Science, Technology, Education and Health News from China

Number 108 – June 2013

Please note that the previous newsletters can be downloaded from the website of the Embassy of Switzerland in China: www.eda.admin.ch/beijing. To subscribe/unsubscribe or send us your comments, please send an email with the corresponding subject to chenchen.liu@eda.admin.ch.

Introduction
The roles and responsibilities of the newly created National Health and Family Planning Commission are published. In science and technology, China’s Shenzhou 10 space mission is a great success. China’s university-developed supercomputer regains No.1 ranking. Nature Publishing Index 2012 China saw rising importance of China in natural sciences and the top academic institutions. In education, Zhejiang University alumni voiced their opposition against the appointment of a new president. Chinese college graduates are experiencing the toughest job hunting year. College entrance examination provoked nationwide discussion on the unfair quota-based admission system again. Soochou University of China established China’s first foreign campuses in Laos.

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Contact

Nektarios PALASKAS
Science and Technology Counsellor
Head of Science, Technology and Education Section
Embassy of Switzerland in the People’s Republic of China
Tel: +86 10 8532 8849
Email: nektarios.palaskas@eda.admin.ch
www.eda.admin.ch/beijing

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1 Please click on the blue texts to activate the hyperlinks to either email addresses or related websites.
National Health and Family Planning Commission: New Ministry, Old Stories

Established since March 2013, the National Health and Family Planning Commission NHFPC is the merger between the former Ministry of Health and the National Family Planning Commission NFPC. The merger responds to the Chinese State Council’s call to reduce the size of central government level bureaucracy by establishing “large ministries”, which eventually led to several ministerial mergers and brought down the number of ministries from 29 to 25. (Other adjustments include the abolishing of the Ministry of Railway, the establishment of China Food and Drug Administration, the establishment of China News, Press, Radio, Film and TV Administration and the re-organization of the National Ocean Bureau and the National Energy Administration).

Although the official state council guideline marks that NHFPC should be led by 1 minister and 4 vice ministers. The first leadership group of NHFPC, however, has been announced as 1 minister and 9 vice ministers by keeping most of the vice ministers from the former Ministry of Health and the National Family Planning Commission, which is an indication that 2013 is considered as the transition year for NHFPC.

Planning and implementing healthcare system reform and public hospital reform is one of the most important. Besides the Minister LI Bin who has profound experiences in family planning and healthcare reform, her deputy Mr. SUN Zhigang is also at the forefront of healthcare reform. Mr. SUN worked in Anhui Province between 2006 and 2010, before being promoted to National Reform and Development Commission as the Vice Minister. Between 2010 and 2013 he was also the director of the State Council Healthcare Reform Office, leading the healthcare reform from the central government level. The appointment of Mr. SUN as the vice minister of NHFPC (he holds the administrative title of Minister) also confirms the integration of the State Council Healthcare Reform Office into the NHFPC, a question mark that has been under the spotlight since the establishment of NHFPC in March. Administratively it makes great sense for NHFPC to take the lead in healthcare reform, but as healthcare reform in China involves a lot of inter-ministerial coordination, whether the rather small NHFPC would be powerful and influential enough to mobilize the fellow ministries remain a controversy.

Another topic under the spotlight is the governance of the “new rural cooperative medical scheme NCMS”. China’s healthcare insurance system consists of the Urban Employees Insurance, Urban Residents Insurance and the NCMS. Currently the first 2 insurances are governed by the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security MOHRSS and NCMS in the hands of the Ministry of Health. It has always been the goal of the State Council to integrate the governance of the 3 insurances in one ministry, rather than having it managed separately, but the decision has not been made yet until now, due to the fact that both MOHRSS and MOH are strongly interested in being in charge of governing the insurances.

At the heart of the arguments between MOHRSS and MOH is whether healthcare should be offered as an industry and the expenses be covered by social insurance (MOHRSS policy view) or healthcare should be offered by the government as a welfare (MOH policy view). The bigger question is the role of private insurance providers, which until now failed to compete with the state-run medical insurance schemes. Bringing in private players would mean the weakening of the two ministries, the happening of which will foresee political reform.

Regular responsibilities of NHFPC remain similar to the existing responsibilities of MOH and NFPC. National Traditional Chinese Medicine Administration remains affiliated to the NHFPC. A long term development for TCM will be drafted and be incorporated into the general healthcare development plan of the country.
1. **Three Person Crew of China’s Shenzhou-10 Return to Earth**

(Nasa spaceflight, 25-06-2013)

The Chinese Shenzhou-10 spacecraft has returned its three member crew safely back to Earth following a 15 day mission in space, most of which involved docked operations with the Tiangong-1 space module. While the mission further refined rendezvous and docking techniques, crewmember Wang Yaping also provided a space lecture to thousands of Chinese school children.

The crew – comprised of Nie Haisheng (Commander), Zhang Xiaoguan (Operator) and Wang Yaping (Laboratory Assistant) – launched via the Long March 2/FG on June 10 from Pad 921 at Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center’s LC43 Launch Complex.

Their Shenzhou-10 spacecraft then took two days to transition into rendezvous and docking operations with Tiangong-1 space module, which was to become their port of call for the majority of the mission.

With two of the taikonauts sleeping in the module, while the third slept onboard the Shenzhou-10, one of the docked mission highlights was provided by Wang Yaping on June 30. Her space lecture was beamed live to over 80,000 schools that participated in this event. Chinese State media showed parts of the lecture, which allowed some students to take the opportunity to ask questions to the taikonauts on board Tiangong-1. Speaking to students via live video, Ms Wang used spinning tops, a ball, water and a fellow astronaut to explain physics in micro-gravity.

Chinese President Xi Jinping also made a video call to the three taikonauts, mainly to congratulate them on what was one of the primary mission objectives, another manual re-docking between a Shenzhou spacecraft and the Tiangong-1 – a key learning curve that is part of China’s wider Space Station ambitions.

The redocking took place on June 23, initiated as Shenzhou-10 first undocked, prior to backing away to 140 meters from the orbital module. About 90 minutes later, the green light was provided for a manually-controlled approach. No live TV coverage was provided for this event, unlike the previous mission. With their docked mission complete, hatch closure for the return to Earth took place at June 25. Before that took place, the crew thanked all the people who made their mission possible.

The crew then entrusted their safe return inside the Soyuz-like spacecraft that consists of the Orbital Module – which has a length of 2.80 meters, a mass of 1,500 kg and a diameter of 2.25 meters. The Service Module – which has a length of 3.05 meters, a mass of 3,000 kg and a maximum diameter of 2.80 meters – is equipped with two solar panels for power generation (1.5 W) and each panel is 2.0 meters by 7.0 meters.

The Shenzhou-10 successfully landed in Inner Mongolia at 00:07 UTC on Wednesday, which was followed by the extraction of the crew.

(http://www.nasaspaceflight.com/2013/06/three-person-crew-chinas-shenzhou-10-return-earth/)

2. **China’s Supercomputer Regains No.1 Ranking**

(Science Insider, 18-06-2013)

China has regained the top spot on a list of the world's most powerful supercomputers. The latest version of a semiannual ranking posted on June 17th shows that Tianhe-2, built by China's National University of Defense Technology, was clocked at 33.86 petaflops (a petaflop is a thousand trillion floating point operations per second). That's nearly twice as powerful as the 17.59 Pflops performance of Titan, a supercomputer at Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee, which led the previous Top 500 list put out by a team of supercomputer researchers in the United States and Germany.
Tianhe-2 marks the second time a Chinese machine has been a world-beater. Tianhe-1 grabbed the top 
spot in November 2010 before relinquishing it 6 months later to Japan's K computer. China's second 
ascent demonstrates the country's sustained commitment to funding high performance computing, says 
Jack Dongarra, a computer scientist at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, who closely follows 
international supercomputing trends. "It shows no signs of changing, only increasing," Dongarra says 
about China's investment in supercomputing.

The United States remains the overall supercomputing leader, with 252 of the top 500 systems. But China 
is in second place, with 66 machines. Japan, the United Kingdom, France, and Germany fill out the top 
six, with 30, 29, 23, and 19 systems, respectively.

Dongarra and others are concerned that the U.S. lead may be slipping, however. The Tianhe-2 machine 
was built using more than 3 million Intel computing "cores," essentially the brains of the machine. But 
Dongarra, who toured the site of the machine last month, says that most of the rest of the components 
were designed and built in China. "The interconnect, operating system, front-end processors, and 
software are mainly Chinese," Dongarra says.

The country is also hard at work developing its own high-end processor chips. If and when those are used 
as the brains of a top-of-the-line machine, "that will be a game-changer," Dongarra says. It would signal 
that China no longer needs to rely on outside technology suppliers and also that the country is ready to 
compete with chipmakers Intel and AMD for the commercial chip market. Still, another supercomputer 
technology watcher who asked not to be identified due to his close ties with many of the companies 
involved says he believes that China has a ways to go to close the gap in processor chip technology.

China's surge in supercomputing also comes as the path forward for the U.S. supercomputing program 
have become obscured. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has been considering a plan to build an 
exascale supercomputer, a next-generation machine 30 times more powerful than Tianhe-2. But that plan 
appears to be stuck in bureaucratic limbo. According to multiple sources on Capitol Hill that asked not to 
be identified, the plan has been bouncing back and forth between DOE and the Office of Management 
and Budget because of the Obama administration's concerns about its projected $3 billion price tag.

DOE is gearing up to build Trinity, a 30 Pflops supercomputer expected to go into operation by the end of 
2015. By that date, however, China's 5-year plan says that it will have built up to two 100 Pflops-scale 
machines. China hasn't specified whether it will pursue an exascale machine as part of its next 5-year 
plan that begins in 2016. But as the Magic 8 ball says: "Signs Point to Yes."

(http://news.sciencemag.org/scienceinsider/2013/06/chinas-supercalculator-regains-no-.html)

3. **Nature Publishing Index 2012 China**

(Nature Asia, 30-05-2013)

The Nature Publishing Index 2012 China adds to the growing body of evidence that China is fast 
becoming a global leader in scientific publishing and scientific research. The number of papers from 
Chinese institutions in the NPI grew by 35% from to 2011 to 2012. The NPI measures the output of 
research articles from nations and institutes in terms of publications in the 18 Nature-branded primary 
research journals in 2012, with 2008-2011 data included for comparison.

Winners and losers. It is in these terms that regular rankings like the Nature Publishing Index (NPI) are 
often perceived, with the rise of one institution, city or country inevitably leading to the slide of another. 
Yet this might be too simplistic a picture. Given the vast number of researchers in China, even a small 
uniform increase in the quality of their research output will have a huge effect on global progress in 
science and technology.

So with the rest of the science world looking on, where are the biggest strides being made in this 
burgeoning powerhouse? The Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) continues to be the dominant force, 
with the University of Science and Technology of China, Tsinghua University, Peking University and
Shanghai Jiao Tong University rounding out China’s top 5. These institutions have dominated NPI China for many years. In terms of the cities, Beijing and Shanghai still account for the lion's share of the country's high-quality research output. Meanwhile other major Chinese cities jostle for positions in the top 10, with Shenzhen, Guangzhou and Tianjin notching up significant achievements this year.

The general landscape of Chinese research is healthy. But there is considerable scope for improvement. Academics have expressed a need to continue the expansion of funding for basic science and to improve the processes for prioritizing to which projects these funds are allocated. There have also been calls for the establishment of a coordinated approach to training and retaining of good researchers as well as more clarity in how the best scientists are recognized.

In addition, the level of collaboration with international researchers illustrates the direct contribution China is already making to improve its own output alongside that of other nations.

(http://www.natureasia.com/en/publishing-index/china/supplement2012/)

4. **Alumni Sign Petition Against Appointment of Zhejiang University President**

(South China Morning Post, 24-06-2013)

Many influential alumni of the prestigious Zhejiang University have come together in a rare protest to oppose the government appointment of a chemist who is widely speculated to become the university's new president.

An open letter by the alumni from Zhejiang University in eastern China, one of the nation's top universities, said Lin Jianhua was "mediocre" and called for someone with "honesty, integrity and ability" to be appointed the university's president, a position that has been vacant for months.

The letter was signed by 53 Zhejiang University alumni, according to the *21st Century Economic Report*.

Lin is the current head of Chongqing University and is rumored to become the next head of Zhejiang University, a post that will be appointed by the Ministry of Education.

The open letter, which was widely circulated online, also said Lin indirectly caused the suicide of a Chongqing University professor because of "mismanagement". Faculty members had been unhappy with Lin, the statement said. The letter was referring to the apparent suicide of Professor Liang Xichang, who worked in a mechanical engineering laboratory at Chongqing University. His death in May came during Lin's tenure and after the lab was taken off a list of state-sponsored facilities.

"Zhejiang University needs an upright and capable academic leader, not a mediocre chief executive," the letter said.

Lin, a chemist and education official, moved to administrative positions from the academic field in 2002. He later held an administrative position at Peking University and in 2010 became the head of Chongqing University.

An information officer at Zhejiang University said she had not heard about the letter. The university, in the provincial capital Hangzhou, has churned out many top Chinese scientists and politicians. The open letter was first posted on Sina Weibo by an alumni signee and shared by thousands. The reactions were mixed.

"I support this. Universities are not the places for the government officials to host political shows," a Weibo user said.

"All the presidents are appointed by the government. Is there any difference that who will be the principal at this age?" commented another.

One of the signees, Moses Li, of the Zhejiang University Alumni Association, said in an e-mail: “For the time being, I cannot say anything more.”
In 2013, 6.99 million college graduates are facing what some are calling the toughest job market in China's history.

Li Yang, director of the Career Center at China Agricultural University, predicted that a GDP growth rate of 7.5 percent in 2013 would create around 9 million new jobs, which is the lowest figure in years and only 1.28 times the number of new graduates.

As the number of university graduates hits a historic high this year, 9 million new jobs will not all go to new college graduates. A considerable number of returned overseas students, as well as secondary school, vocational school, and high school graduates will also compete for the limited employment opportunities. The total population waiting for employment has already reached 25 million people in 2013, putting tremendous pressure on the macro economy.

In comparison, in 2003 the number of new university graduates was 2.12 million, China had a GDP growth rate of 9.3 percent, and 8.5 million new jobs were created. With four times as many jobs as new university graduates, China had little trouble with its employment capacity.

The central government made the decision to expand the scale of higher education in 1999, causing the number of fresh college graduates to rise sharply starting in 2003. In the past decade, it has become increasingly difficult for university students to find jobs after graduation, which is a problem that coexists with a shortage of willing applicants for lower-skilled jobs. "Interestingly, the two phenomena appeared around the same time. The shortage of low-skilled labor started in 2004, which is the same year university graduates started having difficulty securing employment," said Liu Erduo, assistant dean of the School of Labor and Human Resources at Renmin University.

Behind the paradox is a prevailing philosophy in Chinese society that "he who excels in study can follow an official career," though the underlying problem is more about the poor allocation of higher education specialties which fail to meet market demand.

The Chinese College Graduates' Employment Annual Report issued by MyCOS Data, a third-party higher education consulting and outcome evaluation agency, classifies employment for university specialties with a system featuring red, yellow, and green cards.

Red cards are assigned to specialties with high unemployment, whereas green cards are given to majors that are highly sought after by employers. Red card specialties include animation, law, biotechnology, bio-science and engineering, mathematics and applied mathematics, physical education, bio-engineering, and English. Moreover, these majors have been assigned red card status for three consecutive years. Meanwhile, it is much easier for applied technology majors such as geological engineering and petroleum engineering to gain market favor.

From the demand side of the labor market, the household registration system and its supporting systems form barriers that effectively divide the labor market into several sub-markets. This structural division, besides resulting in obvious differences in the work environment, wages, social security, and promotion opportunities between different markets, has also created high thresholds that restrict job mobility. If a new graduate does not obtain permanent residence status in a large city during their term of initial employment, it is highly unlikely they will ever get it. As a result, new graduates are prone to seeking out employment in big cities, and the resulting competition has made it difficult for many to find jobs.
The employment problem for college graduates must be addressed from not only the supply side, i.e. universities, but also from the demand side, i.e. the labor market. "The key is to establish a unified competitive labor market and give full play to the basic role of the market in the allocation of labor resources," said Lai Desheng, dean of the School of Economics and Business Administration at Beijing Normal University. "We need to overcome institutional labor market segmentation by getting rid of the household registration system, eliminating barriers which limit labor mobility, breaking up monopolies in industries and sectors, standardizing income distribution, and narrowing the income gap."


6. **China’s Unfair University Admission System**

(Tha Atlantic, 19-06-2013)

Earlier this month, millions of Chinese students took the exam for which they had been preparing their entire lives -- the National Higher Education Entrance Examination, known colloquially as the gaokao. For some, the process was more arduous than others. Tens of thousands of high school seniors each year have to go back to the provinces of their official residence to take the gaokao, even if they have spent their entire lives in Beijing and call it home. Often, not only do these students have to familiarize themselves with new materials when they go back -- as the test varies from province to province -- but they also face even fiercer competition.

While it may seem counter-intuitive, competition for spots at China's top universities is less fierce in populous cities like Beijing and Shanghai than in China's more rural provinces. This is because universities located in Beijing will reserve more spots for students with Beijing *hukou*, and thus the lowest qualifying score for a Beijing-based test-taker may be vastly lower than the score required from a student taking the examination in Henan or Jiangsu.

China's prestigious Peking University and Tsinghua University, both based in Beijing, will collectively take about 84 students out of every 10,000 Beijingers who took the gaokao this June; 14 students from every 10,000 who took the gaokao in nearby Tianjin, 10 out of every 10,000 test-takers from Shanghai, and only about three per 10,000 candidates from Anhui, and a mere two from every 10,000 taking the test in Guangdong.

The stark difference in quotas set for students from different provinces has long been the subject of heated debate. Most Chinese universities are public, and the top schools are heavily funded by the central government as part of its campaign to build top-tier universities. Shanghai's Fudan University, for example, received nearly 2 billion RMB (about US $326 million) from China's Ministry of Education in 2011, accounting for 44 percent of its annual budget. While these universities do receive financial support from local governments and should to a certain extent admit more local students, the seemingly arbitrary quotas for other provinces are set each year by the Ministry of Education, which has never explained its policy for setting them.

Universities publish their quotas for each province every June, and students file their applications after receiving their test scores and calculating their chances. Sometimes, a college takes so few students from a given province that it does not open half of its majors, significantly limiting the candidates' options as it is almost impossible to switch majors to study what they like later on in college. Yet again, how a university decides whether to open Environmental Science or close Philosophy in a given province is based entirely on a system unknown to the test-takers.

While policies that further this inequality remain in place, the drastically different fates of Chinese students with different *hukous* have prompted the government to respond to public furor. This year marks the first time provinces like Liaoning have opened up their *gaokao* to students who were registered elsewhere but who met other requirements like three years of high school attendance and a record of tax-paying in Liaoning.
However, the actual number of students that took the gaokao outside the province of their residence was far lower than expected. Of the country's 9.12 million test-takers this year, only 4,500 -- or less than 0.5 percent -- took advantage of the new policy. Asked about the less-than-expected number, Xiong Bingqi of China's 21st Century Education Research Institute noted that the information about the policy change was not publicized early enough and that major cities of interest including Beijing and Shanghai still kept to the old, rigid rule of hukou-dependent registration.

No matter how the system changes over the next decade, the fundamental problem of setting quotas for each province remains. Who gets to determine the quotas, and how? Liu Yu, a political scientist at Tsinghua University, wrote in her popular book, Details of Democracy, that the current rules the quota system follows are neither those of systematic justice nor restorative justice. She noted that setting quotas proportional to the number of test-takers would be systematic justice, and favoring students from poorer provinces in central China would be restorative justice, yet the current system could be described only in terms of its absurdity.

Until the quota system is changed, the gaokao will never be a fair competition for students across the country. Some have proposed making the quotas proportional to the number of test-takers; others have suggested using per capita GDP as a metric. As long as the universities consistently follow an open, clear set of rules, gaokao can live up to its reputation as the country's only fair competition (http://www.theatlantic.com/china/archive/2013/06/chinas-unfair-college-admissions-system/276995/)

7. China Setting Up First University Campuses Abroad

In the capital of tropical Laos, two dozen students who see their future in trade ties with neighboring China spent their school year attending Mandarin classes in a no-frills, rented room. It’s the start of China’s first, and almost certainly not its last, university campus abroad.

“There are a lot of companies in Laos that are from China,” said 19-year-old Palamy Siphandone. She said she chose the Soochow University branch campus after hearing it would offer scholarships to students with high scores. “If I can speak Chinese, I get more opportunities to work with them,” she said in a telephone interview during a trip to the eastern Chinese city of Suzhou, the home city of Soochow University.

Education officials in China are promoting the notion of the country’s universities expanding overseas, tapping new education markets while extending the influence of the rising economic power.

China so far has been on the receiving end of the globalization of education, with Western institutions rushing to set up shop. Now it’s stepping out.

In addition to the emerging Laos campus, there are plans for what may become one of the world’s largest overseas branch campuses in Malaysia and an agreement by a Chinese university to explore a joint campus with a British university in London.

“The Chinese government and its universities have been very ambitious in the reform and internationalization of Chinese higher education,” said Mary Gallagher, director of the Center of Chinese Studies at University of Michigan. “This is partly about increasing China’s soft power, increasing the number of people who study the Chinese language and are knowledgeable about China from the Chinese perspective.”

Chinese universities historically have offered language lessons in foreign countries but usually to serve the overseas Chinese population. In recent years, the Chinese government has set up Confucius Institutes around the globe to promote Chinese culture and language.

But full-fledged campuses that can confer degrees are a new experiment. The Laos branch of Soochow University, based in Vientiane, is now looking to raise money for a full-fledged campus of 5,000 students,
university official Chen Mei said. “The national policy wants us to go out, as the internationalization of education comes with the globalization of economy.” The Lao campus started as part of an economic development zone between Laos and Chinese governments, and then continued after the larger project fell through.

China’s Xiamen University based in eastern Fujian province, announced plans early this year to open a branch in Malaysia by 2015 and have annual enrollment of 10,000 by 2020. In May, China’s Zhejiang University and Imperial College London signed an agreement to explore options for a joint campus, though the scope and funding are still to be spelled out.

Philip G. Altbach, an expert on international higher education at Boston College, warns that Chinese universities might be venturing out too soon. “I think that China’s top universities have sufficient work to do at home that they do not need to expand into the risky and often expensive world of branch campuses outside of China,” Altbach wrote in an e-mail. “China’s global influence and prestige in higher education is best served by strengthening its universities at home and offering a ‘world class’ education to Chinese students and expanded numbers of overseas students.”

Starting in the 1990s, China aiming to graduate more college students began to build new campuses, encourage privatization of higher education and expand enrollment. The rush has been accompanied with criticism that quality has been overlooked by quantity and that Chinese colleges have failed to prepare their students for the job market, or to deliver a well-rounded education. The changes have helped draw international students, whose numbers in mainland China are growing and topped 290,000 in 2011.

China also has encouraged its youth to seek education abroad and has invited foreign universities – especially top institutes – to set up joint programs and branch campuses to help meet the demand for quality education.

The city of Kunshan in Jiangsu province is building a $260 million campus for Duke University, and New York University will open an outpost in Shanghai with classes to begin in this fall.

“Many people in higher education in China who are committed to educational reform hope that these moves overseas and also the move of foreign universities to China will create more pressure for reform within Chinese universities,” Gallagher said.

China maintains a highly specialized approach to university studies that has its roots in the Soviet model, but many Chinese educators want to blend in more liberal education to encourage social morals, civic responsibility, innovation and critical thinking.

In Malaysia, where British universities have expanded in recent years, the plans by China’s Xiamen University have been lauded by the government, with Prime Minister Najib Razak calling it “historic.” The branch campus will likely attract many among Malaysia’s large ethnic Chinese minority for courses that will range from economics to chemical engineering and Chinese literature.

Xiamen has roots in the country, in a sense: The university was founded in 1921 by Tan Kah Kee, a business tycoon who made his fortune in Southeast Asia, including what is now Malaysia. “It’s a giveback from history,” Xiamen University President Zhu Chongshi said, as quoted by the national party newspaper People’s Daily.

The government is squarely behind the efforts by Chinese universities to expand abroad: The signing in China of the Zhejiang University agreement with London’s Imperial College was attended by a provincial governor. But universities say they must find the funding for the branches on their own from tuition revenue and private sources.

That is in contrast to the Confucius Institutes, which are directly subsidized by Beijing, said Chen of the Laos branch campus.

But despite funding challenges, she said she is optimistic about the future of the branch campus in Laos, where she noted there is a growing middle class eager for quality education and keen to do business with
“We do not have to worry about finding students,” she said. “There’s a huge demand for education here.”

(https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2013-05/18/content_16508460.htm)

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<td>Date: July 8&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; to 10&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Place: Beijing</td>
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<td>Contact: China National Convention Center</td>
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<td><strong>The 11&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; International Conference on Nuclear Engineering</strong></td>
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<td>Date: July 29&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Place: Chengdu</td>
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<td>Contact: Chinese Academy of Science and Technology</td>
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<td><strong>Eco-Forum Global GuiYang</strong></td>
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<td>Date: July 19&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; – 21&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Place: Guiyang</td>
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<td><strong>China Health Forum</strong></td>
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**Swiss-related S&T, Education and Health Events and Announcements**

**Swiss Business Award**
Date: July 6<sup>th</sup>
Place: Beijing
Contact: Embassy of Switzerland in China

**Visit of Swiss Research and Science Delegation**
Date: July 11<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup>
Place: Shanghai
Contact: Swissnex China

**Landscape Architecture with Professor Michael Jakob**
Date: July
Place: Shanghai, Nanjing, Hangzhou
Contact: Swissnex China

**5<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Swissnex China**
Date: August 5<sup>th</sup>
Place: Shanghai
Contact: Swissnex China

**“Roboy” Common theatre Project**
Date: August 10<sup>th</sup>
Place: Beijing
Contact: Embassy of Switzerland in China

**“Roboy” Common theatre Project**
Date: August 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup>
Place: Shanghai
Contact: Swissnex China