

LNU NEWSLETTER-



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LNU Holds “Chasing Dreams, Building the Future” Campus Fitness Run



The golden sunlight of early autumn bathed the campus in a warm glow, as the melody of “Ode to the Motherland” echoed across the grounds in a thousand voices, and youthful figures moved rhythmically to the beat of vibrant music.

Amid the spirited atmosphere, Liaoning University (LNU) launched the “Chasing Dreams, Building the Future” Campus Fitness Run for the freshmen on September 28 simultaneously across its three campuses - Puhe, Chongshan, and Wusheng -

marking the opening of the university’s 2025 autumn semester campus cultural activities. Pan Yishan, Secretary of the CPC Committee of LNU, attended the event at Puhe Campus and delivered a speech.

Pan emphasized that this event was designed to leave every student with a bright, heartwarming memory of their university years, to foster lifelong healthy habits, and to cultivate a resilient spirit - one that keeps running forward and never gives up, no matter the circumstances.

He noted that running, for the nation, represents a magnificent epic of perseverance and progress; for the individual, it signifies a journey of self-challenge and growth; and for youth, it embodies vitality, passion, and boundless potential. He encouraged students to carry forward the spirit of health and exercise, to build confidence and willpower through physical activity, to maintain a strong body as the foundation for steady and long-term growth, and to forge an unyielding spirit capable of overcoming all difficulties - keeping their youth forever vibrant and burning with energy.

Following the Graduation Run, this Welcome Run marks another major cultural and athletic event at LNU, and will continue as a regular activity in the future.

Zhang Hongxin, Deputy Secretary of the CPC Committee, and Lu Hui, Vice President of LNU, attended the event at Chongshan and Wusheng campuses respectively. Members of the University CPC Committee, heads of relevant departments, faculty and student representatives, and the entire Cohort of 2025 - nearly 8,000 participants in total - joined the activity across all campuses.

LNU Holds Faculty Meeting for the Division of Journalism and Communication



On September 23, 2025, Liaoning University (LNU) convened a faculty meeting for the Division of Journalism and Communication. Pan Yishan, Secretary of LNU

CPC Committee, attended the meeting and delivered a speech. Zhang Hongxin, Deputy Secretary of LNU CPC Committee, presided over the session. Yan Hai, Vice President



of LNU, read out the “Decision on the Establishment of the Division of Journalism and Communication at Liaoning University”. In his address, Pan Yishan emphasized that the establishment of the Division of Journalism and Communication is a significant initiative by the university to proactively integrate disciplinary resources, optimize academic structures, and promote institutional reforms amid profound transformations in information technology and the deepening integration of media. This move marks a new step in the university’s “Double First-Class” initiative and its strategy to serve the province’s cultural strengthening efforts.

Pan Yishan articulated a framework of five core principles for the Division’s development: unity in vision, synergy in action, coordination in pace, integration in outcomes, and a win-win ecosystem. He called for aligning with national strategies and provincial needs, enhancing political awareness, and embracing the critical missions of information dissemination, guiding public opinion, and preserving cultural heritage. This entails maintaining a clear stance in implementing General Secretary Xi Jinping’s important directives

on journalism and public opinion work, and cultivating a talent pool that is politically firm, professionally proficient, and ethically sound. It also means taking concrete responsibility

by translating unprecedented support from partner units into momentum for high-quality development, and achieving tangible outcomes through the strategic integration of the School of Journalism and Communication, the College of Communication, and the School of Art—a move designed to foster internal renewal and external impact, strengthening the university’s voice in both national strategies and regional development.

He further stressed the importance of leveraging the collaborative advantages between the university and the provincial authorities to realize the strategic objectives set by the Publicity Department of the Provincial Party Committee. The Division is expected to drive innovation in goal-setting, standard alignment, teaching and research, and environmental upgrades. Faculty are encouraged to engage directly with industries to address real-world problems, closely integrating research and teaching to deliver outcomes that meet sectoral needs.

Keeping pace with trends in journalism and communication, adhering to requirements from the Publicity Department of the Provincial Party Committee, and synchronizing with the university Party Committee’s work arrangements are essential. The Division must deepen integration with the industry, rigorously implement directives from the Publicity Department and member units, establish regular communication mechanisms, and ensure effective response to needs. It should also align closely with the university’s overall work plans, break down tasks into specific target objectives, and facilitate resource sharing and collaborative implementation.

Comprehensive efforts should be directed

toward the “Ten Hundred Project” with all functional departments of the university collaborating in areas such as Party building, disciplinary development, teaching reform initiatives, talent cultivation, research platform development, social services, employment guidance, and logistical support to reinforce the Division’s growth. Finally, he highlighted the need to harness the strengths of university-department collaboration, alliance bridging, and internal coordination. Deeper cooperation with units like the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee Office of the Cyberspace Affairs Commission, Liaoning Radio and Television Group, and Liaoning Publishing Group will expand pathways for industry-academia-research synergy. Through the Liaoning Marxism Journalism Education Alliance, interdisciplinary integration can be advanced. Internal coordination mechanisms should be refined, special task forces fully utilized, and both internal and external resources integrated to support the Division’s efficient and routine operation.

Pan Yishan underlined that the establishment of the Division affects not only the three schools but also the overall trajectory of the university’s “Double First-

Class” initiative. All units must unite in purpose, share resources, and collaborate effectively—forging consensus through unity, pioneering new horizons through synergy, advancing in coordinated steps, achieving breakthroughs through integrated efforts, and building a vibrant ecosystem through win-win cooperation—to establish a new platform for resource aggregation, innovation, and outcome generation. This will substantially contribute to the university’s “Double First-Class” development and the broader strategy of cultural strengthening in the province.

At the meeting, Cheng Lihong, Dean of the School of Journalism and Communication, Tian Yan, Party Secretary of the College of Communication, and An Lin, Dean of the School of Art, each delivered statements expressing their full support for the university Party Committee’s decisions and their commitment to actively engaging in the development of the Division.

The meeting was attended by heads of relevant functional departments of the university, members of the leadership teams from the units forming the Division of Journalism and Communication, and all faculty staff.



Pan Yishan Conducts Research Activities at the School of Life Sciences



On September 19, 2025, Pan Yishan, Secretary of the Party Committee of Liaoning University(LNU), conducted research activities at the School of Life Sciences in terms of its discipline development and listened to the school' s work report. Qiu Huanguang, Vice President of the university also joined the meeting.

During his visit, Pan Yishan toured the intelligent laboratories of the School of Life Sciences, including the Smart Training Center, Equipment Center, and Experimental Center. He was briefed on the progress of the equipment renewal project for the school' s scientific research and teaching experiment platform, focused on investigating the school' s discipline development and listened to the work report covering the school' s overall situation, advantages, achievements and bottlenecks in disciplines and directions for breaking through in discipline advancement.

While affirming the school' s achievements in discipline development and its current development outcomes, he also put forward suggestions for the next phase of development of the biology discipline. First, fully support the school' s discipline development and create conditions for the quality leap in disciplines. Relevant departments should align with the school' s discipline development needs and

provide the utmost support in discipline development and discipline resource allocation. Second, benchmark standards to identify key gaps in the doctoral program application and fill the development shortcomings as soon as possible. The school should target the details of application materials, identify and address gaps in a targeted manner, focus on key points, and make precise supplements. Third, work in an early, organized and comprehensive approach for discipline advancement. The school should mobilize the strength of all teachers, unite as one to jointly study and discuss discipline development. Fourth, effectively strengthen the leadership of the Party building. It is important to a good job in campus safety and ideological security, earnestly undertake important tasks, assign responsibilities to specific individuals, ensure the safety and stability of the school, and provide guarantee for discipline development.

Qiu Huanguang deployed the school' s work on the "15th Five-Year Plan" , the 6th discipline evaluation, the application of doctoral programs, and the dynamic adjustment of degree authorization units, and put forward specific requirements. He required the school to recognize the urgency of the discipline development, and work in line with the key tasks in an organized manner. Taking the formulation of the "15th Five-Year Plan" as an opportunity, the school should further clarify the strategic direction of its discipline development and carry out discipline development with high standard.

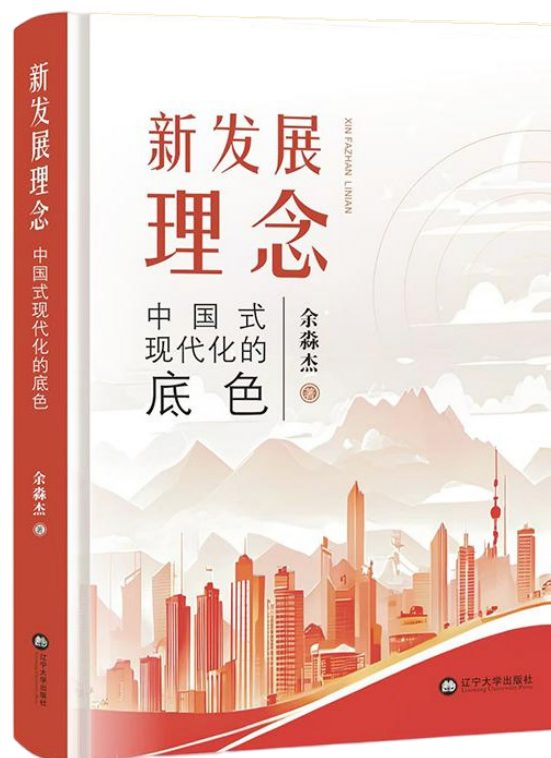
Officials of relevant departments, leaders of the School of Life Sciences and faculty representatives attended the meeting.

Yu Miaojie' s New Book Selected among Bestseller List

The China Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television Journal officially released the 2025 August list of outstanding bestsellers a few days ago. *New Development Philosophy: The Defining Feature of Chinese Modernization*, a new book authored by Professor Yu Miaojie, published by Liaoning University Press, was successfully among the list.

New Development Philosophy: The Defining Feature of Chinese Modernization was written by Professor Yu Miaojie, President of Liaoning University and a Fellow of the International Economic Association of the United Nations. Published in May 2025, the book compiles Professor Yu' s latest essays, commentaries and interviews. It systematically explains the core issues and strategic pathways of China' s economic transformation during the high-quality development stage, and offers in-depth analysis of China' s practices and theoretical innovations under the new development philosophy. Through vivid case studies and profound insights, the book provides a panoramic window into understanding the new development philosophy. It serves as a reference framework for policymakers and researchers, while also offering readers a pathway to comprehend China' s economic transformation, helping them better understand the practical trajectory of the new development philosophy and jointly build a future vision of high-quality development.

The selection highlights the book' s academic value and social influence, and plays a positive role in deepening the understanding of the new development philosophy and grasping the pulse of economic development within the process of Chinese modernization.



Four Think Tanks of LNU Selected into the Repository List of the 2025 China Think Tank Comprehensive Evaluation Research Project (AMI)



Recently, the 8th China Think Tank Construction and Evaluation Summit Forum was held in Beijing. At the forum, the list of "2025 AMI Think Tank Repository Units" was released, and four think tanks of Liaoning University were successfully selected, namely the Collaborative Innovation Institute for the Rule of Law in Northeast Revitalization of Liaoning University, the China Institute of Open Economy of Liaoning University, the Research Center for China-Characteristic Anti-Corruption of Liaoning University, and the China Institute of Business Development (Beijing) of Liaoning

University.

The China Think Tank Comprehensive Evaluation Research Project (AMI) is a national-level think tank evaluation initiative led by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences Evaluation and conducted once every four years. Based on the national standard Evaluation Index System for Think Tanks in Humanities and Social Sciences (GB/T 40106-2021), independently developed and created by the project team, it leverages the advantages of internal and external expert resources and conducts multiple rounds of review to finally select the

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"AMI Think Tank Repository Units", covering three dimensions: attractiveness, management capacity, and influence. A total of 556 think tanks were selected in this round.

Collaborative Innovation Institute for the Rule of Law in Northeast Revitalization of Liaoning University

The Collaborative Innovation Institute for the Rule of Law in Northeast Revitalization of Liaoning University was founded in December 2015. It was selected into the second batch of Liaoning Provincial Key New-Type Think Tanks in 2022 and included in the AMI Think Tank of the China Think Tank Comprehensive Evaluation Research Project in 2025. The Institute fully implements the guiding principles of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the Second and Third Plenary Sessions of the 20th CPC Central Committee, and practices Xi Jinping's "Thought on the Rule of Law" as well as the important speeches and instructions made by Xi Jinping on the all-round revitalization of Northeast China and Liaoning Province. Aligning with the requirements of the Three-Year Action Plan for the New Breakthrough in Liaoning's All-Round Revitalization, the institute adopts the thinking of domain-based jurisprudence to promote the integrated development of "multi-disciplinarity, interdisciplinarity and transdisciplinarity". It has established sound interactive and cooperative relations with political and legal decision-making organs in Liaoning. Additionally, it has achieved positive results and accumulated experience in promoting collaborative innovation among the legal community while also serving the development of the rule of law. Boasting a gathering of talents, the institute takes the law discipline of Liaoning University as the core to provide sufficient talent support for this high-end rule-of-law think tank. It is committed to contributing "Liaoning University

Solutions" and "Liaoning University Wisdom" to advancing the modernization of China's national governance system and governance capacity on the track of the rule of law and driving the all-round revitalization of Northeast China.

China Institute of Open Economy of Liaoning University

The China Institute of Open Economy of Liaoning University was founded on December 7, 2022. Relying on 10 existing provincial-level key new-type think tanks of Liaoning University, it integrates more than 50 national, provincial, and university-level scientific research platforms across the university. By synergizing the disciplinary resources and research forces of the university's "Double First-Class" construction discipline (Applied Economics), as well as other disciplines such as Political Science and Area Studies, together with resources from well-known domestic and foreign universities, high-end think tanks, professional associations, and experts and scholars, the institute aims to develop into a new-type university think tank with innovative systems and mechanisms, efficient management and operation, and full vitality. Adhering to the "Four Orientations", the China Institute of Open Economy is committed to the research on the theory and practice of opening-up, providing important references for the scientific decision-making of the Party and the country, and offering intellectual support for research in directions such as Russia, Northeast Asia, and the Middle East, as well as for building Liaoning into a new frontier of opening-up and smoothing the construction of the Northeast China Land-Sea Corridor.

Research Center for Anti-Corruption with Chinese Characteristics of Liaoning University

The Research Center for Anti-Corruption with Chinese Characteristics of Liaoning University

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was founded on November 21, 2022. Co-established by the Liaoning Provincial Commission for Discipline Inspection and Supervision and Liaoning University, it was incorporated into the new-type think tank of the Liaoning Provincial Commission for Discipline Inspection and Supervision in the same year, and recognized as a provincial-level key new-type think tank of Liaoning Province by the Decision-Making Advisory Committee of the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee and the Liaoning Provincial People's Government. The center's research team consists of over 40 core members, including researchers from Liaoning University and other institutions of higher education, research organizations, as well as key personnel from the discipline inspection and supervision system. Aiming to build a professional think tank platform, the center carries out innovative theoretical research, fosters a highland for talent aggregation, advances in-depth textbook compilation, and provides targeted policy recommendations. It organizes special lectures on a monthly basis, undertakes commissioned research projects from the Liaoning Provincial Commission for Discipline Inspection and Supervision annually, and hosts national-level high-end academic conferences on anti-corruption theory and practice each year. Through these activities, it conducts exchanges and discussions on corruption governance and produces influential research outcomes. Meanwhile, the center strengthens the social promotion and practical transformation of its research results, carrying out not only Party spirit, political ethics and warning education, but also family tradition education for the general public. Together, this promotes the construction of a clean culture in the new era,

and fosters a clean social ecosystem.

China Institute of Business Development (Beijing), Co-Established by the Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation (Ministry of Commerce) and Liaoning University

The China Institute of Business Development (Beijing) of Liaoning University is a teaching and research institution co-established by Liaoning University and the Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation (Ministry of Commerce). Its purpose is to leverage the respective advantages of both parties, integrate relevant disciplines and high-quality resources, serve the major strategic needs of the country in the field of opening-up, while supporting Liaoning University's efforts in building world-class disciplines, innovating the systems and mechanisms for strong cooperation between universities and research institutions, and developing three major platforms for scientific research and teaching, talent aggregation, and exchange and integration. It strives to become a high-level think tank, cultivating high-level talents and producing high-end achievements so as to provide intellectual support for the country's opening-up and business development. Founded in April 2021, the institute is located in Beijing. Currently, it is building a bridge and link to expand the university's academic and social influence. It undertakes training programs for institutions in the fields of government, industry, academia, research, finance, application, and service to serve society, and provides intellectual support. In addition, it is enhancing the level of academic research to support discipline development.

Yu Miaojie: Key to China' s High-Quality Economic Development

Social Sciences Weekly made an exclusive dialogue with Professor Yu Miaojie, a deputy to the 14th National People' s Congress, a Fellow of the International Economic Association and president of Liaoning University (LNU) on the key to to China' s high-quality economic development.

Reporter: In your opinion, what is the key to China' s high-quality economic development? And against this backdrop of high-quality development, how can we anchor our course towards "seeking progress through stability on a stable, upward trajectory" ?

Yu Miaojie: **If we delve into the key to China' s high-quality economic development, I believe it lies in fostering new-quality productive forces.** Internationally, we are witnessing undercurrents of deglobalization, with supply chain restructuring creating profound shocks. Domestically, the accelerating aging of population is coupled with multiple pressures, including insufficient effective demand, a production system that needs better adaptation, and market expectations that are not yet fully stabilized. Under the centralized planning and deployment of the Party Central Committee, more than 300 reform measures outlined in the 60 sections across 15 chapters at the Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee are being gradually implemented. The strong boost to market confidence from the Political Bureau meeting has already shown positive signals in both the capital market and the real economy—the rebound in the stock market and the stabilization of the property market are vivid examples of

institutional effectiveness being transformed into developmental momentum.

In this context, the core of seeking progress through stability on a stable, upward trajectory lies in the complete implementation of the new development philosophy. Innovation is the primary engine of development, coordination is an integral aspect of sustained and healthy development, sharing is the value refuge, and openness is the only way forward. Innovation is particularly critical. Regional coordination, urban-rural integration, and industrial synergy are essentially to build a collaborative platform for new industrialization, urbanization, informationization, and agricultural modernization; The practice of "Lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets" needs to be supported by green technology innovation; The realization of shared development is based on making a big economic "cake" through innovation, and the deep meaning of openness lies in stimulating innovation vitality through the linkage between internal and external markets. The cultivation of new quality productive forces is the key hub to transform innovative ideas into real productivity. It is not only a breakthrough in technology, but also a systematic reconstruction of production modes, industrial forms and economic structure.

From a deeper perspective, fostering new-quality productive forces essentially entails a fundamental restructuring of the logic of development, a shift from factor-driven to innovation-driven growth, from scale expansion to quality and efficiency enhancement, and

from isolated breakthroughs to systemic empowerment. This requires focused efforts in three dimensions: First, strengthening the core role of technological innovation by promoting the deep integration of breakthroughs in key core technologies with industries. Second, optimizing the factor allocation mechanism by using reforms to dismantle systemic and institutional barriers that constrain innovation vitality. Third, fostering an innovation ecosystem where enterprises truly become the main actors in technological innovation and industrial upgrading.

Reporter: What is the paradigmatic significance of Chinese modernization? And how does it reshape the underlying logic of developmental momentum?

Yu Miaojie: China's path to high-quality economic development is not only a breakthrough in addressing the "triple pressures," but also an essential route to rebuilding its global competitive edges. When discussing the pathways to foster new-quality productive forces, we can clearly discern a "trinity" strategic framework from the report of the Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee—the innovative allocation of factors, revolutionary breakthroughs in technology, and industrial transformation and upgrading.

The primary task in fostering new-quality productive forces lies in breaking the rigid structure of traditional factor allocation. From an economic perspective, the essence of factor allocation is to unleash "structural dividends" through institutional innovation. Traditionally, production factors were largely confined to four categories: capital, labor, land, and energy. However, the digital economy era has formally incorporated "data" into the production factor system. From a broader perspective, intangible factors such as

knowledge, technology, and management also constitute core support for productivity upgrading. This expansion in the scope of factors requires us to reconstruct the allocation logic with systematic thinking.

Regarding Human Capital Allocation: The Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee emphasized a market mechanism where "talent flows to better opportunities," which fundamentally aims to break down barriers created by systems such as household registration and permanent staff quotas, allowing the value of talent to be priced by the market based on their contributions. On the Circulation of Data Factors, currently in the development of digital government, data silos across departments remain prominent. Addressing this issue requires establishing a comprehensive mechanism covering "data property rights definition-circulation rule formulation-value assessment," transforming data from a "dormant resource" into "fuel for innovation." In terms of capital factor optimization: The high-risk nature of innovative activities necessitates a layered approach to capital allocation.

The "Two Unswervinglys" in Factor Allocation. Among the 300 reforms outlined at the Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee, the positioning of state-owned and private enterprises reflects distinct dialectical thinking: a precise division between monopolistic and competitive sectors. In natural monopoly areas such as water, electricity, and pipeline networks, state-owned enterprises leverage economies of scale, while in competitive fields like 5G applications and new energy vehicles, private enterprises are demonstrating robust dynamism.

This “categorized reform” approach avoids both the misconception of “the state sector advances, the private sector retreats” and the risks of “market failures.” Breakthroughs should be made in factor price equalization.

Reporter: The essence of technological innovation lies in distinguishing the different logic of “breadth innovation” and “depth innovation.” The “organized research” emphasized by the Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee is a precise grasp of this principle. What is the key to achieving the leap from “catching up” to “leading” ?

Yu Miaojie: It requires collaborative innovation spanning “from 0 to 1” and “from 1 to N.” In cutting-edge fields like quantum computing and artificial intelligence, we need “mass-force operations.” For instance, the breakthrough of the “Jiuzhang” quantum computer relied on the collaborative efforts of research clusters such as the University of Science and Technology of China and the Chinese Academy of Sciences. This type of innovation is characterized by high investment and long cycles, making the government-led new-type national system indispensable. The U.S. DARPA (Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency), through funding sustained for decades, gave birth to disruptive technologies like the internet and GPS, which serves as international validation of this model.

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) often demonstrate greater flexibility in technological improvements. The Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee’s proposal to “prioritize both original innovation and technological improvement” aims precisely to build an innovation closed loop where “research institutions conduct pioneering research while

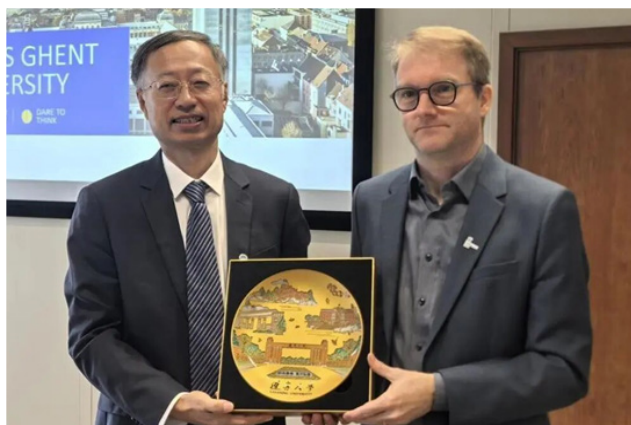
enterprises focus on practical application.” Although China’s current innovation intensity (R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP) reaches 6.6%, exceeding the global average, it still lags behind the 10% level of developed countries. The 14th Five-Year Plan sets a target of 7% by 2025. The United States maintains a basic research share of over 15% in its R&D investment, while China’s current share is approximately 10%. The proposal to “increase funding for free-exploration basic research” at the Third Plenary Session is intended precisely to create space for “0 to 1” innovation.

Reporter: In your view, what serves as the tangible carrier for new-quality productive forces, and where does the confidence of the Chinese economy stem from?

Yu Miaojie: The value of technological innovation must ultimately be realized through industrial transformation. This involves a practical approach of “forging strong points” and “remediating weaknesses” in the industrial chains. In cultivating strong points: in leading sectors like 5G and new energy vehicles, China has established a comprehensive ecosystem spanning “technology patents-standard setting-industrial clusters.” The Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee emphasized “building a self-reliant and controllable industrial ecosystem,” the core of which is to form a dual advantages of “technological barriers” and “market voice” in these areas of strength. In addressing weaknesses, for “bottleneck” areas such as chip manufacturing and industrial software, a “chain-chief system” is essential to integrate innovation resources under a chain-chief responsibility mechanism.

The digital transformation of traditional industries is not merely about “replacing human

Pan Yishan Leads Delegation on Visit to Two Universities in Belgium



To further deepen Liaoning University (LNU)'s commitment to educational openness and strengthen exchanges and cooperation with renowned European universities, Professor Pan Yishan, Academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering and Secretary of the Party Committee of LNU, was invited to lead a delegation on a friendly visit to Ghent University and Vrije Universiteit Brussel in Belgium from October 5 to 8. The delegation sought to consolidate exchanges and interactions with existing partner institutions in areas such as education and culture, while actively exploring new avenues for inter-university cooperation with prestigious universities.



On the morning of October 6, Pan Yishan and his delegation held talks with Professor

Mike Nachtegael, Senior Director of Education at Ghent University, along with 11 representatives from five faculties and international platforms of the university. Both sides reviewed the friendly relations and collaborative achievements since the establishment of their partnership 30 years ago and discussed potential future cooperative projects. Pan Yishan noted that the "China Semester" program and student exchange initiatives between the two universities are significant testaments to their strong relationship and serve as a solid foundation



for advancing two-way faculty-student exchanges and interdisciplinary research collaboration. He emphasized that the 253 students successfully trained by LNU for Ghent University have become cultural ambassadors fostering China-Belgian friendship. Looking ahead, Pan expressed hope for expanded cooperation in areas such as faculty exchanges, joint research projects, co-organized international conferences, and the establishment of shared laboratories. Mike Nachtegael stated that LNU is a valued partner of Ghent University in China and serves as an important overseas base for its students and faculty to learn Chinese and understand China. He further highlighted that

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representatives from the university's East Asia Platform, Faculty of Arts and Philosophy, Faculty of Sciences, Faculty of Bioscience Engineering, and Faculty of Economics and Business Administration attended the meeting, expressing eagerness to engage in in-depth discussions with relevant college leaders from LNU on potential collaborative projects.

In the afternoon, they toured the Ghent University Library, paying particular attention to its collection and student service facilities. Subsequently, they met with Professor Gita Deneckere, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Philosophy, among others, to discuss matters related to Ghent University students studying in China and ways to achieve more dynamic two-way exchanges and interactions.

On the morning of October 7, Pan Yishan and his delegation visited Vrije Universiteit Brussel in Belgium, where they held discussions with Jacqueline Couder, Head of the International Office, and exchanged inter-university cooperation agreements.

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Pan Yishan expressed gratitude for the warm reception extended by Vrije Universiteit Brussel and provided a brief introduction to LNU's history and educational resources. He noted that both universities, as comprehensive institutions, are dedicated to cultivating high-quality talent for the modern era and share highly compatible and practical approaches in their cooperation philosophy, fields, and methods. Jacqueline Couder gave an overview of Vrije Universiteit Brussel, covering its founding history, strengths in disciplines and majors, research development, world rankings, and notable achievements. She emphasized that the university actively engages in international cooperation, participating widely in various strategic alliances and international

programs, and has established partnerships with nearly 150 international institutions. She expressed willingness to explore potential collaboration with LNU in areas of mutual interest. The discussions focused on short-term student exchange programs, joint master's and doctoral training programs, and collaborative applications for CSC-funded doctoral projects. Prior to the meeting, accompanied by Professor Gao Yue, a distinguished alumna of LNU, Pan Yishan and his delegation visited the laboratories of the university's Chemistry Department and engaged with representatives from the Faculty of Sciences and the School of Chemistry.

In the afternoon, they visited the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Kingdom of Belgium and met with Counsellor Xie Yajing and her team. Pan Yishan provided an overview of LNU's general situation and its history and achievements in cooperating with Belgian universities. Counsellor Xie Yajing fully acknowledged the results of LNU's collaborations and stated that the embassy is willing to provide further support for the university's ongoing exchanges and cooperation with Belgian institutions.

Principal officials from relevant departments and schools of the university accompanied the delegation on the visit.

