

LNU NEWSLETTER-



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Sprinting for Three-Year Action and Securing Decisive Victory | LNU' s 2025 High-Quality Development Work Discussion Wrapped Up



To thoroughly study and implement the important speeches and directives delivered by General Secretary Xi Jinping during his inspection of Liaoning, and to enact the spirit of the provincial mobilization conference on optimizing the business environment and the decisive year of the three-year action plan, Liaoning University (LNU) organized a four-day campus-wide discussion among mid-level cadres on high-quality development. Centered on the theme of “examining issues, striving for excellence, and securing decisive victory” , the initiative was guided by the principles that “serving Liaoning is serving the nation” and

“serving Liaoning drives self-development” . LNU' s Party Secretary Pan Yishan delivered a concluding speech, systematically summarizing the discussions from the conference. President Yu Miaojie addressed the university' s core priorities, emphasizing alignment with provincial and national development goals.

On February 21, the main forum of the high-quality development work discussion concluded at the Jonathan KS Choi Hall in the administration building of Puhe Campus. In his speech, Pan Yishan emphasized that General Secretary Xi Jinping, braving the severe cold, once again visited Liaoning

Province for an inspection, entrusting the province with a new and significant mission for revitalization and development. He outlined a clear practical path, infused new contemporary significance, and mapped out a grand new blueprint, igniting fresh hope for the future development of the university.

Pan Yishan emphasized that in 2025, we must focus on five key initiatives, known as the Five Action Plans. Firstly, we must seize strategic opportunities by implementing the “Three Directions” concept more thoroughly and effectively. Secondly, we must address tactical matters by launching an action plan to empower talent development, scientific research, and social services through artificial intelligence. Thirdly, we must ensure robust support by executing an action plan to enhance internal governance efficiency. Fourthly, we must tackle major tasks by driving breakthroughs in national-level platforms, projects, teams, and awards. Fifthly, we must strengthen foundational efforts by advancing an action plan to elevate the quality of discipline construction. He stressed that hope is born from perseverance and thrives on collective strength. It is essential to create conditions and provide an environment for those who persist in the long term, ensuring that cadres and faculty members who genuinely contribute to the university’s development have prospects, hope, and security. In his concluding remarks, he pointed out that this extensive discussion featured thorough deliberation, a proactive mindset, deep reflection, and innovative approaches, setting a strong foundation for starting, advancing, and planning the year’s work with high standards, quality, and efficiency. To further consolidate the outcomes of the discussion, he proposed four key requirements. Firstly, it is essential to deeply understand the significance of conducting such a discussion.

Secondly, further refinement and formation of major goals and tasks are necessary. Thirdly, the compilation of the task and objective documents must be completed on time and with quality. Fourthly, full efforts must be made to enhance the quality and efficiency of the university’s high-quality development, contributing to the decisive victory in promoting Liaoning’s comprehensive revitalization and breaking new ground, and writing a Liaoning chapter in the modernization of China with its unique characteristics.

Yu Miaojie elaborated on the methods and pathways to build a “Vigorous LNU, Excellent LNU, Entrepreneurial LNU, and Happy LNU” by leveraging the strengths of academic ethos, disciplines, scholars, and students. He pointed out that it is essential to cultivate a profound academic atmosphere to foster a vigorous LNU; to refine disciplinary strength to drive an excellent LNU; to deeply tap into the contributions of scholars to create an entrepreneurial LNU; and to vigorously promote the recognition of faculty and students to achieve a happy LNU. He called on the cadres to live up to the demands of the Party and the nation, to meet the high expectations of the times and society, and to strive for the early establishment of an internationally renowned comprehensive research-oriented “Double First-Class” university.

At the main forum, members of the university’s leadership team focused on the core issues of supporting Liaoning’s revitalization and the high-quality development of the University. They delivered speeches based on their respective areas of responsibility, emphasizing comprehensive and systematic planning in their deployment, innovative and problem-solving approaches in their measures, and tangible and effective results in their implementation.

Meanwhile, 108 department-level cadres,

guided by a goal-oriented approach, centered their discussions around the keywords of “review, strive, and victory”. They clarified the direction for progress and collectively mapped out the University’s key priorities for 2025 and the major tasks for the upcoming year.

During the sub-forums of the extensive discussion held from February 17 to 18, 140 deputy department-level cadres were divided into seven discussion groups. With a firm resolve of “starting with a sprint and striving for victory throughout the year”, they shared their insights, offered valuable suggestions, and showcased their talents around their respective roles. University leaders attended the sessions, attentively listened

to each cadre’s remarks, and provided comments and suggestions on the discussions. The four-day high-quality development discussion was filled with thorough analyses, heartfelt reflections, inspiring visions, and resolute commitments. Each cadre deeply contemplated the key points and identified focal areas within the framework of serving Liaoning’s comprehensive revitalization and breaking new ground. This campus-wide discussion, like a spring breeze breaking through the ice, has invigorated the entire LNU community with a drive for action, gathering immense momentum to contribute decisively to the comprehensive revitalization and breakthrough of Liaoning.

Pan Yishan and Yu Miaojie Attend Undergraduate Classes on First Day of New Semester

On February 24th, 2025, the first day of the new semester, Pan Yishan, Secretary of the Party Committee of LNU, and Yu Miaojie, Deputy Secretary of the CPC Committee and President of LNU, respectively attended undergraduate classes at Chongshan Campus and Puhe Campus.

Pan Yishan came to Room 501 at East Annex Building, Chongshan Campus, to listen to the lecture on ‘Outline of Modern Chinese History’ given by Professor Pei Yan from the School of Marxism to undergraduate students of the 2024 School of Life Sciences. He conducted research on the teaching situation of Ideological and Political Theory courses and had cordial exchanges with teachers and students. He pointed out that the Ideological and Political Theory course is the main position for universities to implement the fundamental

task of establishing moral education, and should be guided by Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, and make the construction of the Ideological and Political Theory course as the top priority of the Party’s leadership in education, and be led by the innovative theories of the Party in the new era. Pan Yishan also emphasized that Ideological and Political Theory courses should take the great era as the core, educate and guide students to be grateful for the times, keep up with the times, lead the times, and live up to the times, fully exert the educational function of Ideological and Political Theory courses, continuously promote the reform and innovation of ideological and political courses, introduce real problems from social reality scenarios in Ideological and Political Theory courses,

stimulate students' interest in learning, and guide students to appreciate the practical power of the Party's innovative theories. Yu Miaojie walked into Boya Building to listen to some undergraduate courses. He also inspected the teaching situation and student learning status of the new semester's undergraduate courses. In class, Yu Miaojie focused on the frontier teaching content of teachers, student classroom participation, and teaching interaction effects, and recorded in detail the course design, case citation, and application of digital teaching methods. Moreover, he put forward specific requests for preparation and support of teaching for each unit that student-centered and teaching quality centered approach must be persisted to achieve sufficient teaching preparation,

zero teaching facility failures, and zero service guarantee delays, and make every effort to ensure the smooth implementation of teaching work in the new semester.

Zhang Hongxin, Deputy Secretary of the CPC Committee of LNU, and Yan Hai, Vice President of LNU, led teams to inspect and guide the undergraduate teaching work of the new semester at Wusheng Campus and Puhe Campus respectively.

Personnel in charge of the Party and Government Affairs Office, Party Committee Publicity Department, Academic Affairs Office, Undergraduate Teaching Quality Monitoring Center and personnel in charge of each undergraduate teaching unit participated the activity.

LNU Holds Work Discussion Meeting with China Railway Investment Group

On February 25, Liaoning University (LNU) and China Railway Investment Group Co., Ltd. held a work discussion meeting in Room 206 of the Administration Building at Puhe Campus. Attendees included Yu Miaojie, President of LNU; Zhao Jiangtao, Deputy General Manager of China Railway Investment Group Co., Ltd.; and Shi Baodong, Vice President of LNU.

Yu Miaojie extended a warm welcome to Zhao Jiangtao and his delegation for their visit to the university. He provided a detailed introduction to the guests about LNU's educational scale, explaining the practical challenges and pressing needs the institution faces in expanding enrollment annually — a strategic response to both its own development

requirements and the evolving trends in education amidst the thriving development of China's educational sector. Additionally, Yu specifically expressed sincere gratitude for the substantial support China Railway Investment Group has rendered in the university's CREC Complex Building project.

Yu Miaojie emphasized that the university's intention to acquire the China Railway Complex Building project is unequivocal. The university has consistently demonstrated a sincere and proactive attitude, striving to ensure the success of this endeavor through close collaboration with China Railway Group in advancing the purchase negotiations. As the acquisition of the China Railway

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Complex Building project is a top priority for the university, time is of the essence, and the task is formidable. In this regard, it is hoped that China Railway Group will ensure clear property rights, reasonable pricing, and the completeness of all necessary procedures. The university will actively conduct research and diligently implement the formulation of plans, budget allocation, and other related matters for the acquisition of the China Railway Complex Building project, sparing no effort to ensure the smooth execution of the project.

Shi Baodong stated that the China Railway Complex Building project was originally the office building of the Shenyang Municipal Party School and is adjacent to LNU's Chongshan Campus, making it highly conducive to expanding the university's educational space. The acquisition of this project also aligns with the university's "Double First-Class" initiative and serves as a practical necessity for advancing high-quality development. Both parties are working together to elevate the project's feasibility studies. It is hoped that China Railway Group, while revitalizing state-owned assets, can reasonably control the unit price of the property based on solid grounds and maximize the utilization efficiency of the assets.

Zhao Jiangtao provided a detailed introduction to the overall scale and business scope of China Railway Investment Group Co., Ltd., as well as the basic status of the China Railway Complex Building project. He inquired thoroughly about the university's specific usage requirements and clear intentions regarding the acquisition of the project, aiming to align more precisely with the university's needs. Zhao Jiangtao expressed that the

company is highly optimistic about deepening cooperation with LNU and, in line with the core spirit of this negotiation meeting, will promptly organize personnel to conduct a comprehensive and meticulous review of the property rights to ensure the efficient and accurate completion of the property confirmation process. Additionally, the company will fully consider the university's actual needs and swiftly draft a cooperation proposal with reasonable pricing and complete procedures, laying a solid foundation for future collaboration between the two parties.

The participants from both sides engaged in in-depth discussions regarding the acquisition of the China Railway Complex Building project. They thoroughly interacted and negotiated on key issues such as property rights confirmation, boundary demarcation, price determination, tax and fee responsibilities, procedural processes, improvement of supporting facilities, cost estimation for renovations, and the setting of payment schedules. The aim was to reach a mutually satisfactory consensus on cooperation.

The negotiation meeting was attended by Zhao Lan, Senior Manager of China Railway Investment Group Co., Ltd., Shi Zheng, Senior Manager, Yong Xianjie, General Manager of China Railway (North) Liaoning Real Estate Development Co., Ltd., Mi Xiaopeng, Deputy General Manager, and Wang Jianbo, Marketing Director. From LNU, participants included Bai Yongsheng, Director of the Party and Administrative Office, Huang Dajun, Director of the Logistics Department, Zheng Yunlei, Director of the Campus Construction Office, and Su Chang, Deputy Director of the Logistics Department.

China News Network | Two Sessions: NPC Deputy Yu Miaojie on Reform, Opening-Up and Talent Strategy of Attraction & Cultivation



Recently, China News Network interviewed NPC deputy Yu Miaojie, Fellow of the International Economic Association and President of Liaoning University (LNU). The video and full text are republished below.

As a three-term NPC deputy, Yu Miaojie has anchored his research at the frontiers of reform, opening-up, and regional development. Ahead of the 2025 Two Sessions, he is preparing

systematic proposals to deepen reforms and boost high-quality development, with Northeast China's revitalization practices serving as vital case studies. During the interview, Yu cited Liaoning's reform-driven high-quality development, detailing how the province now enters the final year of its "Revitalization and New Breakthrough Three-Year Action" initiative, having recorded GDP growth exceeding the national average

for two consecutive years.

Acknowledging talent's pivotal role in economic growth, Yu will renew his proposal to channel high-caliber professionals towards Northeast and Northwest China, building on previous active governmental responses. As an educator championing the "integration of knowledge and practice", he has implemented comprehensive talent recruitment and cultivation programs at LNU.

Yu noted during the interview that witnessing students' purpose-driven vitality and tenacious resolve consistently reinforces his confidence in China's future talent pipeline, serving as empirical validation of both the nation's sustained economic momentum and Northeast China's ongoing revitalization process.

Read the original article here:

<https://www.chinanews.com.cn/gn/shipin/cns/2025/02-28/news1014421.shtml>

Global Times | Yu Miaojie on China's Economic Growth Target



Recently, Global Times published an article on China's economic growth targets, sharing insights from Professor Yu Miaojie, Deputy to the NPC and President of Liaoning University. The original text is reproduced below:

China sets 2025 GDP growth target at around 5%, projecting confidence in economy

Wang Cong, Ma Tong and Ma Jingjing

China on Wednesday set a growth target of around 5 percent for its economy in 2025, which remains the same as last year's goal, indicating top policymakers' solid confidence in the stable growth of the world's second-largest economy despite rising global risks and challenges.

The annual official growth target was unveiled

in the Government Work Report delivered by Premier Li Qiang to the National People's Congress (NPC), the national legislature, which began its annual session on Wednesday morning.

In addition to the GDP growth target, the Government Work Report also contained a slew of other targets. The deficit-to-GDP ratio, another closely watched figure, was set at around 4 percent for 2025. The country has set the surveyed urban unemployment rate at around 5.5 percent for 2025, while the CPI is set at around 2 percent in 2025.

China will issue a total of 1.3 trillion yuan (about \$182 billion) of ultra-long special treasury bonds in 2025, up 300 billion yuan from last year, according to the Government Work Report.

The country also plans to issue 4.4 trillion yuan (about \$613.67 billion) of local government special-purpose bonds in 2025, an increase of 500 billion yuan over last year, according to the Government Work Report.

"In proposing these targets, we have considered evolving dynamics both at home and abroad and other relevant factors, including both what is needed and what is possible," the report said, "a target of around 5 percent is well aligned with our mid- and long-term development goals and underscores our resolve to meet difficulties head-on and strive hard to deliver."

For context, in 2024, China's GDP grew by 5 percent, surpassing 130 trillion yuan (\$17.82 trillion) for the first time, successfully achieving key economic and social development goals.

"There's a lot of uncertainty in the world, but one certainty is China's stable and dynamic economic growth. In 2025, China's GDP is on track to grow at a rate of at least 5 percent, sustaining its position as a key driver of global growth by contributing over 30 percent to global expansion. That is good news - not just for China but also for the world at large," Justin Yifu Lin, a member of the 14th National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), the top political advisory body, and dean of Institute of New Structural Economics at Peking University, told the Global Times in an exclusive interview.

Lin, who was a former chief economist of the World Bank, said that while China must navigate challenges in 2025, China still holds a solid potential for stable growth and should be able to maintain a growth rate of at least 5 percent in the coming years up to 2035.

"Confidence stems from China's ability to fully leverage its monetary and fiscal policy space,

coupled with industrial policies that transform traditional manufacturing through intelligentization, digitalization and green initiatives, to ensure high-quality economic growth," Lin said.

The Government Work Report on Wednesday also outlined a slew of policy measures in 2025. China will adopt a more proactive fiscal policy, and apply an appropriately accommodative monetary policy, the report said.

"We will refine and develop new structural monetary policy instruments to provide stronger support for sound development of the real estate sector and the stock market, for scientific and technological innovation, green development, the boosting of consumption, and for private businesses and micro and small enterprises," read the report.

"At a time of rising uncertainties in the external environment and growing challenges, achieving such a growth target will be no small feat. However, China still possesses many comparative advantages, along with a series of forthcoming macro-level incremental policies, to ensure that the goal will be achieved," Yu Miaojie, the president of Liaoning University and a deputy to the NPC, told the Global Times.

Yu noted that the growth target of around 5 percent is in line with China's potential economic growth rate, and setting such a goal is necessary to help unleash the potential of China's economic development. "I am fully confident about China's economic growth," he said.

Major priorities

The Government Work Report, while noting "formidable tasks in economic and social development" this year, also outlined several major priorities and key links that the country will focus on, including vigorously boosting

consumption and investment returns and stimulating domestic demand across the board, and developing new quality productive forces in light of local conditions and accelerating the development of a modernized industrial system.

To boost consumption, China will launch special initiatives and ultra-long special treasury bonds totaling 300 billion yuan will be issued to support consumer goods trade-in programs. To expand effective investment this year, 735 billion yuan will be earmarked in the central government budget for investment, according to the report. In terms of new quality productive forces, China will foster emerging industries and industries of the future. "We will establish a mechanism to increase funding for industries of the future and foster industries such as biomanufacturing, quantum technology, embodied AI, and 6G technology," the report said.

"China is also set to seize opportunities in the Fourth Industrial Revolution, prioritizing breakthroughs in cutting-edge fields such as artificial intelligence," Lin said, noting

that structural reforms will also be pushed forward to foster entrepreneurial innovation.

"Combining all these efforts, the country is well-positioned to hit the growth targets outlined by the central government," he said. China's official growth target for 2025 also exceeded projections made by some international organizations. In December, the World Bank raised its forecast for China's economic growth in 2025 to 4.5 percent from its previous forecast of 4.1 percent. Meanwhile, the growth target is in line with some foreign financial institutions' expectations. In a research note shared with the Global Times ahead of the release of the official target, researchers at Standard Chartered, a UK-based bank, said that they expected a growth target of about 5 percent for 2025, noting that local two sessions have revealed growth targets between 4.5 percent and 7 percent, resulting in a weighted average growth target of 5.3 percent.

Read the original article here:

<https://enapp.globaltimes.cn/article/1329505>



CGTN Interviews Yu Miaojie: China Is Prepared for New Trade Tensions: Experts

Trade tensions are a major topic of discussion among deputies at the ongoing session of China's top legislature.

Some suggest that the experience gained from managing economic pressures has better equipped domestic enterprises to navigate new challenges.

Global economic uncertainty is intensifying, especially in the wake of new U.S. tariffs on imports from China and other countries.

Despite the pressure, some Chinese industries continue to thrive, boosting confidence across the business sector.

A prime example is the photovoltaic industry.

Beyond solar products, the U.S. has expanded tariffs to all Chinese imports, adding another 10% this week on top of the increase implemented in February.

Economist Yu Miaojie warns that these tariffs will ultimately backfire on the U.S. economy.

"Since China buy upstream products from the U.S., which are then processed and exported, these tariffs will inevitably disrupt the US's own exports as well. The U.S. industrial chain is incomplete, and it is impossible to establish a fully self-sufficient supply chain in the short term."

He also emphasized that China's countermeasures, including retaliatory tariffs, will be effective in pushing for an end to the trade war.

Beyond direct counteractions, Yu urged businesses to actively diversify their markets.

"It's crucial to expand export destinations beyond mature economies like the U.S. and Europe. Companies should proactively explore

opportunities in the Global South, BRICS nations, and other emerging markets."

While seeking new trade partners, he stressed the importance of strengthening internal capabilities.

"Businesses must focus on boosting productivity, further reducing costs, and enhancing product quality to improve their international competitiveness."

Experts agree that challenges persist—not only from the U.S. but also from economies promoting de-globalization. These challenges come not just in the form of tariffs but also through regional conflicts and the weaponization of trade standards.

As China navigates these hurdles, it is defining its own trajectory toward continued growth and leadership--shifting to high-end manufacturing and expanding international collaboration.

Source: CGTN

Link: <https://radio.cgtn.com/news/recommend/China-is-prepared-for-new-trade-tensions-experts/2630>



China Daily | New Opportunities for Liaoning to Revitalize Industrial Base

The central authorities have intensified their efforts in recent years to revitalize Northeast China, which usually refers to Heilongjiang, Jilin and Liaoning provinces, as well as the eastern part of the Inner Mongolia autonomous region.

Local governments in the northeastern region, too, have intensified their efforts to boost the local economies, with Liaoning serving as a prime example. Liaoning has vowed to establish an opening-up cooperation hub in Northeast Asia, aimed at not only boosting the province's own development but also helping deepen regional economic cooperation in order to develop new quality productive forces to facilitate the province's high-quality development. Liaoning is transforming its geographical advantages, industrial foundation and opening-up potential into a powerful driving force for the region's revitalization and innovation-driven development.

Liaoning occupies an irreplaceable strategic position in Northeast Asia's economic landscape. Geographically, it sits at the intersection of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road, and plays a key role in promoting trade cooperation among China, Japan, South Korea and enhancing China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor.

In recent years, Liaoning University has proactively responded to the national policy of promoting high-level opening-up and global cooperation, organizing seven academic exchange programs with Russian universities, and co-establishing a "2 plus 2" scientific research

mechanism and a "1 plus 1" talent training program to promote education collaboration globally.

The central government has designated Shenyang, Liaoning's capital, as a key international city in Northeast Asia, requiring it to advance high-level institutional opening-up. The initiative is not only about consolidating the city's global standing but also about building a platform for the cross-border flow of production factors.

To achieve this, the province needs to expeditiously improve its rules in fields such as cross-border data flow, mutual recognition of professional qualifications and coordinated intellectual property rights protection, establishing a production factor allocation center for Northeast Asia.

It also needs to deepen the reform of market-oriented allocation of production factors. For example, since the Shenyang National Research Center for Materials Science is promoting cross-regional collaborative innovation in talent, capital and technology, the province should establish an open competition mechanism to select the best candidates for key research projects.

Additionally, the authorities should focus on achieving innovative technological breakthroughs, especially because Liaoning is forming an innovation-oriented ecosystem centered on "artificial intelligence plus" and "robots plus", so as to leverage AI to promote new industrialization. For instance, Benxi Steel Group Corporation Limited has transformed its entire production process using digital twin technology, reducing per unit energy

consumption by 18 percent.

Besides, Liaoning province is pursuing industrial transformation by reshaping the industrial system through the integration of innovation, industry and capital chains. It is building a "complete machine-plus-parts" ecosystem in the equipment manufacturing sector, extending high-end material chains such as carbon fiber in the petrochemical industry, and cultivating cutting-edge industrial clusters like cell therapy in biomedicine.

At the ongoing session of the National People's Congress, I have put forward a series of proposals, including one on establishing a "China-Japan-South Korea plus X" market mechanism to improve connectivity between port clusters in Liaoning and the port alliance in the Far East. Also, a Northeast Asia Digital Trade Port could be established at home to study the integration model of "market procurement plus cross-border e-commerce".

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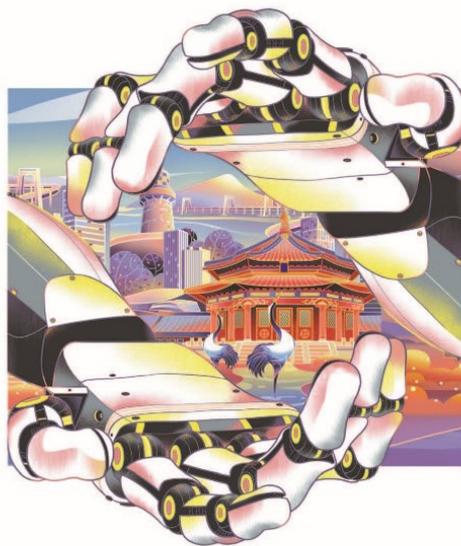
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necessary to implement a "smart business districts plan" to support traditional business districts, such as Zhongjie Street in Shenyang, to create augmented reality shopping experiences and unlock consumption potential by implementing favorable tax policies.

In particular, I recommend that a talent circulation mechanism be established in Northeast Asia to pilot the joint issuance of "employment permits, work visas and residence permits" for foreign talents, and a "Northeast Asia joint research institute" be set up in a Shenyang-based university.

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set a good example for Hong Kong. As the progress of the GBAs development has been slow, there is a need to urgently take measures to push the initiative forward. Xia's visit to the Hetao Shenzhen-Hong Kong Science and Technology Innovation Cooperation Zone underscored the sharp contrast in progress between the two sides, as evidenced by the many skyscrapers in Shenzhen's zone juxtaposed against the undeveloped areas in its Hong Kong counterpart.

There was a time when Shenzhen used to learn from Hong Kong. Today, it has left Hong Kong far behind when it comes to fast-paced and efficient development. Looking at the tremendous changes across the mainland, the difference between the two cities becomes even more striking.

Hong Kong should urgently catch up with the mainland's reform and development pace, and address each issue head-on to move forward.

Xia has urged Hong Kong to promote innovation to remove the hurdles to development, and engage with development zones such as Hengqin, Qianhai and Hetao, seize the opportunities created by the new round of industrial and technological revolution, and explore new development paths to boost development and strengthen connectivity with the mainland.

For example, it should align its rules with those of the mainland and integrate with the GBA. But, as some say, won't the "one country, two systems" principle be undermined if Hong Kong were to align its rules and social and economic systems with those of the mainland? This is a misinterpretation of the SAR's relationship with the mainland.

As capitalism has evolved over time, Hong Kong's system needs to keep pace with the evolution. More important, the GBA's reform is aimed at boosting development, not undermining "one country, two systems". The principle should be to pursue the best solutions to problems no matter where they come from.

The GBAs success depends on enhanced cooperation, especially between Guangdong and Hong Kong. Under the central government's leadership, Hengqin, a 106-square-kilometer island near Macao poised to become a free trade zone, is the innovation platform of Macao, while Qianhai, an area in Shenzhen with very high growth potential, and Hetao, a cooperation zone between Hong Kong and Shenzhen, can help boost Hong Kong's development.

Since cooperation is a multi-directional process, Hong Kong, with the strong support of the central government and Guangdong, has to play a bigger role in the development of the Greater Bay Area.

The author is a member of the 14th National Com-

China Net Interviews Yu Miaojie: Where Does the 5% Growth Confidence Come From?



China Net: In 2024, China saw an economic growth by 5%. How to further stimulate the new engines of China's economic growth at the key juncture of the convergence between the 14th Five-Year Plan and the 15th Five-Year Plan? How to deal with external technology blockade and global industrial chain reconstruction? How can the road of high-quality economic development in China be stable and far-reaching? This program is an exclusive interview to Yu Miaojie, a Deputy to the National People's Congress, President of Liaoning University and a Fellow of the International Economics Association.China

China Net: Hello, President Yu!

Yu Miaojie: Hello, Miss Bai!

China Net: According to the data released by the National Bureau of Statistics, the GDP in 2024 exceeded 134.9 trillion CNY, reaching a growth rate of 5%. This growth rate also showed that the trend of stable economic foundation, strong resilience and long-term improvement in China remained unchanged. What do you think are the main drivers

of China's economic growth?

Yu Miaojie: My judgment on the long-term improvement of China's economy is consistent. Why do I make such a judgment? Because China's economy has four pillars.

The first pillar is the comparative advantages of the whole industrial chains. Compared with the hollowization of industries in European and American countries, China has a complete industrial system with 41 categories, 207 middle categories and 666 sub-categories. At the same time, it has formed the characteristics of industrial agglomeration, benefiting from the effectiveness of supply-side reform.

The second pillar is the advantages of domestic demand. With the continuous improvement of the unified domestic market in China and as the second largest economy in the world, China has always been an important investing destination for international capital from the long-term perspective of safe development and attracting foreign investment.

The third pillar is China's talents. By promoting the integrated development of science and technology, education and talents, a large number of talents have been trained for economic development. In other words, China's talent dividend is particularly obvious, which is conducive to the sustained economic growth of China.

The fourth pillar is China's unique institutional advantages, especially the institutional advantages as a big country. This enables China to concentrate on doing great things by pooling strengths

together and ensure that all policies can be comprehensively and thoroughly implemented.

These four pillars are the unique advantages of China's economy. Compared with other countries, which may have only one or two advantages, China has formed systematic support in all four dimensions. Such a structure is not only a development foundation, but also a significant advantage, which explains why China's economy can be stable and far-reaching.

China Net: Looking forward to 2025, how do you judge the performance of China's economy and which industries or fields will be more prominent?

Yu Miaojie: I personally think that it is no problem for China's economy to maintain an economic growth rate of around 5% in 2025. We have such a potential.

I said so based on two judgments. The first judgment is that the long-term comparative advantages of those aspects we just talked about still exist and they will not be weakened by 2025. On the contrary, they will be strengthened. Second, we also face some challenges, but we have more policy tools to deal with them.

To achieve a 5% economic growth, I personally think that this year's focus should be on active macro policies, in which the most important ones are proactive fiscal policies and relatively easing monetary policies. From the perspective of fiscal policies, we usually maintain a deficit of 3%, and then use financial deficit as the engine to boost the economy. Many countries have also adopted a deficit ratio like 3% before, but 3% is not an eternal indicator. In fact, we can also see that many countries have also exceeded 3%.

Therefore, I think that if we want to further the growth this year, it is not necessary to have to

maintain 3%. In fact, we can consider 4% of deficit ratio, which was 4.06 trillion CNY last year. This year, I think it will be around 5.6 trillion CNY, a more scientific indicator.

The second point is that we can issue special treasury bonds or ultra-long-term special treasury bonds and local special bonds to give more impetus to the economy. In addition to the proactive fiscal policies, it is necessary to implement moderately easing monetary policies at the same time, including interest rate cuts, RRR cuts and expanding open market operations. By doing so, I am confident that it will be no problem for the economy to achieve the goal of 5% economic growth in 2025. From the perspective of expenditure methods, the drivers of economic growth can be divided into three major areas, namely consumption, investment and foreign trade.

By taking this opportunity, I would like to briefly explain the prediction of foreign trade this year. Despite the current uncertainties, such as the rise of international trade protectionism, I am confident about the overall level of China's foreign trade in 2025. According to the data, the total foreign trade volume of China is estimated to be about 43 trillion CNY in 2024, and it is expected to reach 45 trillion CNY by the end of 2025, based on the 5% growth rate.

Why do I have such an expectation? First of all, it is because of China's continued adherence to the new pattern of all-round opening up to the outside world. Although some countries have implemented trade protectionism and high tariff policies, Chinese products are irreplaceable in the global market. Even if there is a trade diversion effect, the actual impact on exports is still under control. Secondly, through diversified measures

such as expanding emerging markets, these measures can ensure the growth of 45 trillion CNY.

China Net: We just said that the positive aspects of China's economy remain unchanged. In fact, as General Secretary Xi Jinping said, difficulties and challenges occur every year. We have always forged ahead in winds and rains. Can you give us an analysis of the main difficulties and challenges in economic development in 2025?

Yu Miaojie: So, the resilience of China's economic growth is long-term, but we also see that there may be some challenges in the short term due to some international shocks. First, economic and trade uncertainty. Some countries have adopted trade protectionism, which is of course an unfair or incorrect policy and other countries will take countermeasures from their own perspective.

Will there be a version of Trade War 2.0 in the world? How does China's foreign trade cope with the impact? It is necessary to build a new pattern of all-round opening up to the outside world. That is to say, our goal is to build a new pattern of all-round opening up to the outside world on a larger scale, in a wider scope and at a deeper level.

On the other hand, we can also see that the implementation of trade protectionism has led to the rupture of the supply chains or the uneven distribution of the value chains.

Thirdly, we should take precautions.. As early as the first China-US trade war, it was suggested that Chinese enterprises should diversify their export destinations and not put all their eggs in one basket. In addition to targeting mature markets in Europe and America, it is also important to export goods to emerging industrial countries and southern countries.

In addition, from the perspective of management, we should further promote supply-

side reform and cultivate new quality productive forces. In terms of reform and opening up, we should also emphasize opening up to the outside world and opening up internally, which is to build a unified domestic market and eliminate barriers between regions.

China Net: The unified national market is an important strategic measure to promote the high-quality development of China's economy. In recent years, China has also issued a series of relevant policy documents, especially the Guidelines for the Construction of the Unified National Market (Trial) on January 7, which has been released to the public and defined some specific goals and requirements. Could you please tell us about the current implementation of the work? In particular, what progress has been made in eliminating market barriers, optimizing resource allocation and promoting coordinated regional development?

Yu Miaojie: We can see that building a unified domestic market is a very important task. Objectively speaking, the progress of in this regard is booming. As you mentioned just now, great progress has actually been made.

Specifically, I think that to build a unified domestic market, we should work on three aspects. The first aspect is to form a unified domestic market on factors (capital, land, talents, energies and transportation). For example, to build a unified market on capital means that private enterprises can get the same interest rate and the same capital cost when lending as state-owned enterprises do. Of course, there is also a very important factor, that is, a unified market on data. In addition to infrastructure, another very important task is to build a digital government in which departments can share data together. The building of a unified market of factors is a starting point. The focus is a

unified market on products and services, which has been basically completed.

In my opinion, the most brilliant thing for the unified domestic market in the past year is the decline of transaction costs. Transaction costs include invisible transaction costs and explicit transaction costs. For explicit transaction costs such as logistics costs, we can see that the logistics costs have dropped rapidly and the logistics is also very smooth. In China, online shopping is basically by post, but in the United States, the cost is very high, even reaching about 10% to 20% of the product.

Last year, the most important achievement was that the political ecology of various places was constantly optimized. As the business environment was constantly improving, it became easier to do business and everyone dared to invest to other places. The Liaoning Provincial Government published a booklet called 'Doing Things without Asking for Help', which was distributed to the people free of charge. This is a concrete measure to improve the business environment.

China Net: Private economy is also a very important force to promote China's economic development, especially in stabilizing growth, bettering residents' lives and improving employment. On February 17, General Secretary Xi Jinping at the meeting with private enterprises stressed that 'in the new era, the private economy is enjoying a brighter future.' In your opinion, how should we better stimulate the innovation of private enterprises, especially promote private enterprises to play a greater role in technological innovation, green development and industrial transformation?

Yu Miaojie: General Secretary Xi Jinping cares about the private economy and private enterprises very much. Especially at the meeting, he stressed that the attitude towards the private economy and

private entrepreneurs had never changed and it is consistent.

On the one hand, we should unwaveringly enlarge and strengthen state-owned enterprises to enhance their creativity, control, influence and competitiveness. On the other hand, we should unwaveringly develop the private economy and guide the private economy to play a greater role.

In fact, the private economy has been not only a beneficial supplement to the national economy, but also an important part. It is very important to the economic development of China.

How to further develop the private economy? First, build up confidence, which is more precious than gold. There might be some noises before and it is undoubtedly wrong to think that private economy and private enterprises are not valued. After General Secretary's convening of a meeting with private entrepreneurs, the reaction of the whole market is particularly positive. Everyone is thinking that the spring breeze is coming again. In fact, the spring breeze has always been there.

Second, specific measures, including two aspects. One is market access. The Central Economic Work Conference held in December last year as well as the Third Plenary Session both emphasized market access. On the other hand, it is hoped that private enterprises and state-owned enterprises can enjoy the same factor price.

Third, a healthy and feasible exit mechanism. We can see that from the Third Plenary Session, the Central Economic Work Conference as well as the meeting with private enterprises, we all attach importance to the support of private economy.

China Net: We know that regional cooperation is also an important engine to promote China's economic development. Last year, Liaoning Province actually led Northeast China in the growth

rate of foreign capital utilization. Under the trend of deepening China-Russia 'Northeast-Far East' cooperation, as an expert in revitalizing Northeast China, what do you think of Liaoning's advantages in building a new hub for opening up in Northeast Asia and what areas should be focused on?

Yu Miaojie: I come from Liaoning University. General Secretary Xi Jinping's speeches have pointed out the direction for the comprehensive revitalization of Northeast China. He noted that the two most important points for the comprehensive revitalization of Northeast China are reform and opening up. For reform, the most important thing is to build a unified domestic market and integrate it into the unified national market. For opening up, the opening up of Northeast China has a unique role and unique advantages in the building of a new pattern of opening up to the outside world.

For the three major initiatives, namely the Development Initiative, the Security Initiative and the Civilization Initiative, the important starting point is the promotion of the Belt and Road Initiative in various countries, Northeast China playing a unique role in the process. I have always believed that the Land Silk Road and the Maritime Silk Road should develop differently. The focus of the Land Silk Road should develop eastward and the focus of the Maritime Silk Road should develop northward. Considering many geopolitical reasons westward along the Land Silk Road, it is unrealistic to encourage entrepreneurs to invest in these places. The focus should be on strengthening economic and trade cooperation with Russia, especially the Far East region. This is the first point.

Why should the Maritime Silk Road develop northward? After joining RCEP at the end of 2020, our next goal is to join CPTPP (Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement).

In CPTPP, Japan and South Korea are two very important trading partners to China in the early stage. We import intermediate products from Japan and South Korea and export final products to all parts of the world after assembly and processing.

If the Land Silk Road goes eastward and the Maritime Silk Road goes northward, the junction is in Northeast China, so the Land-sea Corridor in Northeast China naturally becomes a national strategy.

Second, speed up economic and trade cooperation with Russia. On the one hand, we should import raw materials from Russian, including oil and natural gas, transforming it from an 'economic corridor' into a 'corridor economy'. Boosting the local economy in the process of freight transportation is also important.

In addition, there is much to be done in building Liaoning Free Trade Zone. Shenyang is positioned as an internationally central city of Northeast Asia, reflecting its importance under the national strategy of opening up to the north. Liaoning University is a place to cultivate talents. We will promote cooperation with the Far East Federal University and strive to get the support of the Ministry of Education or other ministries. We will launch '2+2' bachelor's programs or '1+1' master's programs and organize entrepreneurs to learn about the Far East region and Vladivostok so that people may invest later.

The Far East region, with 6.5 million square kilometers, has only about seven million people. The region actually has a very rich resource advantage and good strategic value. In the process of China's opening up to the north, we believe that Liaoning, as a pacesetter, will certainly be able to become the leading hub for opening up in Northeast Asia.

China Net: While promoting the high-quality

the high-quality development of China's economy, in fact, our country is also facing the challenges brought by the uneven global economic recovery. As we all know, China is a very important link in the global supply chains, so how should we maintain our position in the global supply chains? Especially in 2025, how can some of our advantageous industries, such as new energies and photovoltaics, break through the carbon barriers in Europe and America through the export of technical standards and realize the re-layout of the global value chains?

Yu Miaojie: The comparative advantages of the whole industrial chains and the advantages of industrial agglomeration are the unique advantages of China. Under the risk of global economic fragmentation, how to ensure our core competitiveness is particularly important.

First of all, develop new quality productive forces and emerging industries such as AI, IT, new energies, new materials, high-end equipment, biomedicine and quantum technology. The first capital must be accessible to enterprises and the government should build platforms and provide infrastructure support for high-risk industries. Whether a project can be done or not, the

enterprise itself should have its judgement and social capital and public capital should be involved for more R&D.

Secondly, in addition to emerging strategic industries, we should also carry out in-depth transformation and upgrading of traditional industries to enhance their competitiveness through digitalization and intelligence.

Going back to a core question just now, what should we do now in the face of the impact of carbon tariffs from the European Union? I think the most important thing is to set standards and integrate them into the development of our standard system. Just now, I talked about building a new pattern of all-round opening-up on a larger scale, in a wider scope and at a deeper level. The deeper level is to transform from factor-based openness to institutional openness. The key to institutional openness is to set standards. In the future, the focus of our efforts is to formulate global standards through the promotion of the right to speak in the industrial system.

China Net: Thank you very much for your wonderful interpretation.

Phoenix News Report on Yu Miaojie: 'Leveraging These Four Core Advantages, Northeast China's Comprehensive Revitalization Will Surely Be Achieved'

Phoenix News reports that on February 22, 2025, during the convening of the Third Session of Changbai Mountain Forum, Professor Yu Miaojie, Fellow of the International Economic Association and President of Liaoning University (LNU), was invited to deliver a keynote speech on 'New Pathways for Economic Development and the Revitalization of Northeast China' .

This report has been prominently featured as the headline of the Finance section on the website of Phoenix News. The full text of the speech, video recording, and relevant links are republished here.

The Changbai Mountain Forum 2025 (the third session) convened grandly in Baishan City, Jilin Province on February 22, under the theme 'Ice-Snow Changbai, Rising Eastern Momentum' .

Organized by Phoenix Finance and co-hosted by Northeast Securities, this premier economic summit gathered cross-sector expertise to explore innovative pathways for economic development and Northeast China revitalization.

During the forum's opening keynote session, Prof. Yu Miaojie, President of LNU, expressed unwavering confidence in the comprehensive revitalization of Northeast China. "The full revitalization of the Northeast is certain to be achieved", stated Yu, highlighting four strategic pillars underpinning this transformation.

The first advantage lies in relatively complete industrial chains and well-developed infrastructure. Taking Liaoning Province as an example, it possesses a comprehensive industrial system covering 39 major industrial categories, approximately 200 medium industrial sub-sectors, and nearly 600 minor industrial specializations, coupled with relatively well-developed infrastructure. The second advantage is the integration into China's unified domestic market, as Northeast China is breaking geographical barriers through the flow of production factors and deeply participating in nationwide market integration. The third advantage is the synergy among education, technology, and talent; Liaoning boasts nearly 114 higher education institutions, including multiple Double First-Class universities or disciplines, with significant collaborative effects between its scientific-educational resources and industries. The fourth advantage is the institutional mechanism of concentrating resources to accomplish major tasks, which provides systemic guarantees for revitalization efforts.

To actively achieve revitalization goals, Yu Miaojie proposed three reform recommendations: First, cultivate new quality productive forces through

reform and open-minded approaches, achieving revolutionary technological breakthroughs via innovative allocation of production factors (e.g., artificial intelligence, new materials). He cited DeepSeek as an example, noting that such "revolutionary technological breakthroughs" are experiencing explosive growth. Second, traditional industries must undergo transformation and upgrading by accelerating digitalization and intelligent transformation, such as enhancing the brand value and deep-processing capabilities of specialty products like ginseng. Third, for emerging strategic industries, balance growth potential with risk prevention, and guide social capital to participate in investments.

He further emphasized the need to coordinate the relationship between the state sector and private economy. For the state sector, there should be strengthened creativity, influence, control, and competitiveness; for private enterprises, it is essential to optimize market access mechanisms and address bottlenecks in financing and land use. Under the framework of a unified national market, efforts should focus on both deepening SOE reforms and ensuring equal access to factor resources for private businesses.

Finally, Yu Miaojie called on all stakeholders to maintain firm confidence, emphasizing that the current economic difficulties facing Northeast China are temporary and localized, can be addressed through targeted adjustments, and represent phased challenges that are surmountable. He stressed the imperative to prioritize the development of the private sector economy as a driver for sustained and healthy development of the national economy, an approach equally applicable to the broader national economic landscape.

Six LNU Teachers Awarded 2024 Liaoning Famous Undergraduate Teachers

The Educational Department of Liaoning Province issued the Notice on Publishing the List of Awarded Undergraduate Famous Teachers in Liaoning Province in 2024 a few days ago. Six teachers from Liaoning University (LNU), including Wang Sufen, Zhang Yan, Zheng Fangliang, Zhao Yanchang, Lou Zhenning and Xue Youlin were awarded as Liaoning Undergraduate Famous Teachers, bringing Liaoning University the first in terms of the number of awarded teachers in Liaoning Province.

Teachers are vital to teaching. Teachers are also good examples for Liaoning University to deliver on its fundamental task of training virtuous talents. In recent years, Liaoning University has been working hard to cultivate excellent teachers

as a way to promote the high quality development of undergraduate teaching. Teachers at Liaoning University have been committed to the common value of sincerity, devotion and innovation.

Liaoning University will firmly grasp the strategic opportunity in the new era to build a strong teaching team and strive to train a batch of teachers with morality, expertise, excellence and prospectiveness. Excellent teachers at Liaoning University should take the lead in promoting the spirit as educators by taking responsibilities, upholding justice, sticking to innovation and seeking excellence. Their contribution at the work will provide strong support for the university to cultivate top talents and the improvement of undergraduate teaching.



LNU Students Concludes Study Program at University of Technology Sydney in Australia



From February 10 to 21, 2025, students from the Law School of Liaoning University went to the University of Technology Sydney in Australia for academic exchanges. Ten students including undergraduates, master students and Ph.D. students from the school participated in the program. The students visited the University of Technology Sydney, the Supreme Court New South Wales and the Downing Centre Local Court, experiencing Australia's colorful teaching modes and culture. The trip also deepened their understanding of the common law system in the cross-cultural exchange seminars and field visit.

The University of

legal reasoning methods in common law countries. These courses enabled the students to acquire diversified thinking modes and improved their ability to solve practical problems with legal logic.

During the seminar, the students got a deep understanding of Australia's history and culture, comprehensively explored the characteristics, integration and challenges of Australia's multiculturalism and explored the development path of Australia under the guidance of teachers. At the same time, in order to cultivate students' critical thinking on legal issues, the teachers at the seminar encouraged them to express diverse opinions on cases and raise questions, enhancing their abilities to think, analyze and evaluate independently. The seminar also raised their awareness of not blindly accepting existing views and bravely challenging traditional views, thus helping them discover the essence of problems and promote innovation and progress.

First Lesson of the Semester: LNU Hosts Themed Flag-Raising Ceremony



On February 24, the first day of the new semester, Liaoning University (LNU) held “The First Lesson” of 2025 Spring Semester and the themed flag-raising ceremony entitled “Keeping in Mind the Instructions, Being Grateful and Striving Forward, Daring to Take the Lead, and Strengthening the Country with Me” simultaneously at its three campuses: Chongshan, Puhe, and Wusheng. Pan Yishan, Secretary of the University Party Committee; Yu Miaojie, Deputy Secretary of the University Party Committee and President; Zhang Hongxin, Deputy Secretary of the University Party Committee; Shi Baodong, Vice President; Wang Peng, Secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission; Vice Presidents Qiu Huanguang and Yan Hai; and Standing Committee Members of the University Party Committee Tong Yan, Wu Jilong, and Lu Hui attended the ceremony. Heads of various departments and units of the university, counselors, and student representatives participated in the event.

Student Activities

Pan Yishan, Yu Miaojie, and Zhang Hongxin delivered speeches at Chongshan, Puhe, and Wusheng campuses respectively. The speeches pointed out that this year marks the concluding year for achieving the goals and tasks of the 14th Five-Year Plan, the decisive year for Liaoning Province to implement the three-year action for comprehensive revitalization and new breakthroughs, and the striving year for LNU to accelerate the construction of its “Double First-Class” initiative. At this critical juncture of “conclusion”, “decisiveness”, and “striving”, all members of LNU must strengthen their unwavering belief to win the decisive battle.

It is essential to have grand aspirations of firm faith and loyalty to the Party. Faculty and students should always keep in mind the instructions, temper their loyal hearts to the Party with ideals and convictions, establish lofty ideals by integrating into the “greater self”, find the right direction in life when facing the “lesser self”, pursue comprehensive development through breaking through the “self”, and build new achievements and undertakings for the Party and the people.

It is essential to have genuine feelings of “Liaoning’s revitalization depends on me” and decisive victory. As a university named after the eldest son of the republic, the patriotic sentiment of Liaoning University has never been an empty talk—it is a gene integrated into our bones and blood, a sincere emotion, and tangible action. Faculty and students should use the “Liaoning University temperament” to compose patriotic sentiments and demonstrate greater accomplishments in assisting Liaoning’s comprehensive revitalization and new breakthroughs to achieve decisive victory.

It is essential to have high pursuits of daring

to be pioneers and striving for excellence. It is hoped that Party members, cadres, and faculty will take the opportunity of the university’s high-quality development discussions, adopt the mindset that “the starting point is a sprint, the beginning is a decisive battle”, have the courage to strive for excellence and lead the way, and contribute to promoting the university’s high-quality development. We must “aim for the grand while perfecting the minute”, seek truth in details, be pragmatic in precision, do “micro-practical matters” related to people’s livelihoods and quality of life from students’ simple wishes and strong expectations, and make students feel “Happy LNU” through dedicated efforts in clothing, food, housing, transportation, and daily necessities. This will give them the courage and confidence to strive for excellence, and we will work together to accelerate the construction of the “Four LNU Initiatives” and build an internationally renowned comprehensive research-oriented “Double First-Class” university as soon as possible.

It is essential to have hard skills of “who but me” and stepping forward with responsibility. It is hoped that students will embrace the “greatness of the nation”, focus on the “essentials of the province”, develop strong capabilities in the tide of the new era, “step out of campus to seek real-world scenarios, enter society to identify genuine problems, and approach the forefront to pursue pragmatic innovations”, face the decisive battle head-on, sprint toward victory, contribute youthful strength to winning the new-era “Shenyang Campaign”, and earn the “youth medal” of sincere patriotism and revitalizing Liaoning through science and education.