only talking about my own observation. I do not think that CBAM is fair. Certainly, this is a very nice idea, but then if you're talking about this idea to some developing countries like Brazil or Indonesia, they will say, well, maybe development rights are also very important. And they will say, well, if you want to impose the tax, then who should pay it? Is it the supply side or is it the consumer, right? So fairly speaking, I think that if you want to have a tax, so how to draw a line between the producer and the consumer, that's the most crucial one.

Markus / CMG: Towards the closing, what worries you most in China's and overall economic globalization?

YU Miaojie: We think economic globalization

is most important for China's development, but we have, as you say, intensifying geoeconomic factors. And once these factors enlarge, then it's dangerous to weaken the base of economic globalization. And then I think what humans learn from history is that they do not learn from history. So, if you look at what is happening right now, it is very similar to 100 years ago, 1914.

And we all understand what happened in 1914. Plus, we also all understand what happened in 1939, right? So, we don't want to go there. Because of this, I think some country will gain, some country will lose, and some people will gain, some people will lose from economic globalization, but for the entirety of countries, all gain from economic globalization, that is what we learned from Adam Smith and Ricardo. So, I still think that free trade is the best. And we hope that we have a better tomorrow for everyone.

Markus / CMG: Okay, what a closing with Smith and Ricardo in these geo-economic times. Prof. Yu, thank you so much for taking the time and walking us through a broad set of questions and sharing your viewpoints.

For reference: CMG's political economy framework: six structural transitions

Political economy: China's pursuit of 'high quality development' taking place amid six structural transitions

Key structural transitions	Key policy goals	Key issues	Key policies
<i>Economic transition and industrial upgrading</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transition to innovation-based economy Climb industrial value chain Digitalization and decarbonization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service sector contribution to GDP low Manufacturing struggling at mid-end products, low industrial value-added 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Made-in-China 2025 Opinions on High-quality Development of Service Industry 2019 14th FYP 2021 Ch. 8, 10.
<i>Market-oriented reforms and market governance</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional transition, factor liberalization, SOE reform and "SSSR" Socialist market governance incl. anti-monopoly, / 'social credit' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low TFP Lower efficiency of state capital Monopolies and overcapacity "Disorderly expansion of capital" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building Market-Oriented System for Allocation of Factors 2020 14th FYP 2021 Ch. 19-22.
<i>Economic globalization</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration into global flow of goods, services, capital, talent and ideas Continued opening-up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparatively weak trade of service Comparatively low outbound FDI stock Geopolitics and decoupling policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14th FYP 2021 Ch. 40 Opinion on Increasing Efforts to Attract Foreign Investment 2023
<i>"Domestic demand system"</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumption-boosting policies Rebalancing of public investments Business environment policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low consumption share to GDP Demographic shift to aging population Imperfect social security system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14th FYP 2021 Ch. 12-14. Strategic Plan for Fully Expanding Domestic Demand 2022
<i>Social rebalancing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equality and poverty reduction Social fairness and protection Balanced regional development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inequality: top 1% holds 30% of wealth Vulnerability of social groups (e.g. youth) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14th FYP 2021 Ch. 23-32.
<i>Economic security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Coordinate development and security" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Import dependencies and perceived supply chain risks China's weaker geoeconomic power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14th FYP 2021 Ch. 41-42, 52-53

Longer-term transitions

Trade-off / rebalancing processes



China moved from linear economic development model of reform and opening up under Deng to dealing with strategic trade-offs

Faculty of Economics Holds Its Fifth Brown Bag Academic Meeting

On October 18, the fifth brown bag academic meeting of Faculty of Economics of Liaoning University was held in the Academic Lecture Hall on the 4th floor of the office building in Puhe Campus. The speaker was Chen Feng, assistant professor of Li Anmin Institute of Economic Research. He shared knowledge and exchanged ideas with more than 40 teachers and students from Faculty of Economics on the paper "Having a Second Child? The Hidden Role of Local Gender Norms" co-authored with Wang Dandan, assistant professor of Li Anmin Institute of Economic Research. Professor Yu Miaojie, deputy secretary of the CPC Committee and president of Liaoning University, and Professor Huo Weidong, deputy director of Faculty of Economics, attended the meeting.

Chen Feng analyzed in detail the influence of social gender concepts on fertility decisions in the context of China's implementation of the "one-child policy" from a cultural perspective. Research suggests that in regions with more gender equality in society, the second child birth rate is significantly higher. In addition, he further explained that when individual gender concepts deviate from social gender concepts, the division of household chores within the family will change accordingly, thereby affecting reproductive behavior. The research findings focus on the key role of cultural factors in reproductive behavior and provide unique insights for formulating high-quality population development policies that are more in line with China's national conditions.

In the interactive session, the attending teachers demonstrated solid professional competence and keen insight, engaging in constructive discussions around various issues. They delved into the scientific nature of constructing a social gender concept index,

conducted detailed analysis on the selection and rationality of instrumental variables and put forward unique insights into the potential impact of cultural factors such as clan culture on research conclusions. These high-level discussions not only expanded the academic depth and breadth of the brown bag meeting, but also provided innovative ideas for research in related fields, opening up new research perspectives and directions.

Finally, Professor Yu Miaojie provided insightful comments on the paper. He fully affirmed the significance of this study in revealing the relationship between social gender concepts and reproductive behavior, and provided guiding suggestions on research methods and empirical analysis. Professor Yu Miaojie emphasized that academic research should be based on China's specific national conditions and practical experience, starting from a local perspective, focusing on practical problems, conducting innovative research, promoting further development of China's economy and society as well as showcasing China's research achievements and intelligent solutions on the international academic stage.



Yu Miaojie Addresses the CCICED Annual Meeting



From October 10 to 12, the Annual Meeting of the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED), themed ‘Openness, Inclusiveness, Innovation, Cooperation, Building a Clean and Beautiful World Together’, was held in Beijing. On the morning of October 12, Professor Yu Miaojie, a Deputy to the National People’s Congress, a Fellow of the International Economic Association, and the Deputy Secretary of the CPC Committee and President of Liaoning University, who served as the Chinese team leader for the policy research on ‘Sustainable Trade and Sustainable Supply Chains’, was invited to speak at the policy research dialogue session of the CCICED annual meeting. Also attending the meeting were Professor Yin Ruyu, Deputy Director of the Office of International Affairs at Liaoning University and coordinator of the Chinese team for the policy research project, and Dr. Liu Renliang from the Li Anmin Institute of Economic Research at Liaoning University, who served as an expert for the Chinese team in the policy research project.

Yu Miaojie stated that the research team primarily focused on China’s trade in low-carbon technology products, summarizing the following three important empirical characteristics of low-carbon technology product trade through data analysis: Firstly, China’s share of low-carbon technology products in the global export market has achieved significant growth over the past three decades, rising from just 1.1% in 1992 to 18% in 2022. This growth has propelled China into becoming one of the world’s leading suppliers of green and low-carbon technologies and products, leading the global transformation towards green and low-carbon development. Secondly, China has transitioned from being a net importer of low-carbon technology products to becoming a net exporter of such products. Thirdly, China’s outstanding performance in the trade of low-carbon technology products is not only driven by the new energy vehicle sector but also widely involves key technologies in pollution control, power generation, and energy storage.

Yu Miaojie noted that the research team used the gravity model in international trade to empirically test the determinants of trade partners' engagement with China in low-carbon technology product trade. Their findings were as follows: Firstly, the economic size of trade partners, measured by their gross domestic product (GDP), plays a significant role. Countries with larger economies tend to import more low-carbon technology products from China. Secondly, the affluence level of trade partners, measured by their per capita GDP, has an inverse impact on the volume of low-carbon technology product imports from China. This suggests that developing countries are more inclined to import low-carbon technology products from China. Thirdly, the exchange rate stability of trade partners effectively promotes the import of low-carbon technology products from China. Countries with more stable exchange rates tend to import more such products from China.

Yu Miaojie emphasized that the research team further assessed the environmental impact of importing low-carbon technology products from China on trade partners, i.e., the importing countries. The study results indicate that low-carbon technology products from China can effectively reduce the carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions of importing countries. This environmental effect is statistically significant across different measures of CO₂ emissions and has substantial economic significance. There are three important economic mechanisms for these environmental benefits:

Firstly, the human capital and education level of importing countries, including sustainability education, can significantly amplify the emission reduction effects of imported low-carbon technology products.

Secondly, the political stability of importing countries can effectively enhance the environmental effects of low-carbon technology products.

Thirdly, the scale of foreign direct investment inflows into importing countries can also expand this effect.

Finally, Yu Miaojie stated that the research team, based on the findings of their policy research, proposed comprehensive policy recommendations for advancing China's development in sustainable trade and sustainable supply chains. He particularly highlighted the following recommendations: Firstly, increase subsidies for renewable energy research and development to promote innovation and lead global energy security. Secondly, encourage foreign direct investment in the renewable energy and low-carbon technology sectors to foster global cooperation.

Thirdly, stabilize bilateral exchange rates and export prices to promote stable trade and investment relations with partners. On the afternoon of October 12, Yu Miaojie and his delegation attended the closing ceremony of the 2024 Annual Meeting of the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED).

Founded in 1992 with the approval of the Chinese government, CCICED is an international high-level policy advisory organization comprising senior officials and experts from both China and abroad working in the fields of environment and development. Over the years, CCICED has become the longest-standing, highest-level, most productive, and most influential high-level dialogue and cooperation mechanism between China and the international community in the field of environment and development. The council has been actively researching significant issues in China and the global environment as well as development, providing policy recommendations that have played a significant role in promoting beautiful China construction and international sustainable development.

Hu Zhengrong Delivers Tang Duo Lecture Series



On October 13, 2024, the 11th lecture of Tang Duo Lecture Series of Liaoning University was successfully held at Puhe Campus. Professor Hu Zhengrong, Director of the Institute of Journalism and Communication of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and Dean of the School of Journalism and Communication of University of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences delivered a report titled 'China' s International Communication Strategy System: Capacity Building and Effectiveness Improvement' . Professor Qiu Huanguang, a member of the Standing Committee of the Party Committee and Vice President of Liaoning University attended the lecture and introduced the guest speaker. The lecture was presided over by Professor Cheng Lihong, Dean of School of Journalism and Communication of Liaoning University.

Titled 'China' s International Communication Strategy System: Capacity Building and Effectiveness Improvement' , Professor Hu Zhengrong elaborated on China' s solution to accelerate the development of Chinese discourse and way of telling stories.

He noted that the capacity of international communication relates to ideological security and national security and it is also imperative to build an effective international communication system to advance Chinese modernization. By analyzing real cases, he proposed that an effective international communication system should be established in top-level design, disseminators, users, products, formats and mechanisms.

Professor Hu Zhengrong is a Ph.D. Supervisor, Director of the Institute of Journalism and Communication of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and Dean of the School of Journalism and Communication of University of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. He is also Executive Director of All-China Journalists Association, Vice President of China Media Culture Promotion Association, President of Communication Association of China, a member of the editorial board of Social Sciences in China and editor-in-chief of Journalism & Communication. He was the conveners of the Evaluation Group of Journalism and Communication in the 6th and 7th the State Council Academic Degrees Committees, Chairmans of the Teaching Steering Committee of Journalism and Communication in Colleges and Universities of the Ministry of Education from 2013 to 2017, President of Communication University of China, editor-in-chief of China Education Television, Vice Chairman of the 6th Council of China TV Artists Association, member of the 8th Council of Chinese People' s Institute of Foreign Affairs and member of the 11th Council of Chinese Association for International Understanding. In 2001, he received special government allowance from the State Council. In 2023, he was awarded the 'National Huang Danian-style Teachers Team in Colleges and Universities' by the Ministry of Education.

Shi Guanming from University of Wisconsin-Madison Lectures at Bai Qinxian Lecture Series by Overseas Prestigious Scholars



On October 16, the third lecture of Bai Qinxian Lecture Series by Overseas Prestigious Scholars of Liaoning University was successfully held in the Academic Lecture Hall of the office building in Puhe Campus. Professor Shi Guanming from the University of Wisconsin-Madison was invited to deliver an academic report titled "Risk Perception, Political Standing and Behavior Response: Evidence from the United States in the Pandemic". The meeting was chaired by Professor Qiu Huanguang, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Committee and Vice President of Liaoning University.

At the report meeting, Professor Shi Guanming pointed out that the adjustment of people's behavior patterns during risk events is influenced by their risk avoidance awareness and perception ability. She combined

the behavioral preferences of American residents during the COVID-19 epidemic and the data related to the US presidential election to explore how political positions affect individual responses to risks. After the lecture, Professor Shi Guanming had a friendly exchange and interaction with the teachers and students present, patiently answering the questions raised by the attending teachers and students.

Vice President Qiu Huanguang presented Professor Shi Guanming with a commemorative certificate of the Bai Qinxian Lecture by Overseas Prestigious Scholars. Professor Wang Weiguang, Deputy Director of the Economics Department, presented a commemorative photo to Professor Shi Guanming. Associate Professor Kong Xiao, Director of the Economics Department Office, presented flowers to Professor Shi Guanming. The attending guests took a group photo to commemorate the occasion.

This report meeting is hosted by Faculty of Economics of Liaoning University. It is attended by the administrative personnel with teacher and student representatives from the units affiliated to Faculty of Economics.



Yu Miaojie Meets Delegation from School of Asian and African Studies of Moscow State University



On October 25, 2024, Yu Miaojie, Deputy Secretary of the CPC Committee and President of Liaoning University met with the delegation from the School of Asian and African Studies of Moscow State University at Puhe Campus of Liaoning University. The delegation included Maslov-Alexei-Aleksandrovic, Dean of the School of Asian and African Studies, Sinzova-Yekaterina-Sergeyev, Vice President in charge of international cooperation and Sun Tianshu, Chairman of Enterprise China-Russia 2B2 Digital Trading Platform. Xie Mingyi, Director of Office of International Affairs, Liu Yi, Dean of School of Foreign Studies and Liu Wenge, Dean of School of International Economics and International Relations attended the meeting. The meeting was presided over by Yin Ruyu, Deputy Director of Office of

International Affairs.

Yu Miaojie extended a warm welcome to Maslov and his colleagues. He firstly introduced the development, discipline achievements and international cooperation of Liaoning University, especially the remarkable progress made by the university in 'Double First-Class' development and the in-depth cooperation with top universities in the world and some Russian institutions of higher education. He noted that the cooperation with the School of Asian and African Studies not only sustains the long-term friendly relations between the two universities, but also marks the deepening and expansion of the cooperation between the two sides in student exchanges, academic research and teacher training. He added that the cooperation between the two universities

would not only further strengthen mutual trust and mutual benefit, but also enable joint development of China-Russian education to contribute to educational modernization and internationalization in both countries.

Maslov introduced in detail the educational resources and advantages of his school, especially its leading position in the regional studies of China, Russia and Central Asia. In particular, he mentioned that the outstanding alumni graduated from the school had presented outstanding achievements in international politics, economy and academia, which stood as a vivid testimony to its advantages in training talents with international visions. He expressed his strong desire to deepen cooperation with Liaoning University and train international elites through cooperation in scientific research and academic exchanges.

Liu Yi and Liu Wenge introduced the features and development of their colleges respectively and extended their expectations to cooperate in teacher training, student joint training, summer camps and digital economy research in the future.

Yu Miaojie Meets with Delegation from AMRO

On October 29, 2024, Yu Miaojie, the Party Secretary and President of Liaoning University, met with the delegation from the ASEAN+3 Macroeconomic Research Office (AMRO) at the administration building of Liaoning University's Puhe Campus. The delegation included Lee Jae Young, Director of Country Monitoring at AMRO; Senior Economists Foo Suan Yong and Zhai Fan; and Economists Ji Ke, Kim Jungsung, Sum Dek Joe, Jiao Yang, and Nie Yucheng. The experts engaged in discussions on topics related to high-quality economic development in China, fostering new forms of production, expanding domestic demand, industrial upgrading, population aging, and climate change. The meeting was hosted by Yin Ruyu, Deputy Director of the Office of International Affairs.

Yu Miaojie extended a warm welcome to the visiting delegation from the AMRO. Regarding the economic issues of mutual concern, Yu noted that at the national policy level, the *Decision on Further Comprehensive Deepening of Reforms and Advancing the Modernization of Socialism*

in the Chinese Context, adopted at the Third Plenary Session of the 20th Central Committee of the Party, consists of 15 sections and 60 specific measures, divided into three major modules, with a total of more than 300 reform measures. This marks a new stage in which, under the strong leadership of the Communist Party of China, China has transitioned from high-speed growth to high-quality development.

From the perspective of economic development potential, China possesses four significant advantages. Firstly, China boasts a comprehensive comparative advantage in its industrial chain, with a well-developed industrial system that includes 41 major categories, 207 medium categories, and 666 minor categories, making it the country with the most complete range of industrial types in the world. Secondly, China has the advantage of a unified domestic large market, which helps break down regional barriers, promote deep market integration, and achieve optimal allocation of resources nationwide. Thirdly, China's rich human



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resources advantage provides a solid foundation for technological innovation and research and development. Fourthly, the institutional superiority allows for the comprehensive and in-depth implementation of various policies under the strong leadership of the Central Committee, providing robust institutional support for the construction of modernization in the Chinese context.

In terms of regional economic collaborative development, China has successfully promoted the integration processes of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, the Yangtze River Delta, and the Pearl River Delta, and has facilitated coordinated development in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region. Simultaneously, the Chengdu-Chongqing region and the Yangtze River Middle Reaches are advancing together, while the Northeast region is undergoing comprehensive and profound revitalization, and urban clusters in Central and Hanzhong areas are showing strong development momentum. China is committed to building the best business environment to effectively narrow the development gap between northern and southern regions.

Furthermore, Yu Miaojie, from his professional perspective, provided a comprehensive and in-depth analysis and interpretation of China's fiscal measures such as tax cuts and fee reductions, real estate incentive policies, green energy development strategies, and international trade policies. He pointed out that these policies and measures not only promote China's domestic economic development but also contribute Chinese wisdom and solutions to international cooperation and the global economy.

Lee Jae Young expressed gratitude for the thoughtful arrangements made by Liaoning University. He noted that since the Reform and Opening Up in 1978, China has gone through an extraordinary development journey over the

past three decades, achieving a historic leap from poverty and backwardness to a nation of significant international influence. With a vast human resource base, extensive land area, and a high degree of open policies, China has established a strong manufacturing system, an open-economy structure, and an advanced high-tech industrial ecosystem. The development path China has taken is outstanding, particularly in the realm of poverty reduction, where it has achieved remarkable feats, lifting more than 800 million people out of poverty, a great accomplishment in human history. These achievements are not only a source of pride for China but also provide valuable development experiences for other countries, including Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, and others.

During the symposium, Associate Professor Chen Fu, Deputy Director of the Institute of Environment and Economics at Liaoning University, Assistant Professor Chen Feng from Li Anmin Institute of Economic Research, and Dr. Liu Renliang, Dr. Wang Dandan, and Lecturer Kang Xuezhen from the School of International Economics and International Relations, respectively discussed the challenges and development opportunities facing the Chinese economy within their respective research fields. The discussions mainly focused on the technological and policy difficulties China faces in achieving its carbon neutrality goals, China's active role and global influence in international trade and finance, particularly the expansion of Chinese brands in the Russian and other international markets. The discussions also covered the innovative development of artificial intelligence and green finance policies and their positive impact on environmental policies and international trade. This symposium facilitated a deeper understanding and exchange of views on China's economic development internationally, contributing to the construction of broader international cooperation and dialogue.

Yu Miaojie Meets Delegation from Saint Petersburg University of Management Technologies and Economics

On October 29, 2024, Yu Miaojie, Deputy Secretary of the CPC Committee and President of Liaoning University met with the delegation from St. Petersburg University of Management Technologies and Economics at Puhe Campus of Liaoning University, the two sides conducting discussions and exchanges on inter-institutional cooperation. The delegation included Professor Oleg Smeschko, President of St. Petersburg University of Management Technologies and Economics and George Varamov, Director of the Office of International Affairs of the university. Professor Xie Mingyi, Director of Office of International Affairs, Professor Wang Weiguang, Deputy Director of the Faculty of Economics, Associate Professor Yin Ruyu, Deputy Director of the Office of International Affairs and other colleagues from the office attended the meeting. The meeting was presided over by Professor Xie Mingyi, Director of the Office of International Affairs of Liaoning University.

Yu Miaojie welcomed the delegation from St. Petersburg University of Management Technologies and Economics. He noted that Liaoning University can be summarized



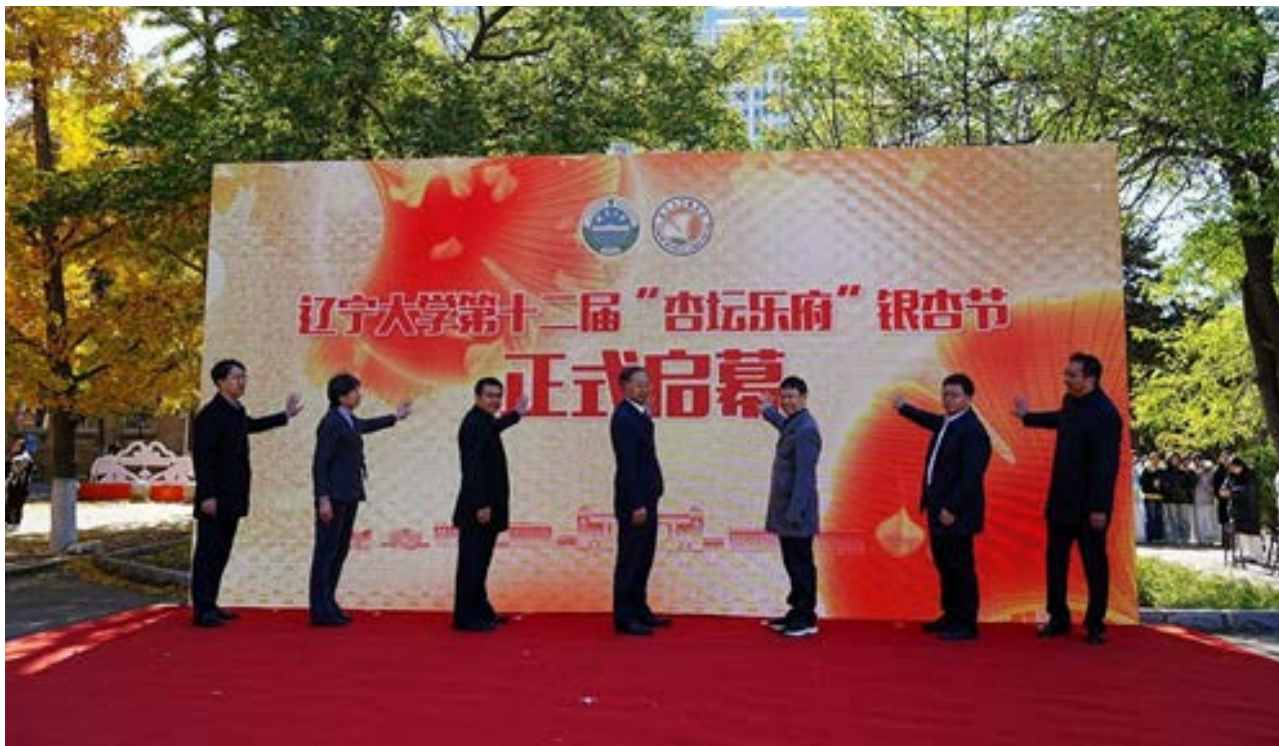
as 'one university with three campuses in two cities' and introduced the university in terms of its history, discipline development and scientific research institutions in detail. He added that Liaoning University is committed to making continuous efforts in student training, teacher development, international cooperation, social influence and think tank building so as to enhance its influence at home and abroad. He shared the cooperation between Liaoning University and other universities in Russia and expressed his desire to further cooperate with St. Petersburg University of Management Technology and Economics.

Oleg Smeschko provided thanks to Liaoning University for its warm hospitality. He noted that St. Petersburg University of Management Technologies and Economics developed from

humanities education and now operates nine schools including economics, accounting, law, etc. He warmly invited Professor Yu Miaojie to attend the celebration ceremony of the university's 35th anniversary next year. He introduced the successful practices such as Double Degree Programs, student exchanges, student seminars, summer camps and other activities between the university and other universities. Closing his speech, he put forward ideas in teacher exchanges, student exchanges, scientific research cooperation and joint publication of monographs and papers with Liaoning University.

Yu Miaojie and Oleg Smeschko jointly signed an inter-institutional agreement, marking the start of the cooperation between the two universities.

The 12th Ginkgo Festival of LNU Opens



On the morning of October 19, the 12th “Ginkgo Melody Pavilion” Ginkgo Festival of Liaoning University opened on the Ginkgo Road on Chongshan Campus. Party Secretary Pan Yishan, Deputy Party Secretary and President Yu Miaojie, Deputy Party Secretary Zhang Hongxin, and Vice President Shi Baodong attended the opening ceremony. Members of the Party Committee, heads of relevant functional departments and colleges, representatives of faculty and students, as well as friends from various sectors of society participated in the opening ceremony.

In his speech at the opening ceremony, Party Secretary Pan Yishan highlighted that the ginkgo trees standing along the 200-meter-long Ginkgo Road have witnessed the construction and development of Liaoning University over the years, nurturing the university’s spirit, demeanor, and culture. The Ginkgo Festival, one of the “Nine Festivals” under the theme of “Love My LNU”, featuring science, technology,

culture, sports, and the arts, has reached its 12th year and has been well-received by the faculty and students as well as widely recognized by people from all walks of life. He noted that the Ginkgo Festival serves as a significant vehicle for expressing the spirit of Liaoning University, a brand program nurturing its unique character, and a shining card showcasing its culture.

Deputy Party Secretary and President Yu Miaojie presented awards to the representatives of the winners of the 8th “Golden Lens” Photography Festival.

Deputy Party Secretary Zhang Hongxin hosted the opening ceremony. Vice President Shi Baodong announced the list of winners for the 8th “Golden Lens” Photography Festival.

At the end of the opening ceremony, the university leaders and members of the Party Standing Committee jointly pressed the ginkgo leaf cursor to inaugurate the 12th “Ginkgo Melody Pavilion” Ginkgo Festival of Liaoning University.

LNU Wins Four National Awards in the 14th "Challenge Cup" Competition



From October 29 to November 3, the final review of the 14th "Challenge Cup" Qin Chuang Yuan National University Student Entrepreneurship Plan Competition took place at Xi'an Jiaotong University. Our university had four projects make it to the final review of the national competition, ultimately winning two silver awards and two bronze awards in the main track.

"Challenge Cup" is known as the "Olympic" event for Chinese college students' scientific and technological innovation and entrepreneurship. It is one of the most popular national competitions for domestic college students. The 14th "Challenge Cup" Qin Chuang Yuan National University Student Entrepreneurship Plan Competition is jointly sponsored by the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, the China Association for Science and Technology, the All-China Federation of Students and the Shaanxi Provincial People's Government, and

hosted by Xi'an Jiaotong University and the Shaanxi Provincial Committee of the Communist Youth League. This competition attracted more than three million students from more than 2,700 universities, and submitted more than 390,000 innovative and entrepreneurial projects. A total of 839 projects from 426 universities entered the final evaluation of the national finals.

LNU successfully won four national awards in this competition. Among them, there are two silver awards and two bronze awards on the main track.

第十四届“挑战杯”秦创原中国大学生创业计划竞赛			
The 14th "Challenge Cup" QinChuangYuan Platform National College Students' Entrepreneurship Competition			
辽宁大学第十四届“挑战杯”中国大学生创业计划竞赛全国决赛获奖名单			
序号	赛道	项目名称	奖次
1	主赛道	襄平二顷田助农帮——乡村振兴路上的贴心管家	银奖
2	主赛道	智能“影评家”——多模态影像心理分析技术与服务	银奖
3	主赛道	“福员辽阔”——打造辽宁特色“乡村优品”宣传服务一体化名片	铜奖
4	主赛道	深海之盾, 田园守护者——以虾蟹壳为原料的几丁寡糖在农业植保领域里的应用	铜奖