

# LNU NEWSLETTER-



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## Pan Yishan and His Delegation Visit China Unicom's Liaoning Provincial Branch for a Research Visit and Exchange



On March 3, Pan Yishan, Secretary of the Party Committee of Liaoning University, led a delegation on a visit to the China Unicom (Liaoning) Digital and Intelligent Innovation Experience Centre to gain an in-depth understanding of the latest achievements in using digital technology to empower education, industry and urban development. Wang Xuelai, Secretary of the Party Leadership Group of the Department of Science and Technology of Liaoning Province, attended the visit and provided guidance.

Guo Lin, Secretary of the Party Committee and General Manager of China Unicom Liaoning Branch, accompanied the visit and chaired the subsequent forum and discussion.

At the Experience Center, Pan Yishan and his delegation gained a detailed understanding of China Unicom (Liaoning)'s practical achievements in supporting the development of a "Digital Liaoning" and promoting innovative applications in fields such as industrial internet, artificial intelligence and smart education. They

focused on inspecting China Unicom's technical capabilities and practical cases in educational digitalization and smart campus construction, and spoke highly of the results achieved by China Unicom (Liaoning) in serving local development through digital technology and empowering the digital transformation of higher education institutions.

During the forum and discussion, Pan Yishan introduced the latest progress made by Liaoning University in integrating education, technology and talent driven by real-world problems in social scenarios. He stated that the university is closely aligned with the practical needs of Liaoning's comprehensive revitalisation, continuing to focus its efforts on key areas such as smart mining, digital disciplinary inspection, digital archaeology, mental health, and cybersecurity, thereby fostering synergy between academic development and industrial growth. He expressed the hope that Liaoning University and China Unicom (Liaoning) will further consolidate their strategic cooperation, focus on key fields, jointly build a distinctive digital campus benchmark with a leading domestic level. It will also deepen the integration of educational digitalization and discipline construction, and advance collaborative innovation driven by real-world problems to serve the all-round revitalization of Liaoning.

Wang Xuelai affirmed the achievements made by China Unicom (Liaoning) in scientific and technological innovation and digital empowerment. He expressed the hope that Unicom would further give play to the advantages of a central enterprise in technology, platform and ecosystem, deepen collaborative innovation with universities and research institutes, and promote the research and breakthrough of key digital technologies as well as the transformation

and application of scientific and technological achievements. He stated that the Department of Science and Technology of Liaoning Province would continuously support scientific and technological innovation at universities including Liaoning University, while continuing to optimize the innovation ecosystem and provide strong guarantees for the implementation and effectiveness of university-enterprise cooperation projects.

Guo Lin outlined China Unicom (Liaoning)'s strategic layout in the development of digital information infrastructure, research on key core technologies, and construction of industrial ecosystems. He stated that China Unicom (Liaoning) would actively fulfill its responsibilities as a central enterprise, and deepen cooperation with Liaoning University and the Department of Science and Technology of Liaoning Province in joint research on key technologies, co-construction of innovation platforms, and joint talent cultivation and transformation of scientific and technological achievements. The three parties will work together to create a model of collaborative innovation between government, business and academia, thereby contributing to the development of "Digital Liaoning" and a "Smart Manufacturing Powerhouse".

The following members also attended the visit and forum: Xu Aidong, Member of the Party Leadership Group and Deputy Director-General of the Department of Science and Technology of Liaoning Province, along with heads of relevant divisions from the Department; Xu Hongyin, Deputy General Manager of China Unicom(Liaoning), along with heads of relevant departments; Qiu Huanguang, Member of the Standing Committee of the University Party Committee and Vice-Chancellor, along with responsible officials from relevant university departments.

## Cao Lan Conducts Research at LNU



On March 5, 2026, Cao Lan, Member of the Party Group and Vice Director of Liaoning Provincial Department of Education, and her delegation visited Liaoning University (LNU) to conduct a special research on the school's innovative practices in advancing the integrated development of education, science and technology, and talent driven by real problems in social practical scenarios. Pan Yishan, Secretary of the CPC Committee of LNU, and Zhang Hongxin, Deputy Secretary of the CPC Committee of LNU, accompanied the research.

Pan Yishan gave a detailed account of the university's school-running practices in promoting the integrated

development of education, science and technology, and talent driven by real problems in social practical scenarios. He stated that LNU has thoroughly implemented the spirit of General Secretary Xi Jinping's important speech at the Symposium on Philosophy and Social Sciences Work. Rooted in the land of Liaoning, the university guides its faculty and students to practice the school-running philosophy of "Stepping out of the campus to explore practical scenarios, going into society to identify real problems, and moving to the forefront to pursue pragmatic innovation". It has moved its scientific research platforms forward to the frontline of revitalization and development, accurately

aligned with the needs of local industrial and social development, and proactively transformed its advantages in education and science into tangible results for serving the high-quality development of the local area, thus practicing the concept of "Writing dissertations on the motherland's soil" with concrete actions.

During the research, Cao Lan and her delegation conducted on-site inspections of the university's One-stop Community for Talent Cultivation, Scientific Research and Social Services, the Laboratory of Scenario Action Mechanism, and the Scenario·Problem·Innovation Laboratory, and other facilities.

Responsible comrades from the relevant departments of the Publicity Department of the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee and Liaoning Provincial Department of Education, as well as responsible comrades from the relevant units of LNU, participated in the research.

## LNU Inks Talent Training Pact with MOT's Research Institute of Highway



To implement the requirements for the integrated development of education, science & technology and talents, and facilitate the cultivation of high-level transportation research talents, Liaoning University (LNU) has recently officially signed a talent training cooperation agreement with the Research Institute of Highway, Ministry of Transport (MOT) and attended the working conference on the cultivation of transportation research talents. Pan Yishan, Secretary of the Party Committee of Liaoning University, Sun Yonghong, President of the Research Institute of Highway, and Zhu Peiting, Secretary of the Party Committee of the

Research Institute of Highway, attended the event. Pan Yishan and Zhu Peiting signed the cooperation agreement on behalf of both parties respectively. The conference was presided over by Sun Yonghong.

At the signing ceremony, Pan Yishan stated that as a national Double First-Class university, LNU has a complete talent training system covering undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral programs, multi-level and high-level scientific research and innovation platforms, and a profound foundation for interdisciplinary integration. The establishment of a talent training cooperation relationship with the Research Institute of Highway this time

will provide an important carrier and platform for the university to thoroughly practice the school-running philosophy of "seeking real scenarios outside the campus, exploring real problems in society, and pursuing pragmatic innovation at the forefront", advance the integrated school-running practice of education, science & technology and talents driven by real problems in social scenarios, and deepen the collaboration of industry, university, research and application. Standing at the new starting point of all-round and in-depth cooperation between the two sides, the university will optimize top-level design, allocate high-quality resources, improve the cooperation guarantee mechanism, and uphold the principle of "complementary advantages, mutual benefit, long-term cooperation and common development". It will work hand in hand with the Research Institute of Highway to create a benchmark example of collaborative education and innovation between universities and national-level research institutes, and contribute to



accelerating the construction of a strong education country and a strong transportation country.

Presiding over the conference, Sun Yonghong noted that the joint research and development and talent cultivation by the Research Institute of Highway and LNU are key measures to implement national strategic deployments and connect the “education chain, talent chain, innovation chain and industrial chain” , as well as a pragmatic move to promote the in-depth integration of industry, university and research and serve the high-level self-reliance and self-improvement in science and technology. In accordance with the cooperation agreement, the two sides will focus on deepening cooperation in aspects such

as the joint cultivation of postdoctoral researchers and postgraduates, collaborative research on scientific research projects, two-way talent exchanges, and sharing of scientific research achievements. This will promote the positive interaction between independent scientific and technological innovation and independent talent cultivation, strive to meet the needs of the construction of a strong transportation country for the cultivation of high-level transportation talents, and jointly create an education paradigm integrating science, education and research.

After the signing ceremony, Pan Yishan delivered a special report on the themes of “Research on the Unity of Geotechnical Disasters” and “Integration

of Education, Science & Technology and Talents” . He explained the unified principles of the theory, monitoring and prevention of geotechnical disasters, and elaborated on the scientific research and talent training system driven by real problems in social scenarios, combining with the innovative practices of LNU in promoting the integration of education, science & technology and talents. With a broad vision, profound content, and both theoretical height and practical value, the report provided important ideological guidance for the subsequent scientific research cooperation and talent cultivation between the two sides and was highly praised by the participants.

After the conference, accompanied by the leaders of the Research Institute of Highway, Pan Yishan and his party visited the institute's history museum, laboratories and other facilities.

Responsible officials from relevant departments and colleges of LNU, as well as members of the leading group, responsible comrades from relevant departments, research backbones and reserve talents of the Research Institute of Highway attended the conference.

## Yu Miaojie Conducts Field Visit and Safety Inspection at LNU Chongshan Campus Library



Yu Miaojie, President of the university, conducted a field visit and safety inspection at Chongshan Campus Library of Liaoning University (LNU) a few days ago. Zhang Hongxin, Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee, Qiu Huanguang, Vice President, and Lu Hui, Vice President accompanied the visit.

Yu Miaojie examined the library's public reading areas, book stacks, and public service spaces, gaining detailed information about facility operations, safety measures, and daily management. He emphasized that the library serves as a crucial support platform for the university's teaching and research activities and is a key front for implementing the fundamental task of fostering

virtuous talents. Given the library's extended opening hours, high visitor flow, and demanding service requirements, he stressed the need to continuously strengthen its core functions, enhance safety awareness, and accelerate the upgrade of library infrastructure. He called for strict adherence to safety inspections and environmental management protocols to ensure early detection and resolution of potential hazards, maintaining a safe, clean, and orderly library environment. Additionally, he encouraged the library to pool collective efforts to address key challenges in its operation, adhering to the principle of integrity and innovation to create a functional and comfortable learning space

for teachers and students.

Song Fang, Director of the Library, provided a detailed report on the library's history, digital resource development, intellectual property information services, spatial optimization, and the building of a smart library. Yu Miaojie acknowledged the library's efforts in serving teachers and students, particularly commending initiatives such as the "Weekly Recommendation"

column on the WeChat public platform, which promotes database usage, and the winter practice of opening windows at noon to improve air quality. He encouraged the library to continue to align its services with the needs of teachers and students, deepen its service offerings, and continuously enhance the user experience to support the university's high-quality development.

Officials from the university's Party Affairs Office, Student Affairs Office, Logistics Department, Security Department, Service Support Center, Library participated in the visit and inspection.

# People's Daily Interviews Yu Miaojie: Turning Grand Vision into Beautiful Reality Through Solid Work and Practical Achievements

## 以实干实绩把宏伟愿景变成美好现实 ——十四届全国人大四次会议闭幕侧记

本报记者 郑海鸥 王 浩

春光无限，生机盎然。3月12日下午，2700多名全国人大代表齐聚北京人民大会堂，出席十四届全国人大四次会议闭幕会。

闭幕会前，中创新航科技集团股份有限公司党委书记、董事长刘静瑜代表说：“现场聆听了习近平总书记参加江苏代表团审议时的重要讲话，深受鼓舞，深感责任重大。随着新能源汽车、储能等产业快速发展，新能源汽车正成为支撑绿色转型的重要一环，企业将在关键核心技术上持续攻关，以科技引领产业创新。”

人民大会堂内气氛庄重热烈。

习近平、李强、王沪宁、蔡奇、丁薛祥、李希、韩正和大会主席团成员在主席台就座。

下午3时，闭幕会开始。会议由大会主席团常务主席、执行主席赵乐际主持。

大会批准政府工作报告、“十五五”规划纲要、全国人大常

委会工作报告等。大会通过生态环境法典、民法典修订促进法、国家发展规划法、关于批准全国人大常委会关于法律清理工作情况和有关法律和决定处理意见的报告的决定。

十四届全国人大四次会议圆满完成了各项议程。会议坚持发扬民主、集思广益，严格依法办事，形成广泛共识，是一次凝心聚力、真抓实干、团结奋进的大会。

赵乐际发表讲话指出，我们要深入学习贯彻党的二十大精神，认真落实党中央决策部署，深刻认识到党中央

关于“十五五”时期的战略定位，准确把握“十五五”时期经济社会发展的指导思想、重要原则、目标任务、政策举措，按照本次大会部署安排，扎实有效做好各项工作，坚定不移办好自己事，努力实现“十五五”良好开局，进一步把宏伟愿景变成美好现实。

下午3时40分，大会在雄壮的国歌声中结束。

“会议成果充分彰显了全过程人民民主和国家根本政治制度的显著优势。”中国铁路哈尔滨局集团有限公司三棵站机务段动车组司机邢云莹代表说，将继续扎根一线，多听群众的

诉求和心声，汇聚基层的智慧和力量，为“十五五”开好局、起好步贡献力量。

湖南医药学院总医院副院长蒋期阳代表表示，要坚持人民至上、生命至上，弘扬优良医德医风，大力倡导健康文明的生活方式，推动从以治病为中心向以健康为中心转变，更好满足人民群众日益增长的多元化卫生健康需求。“我要将全国两会精神及时传达给周围的同事和群众，和大家一起为建设健康中国努力。”蒋期阳说。

“十五五”规划纲要提出推进文旅深度融合。恩施州大力发展文化旅游业，以文化赋能经济社会发展，2025年，恩施州接待游客1.1亿人次，实现旅游综合收入920亿元，旅游业成为支柱产业、民生产业、幸福产业。“湖北恩施土家族苗族自治州州长夏晓镭代表说，将全面推动文旅产业转型升级，构建优良的旅游产业生态，维护诚信、公平的市场秩序，进一步提升游客的体验。”

(下转第六版)

Brilliant spring scenery abounds with vitality. On the afternoon of March 12, more than 2,700 deputies to the National People's Congress (NPC) gathered at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing for the closing meeting of the fourth session of the 14th NPC.

Before the closing meeting, Liu Jingyu, deputy to the NPC, Secretary of the Party Committee and Chairman of CALB Technology Co., Ltd., said, "I was greatly encouraged and deeply aware of the heavy responsibility after listening to the important speech delivered by General Secretary Xi Jinping when he joined the deliberation of the Jiangsu delegation. With the rapid development of new energy vehicles, energy storage and other industries, new energy batteries are becoming an important pillar supporting the green transition. Enterprises will continue to strive for breakthroughs in core and key technologies, and lead industrial innovation through scientific and technological innovation."

The atmosphere in the 10,000-seat auditorium of the Great Hall of the People was solemn and enthusiastic.

The closing meeting began at 3 p.m., presided over by Zhao Leji, executive chairman of the session.

The session approved the Report on the Work of the Government, the Outline of the 15th Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development, the Work Report of the Standing Committee of

the NPC, and other documents. It adopted the Code on Ecological Environment, the Law on the Promotion of Ethnic Unity and Progress, the Law on National Development Planning, and a decision approving the report of the Standing Committee of the NPC on the progress of legal sorting and the handling of relevant laws and decisions.

The fourth session of the 14th NPC successfully completed its agenda in full. Upholding democracy, pooling wisdom, acting in strict accordance with the law, and building broad consensus, the session was one of gathering strength, pursuing solid work, and striving for unity.

In his speech, Zhao Leji pointed out that we must thoroughly study and implement the spirit of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and all plenary sessions of the 20th Central Committee, earnestly implement the arrangements of the Fourth Plenary Session, and also deeply understand the strategic positioning of the 15th Five-Year Plan period set by the Party Central Committee. Additionally, we should grasp the guiding and important principles, goals, tasks, policies and measures for economic and social development during the 15th Five-Year Plan period, and do all work solidly and effectively in accordance with the arrangements of this session. We must unswervingly manage our own affairs well, strive to achieve a good

## *Global Times* Interviews Yu Miaojie on China's Economy in 2026

China targets an economic growth of 4.5 percent to 5 percent this year and will strive for better in practice, according to a Government Work Report submitted Thursday to the country's top legislature for deliberation.

Analysts said that the target range reflects a more prudent assessment of global uncertainties, and allows greater policy flexibility to focus on the high quality development while still signaling policymakers' commitment to maintaining stable growth in the world's second-largest economy amid rising global risks and turmoil.

The annual growth target was unveiled in the Government Work Report delivered by Premier Li Qiang to the National People's Congress (NPC) for deliberation, as the national legislature opened its annual session on Thursday morning.

Over the next five years, China expects to keep its GDP growth within an appropriate range, with annual growth rates to be determined in light of actual conditions, according to the report.

This will lay a solid foundation for achieving the goal of doubling China's 2020 per capita GDP by 2035 to reach the level of a moderately developed country, the report said.

In addition to the GDP growth target, the Government Work Report also revealed a slew of other development targets, which include a surveyed urban unemployment rate of around 5.5 percent; over 12 million new urban jobs; an increase in consumer price index of around 2 percent; growth in personal income in step with economic growth; a basic equilibrium in the balance of payments; grain output of around 700 million tonnes; and a drop of around 3.8 percent in carbon dioxide emissions per unit of gross domestic product.

The deficit-to-GDP ratio, another closely watched figure, is set at around 4 percent for 2026, with the total government deficit at 5.89 trillion yuan, 230 billion yuan more than last year.

As 2026 marks the inaugural year of China's

15th Five-Year Plan period (2026-30), this year's "two sessions" served not only as an important window into China's macroeconomic policies, but also as a foundation for the country's development blueprint for the next five years, analysts said.

NPC deputy Yu Miaojie, president of Liaoning University, told the *Global Times* on Thursday that to ensure the Chinese economy gets off to a good start in the inaugural year of the 15th Five-Year Plan period, it is of paramount importance to pinpoint new growth engines and maintain stable and sustained economic growth.

A growth target of 4.5 percent to 5 percent allows greater policy flexibility, enabling localities to focus on high-quality economic growth as their primary goal and, more importantly, place greater focus on people's livelihoods, Yu said. "Maintaining an annual economic growth rate within this range reflects the 'stability' of China's economy."

Amid escalating geopolitical conflicts and growing global turmoil, China's economy has maintained stable and sustained growth, driven by the country's economic resilience and social stability, Yu said, noting the steady track record of economic growth in the past several years.

Denis Depoux, global managing director of strategy consulting firm Roland Berger, told the *Global Times* on Thursday that it is crucial to understand that this "growth consensus" is not a sign of weakness.

"In the context of rising global uncertainty, the growth target creates fiscal and political buffers for China to drive the reform and address the real problems without the pressure of chasing high growth at all costs. It allows for a significant reallocation of capital away from inefficient investments and toward the real needs of the economy, namely technology and people," Depoux said, adding that engaging with the "China Speed" and its dynamic ecosystem is an opportunity for multinationals to capitalize on a strategic advantage.

## **NPC Deputy Yu Miaojie: Correct Rigid High School Entrance Exam Tracking, Prohibit Schools from Pressuring Students to Quit Exams for Higher Graduation Rates**

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“We must explicitly prohibit the use of quota-based indicators to drive general-vocational education tracking and must not rigidly cap the enrollment scale of regular high schools.” During the the 2026 National People's Congress and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference sessions, Yu Miaojie, a deputy to the National People's Congress (NPC) and President of Liaoning University, focused on education and put forward systematic proposals aimed at correcting rigid high school entrance exam tracking and strengthening basic education at the secondary level.

Yu noted that China is currently in a period of historic opportunity for a new round of technological revolution and industrial transformation, as well as at a critical stage of China-US technological competition. To advance the development of China as a powerhouse in education, science and technology, and talent in a coordinated manner, it is essential to review the current pathways for talent development. He pointed out that while the goal of classified cultivation is to address the talent shortage in manufacturing, in practice, the high school entrance exam tracking between regular high schools and vocational education has evolved into a rigid constraint, creating a “pre-university entrance examination” - a shift that will have profound implications for national talent reserves and the upgrading of the labor force structure.

Yu argued that structural problems arising from rigid high school entrance exam tracking undermine the national talent reserve strategy and weaken China's demographic dividend advantage. Meanwhile, it hinders the structural upgrading of the labor market and may exacerbate employment shocks brought by the digital revolution. Furthermore, it carries

the risk of compromising educational equity.

Yu mentioned that, on the one hand, the developmental differences in adolescents' physical and psychological growth are ignored, which may solidify their developmental space. On the other hand, institutional barriers remain. Household registration restrictions in the high school and college entrance exams in some cities force certain students to enroll in local secondary vocational schools or return to their hometowns. This runs counter to the “peoplecentered nature” of education.

Accordingly, Yu proposed correcting rigid high school entrance exam tracking and emphasizing the importance of basic education at the senior high school level.

Firstly, local education authorities must be explicitly prohibited from using quota-based indicators to promote general-vocational education tracking, and rigid caps on regular high school enrollment must be lifted. At the same time, “fixed general-vocational tracking ratios” should be added to the negative list for education supervision, with targeted rectification for non-compliant regions.

Secondly, the link between the high school entrance examination and educational tracking should be severed, restoring the examination's role as an assessment of academic attainment. At the same time, junior high schools must be expressly prohibited from pressuring students to forgo the examination in order to boost performance metrics such as “admission rates” or “proportion of students entering key schools” . The trend of “college entrance exam in advance” must be resolutely curbed to prevent a single exam from determining a student's developmental path. In addition, the system for students to

independently fill out college applications should be standardized, with students' own wishes as the primary determinant. Regular high schools should independently determine enrollment quotas based on their conditions of running schools, with no quota restrictions imposed by administrative orders. Furthermore, the supply of regular high school places should be expanded, and insufficient regular high school seats should be regarded as a governance defect in local education systems.

Meanwhile, the focus of vocational education development should be adjusted to establish a comprehensive system for cultivating digital literacy.

Yu emphasized that the Vocational Education Law of the People's Republic of China stipulates that vocational and general education are equally important. In his view, realizing this goal should prioritize the development of vocational undergraduate education rather than overemphasizing secondary vocational education. Key universities should be guided to open up resources to vocational colleges in fields such as intelligent manufacturing.

At the same time, in response to the digital revolution, a dynamic assessment of the "risk of digital substitution for low-skill jobs" should be systematically conducted, and enrollment in skill-based programs vulnerable to replacement should be promptly cut or scaled back. Furthermore, a comprehensive system for cultivating digital literacy should be established, with digital literacy courses (not included in the high school and college entrance exams) added at the primary, junior high, and senior high school levels to foster digital thinking.

Breaking down institutional barriers and expanding equitable developmental opportunities for adolescents are equally important. Yu also suggested expanding the pilot scope of general-vocational integration experimental classes, standardizing the academic performance evaluation system and student status transfer procedures for "vocational-to-general" transitions, emphasizing the transition process, and using flexible formats such as "mini-semesters" to help students adapt to changes in cultivation models.

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## *People's Court Daily* Interviews Yu Miaojie: Deepen University-Court Cooperation to Jointly Cultivate Legal Talents

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"Advancing the development of the rule of law is inseparable from a team of competent legal talents with both moral integrity and professional ability." Yu Miaojie, a deputy to the National People's Congress and President of Liaoning University, stated in an interview with reporters that he pays close attention to the connection between legal education and judicial practice, and spoke highly of the exploratory practices of Liaoning courts in talent cultivation.

In the performance of his duties, Yu Miaojie learned that in recent years, under the overall deployment of the Supreme People's Court, Liaoning courts have been continuously innovating talent training models, increasing efforts in talent cultivation, and advancing the development of

political quality, professional competence and ethics in an integrated manner, achieving positive results. He said that university-court cooperation could realize complementary advantages, resource sharing and win-win results for both sides, and truly bridge the "last mile" of talent cultivation.

Yu Miaojie pointed out that institutions of higher learning and people's courts must take on new responsibilities and make new achievements. On the one hand, a sound talent training platform can be established, with selected people's courts designated as teaching and practical training bases to regularly accept students for internships and training, helping them enhance their professional capabilities through real cases and practical scenarios. On the other hand, teaching curricula

全国人大代表潘晓旭、杨伟坤、符国强、保集物谈服务高质量充分就业——

### 为促进高质量充分就业提供有力司法保障

2026年 两会 两会 两会 两会 两会 两会 两会 两会

**【两会观察】**

全国人大代表潘晓旭、杨伟坤、符国强、保集物等，围绕“为促进高质量充分就业提供有力司法保障”提出建议。潘晓旭建议，应进一步健全劳动争议处理机制，畅通劳动者维权渠道。杨伟坤建议，应加大对灵活就业人员的劳动保障力度，完善工伤保险制度。符国强建议，应加强职业技能培训，提升劳动者就业能力。保集物建议，应完善劳动法律法规，强化对用人单位的监管。



**潘晓旭 代表**

潘晓旭代表在会前调研中，深入企业一线，广泛听取企业负责人和职工的意见，就如何进一步健全劳动争议处理机制，畅通劳动者维权渠道提出了建议。



**杨伟坤 代表**

杨伟坤代表在会前调研中，深入灵活就业人员聚集区，广泛听取灵活就业人员的意见，就如何进一步加大对灵活就业人员的劳动保障力度，完善工伤保险制度提出了建议。



**符国强 代表**

符国强代表在会前调研中，深入职业院校，广泛听取职业院校教师的意见，就如何进一步加强职业技能培训，提升劳动者就业能力提出了建议。



**保集物 代表**

保集物代表在会前调研中，深入用人单位，广泛听取用人单位负责人的意见，就如何进一步完善劳动法律法规，强化对用人单位的监管提出了建议。

潘晓旭代表在会前调研中，深入企业一线，广泛听取企业负责人和职工的意见，就如何进一步健全劳动争议处理机制，畅通劳动者维权渠道提出了建议。

杨伟坤代表在会前调研中，深入灵活就业人员聚集区，广泛听取灵活就业人员的意见，就如何进一步加大对灵活就业人员的劳动保障力度，完善工伤保险制度提出了建议。

符国强代表在会前调研中，深入职业院校，广泛听取职业院校教师的意见，就如何进一步加强职业技能培训，提升劳动者就业能力提出了建议。

全国人大代表，山西省副省长

### 锚定目标 提升司法效能



全国人大代表，山西省副省长在会前调研中，深入企业一线，广泛听取企业负责人和职工的意见，就如何进一步健全劳动争议处理机制，畅通劳动者维权渠道提出了建议。

全国人大代表，清华大学教授

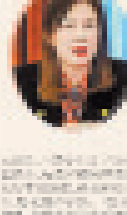
### 深化院校合作 共育法治人才



全国人大代表，清华大学教授在会前调研中，深入法院一线，广泛听取法官的意见，就如何进一步深化院校合作，共育法治人才提出了建议。

全国政协委员，最高人民法院副院长

### 完善智能司法法律制度及保障机制



全国政协委员，最高人民法院副院长在会前调研中，深入法院一线，广泛听取法官的意见，就如何进一步完善智能司法法律制度及保障机制提出了建议。

全国人大代表张旭东、曾柏松、赵春梅谈营造和谐医疗环境——

### 让医生安心问诊 让患者放心就医

2026年 两会 两会 两会 两会 两会 两会 两会 两会

**【两会观察】**

全国人大代表张旭东、曾柏松、赵春梅等，围绕“让医生安心问诊 让患者放心就医”提出建议。张旭东建议，应进一步健全医疗纠纷处理机制，畅通医患沟通渠道。曾柏松建议，应加大对医生的职业保障力度，完善薪酬制度。赵春梅建议，应加强医德医风建设，提升医疗服务质量。



**张旭东 代表**

张旭东代表在会前调研中，深入医院一线，广泛听取医生的意见，就如何进一步健全医疗纠纷处理机制，畅通医患沟通渠道提出了建议。



**曾柏松 代表**

曾柏松代表在会前调研中，深入医生聚集区，广泛听取医生的意见，就如何进一步加大对医生的职业保障力度，完善薪酬制度提出了建议。



**赵春梅 代表**

赵春梅代表在会前调研中，深入医院一线，广泛听取医生的意见，就如何进一步加强医德医风建设，提升医疗服务质量提出了建议。

张旭东代表在会前调研中，深入医院一线，广泛听取医生的意见，就如何进一步健全医疗纠纷处理机制，畅通医患沟通渠道提出了建议。

曾柏松代表在会前调研中，深入医生聚集区，广泛听取医生的意见，就如何进一步加大对医生的职业保障力度，完善薪酬制度提出了建议。

赵春梅代表在会前调研中，深入医院一线，广泛听取医生的意见，就如何进一步加强医德医风建设，提升医疗服务质量提出了建议。

### 筑牢妇女儿童权益“保护墙”



全国人大代表在会前调研中，深入妇女儿童权益保护一线，广泛听取妇女儿童的意见，就如何进一步筑牢妇女儿童权益“保护墙”提出了建议。

全国政协委员在会前调研中，深入妇女儿童权益保护一线，广泛听取妇女儿童的意见，就如何进一步完善妇女儿童权益保护法律制度及保障机制提出了建议。

全国政协委员在会前调研中，深入妇女儿童权益保护一线，广泛听取妇女儿童的意见，就如何进一步加强妇女儿童权益保护工作提出了建议。

should be designed in accordance with judicial needs, integrating hot and challenging issues in judicial trial areas such as new types of cases, intellectual property protection, and foreign-related maritime and commercial cases into teaching, deepening theoretical research, and striving to produce guiding research results to provide useful reference for judicial practice.

He suggested that institutions of higher learning should further strengthen research

on Xi Jinping Thought on the Rule of Law and add relevant courses. People's courts should continuously strengthen exchanges and cooperation with institutions of higher learning to jointly cultivate legal talents with good political literacy, high professional level and strong comprehensive abilities, providing strong support for building a higher-level China under the rule of law.

## China Daily : Yu Miaojie Discusses Teen-related Topics at the Two Sessions



**Wan Quan**  
Deputy to the 14th National People's Congress; Researcher at the Institute of Geochemistry of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guizhou  
**Topic: Integrating AI into teaching and learning**

AI can be a useful tool for educators, as it can offer new ideas and resources to improve teaching. However, I am concerned about allowing students to use AI in every part of the learning process.

One major problem is that AI sometimes produces information that sounds convincing but is actually false. Teenagers, who are still

learning how to evaluate information, may be easily confused. In addition, if students rely too much on AI to complete tasks that require their own effort, their critical thinking and creativity may weaken. Another concern is that not everyone has equal access to high-quality AI tools, which could widen the gap between students.

Therefore, we should be careful when introducing AI-assisted learning tools and begin with small, controlled trials. Meanwhile, schools should focus more on developing teenagers' critical thinking, an appreciation of human values and the ability to think independently.



**Wang Chunyan**  
Deputy to the Fengxian district people's congress, Shanghai; Dean of Discipline of Shanglong Junior High School  
**Topic: Offering courses like farming and dialect to make sure students get a solid education**

Education today goes beyond academic performance, with a variety of courses designed to support teenagers' overall development. In Fengxian district, students in grade 7 take part in a two-day farming program every spring. In the fields, they learn about different kinds of crops and practice sowing seeds, watering plants and carrying *shoulder poles* (扁担). Through

this experience, they come to understand how difficult it is to grow food and why it's important to avoid waste. Such hands-on learning is far more effective than traditional classroom lessons.

In addition to farming activities, dialect classes allow students to explore the history and culture behind local dialects. Life education helps them understand, respect and *cherish* (珍惜) life. Sex education teaches them how to protect themselves and develop healthy attitudes toward gender. These courses are not a waste of time. Instead, they help students connect more closely with society and real life, broaden their understanding of the world and develop new ways of thinking.

which age groups are most vulnerable to social media addiction and develop more effective solutions. Rather than simply setting a strict age limit, we should create a system in which government, online platforms, families and schools work together to keep children safe online.



**Yu Miaojie**  
Deputy to the 14th National People's Congress; President of Liaoning University  
**Topic: Introducing a spring break for students in primary and middle schools**

This is an excellent idea. We should start with regional trials before considering a wider rollout. Spring break is already popular in places like Europe and the US, and it could help balance students' holiday schedules throughout the year. Currently, spring only has the short Qingming Festival holiday, so adding a break would fill that gap nicely. Additionally, having an extra vacation would benefit students – especially the younger ones – by giving them more time to rest and enjoy outdoor activities. This is important for their overall development, not just academics.

Some have also suggested allowing working parents a spring break so they can take care of their children. While the intention behind the suggestion is good, I'm concerned it might impact industries. Hence, it should be discussed further and dealt with more carefully.

The National People's Congress (NPC) and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) National Committee just concluded their annual sessions on March 12 and 11, respectively. During the Two Sessions, President

Yu Miaojie, a deputy to the 14th NPC, focused on youth-related issues. In an interview with China Daily, he proposed introducing spring and autumn breaks for primary and secondary school students.

## Yu Miaojie: Optimize Curriculum to Accelerate Independent Economics Knowledge System



“In the new journey of advancing Chinese modernization, accelerating the development of an independent knowledge system for Chinese economics is both a contemporary proposition for theoretical innovation and a practical issue in restructuring the talent cultivation system” , said Yu Miaojie, an NPC deputy and President of Liaoning University.

“As an essential foundation for knowledge inheritance and theoretical reproduction, the optimization of the economics curriculum at universities holds fundamental and pioneering significance.”

During the 2026 NPC and CPPCC sessions, Yu Miaojie proposed optimizing the economics curriculum system at universities to accelerate the development of an independent knowledge system for Chinese economics. The specific measures

include four aspects:

### **Strengthening the guiding role of theory to build a solid ideological foundation for the curriculum system**

Yu Miaojie stated that it is important to adhere to Marxist political economy as the theoretical foundation and follow the economic thought of Xi Jinping as the fundamental guide, firmly upholding the political direction and theoretical stance in curriculum system development. Curriculum objective design should highlight political leadership, integrating Marxist positions, viewpoints, and methods throughout the entire process of economics talent cultivation.

It is essential to continuously advance the theorization and systematization of Xi Jinping economic thought, systematically transforming signature concepts such as the “new development

stage,” “new development pattern,” and “Chinese-style modernization” into core curriculum categories and teaching themes.

“Through theoretical innovation and concept refinement grounded in China’ s practices, we must explain new phenomena and laws in China’ s economic development, constructing an economic theoretical framework and discourse system with Chinese characteristics, style, and ethos. This ensures that the curriculum system consistently serves the nation’ s strategic development needs,” Yu Miaojie emphasized.

### **Optimizing the teaching system to build the content framework of an independent knowledge system**

Yu Miaojie believes that in recent years, China’ s economics textbook system has been continuously improved, and relevant theoretical achievements have gradually been enriched. The current issue lies not in the absence of textbooks, but in the relatively singular teaching methods and curriculum operation mechanisms. In some courses, Chinese theoretical achievements remain at the level of chapter supplements and have not yet formed a systematic teaching integration mechanism. Therefore, optimizing the teaching system should be a crucial breakthrough in

curriculum reform.

Firstly, we should promote the transformation of Chinese theoretical content from “knowledge supplement” to “structural integration.” In the teaching of core courses such as microeconomics and macroeconomics, strengthen the systematic interpretation of China’s institutional practices and development experiences. When teaching general theoretical frameworks, simultaneously conduct analyses in conjunction with China’s practical issues, enabling students to understand the internal logic of China’s economic operation while mastering analytical tools, thereby enhancing the interaction between theory and reality.

Secondly, we should build a practical teaching platform supported by liberal arts laboratories. Rely on economics liberal arts laboratories, case databases, and data analysis platforms to construct a practical teaching system integrating data collection, policy simulation, and scenario deduction. By introducing China’s macroeconomic regulation cases, regional development practices, and industrial upgrading cases, conduct thematic discussions and situational analyses to transform classroom teaching from one-way lecturing to interactive and problem-based learning, improving students’ ability to apply theory to analyze practical problems.

Thirdly, we should improve curriculum evaluation methods and teaching organization forms. Explore process-oriented assessment mechanisms based

on research reports, case analyses, and policy evaluations, guiding students to conduct research on Chinese issues within theoretical frameworks. Promote the organic connection between classroom teaching and research training, ensuring that the theory of Chinese economics can truly be “thoroughly taught and effectively applied.”

### **Reconstruction of the tiered curriculum system to improve the cultivation mechanism for theoretical innovation ability**

“Optimizing the curriculum system should be advanced under the premise of maintaining the overall stability of the main structure, following the basic law of economics talent cultivation, which progresses from tool training to theoretical upgradation,” stated Yu Miaojie.

Specifically, the first step to be addressed should be for the course sequence to be scientifically arranged. The freshman and sophomore years should be based on core courses such as principles of Western economics, systematically training students’ abilities in model analysis, logical deduction, and the application of econometric tools, thereby solidifying the technical foundation for theoretical analysis. On this basis, the junior years should further deepen the study of political economy and the economic theory of socialism with Chinese characteristics, enabling students to conduct theoretical comparisons and analyses after mastering analytical tools.

Secondly, the structural connection between courses should be strengthened. A

theoretical dialogue mechanism between Western economics and the political economy of socialism with Chinese characteristics needs to be established to avoid a teaching pattern where “tool courses” and “value courses” are separated from each other. This can enhance the ability for theoretical integration through comparative thematic studies and comprehensive seminars.

Thirdly, a progressive cultivation path should be constructed. Setting up thematic seminar courses around major practical issues in the process of Chinese-style modernization, combining previously learned theoretical tools with China’s practices. This will guide students to deepen their theoretical understanding within problem contexts, forming a cultivation system with clear logic and distinct levels.

### **Acceleration of the transformation and upgrading of curriculum functions to Enhance the Capacity for Theoretical Innovation and Response to the Times**

Yu Miaojie believes that a systematic push should be made to transform the economics curriculum system in universities from a “knowledge-imparting” model to an “ability-shaping” model, placing greater emphasis on cultivating students’ theoretical reasoning skills, problem-analysis abilities, and capacity for conceptual construction.

Curriculum design should shift from merely teaching existing theories to guiding students to apply, reflect on, and develop theories **(to page 16)**

# Yu Miaojie: Optimize Curriculum to Accelerate Independent Economics Knowledge System

Reducing overall logistics costs across society is an important measure to support the development of the real economy and promote steady growth of the national economy. In a recent interview with a reporter from Shanghai Securities News, Yu Miaojie, Deputy to the National People's Congress and President of Liaoning University, stated that an institutional framework featuring "simultaneous fee reduction and efficiency improvement, as well as balanced burden alleviation and sustainable development" should be formed by improving the toll exit mechanism, implementing the structural fee reduction policies,

and building a diversified operation model, so as to lower comprehensive logistics costs. He pointed out that the current revenue structure of expressways is overly reliant on tolls, while the share of non-toll revenue from service area operations and supporting services remains low, and the capacity for sustainable operation needs to be strengthened. Although the market-oriented pricing mechanism for high-speed rail passenger transport has been implemented, differentiated and structured pricing products for different groups and scenarios still need to be improved, and there is room to enhance overall revenue from

ticket prices. Meanwhile, logistics enterprises face considerable operational cost pressure, and there is still potential to reduce the comprehensive costs of road and rail freight transport. It is urgent to optimize policies to cut costs and ease burdens. "On the premise of ensuring the sustainable operation of transport infrastructure, optimizing road and rail pricing mechanisms and reducing comprehensive logistics costs is not only a practical need for stabilizing growth, expanding domestic demand and ensuring employment, but also an important measure to empower the development of the real economy and



## 优化营商环境 激发企业发展“新引擎”

完善收费退出机制、实施结构性降费政策、构建多元化经营模式、降低综合物流成本、借鉴“沙盒监管”模式、给予企业一定的试错空间和创新创业豁免、优化境外投资审批机制、助力企业“走出去”；健全技能人才成长体系、畅通职业发展通道；建立切实可行的对外合作机制、搭建多方参与的平台、制定黄河流域系列优惠政策、助力中国黄河流域走向世界……围绕优化营商环境，人大代表积极建言献策

### 全国人大代表、安徽省淮北市委书记汪华东：激活资源型城市转型新动能

◎记者 郝育利

“创新是安徽的金字招牌，也是淮北转型发展发展的必由之路。”近日，全国人大代表、安徽省淮北市委书记汪华东在接受上海证券报记者采访时表示，作为典型资源型城市，淮北正以科技创新为引领，推动产业焕新，因地制宜培育新质生产力，努力走出一条高质量转型发展之路。

汪华东介绍，近年来淮北锚定创新驱动发展，一体推进科教兴市、人才强市、创新驱动发展，已成功跻身省级创新型城市行列。在科技成果转化载体建设上，淮北相继建成依托安徽省科学院淮北分院、淮化工业园区中试基地、铂基新材料特色产业创新研究院等高能级科研平台，为创新成果落地夯实基础。

同时，淮北坚持“引育并举”，推动链群新材料、市城装备电网、先研融合金等优质产业项目落地，支持企业创新研发投入，培育引进铂基新材料、高性能树脂复合材料等一批重

点项目，为产业转型发展注入新动能。

今年是“十五五”开局之年。汪华东表示，淮北将坚定不移走好创新先手棋、走好产业融合路，加快构建具有淮北特色和比较优势的现代化产业体系。

谈及下一步规划，汪华东表示，淮北将持续强化创新驱动，聚焦产业发展主攻方向发力点，推动更多领域实现“并跑”“领跑”，在创新链前端发力，淮北将围绕产业链，深化与重点高校、科研院所合作，培育引进更多重点实验室、产业创新中心等新型研发机构；同时畅通高层次人才引进“绿色通道”，落实“招才引智高校行”“淮北人才日”等活动，为创新发展提供人才支撑。

“良好的创新生态是产业焕新的重要保障。”汪华东表示，淮北将深入实施科技企业“梯度培育”计划，完善金融支持科技创新政策机制，深化“政产学研金服用”融合发展，落实科技保险、高新技术企业培育、引进科技金融产品从“线上搭”转向“雪中送炭”。



全国人大代表、安徽省淮北市委书记汪华东



全国人大代表、辽宁大学校长余淼杰

### 全国人大代表、辽宁大学校长余淼杰：精准施策完善交通收费机制降低综合物流成本

◎记者 郝育利

降低社会物流成本，是支持实体经济发展的关键，也是促进国民经济稳增长的重要支撑。近日，全国人大代表、辽宁大学校长余淼杰在接受上海证券报记者采访时表示，通过完善收费退出机制、实施结构性降费政策、构建多元化经营模式，形成“降费与增效并举、减负与可持续兼顾”的制度框架，降低综合物流成本。

他认为，当前高速公路收入结构单一，以通行费为主，服务区经营、经营服务等非通行费收入占比偏低，可持续发展能力有待增强。高铁客运市场定价机制僵化，但面向不同人群、不同场景的差异化、结构性定价产品仍有待完善，票价综合收益仍有提升空间。同时，物流企业运营成本压力较大，公路、铁路运输的综合成本仍有下降空间，亟待通过政策优化实现降本减负。

“在确保交通基础设施可持续运营的前提下，优化公路、铁路收费机制，降低综合物流成本，既是稳增长、扩内需、惠民生的现实需要，也是健全实体经济、畅通国内大循环的重要举措。”余淼杰表示。

在高速公路收费机制方面，余淼杰建议在适度优化通行费结构的基础上，推动高速公路经营机制转型，提升非通行费收入占比，以服务区域转型升级为抓手，打造“交通+商业+能源

“可以完善新能源充电桩、储能电站、培育能源补给服务新增长点，推进服务区数字化升级，实现通行、消费、能源服务一体化经营，通过提升商业、能源等增值业务收入，提高非通行费收入占比，实现降费与可持续运营平衡。”余淼杰表示。

他建议，建立高速公路收费评估与有序退出机制，通过全国统一的公路收费项目公开台账，常态化动态公示收费期限、投资回收、收益率等核心信息，对已接近周期或收费期满的项目，由省级交通部门组织专项评估，综合运营实际、区域发展需求、按区域域制精准分类分阶段推进收费标准下调或退出。

在高铁市场化定价机制方面，余淼杰建议，丰富差异化、结构性定价产品，精准降低出行成本，提升定价综合效益。对普铁、直联市、省会等通勤高频的核心城市及周边，在城际、短途高铁中推出通勤月票、季票，按单次票价折价优惠收费，降低长期通勤成本。

在公铁联运方面，他建议，探索重点区域物流走廊差异化收费，针对产业集聚区、城乡融合示范区制定专项物流优惠政策，通过费率杠杆引导车货分离，提升干支线运输效率，降低区域物流综合成本。

“总体来看，要强化政策集成全面降费增效的运营压力，增强政策针对性与实效性，实现交通基础设施可持续运营与实体经济降本增效

### 全国人大代表、鲁北集团董事长吕天宝：优化境外投资审批机制让国企更好“走出去”

**(upto page 14)** within the context of real-world problems, making the classroom a crucial field for theory generation and ability development.

Against the backdrop of rapid digital technology development, tools such as artificial intelligence should be used rationally to optimize teaching support and learning methods, thereby improving teaching efficiency. However, the core position of theoretical training must be maintained to prevent the curriculum from prioritizing technology over critical thinking.

“By constructing a curriculum function

structure oriented towards ability enhancement and aimed at theoretical innovation, we can promote the formation of an education model characterized by ‘human-machine collaboration and people-orientation.’ This will enable economics classrooms to not only respond to the changes of the times but also continuously cultivate high-level talents with independent thinking skills and the capacity for theoretical creation, thereby providing solid talent support for the construction of an independent knowledge system for Chinese economics,” as Yu Miaojie stated.

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smooth the domestic circulation” , Yu Miaojie stated.

With regard to the expressway toll mechanism, he suggested promoting the transformation of the expressway operation model and raising the proportion of non-toll revenue on the basis of appropriately optimizing the toll structure. Efforts should be made to build integrated service areas featuring “transportation + commerce +energy + digital services” through the transformation and upgrading of service areas.

“New energy charging and swapping facilities as well as energy storage infrastructure can be improved to foster new growth areas in energy supply services. The digital upgrading of service areas should be promoted to realize integrated settlement of toll, consumption and logistics services. By increasing revenue from commercial, energy and other value-added services, the share of non-toll revenue can be raised to strike a balance between fee reduction and sustainable operation” , Yu Miaojie stated.

He proposed establishing an evaluation and orderly exit mechanism for expressways upon the expiration of toll collection periods. A unified national public ledger of expressway toll projects should be adopted to regularly disclose key information including toll periods, investment recovery and rate of return. For projects that have achieved reasonable returns or reached the end of their toll collection period, provincial transport authorities shall launch special evaluations in accordance with the law. In light

of actual operation and regional development needs, toll reductions or phase-outs should be implemented in categories and stages for urban or intercity sections. Regarding the market-oriented pricing mechanism for high-speed rail, He suggested enriching differentiated and structured pricing products to accurately reduce travel costs and improve overall pricing efficiency. For core cities with high commuting demand such as capitals, municipalities directly under the central government and provincial capitals as well as their surrounding areas, monthly and quarterly commuter passes could be introduced for intercity and short-distance high-speed rail services, with tiered discounts based on single-ticket prices to lower long-term commuting costs.

In terms of highway-rail intermodal transport, he suggested exploring differentiated rates for logistics corridors in key regions and formulating exclusive freight preferential policies for industrial clusters and urban-rural integration demonstration zones. Rate leverage should be used to guide traffic distribution, improve trunk transport efficiency and reduce regional comprehensive logistics costs.

“Overall, targeted policies should be adopted to avoid operational pressure caused by across-the-board fee cuts, enhance the relevance and effectiveness of policies, and achieve a win-win goal between the sound operation of transport infrastructure and cost reduction and efficiency enhancement for the real economy” , Yu Miaojie emphasized.

# LNU Signs Cooperation Agreement with Institute of Scientific Information for Social Sciences of Russian Academy of Sciences

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On March 27, Liaoning University (LNU) and HELP University of Malaysia held an online exchange meeting. Yu Miaojie, President of Liaoning University, attended the meeting at Conference Room 317 of the University Administration Office in Puhe Campus. Paul Chan, President of HELP University, along with Vice Presidents Stephen Wu Ghee Kean and Fiona Woo, participated in the meeting virtually. The meeting was hosted by Xie Mingyi, Director of the Office of International Affairs at Liaoning University.

At the meeting, Yu Miaojie delivered a speech, providing a detailed overview of Liaoning University's fundamental strengths and recent achievements across five key areas: student recognition, faculty research contributions, think tank development, social impact, and international exchanges and cooperation. He noted that Liaoning University has long been committed to an open strategy and has devoted years in deepening its engagement in international education. The university has established stable partnerships with institutions across numerous countries and regions, gaining extensive experience in joint academic programs and exchanges. He further emphasized that the university remains focused on cultivating high-caliber talents with global perspectives and strong professional competencies, continuously refining its international education system and enhancing its overall academic

standing. Highlighting the distinctive strengths of HELP University, Yu expressed that there is broad potential for collaboration between the two institutions. He looked forward to using this exchange meeting as an opportunity to establish a long-term cooperation mechanism, enabling both parties to leverage their complementary advantages and achieve mutually beneficial outcomes.

During the meeting, both sides engaged in in-depth discussions on issues including the "2+2" joint academic programs, bachelor's and master's degree pathways, and short-term exchanges and visits for faculty and students, aligning their cooperation needs. The two universities agreed that engaging in diverse forms of international cooperation aligns well with their respective educational development goals, as it not only expands opportunities for student advancement but also promotes the simultaneous enhancement of teaching quality and research capabilities.

The successful hosting of this online exchange meeting not only deepened mutual understanding of the two universities and brought them closer together but also paved the way for substantive cooperation between them.

Relevant officials from the Office of International Affairs, the School of International Education, and the School of Continuing Education participated in the online meeting.