Science, Technology, Education and Health News from China

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Introduction
The Story of the Month presents Beijing’s new policies for technology transfer in universities. In education, China’s first “bureaucracy-free” university, the South China University of Science and Technology, got a former police chief as Party Secretary. Statistics found that fewer students from rural area had access to top universities in China. Experts explained reasons behind Shanghai children’s outstanding performance in PISA tests. In science and innovation, the Chinese Academy of Sciences establishes 5 centers of excellence. China tops Europe in R&D intensity in 2013. Chinese internet users switched from Weibo to Wechat.

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We also invite you to follow Swissnex on Weibo! http://e.weibo.com/swissnexchina

¹ Please click on the blue texts to activate the hyperlinks to either email addresses or related websites.
Story of the Month

Beijing-based Universities to Enjoy Greater Autonomy in Technology Transfer

The Beijing Municipal Government has announced reform measures on university technology transfer policies applicable to all Beijing-based universities on January 14th 2014. Titled “Several Opinions on Accelerating Technology Transfer and Promoting Collaborative Innovation among Higher Education Institutes”, the 10 point policy document outlines incentives to universities and inventors to commercialize their research accomplishments, a sector that has been generally considered as a weak link in China’s research conducted in higher education institutes.

The autonomy in technology transfer related decisions and the increased incentives for inventors are one of the highlights of the reform. As Chinese universities are mostly government-affiliated, the universities and its research accomplishments are inherently “state-owned”. Licensing technologies developed in universities used to be subject to the approval of the administrators (municipal or central government) and the licensing income was mostly included in the state revenue.2

The new Opinions eliminate restrictions by giving universities in Beijing full power to approve technology transfer related decisions and inform local education and financial administrators only afterwards. Allocating licensing income also became a university-level decision, with no less than 70% of the income going to the inventor and the main contributors of the transfer, compared to the previous level of no less than 20%.3 This dramatic raise of income incentive is expected to motivate researchers to proactively seek commercialization opportunities for their research.

Other new policies will enable university-based researchers to take “unpaid entrepreneurial leave” or to take a side job at a Zhongguancun-based technology company with full entitlements including promotion and fixed salary increase. A further extension from the previous regulation of maximum 2 years of such entrepreneurial leave, the new policy didn't specify the duration, making it another university-level decision. University students would also be encouraged to take leave of absence for entrepreneurial purpose, and the time spent during leave of absence is transferrable to academic credits. Technology start-ups founded by university students would also be eligible to various incentive policies, including rent waiver, coaching, access to angel investment fund and government equity investment. In addition, a “technology manager” position is recommended for universities to foster talents, to specialize in facilitating technology transfer and to establish links between academics and industry. Such a career path goes up to the academic title of senior technician (equivalent to full professorship, the highest title in Chinese universities for academic staff). Previously such responsibilities were taken by the administrative staff of the university technology transfer office or research office. The creation of technology manager position would be the first time for universities in Beijing to have full time personnel working on technology transfer.

Promising as the new policies sound, the reform is not without challenges. The current bureaucratic status of public universities in China dictates that the complexity of ownership, either in income distribution, IPR sharing or in operations of the technology transfer would still require further clarification. The availability of professionals of technology transfer and university–industry partnership to fill all the “technology managers” positions in universities also remains a question mark, at least in the short term.

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2 Reforms in recent years granted universities affiliated to the central government limited decision-making power in licensing technologies that are valued less than RMB 8 million, but universities affiliated to Beijing municipal government are not part of the exemption.

1. **Ex-Police Chief Named Party Head of China’s First “Bureaucracy-free” University**

   (South China Morning Post, 22-01-2014)

   A former police chief has been named the party chief of a Shenzhen-based university designed to be the nation's first “red tape-free” higher education institute – an appointment that was deemed by some mainland citizens as “suspicious”.

   The Guangdong provincial party committee appointed Li Ming, ex-head of the Shenzhen public security bureau, to lead the South University of Science and Technology of China (SUSTC) during a meeting on January 22nd, Xinhua news agency reported. Li, who also has a background in teaching, will replace the school’s founding president, Zhu Qingshi.

   When the university was established with financial backing from the Shenzhen municipal government, Zhu had vowed to build the nation’s first ultra-modern education institution that would be free of bureaucracy, which he deemed the education system's biggest stumbling block. “A modernized university should be set up in accordance with a university charter approved by a legislature, a people’s congress in the region [whether provincial or municipal],” Zhu said in an interview with the South China Morning Post in 2011.

   However, in response to the latest appointment, microbloggers questioned whether Li – who comes from the bureaucracy – could maintain a truly non-bureaucratic set-up. Apart from heading the police force, Li was vice-president of Shenzhen's politics and law commission, according to a profile on Xinhua.com. From 1982 to 1992, Li taught at X’ian Jiaotong University in Shaanxi province before being appointed farther south, in Guangdong province, to take charge of the Shenzhen government's political research office.

   Analysts said the appointment marked the failure of the university in its battle against bureaucracy. Xiong Bingqi, deputy director of the 21st Century Education Research Institute, said the university's attempt to push forward education reforms proved to be a failure. “The resistance is from the administrative departments. Apparently the plan of the local authority is to build a university within the existing education system,” he said.

   Despite the directives issued by the central government last November to tone down the presence of administrative departments in public institutions, the reforms could never truly move forward unless the university is allowed to take full charge of its operation, he added.

   The South Metropolis Daily called Li an official with a "reform[ist] spirit" in a profile story of the former police chief published on the morning of January 22nd. His networks in the local government can help the university bypass the barriers to reform, the paper quoted analysts as saying.

   As of January 22nd in the morning, the university's website had not yet reflected the changes, with Zhu's name still topping the list of SUSTC officials and still titled as “President and Secretary of the Party Committee”.

   In 2012, five years after its establishment was approved by the party, the university received its long-waited full accreditation from the Ministry of Education as an undergraduate college. “SUSTC can now go ahead with the reforms we’ve hoped for,” Zhu said at the time.

   However, analysts said this status would mean less freedom for the university to push such reforms. Among the SUSTC's radical moves was accepting 45 students without going through the national university entrance exam, called gaokao. This prompted three university advisers to resign.

2. **China Establishes Advanced Science Research Centers**

(Xinhua News, 09-01-2014)

China has begun establishing five innovation centers that will unite the country's leading talents for research in advanced science and technology fields, according to the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS).

The five centers focus on the fields of quantum information and technology, Tibet plateau and Earth system science, particle physics, brain science and thorium molten salt reactors, CAS president Bai Chunli said on January 9th at a meeting.

With CAS-endowed autonomy in research and management as well as independent evaluations from global experts, the five centers will unite China's top scientists and represent the country's most advanced progress in these fields, according to Bai.

Bai said they hope to build the five centers into world-class research centers with their own characteristics and significant international impact.

According to Bai, these centers aim to shoulder major science and technology missions, achieve innovations in various fields, and unite and offer steady support for leading talents.

The Chinese government has repeatedly stressed innovation in various science fields and industries as the key fuel for the country's development.

While meeting space scientists and engineers behind the successful Chang'e-3 lunar probe mission earlier this week, President Xi Jinping urged deepening reform and innovation in science and technology to enhance national strength.


3. **China Tops Europe in R&D Intensity**

(Nature, 08-01-2014)

By pouring cash into science and technology faster than its economy has expanded, China has for the first time overtaken Europe on a key measure of innovation: the share of its economy devoted to research and development (R&D). In 2012, China invested 1.98% of its gross domestic product (GDP) into R&D — just edging out the 28 member states of the European Union (EU), which together managed 1.96%, according to the latest estimates of research intensity, to be released this month by the Paris-based Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

The figures show that China's research intensity has tripled since 1998, whereas Europe's has barely increased (see 'Shooting star'). The numbers are dominated by business spending, reflecting China's push in the manufacturing and information- and communication-technology industries.

James Wilsdon, a science-policy analyst at the University of Sussex in Brighton, UK, says that China's R&D juggernaut is "astonishing", considering that the entire system emerged only after the end of the Cultural Revolution in 1976. In absolute terms, China's R&D spending is still almost one-third lower than that of Europe, but the new figures are "a significant milestone", says Wilsdon.

The reorientation of China's economy displays its soaring ambition. However, money does not buy innovation. Despite success in some areas, notably high-speed rail, solar energy, supercomputing and space exploration, leaders in China are concerned that innovation is lacking, say science-policy analysts. "Chinese leaders would like something equivalent to a Nobel prize, or a world-class product similar to an iPhone," says Denis Simon, an expert on Chinese science and innovation at Arizona State University in
Tempe. “But there is a lot of risk aversion within the Chinese R&D system that doesn’t allow for entrepreneurial behavior.”

China’s leaders recognize the issues: the government is now reviewing a 2006 long-term plan on science and technology, and will be taking advice from international experts in Beijing this month. Lan Xue, director of the China Institute of Science and Technology Policy at Tsinghua University in Beijing, expects some changes at the level of academic science. “I’m relatively optimistic that there will be improvement in how R&D programs are managed and peer-reviewed.”

In contrast to China’s rapid rise, Europe’s R&D spending has remained stagnant. The continent has made little headway in the past decade on a long-term target to reach 3% of GDP by 2020. “The European Commission has long warned that China is catching up in terms of R&D intensity,” says Michael Jennings, a spokesman for research at the commission. “The EU needs a real push now to increase R&D spending in the public sector, but especially in the private sector.”

One problem is that the commission cannot dictate business spending for individual member states. Another is the expansion of the EU, which has brought down average research intensity. OECD figures show the stark contrast between nations such as Germany, at 2.92% of GDP, and newer EU members such as Croatia, at 0.75%. Jennings adds, however, that an almost 30% boost to Horizon 2020, the EU research programme, is a good sign.

Some analysts argue that Europe does not need to be too worried by the stasis in research intensity. The number is an increasingly poor indicator of innovative activity, argues Kieron Flanagan, a science-policy analyst at the University of Manchester, UK. For example, it fails to pick up on innovation in the service-oriented industries that dominate many Western economies. An architectural or advertising firm could innovate while meeting the demands of a contract — making advances that could be widely copied and meaningfully affect an economy. Yet they would not count as R&D spending.

In China, meanwhile, “a great stodgy mass” of state-owned enterprises dominates commercial R&D spending — and they might actually suppress innovation, says Wilsdon. According to a study co-authored by Wilsdon and published in October 2013 by the innovation charity Nesta, based in London, the state companies might block more-inventive small and medium-sized enterprises. China, the study argues, is an “absorptive state”: one that adopts and adapts incoming technologies from overseas but does little breakthrough research. However, Wilsdon points to a few eye-catching bright spots: privately held, globally minded companies that include the telecommunications firms Huawei Technologies and ZTE, the e-commerce giant Alibaba and the computer firm Lenovo.

China’s emphasis on applied and product-development research means that funding for basic science remains low: only 5% of the country’s total R&D is devoted to this, compared with 15–20% in other major OECD nations. That money has to support a larger number of researchers who are already poorly paid, says Xue. Many academics, he says, complement their salaries by taking on short-term projects for industry — work that can distract their focus from fundamental science problems.

Funding and evaluation systems suffer other distortions, says Cong Cao, a science-policy analyst at the University of Nottingham, UK. Grant money is not disbursed transparently, and basic-research funding tends to go to eminent scientists and safe projects, he says, with academics judged mechanically on the number of publications that they author. A staggering rise in scientific output has not yet been matched by an equivalent rise in highly cited articles; swathes of patents are filed but rarely used. Wilsdon says that world-class research occurs at the country’s top 30 universities and at Chinese Academy of Science institutes. “But it is still very patchy, and a lot of it is reliant on a relatively small number of outstanding scientists lured back from overseas,” he says.

Simon adds that China’s scientists need more independence and freedom to work on risky projects. Such changes might be on the way: Cao expects that at the forthcoming review of China’s 2006 science plan, funding agencies will be told to be more transparent about their grants and grantees, and Chinese researchers will be allowed to use more of their funding to boost the salaries of research staff.
One of the plan’s paramount goals seems to be right on target, however: China, unlike Europe, looks set to boost its research spending to 2.5% of GDP by 2020.

(http://www.nature.com/news/china-tops-europe-in-rd-intensity-1.14476)

4. The Internet: From Weibo to WeChat

When Luo Changping, an investigative journalist, tried on November 22nd to post the latest chapter of his big scoop on WeChat, a popular Chinese mobile messaging service, censors blocked it. But he was able to work round them. In a follow-up message he told his subscribers they could send him the words “Chapter Seventeen”; users who did so automatically received the post on their mobile phones, uncensored.

WeChat, or Weixin in Chinese, is known mostly for private chatting and innocuous photo-sharing among small circles of friends. With more than 270m active users, it has become the star product from Tencent, an internet conglomerate. Some have compared it to WhatsApp, an American messaging service. More quietly, it has become the preferred medium for provocative online discussion—the latest move in China’s cat-and-mouse game of internet expression and censorship.

The rise of WeChat is a business phenomenon in its own right (see article). But it is also a measure of how adaptive and resilient China’s political and social discourse has become—almost as adaptive as the censorship regime that seeks to contain it. Recently a number of public intellectuals have lamented the decline of meaningful discussion on weibo. The microblogs were full of user-led activism in 2012 but, starting in 2013, officials have dramatically escalated their efforts to control them. Propaganda outlets have intensified attacks on the spread of rumors online, authorities browbeat online celebrities to be “more responsible” (at least two have been arrested on unrelated charges), and microbloggers can now be jailed for up to three years for tweeting false information that is forwarded 500 times or viewed 5,000 times. President Xi Jinping, in a speech to party leaders in August, said that the internet was the prime battleground in the fight over public opinion, and that officials must seize control of it.

By the end of 2013 a propaganda official boasted that the authorities had successfully “cleaned” the internet. Some public intellectuals have given up their microblog accounts. One described the internet and microblogs as being in a “vegetative state”.

The decline in activity on weibo has been real and measurable. The Public Opinion Monitoring Office of People’s Daily Online, a party mouthpiece, found in a study that the number of “online exposés of negative social events, especially critiques of government” has decreased significantly. The study found that postings on weibo by 100 opinion leaders fell by 10% in the two months following a warning from a senior official last August that popular microbloggers should be more responsible online. Voices also became “more positive”, the study found.

But discussion on the internet is not in a vegetative state so much as it is migrating and mutating. WeChat represents the new field of battle online, and official voices have been quicker to adapt to it than they were to weibo, whose rapid rise from 2009 caught them by surprise. Many state-run media already have WeChat accounts. Still, independent voices find that, since WeChat networks are more private than weibo, their interactions are more fragmented and personal, but also less subject to scrutiny and censorship because their reach is less broad. (Unlike microblogs, WeChat does not disclose how many subscribe to individual public accounts.)

Activists are under no illusion, though, that WeChat accounts are private and secure. Tencent is a long-trusted Chinese internet giant that has deep ties with the Communist Party. Ma Huateng, its founder and chief executive, is a delegate to China’s national legislature. Mr Xi visited the company’s headquarters in Shenzhen in December 2012, shortly after becoming general secretary of the party. As with any Chinese
internet company, Tencent’s interest is in making a profit, not in fostering a subversive national conversation that could lead to its service being shut down.

But the lack of transparency on WeChat presents a different challenge to the authorities from that posed by weibo. When a rumor starts on weibo, it can be stopped on a public platform, says Mr Luo. When grumblings develop on WeChat, they are more likely to fester quietly for longer. If a rumor is spreading, there is no public platform to refute it, he says. “I think if something really happens, WeChat would do a lot more damage than weibo.”


5. University Admissions: Not Educating the Masses

(CHINA’S infamous university entrance exam, known as the gaokao, has long been a target of criticism. Admissions are based solely on the points scored in one exam, and the need for rote memorisation does little to foster creative minds. Now the government has taken its first tentative steps towards reforming the system. In December it announced that the English-language part of the test can be taken several times, with the best score counting. More significantly, it said it would move towards an evaluation process where the test did not make up 100% of the score, and would include more subjective assessments of, for instance, extra-curricular activities. Details are expected this year.

Many see these reforms as long overdue. But some educators claim a move away from a straightforward points-based system will harm those who most need help getting into university: students from poorer, rural areas.

China’s elite universities already resemble their Western counterparts in one respect: most students are from relatively well-off backgrounds. In the 1970s, 50% of freshmen at Tsinghua University, alma mater of China’s president, Xi Jinping, were from poorer, rural areas, according to Yang Dongping of Beijing Institute of Technology. In 2010 that figure was down to 17%. Tan Wufeng, who teaches communications at Tsinghua, says she was shocked to find her freshman classes this year contained not one student from rural China.

There are several reasons. Urban education is better financed. In Beijing in 2011, annual expenditure per child in primary school was nearly 20,000 yuan ($3,100) compared with just 3,000 yuan in Henan, a poorer province in central China. Corruption and guanxi, or “connections”, also play their part. Many of the best high schools, even in small towns, are full of the children of local officials. Some students are admitted to college because of who they are or whom they bribe. In November an admissions officer at Renmin University, an elite Beijing college, was detained as he tried to flee to Canada after allegedly taking millions of yuan in bribes.

Geography counts, too. Universities set quotas for the number of students they will admit from a certain province. To land one of the few spots available, students from the countryside must score as high on the gaokao as their urban peers, in spite of their often more basic high-school education. For this academic year, Tsinghua admitted fewer than 200 students from Henan, which has a local population of 100m, says Shi Yigong, a professor at the university, who is an advocate for keeping the gaokao. By contrast, at least 300 students were admitted from Beijing, which only has a local population of 13m.

As education has become more competitive it has become more commercialised. In big cities wealthier students have better access to private tutors, as well as opportunity to study abroad and undertake helpful extra-curricular activities. The Chinese government is trying to tackle the problem by requiring universities to increase the quotas for rural students.

But Mr Shi is still worried that gaokao reform will end up benefiting the elite. He says test-based admission criteria may not be perfect, but at least they provide more of a level playing-field to allow clever
children from poor areas—such as himself—a chance of success. It is “the fairest system” for China at the moment, he says.


6. **Shanghai Test Scores and the Mystery of the Missing Children**

*(Sinosphere, 23-01-2014)*

Is the education system in Shanghai, China’s largest and most internationalized city, really a paradigm of academic excellence and educational equity, or does its stellar performance mask a grimmer reality, in which one of the world’s largest barriers to education opportunities plagues tens of thousands of its residents?

The question has been the subject of intense debate among scholars and educators since December 2013, when the Program for International Student Assessment, or PISA, released the results of its 2012 tests. These showed students from Shanghai scoring highest in all three categories: reading, math and science.

Conducted by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, PISA is given every three years to more than half a million 15- and 16-year-old students from 65 countries. Shanghai has been the top-scoring region for the last two rounds, followed by other Asian economies such as Singapore, Hong Kong and South Korea. In the PISA report, the O.E.C.D. commends Shanghai’s achievement. In particular, it praises Shanghai for its effort to promote educational equity, describing near-complete enrollment of local children at primary and middle schools that is “ahead of the pack in universal education.”

While many Western observers have rushed to uncover the secret to Shanghai’s success, others argue that PISA has portrayed Shanghai in an overly positive light by failing to present the whole picture.

In a series of articles published on the Brookings Institution’s website, Tom Loveless, a former professor at Harvard’s Kennedy School of Government and an expert on education policy, questioned the inclusiveness and representativeness of PISA’s Shanghai samples. He pointed out a glaring oddity in the PISA data: Shanghai, a city of 24 million, reports only slightly more than 100,000 15-year-olds, a number similar to that reported in Portugal and Greece, countries with less than half Shanghai’s population.

“Where did all of Shanghai’s 15-year-olds go?” Mr. Loveless asked. His answer is that China’s restrictions on internal migration are to blame. Shanghai has a migrant population of 10 million, about 40 percent of its total population. Because of the country’s household registration system, known as the hukou system, which ties access to subsidized education and health care to hometowns, migrants do not enjoy the same access to Shanghai’s schools and hospitals as local residents.

Currently, migrant children can enroll in selected primary and middle schools in Shanghai, up through the ninth grade. However, around the age of 15, most children must return to their hometowns to attend high school, which runs from 10th to 12th grade. They can take the gaokao, the national university entrance exam, only in their home provinces, according to the current hukou policy.

Such restrictions drive migrant children out of the city as early as primary school, statistics show. In a chart provided by Kam Wing Chan, professor of geography at the University of Washington and an expert on Chinese migration, the percentage of migrant children out of the total child population in Shanghai declines steadily in each age bracket starting at age 8. It picks up again at the age of 16, as migrants, having completed middle school in their home provinces, swarm to Shanghai seeking jobs.
“By the time they reach 15, there are far fewer migrant kids left in Shanghai's education system,” Mr. Chan said in a telephone interview. Speaking of PISA, he added, “No matter how it samples, it is going to get only very few of them.”

Furthermore, Mr. Chan said, the migrant children who do stay in school tend to come from more prosperous families, with better-educated parents. The result, he said, is a school system that gradually filters out the most disadvantaged children, accentuating Shanghai's education status as “the cream of China.”

The O.E.C.D. report on PISA discusses migrant children in Shanghai only briefly, stating that the city “has established the notion that migrant children are ‘our children’ and works constructively to include them in its educational development.” The word “hukou” does not appear in the report.

“They are presenting Shanghai in the best possible light” as “a paragon of educational equity, and that's not accurate,” said Mr. Loveless, who objects to PISA’s comparison of Shanghai to other major world economies. “It's such a unique system, I wouldn’t compare it to anybody,” he said in an interview.

Andreas Schleicher, who directs the O.E.C.D.’s international educational testing program, acknowledged the dip in Shanghai’s migrant population around age 15 but noted that it happens in other countries as well. “If you look at the United States, the percentage of disadvantaged children is very high in primary school,” he said by telephone, “and they are the first to drop out of school as they grow older.”

Still, even by comparison with other regions and countries with similar levels of economic development and birthrates, the number of 15-year-olds in Shanghai seems startlingly low. In Hong Kong and Taipei, the capital of Taiwan, 15-year-olds account for 1.2 percent and 1.4 percent of the total population, respectively, according to data published by PISA. In Shanghai, they make up 0.45 percent.

“There are limitations in the ways we conducted the test in most countries,” said Mr. Schleicher. “But even when you exclude the 30 percent of worst-performing students in the United States, Shanghai still performs No. 1.”

In past interviews, Mr. Schleicher has referred often to PISA results collected from other provinces of China to make another point: Even children from less advantaged backgrounds are performing well in Chinese schools.

But Mr. Loveless noted that these scores have not been published, and he questioned whether the O.E.C.D. gives the Chinese government special treatment. Mr. Schleicher has said the results have not been published because the sampling and testing were conducted by provincial governments rather than by the O.E.C.D.

In recent years, Shanghai has made remarkable progress in integrating migrants into its education system. It has opened up a large number of primary and secondary schools to migrant children, as well as a number of vocational schools. It has also implemented a point-based residency system, which allows migrants to apply for a residency permit based on their age, education, professional skills and employment status.

Still, the system strongly favors migrant children with highly educated and well-to-do parents, and effectively leaves the majority of the less resourceful families to their own devices.

“Shanghai should be commended for implementing some hukou reforms,” but “that does not justify PISA’s portrayal of Shanghai as a model of educational equity,” Mr. Loveless wrote in his most recent blog post on the subject. “There is considerable distance between taking the first steps towards righting an historical wrong and acting in a way that other nations should follow.”

Events and Collaborating Opportunities (February 2014 – March 2014)

Science, Technology and Education-related Events in China

2014 Asia-Pacific Conference on Life Science and Engineering
Date: February 21st to 23rd
Place: Sanya
Contact: http://www.apclse.org/

2014 International Conference on Electronics Engineering and Power Engineering
Date: February 26th to 28th
Place: Kunming
Contact: http://www.ceepe.net/

4th Annual Pharma R&D Asia Congress
Date: February 27th to 28th
Place: Shanghai
Contact: http://www.pharmaworldasia-congress.com/

2014 China Study Abroad Forum
Date: March 14th
Place: Beijing
Contact: http://www.cieet.com

Swiss-related S&T, Education and Health Events

Scientific Breakfast – Francophonie @ Hackerspace
Date: March 14th
Place: Shanghai
Contact: Swissnex China

La Francophonie
Date: March 2014
Place: Beijing, Tianjin, Jinan, Qingdao, Xi’an, Chongqing, Chengdu, Shanghai, Nanjing, Hangzhou, Wuhan, Guangzhou, Macao, Hong Kong
Contact: www.marsenfolie.afchine.org

Collaborating Opportunities

Call: Sino-Swiss Science and Technology Cooperation Program SSSTC
Application deadline: March 30th 2014

University of St. Gallen: PhD Summer School in Empirical Research Methods - SSERM
Application deadline: April 30th 2014
Contact: www.sserm.ch

Chinese Academy of Sciences Fellowship Opportunities
http://english.cas.cn/IC/AF/

Chinese University of Hong Kong Fellowship
Contact: http://www2.cuhk.edu.hk/gss/hkphd/