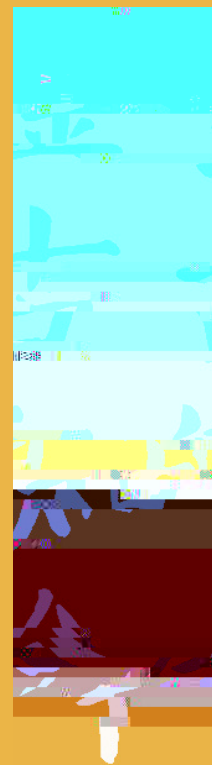


China Forum Annual Report

Study the
past to
understand
the present



October 2021 – December 2022

2. PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

This report provides a detailed account of each of the seminars hosted by the China Forum during the period covered by the report. It also includes a list of seminars hosted prior to this period, as well as details of the marketing of the seminar series.

The report includes markers relating to the China Centre Review – both matters already addressed, matters in-hand and matters still to be addressed.

This report also outlines the Governance, Personnel and Finance arrangements of the China Forum.

It is hoped that this report will provide useful feedback to Society, the wider College community, the University community and the public on the work of the China Forum. This report will be published on the China Forum webpage, which is publicly accessible.

3. CHINA CENTRE REVIEW

A review of the China Centre was undertaken by the College in 2021-22. The recommendations of the China Centre Review were accepted and approved in full by College Council in 2022. College Council agreed a remit for the China Forum to continue operating until the end of the 2026-27 academic year in the first instance. A further working party has been agreed by College Council to consider the long-term future of the China Forum.

The following changes have been agreed by College Council:

global efforts to combat climate change in recent decades, including the formation of the IPCC, the Kyoto Protocol, the Copenhagen Accord and the Paris Agreement. Professor Pan traced the evolution of global climate change targets, culminating in the target of 'net zero' included in the Paris Agreement, with 'common but differentiated responsibilities'. Ensuring equitable access to electricity for the population of developing countries has been a key issue throughout, involving a complex relationship between the interests of rich and poor nations.

Professor Pan stressed the tremendous technical progress in energy technologies, which has accelerated in recent years. These technologies have played a central role in China's efforts to combat climate change. The high-speed expansion of solar and wind power in China has been accompanied by a relentless decline in the cost of renewable power and an increase in its competitiveness compared to fossil fuels. Professor Pan analysed the progress in China's thermal generation technologies, but emphasised that it is impossible to reach net zero by relying on thermal power. China's leaders have made clear that a technological revolution in both energy supply and demand is necessary for China to achieve its net zero goal. Professor Pan stressed the tremendous opportunities that exist for innovation in technologies necessary to achieve net zero. He noted that China's increased reliance on renewable energy sources has significant security implications, by reducing its dependence on fossil fuel imports.

A number of issues were addressed during the Q&A session. These included: the role of public transport in meeting China's net zero goal; the impact of China's net zero goal upon urban planning; the role of consumer choice, building technologies, new battery technologies and hydrogen-based technologies in achieving China's climate change goals; and the impact of China's climate goals upon the location of industry and urban centres of population.

Professor Pan Jiahua received his PhD in Environmental Economics from the University of Cambridge. He is currently a Member of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and Director of the Institute of Eco-civilization Studies, Beijing University of Technology. He is President of the Chinese Society of Urban Economics, Vice President of the Chinese Association for Research & Promotion of Eco-civilization, Vice Chair, National Expert Panel on Climate Change in China, IGS (Independent Group of Scientists, appointed by UN Secretary-General for drafting GSDR2023) member, and lead author, IPCC Working Group III on Mitigation. He was formerly Director-General of the Institute of Eco-civilization Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Science, member of Foreign Policy Advisoryj-

King's College London), and **Tim Clissold** (Senior Research Associate, China Centre Jesus College, and author of three books on China, including *Mr China*).

Dr Bellér-Hann analysed the way in which the classification of ethnic groups in China has changed over time. She argued that the popular representations of the Uighurs are over-simplified. In fact, there is wide diversity of identities among the Uighurs, which is obscured by the blanket term 'Muslim Uighurs'. The period since 2000 has seen the development of new attitudes towards religiosity among the Uighurs, which involve the spread of personal piety, 'reforming the self' and 'Islamic clothing', most notably in the practice of veiling. Dr Bellér-Hann explored the links between Islamic fundamentalism in Xinjiang and the process of Islamic renewal across the Muslim world. She examined the links between Western Islamophobia post 9/11 and the growth of a movement for an 'Independent Islamic State' in Xinjiang. Finally, she explored the contradictions of rapid modernisation of Xinjiang, which has been sustained by a high rate of investment from both state and private entities.

Professor Dillon analysed the historical origins of the conflict in Xinjiang. He drew attention to the impact that the collapse of the Soviet Union has had upon Xinjiang, due to the tremendous changes this brought for the vast territories in Soviet Central Asia, which have large Muslim populations. He presented a detailed account of the physical transformation of cities in Xinjiang, with systematic reconstruction of old buildings, which has taken place also across the rest of China. Urban reconstruction has included residential buildings, markets and mosques, which have produced a radical transformation of the urban landscape in cities such as Kashgar, Khotan and Urumqi.

Tim Clissold approached the situation in Xinjiang from the perspective of conflict resolution. This approach involves (1) understanding how the current situation has been arrived at; (2) the 'red lines' for each side in a conflict; and (3) the 'fuzzy area for manoeuvre'. In the case of Xinjiang this requires understanding the complex history of Xinjiang and the region's relationship with the rest of China over the course of 2000 years; recognition of the complex setting of Xinjiang with multiple borders with surrounding countries; recognition of the reality of serious violence over many years in Xinjiang; recognition of the Uighurs' rights to maintain their customs and religious freedom; and understanding that since the Zhou Dynasty, the pursuit of national unity and political stability has been central to Chinese political philosophy.

A wide range of issues was addressed during the Q&A session. These included the following: nationalism and the construction of the nation state in 19th century Europe; the significance of the situation in Xinjiang for the relationship of the University of Cambridge with China; comparison of the situation in Xinjiang with that in Kashmir; the views of Han Chinese about Xinjiang; the potential role of business to contribute to harmonious development of Xinjiang; the role of state and private business in Xinjiang's economy; the role of Uighur students in Western universities; the occupational differences and power relations within the Uighur community in Xinjiang; and the consequences for Sino-Western relations that arise from the use of the word 'genocide' in the

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analysis of western novels and short stories set in inter-war China, including Somerset Maugham and Andre Malraux. Dr Wood next discussed the extensive genre of twentieth century novels set in China, by female authors including Ann Bridge, Stella Benson and Nora Waln. She concluded her survey with an examination of J.G. Ballard's novel, *Empire of the Sun*, which was set in Shanghai under Japanese occupation.

The Q&A included the following issues: Bertrand Russell's writings on China; the socio-economic background of western writers in China; the capabilities of different writers to convey an authentic feel for Chinese reality; the contrast between western fiction and non-fiction writing on China; and the reasons for the dearth of western novels on China written during the era of 'reform and opening-up'.

Dr Frances Wood studied Chinese at Cambridge, graduating in 1971, spent a year as a worker-peasant-soldier student in Peking (1975-6) and wrote a PhD on traditional domestic architecture of Peking (University of London). She was curator of the Chinese collections in the British Library and amongst her books are *Chinese Illustration* (1986), *Did Marco Polo go to China?* (1996), *The Blue Guide to China* (2002), *The Silk Road* (2003), *No Dogs and Not Many Chinese: Treaty Port life in China 1843-1943* (1998), *Hand Grenade Practice in Peking* (2000) and *Betrayed Ally: China in the Great War* (2016).

Politics and governance in China: the Party in control?

Professor Kjeld Erik Brødsgaard

Thursday 11 November 2021, 5 – 6.30pm, virtual seminar

The China Centre lecture on Thursday 11 November 2021 was delivered by **Professor Kjeld Erik Brødsgaard**, Professor of Chinese Studies, Department of International Economics, Government and Business, and former Director of the Asia Research Centre, Copenhagen Business School.

Professor Brødsgaard's lecture addressed the 'China puzzle'. International measures of governance often give China a low score, yet China's development record has been outstandingly successful. In Professor's view the 'China puzzle' is res

regulations that govern the way in which the CPC operates, and the process through which these regulations are updated and revised in the light of changing conditions. Professor Brødsgaard noted that the composition of the Party has altered greatly over the long-term, moving away from being composed primarily of peasants and industrial workers into one that is far more socially diverse. He pointed out that demand for Party membership is around ten times greater than the supply of places available. It has become almost impossible to move to the highest levels in the Party without a high level of education. Professor Brødsgaard analysed the process of regular interchange of positions between leaders of state-owned enterprises and senior government officials. He termed this system of political economy as 'ambidextrous', in that it is able to achieve business and political goals simultaneously.

A wide range of issues was addressed in the Q&A session. They included: comparison of the nomenklatura system in China and the Soviet Union; comparison of the role of large firms in national policy-making in China and the USA; the significance of presidential term limits in political systems; the role of President Xi Jinping within Chinese national decision-making; the relationship between the centre and the localities in government decision-making; the contrast between political decision-making in China and India; changes in the degree of centralisation in political decision-making in China; and the wide range of issues beyond political democracy involved in the concept of 'human rights'.

Professor Kjeld Erik Brødsgaard, PhD, is Professor at the Department of International Economics, Government and Business and former Director of the Asia Research Centre (2003-2016) at the Copenhagen Business School. From 1990-2003 he was Associate Professor in China Studies at the Department of Asian Studies at the University of Copenhagen. His most recent books include *The Co...*

Semi-conductors occupy a vital place in the global business system and play a key role in national security, including a central role in military technologies. Semi-conductors form a key part of the complex relationship between the US and China. Despite great efforts

works are almost invisible in the international literary prizes. In contrast to the dearth of works translated from Chinese into English, there is a huge number of works translated from English into Chinese.

Nicky Harman emphasised that part of the reason for the dearth of Chinese translations into English is the wide cultural difference between China and the West: 'Chinese fiction is different'. For example, Chinese novelists are happy to tell the reader the end of the story at the beginning, which is hard for Western readers to accept. However, part of the reason also is the vast gap between the Chinese and English languages. Nicky Harman concluded that the most effective translation from Chinese into English typically involves close collaboration between a Chinese and a Western translator.

The Q&A session included: the gap in aesthetics between China and the West; the difficulty of translating long 'signature works' from Chinese into English; resistance from Western publishers to works translated from Chinese; the dearth of native English speakers with the level of language skills necessary to translate Chinese literature; the role of 'fan-led' initiatives in translation; the challenge posed for translators by the complexity of Chinese personal names; and the contrast between translating Chinese poetry and Chinese fiction into English.

Nicky Harman lectured in translation at Imperial College London 2000-

Rana Mitter OBE FBA is Professor of the History and Politics of Modern China, and a Fellow of St Cross College at the University of Oxford. He is the author of several books, including *China's War with Japan: The Struggle for Survival, 1937-1945* (Penguin, 2013), [US title: *Forgotten Ally*] which won the 2014 RUSI/Duke of Westminster's Medal for Military Literature, and was named ~~one of the top 100 most influential people in the world by Time magazine in 2014~~

diffusion, and use of scientific and technological knowledge. Her current research focus is the historical dynamics of concept formation, situations, and experiences of action through which actors have explored, handled and explained their physical, social, and individual worlds.

Her monograph *The Crafting of the 10,000 Thing*

Dr Radivojević holds a Lectureship in Archaeomaterials at the UCL Institute of Archaeology, UK, where she acquired her PhD in Archaeometallurgy. During her previous studies and research posts at the Universities of Belgrade, Cambridge and UCL she developed a strong research profile in both fieldwork excavations and laboratory analysis of material culture, specifically technology of early metal making. She specialised in the emergence of early copper making in the Balkans before expanding research collaborations across Europe and northern Eurasia, with emphasis on central and southeast Europe, Anatolia, Russian Federation, China, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan.

Dr Radivojević has published in high impact journals on the origins of metallurgy in the Balkans and southwest Asia, the relationship of metallurgy and pottery technologies, the invention of tin bronze metallurgy, the innovation and transmission of copper metallurgy across southeast Europe, the use and circulations of Bronze Age metals in Europe, experimental archaeometallurgy and the aesthetics of ancient metal objects, as well as co-developed a novel method of re-assessing archaeological phenomena using complex networks analysis of metal supply systems in the Balkans.

Her other research projects include the prehistory of the Silk Roads, linking Central Asia, the Eurasian Steppe and most of Europe during the 4th – 1st millennium BC, and more broadly addressing the pre-modern globalisation of the Eurasian continent by looking at the (technological) knowledge economy at the time.

British Chinese – the invisible community

Dr George Chak Man Lee

Wednesday 16 February 2022, 5 – 6.30pm, virtual seminar

The China Centre lecture on Wednesday 16 February 2022 was given by **Dr George Chak Man Lee**, former London Metropolitan Police Chief Inspector and first Chinese police officer in the UK, first Chinese Conservative Party Parliamentary Candidate

Parliamentary Candidate

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Dr Lee was born in a Hong Kong shanty town pig shed, worked in a toy factory aged 5, came to the UK aged 10 unable to speak any English where he lived and worked in his family's take away shop in Portsmouth. He attended a local comprehensive school on a council estate where 90% of his peers entered the local dockyard as manual workers.

George was the first British Chine

Dynasty poets to illustrate the universality of the issues that they addressed, including the plight of war refugees, homelessness, poverty, tax evasion, de-forestation, substance abuse and the end of life. He read a group of Chinese Tang and Song Dynasty poems organised in line with the principles of quantum physics, which

The Q&A session included discussion of the following issues: the reliability of TV broadcasts about the pandemic in Wuhan; government

Emperor's sacrifices, it came to be regarded as 'famine food', grown mainly by poor farmers in northern China.

In recent years, millet has experienced a remarkable revival. It has become associated with sustainable agriculture, that uses 'traditional' farming technologies, with ploughs pulled by donkeys, soil fertilised by donkey manure in a 'circular' economy, and traditional sickles used to harvest the crop. The farming techniques are based on ancient Chinese agricultural treatises. In addition, millet is considered to have special dietary and health advantages compared with 'superior' grains. Millet has become a 'lifestyle' food choice for China's middle-class consumers and its price has increased greatly compared with other food grains.

Professor Bray examined the way in which millet-growing has helped to increase incomes in impoverished areas, including 'eco-tourism' to millet-growing villages.

The issues raised in the Q&A session included: the scientific validity of claims that millet has health benefits compared to other grains; a comparison of the role of millet in Chinese and Indian agriculture; the potentialities of 'organic' farming technologies to solve China's food needs; the role of commercialisation and marketing in generating consumer demand for millet and millet-derived products; the role of eco-tourism in poverty-alleviation; the advantages and disadvantages of traditional millet varieties compared with genetically modified grains; and the water requirements for growing millet compared with other grain crops.

Francesca Bray, Emerita Professor of Social Anthropology at the University of Edinburgh, is a historian of science, technology and medicine in East Asia, specialising in gender and technology, the politics of historiography, and the history of agriculture and food. Her first publications included the

mobilised huge numbers of people to participate in tree-planting, involving complex logistical arrangements for people, saplings and equipment.

Professor Chau explained the role that tree-planting has played in a single county in north-central China, where he conducted fieldwork. His objective in the research was to understand the community's sense of compulsion to plant trees and protect them. The local temple was the cornerstone of the massive re-forestation efforts in the county. Donations to the temple were used to support the tree-planting operation, which has a spiritual purpose through its contribution to the construction of an 'ecological civilisation'.

The Q&A session discussed the following issues: Joseph Needham's involvement in tree planting in Inner Mongolia in 1958; the role of trees in western culture; the relationship of trees to human beings' attitudes to death, including yew trees in churchyards in the West; the way in which large-scale tree-planting is organised in China today; the possibilities for tree-planting to be linked with the huge aquifer under the Taklamakan Desert in Xinjiang province; the linkage between 'tree-mindedness' in China and global cosmopolitan tree-mindedness; and the significance of the term of 'homo arborealus', which Prof Chau used in his lecture.

Adam Yuet Chau is Professor of the Anthropology of China teaching in the Department of East Asian Studies, University of Cambridge, and is a Fellow at St John's College. He is the author of *Miraculous Response: Doing Popular Religion in Contemporary China* (Stanford University Press 2006) and *Religion in China: Ties That Bind* (Polity 2019), and edited *Religion in Contemporary China: Revitalization and Innovation* (Routledge 2011). He is interested in developing better ways of conceptualising Chinese religious culture. One of his out-reach ambitions is to stop people from asking the question 'How many religions are there in China?' He is currently working on other book projects investigating the idiom of hosting (zuozhu) and forms of powerful writing ('text acts') in Chinese political and religious culture. He is also editing a volume entitled Chinese Religious Culture in 100 Objects, with more than 100 contributors from all over the world.

Professor Lau drew attention to the great reduction in the extent of absolute poverty in China since the late 1970s, which he considered to be a 'clear public good'. He emphasised that the social and econom

lay-offs in the state-owned sector and a rapid increase in private enterprises. Professor Steinfeld's lecture examined the way in which China's institutional reforms in this era incorporated features from the advanced capitalist economies ('playing our game'), including enterprise corporate governance, labour market organisation, treatment of intellectual property and changes in the system of higher education. Professor Steinfeld also examined the changes that took place within the Chinese government system, including opening the CPC to entrepreneurs and professionalisation of the bureaucracy. In hindsight, Professor Steinfeld considers that in his 2010 study he should have paid more attention to issues such as socio-economic inequality and the rise of conspicuous consumption. In his lecture, he argued that the Chinese economy and society have changed greatly in the past decade, including increased income and wealth inequality, the dramatic impact of social media and labour-displacing technologies. These are taking place in the context of growing US-China tension and an adversarial relationship between the two countries. Professor Steinfeld concluded by exploring ways in which the relationship between China and the USA might move in a cooperative direction.

The Q&A session addressed the following issues: China's role within global technological progress; the underlying causes of US-China hostility; the impact of listing on global capital markets upon corporate governance of China's large firms.

The perils of interpreting: the extraordinary story of two translators between Qing China and the British Empire

Professor Henrietta Harrison

Thursday 19 May 2022, 5 – 6.30pm, virtual seminar

The China Centre lecture on Thursday 19 May 2022 was delivered by

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The Chinese Conundrum

Rt Hon Sir Vince Cable

Thursday 26 May 2022, 5 – 6.30pm, virtual seminar

The China Centre seminar on Thursday 26 May 2022 was delivered by the **Rt Hon Sir Vince Cable**, former leader of the Liberal Democrat party, former MP for Twickenham, former Secretary of State for Business Innovation and Skills and President of the Board of Trade. Sir Vince Cable's lecture was based on his recently published book *The Chinese Conundrum*.

Sir Vince Cable addressed the reality of a New Cold War between the West and China. The theme of his lecture was the challenge of engagement between different systems of political economy in the face of common existential threats to the human species. He emphasised China's economic development success since the 1970s. He noted that China's GDP, measured in PPP dollars, is now beyond the level of the US, which marks an important point in world history. In Sir Vince Cable's view, by 2050 it is likely that China's GDP will be double that of the USA. He cautioned that this reality has not been fully absorbed in the West. He addressed a number of challenges that China faces, including its demographic transformation, the high level of debt, the need to increase productivity and the low share of consumption in GDP. In Sir Vince's view, the West's perception has shifted from regarding China as a 'business El Dorado' for the West during the 'Golden Era', to viewing it as an economic threat to the West in recent years. He noted the contrast between the West's 'technology war' with China alongside a rapid increase in the role of western financial service companies in China. He emphasised that, despite the rising tension, the economic relationship between China and the West remains deep.

The Q&A session included the following issues: the respective roles that China and the West might make to cooperation and mutual understanding; the role that academics can play in assisting mutual understanding; the role that Britain, as a former global hegemon, might play in East-West cooperation; the contribution that Britain might make to East-West cooperation through its expertise in climate change technologies and the key role of the City of London within global finance; the role that ethnic relations in China's resource-rich regions, including Xinjiang, Tibet and Inner Mongolia, play in China's development; the view of countries in the 'global south' on the war in Ukraine; the role of succession policy in the CPC; the impact of human rights issues upon western businesses operating in China; the role of nuclear power generation in UK-China relations; an evaluation of the possibility of military conflict between the West and China; and the contradiction between increased political tension between Japan and China alongside a deepening economic relationship.

The Rt Hon Sir Vince Cable was Secretary of State for Business Innovation and Skills and President of the Board of Trade (2010-2015). He served as Member of Parliament for Twickenham 1997-2015, leader of the Liberal Democrats 2017-2019, deputy leader of the Liberal Democrats 2007-2010, and shadow chancellor 2003-2010.

Vince Cable read Natural Sciences and Economics at Cambridge University, where he was President of the Union, followed by a PhD in Economics at Cambridge University.

In 1990 he joined Shell International taking up the post of Chief Economist in 1995. He has also been head of the economics programme at Chatham House and is a former fellow of Nuffield College Oxford and the LSE.

Vince Cable served as a Labour councillor in Glasgow between 1971 and 1974, before joining the Social Democrat party.

Sir Vince Cable is currently a Professor in Practice at the LSE (London School of Economics, attached to the Institute of Global Affairs). He is also a visiting Professor at Nottingham University Economics Department. He has worked on a collaborative project with Future Learn to develop a MOOC (on-line course). As well as being a Visiting Professor at St Mary University in Twickenham he has worked on the course development for the Future Learn MOOC.

Israel through the lens of literary works produced in both countries – two each from China (Zhao Shuli and Mo Yan) and Israel (S.Yizhar and Amos Oz). Dr Li's presentation outlined the contrasting historical context within which the four literary works had been composed. The works selected reflected the changing sentiments within each country about collective institutions and the challenges presented by collective ownership, work and income distribution, and communal life. Despite the contrast in historical circumstances the construction of rural collective institutions in both countries reflected an optimistic view about the possibilities for human beings to live collectively.

Dr Li's presentation was followed by a dialogue with Professor Peleg. The dialogue explored the reasons for Dr Li's personal interest in this topic; the conflicting views within Israel and China today about rural collective institutions; the influence of levels of literacy in the two countries upon the operation of collective institutions; and the wider context of literature about collective institutions within the two countries.

The Q&A discussion included the following topics: the influence of the Soviet collective farm experience upon the Israeli kibbutz movement; Chinese people's perceptions of the award of the Nobel Prize for literature to Mo Yan; Israel's pre-independence Zionist tradition of anti-capitalism and romantic nationalism; the role of women in Mo Yan's story '*The Transparent Radish*'; gender relations in Israeli kibbutzim; the role of collective farms in Soviet literature; the role of the peasantry in Karl Marx's writings; the contrast between collective farms in China and the Soviet Union; the influence of the Israeli kibbutz movement upon China in the 1950s; and the psychological impact of collective farms on their members.

Dr Huiruo Li is a recent graduate from the Faculty of Asian and Middle Eastern Studies, University of Cambridge. She read her BA of Hebrew language in Peking University, China, and then pursued her MPhil (Queens') and PhD (Lucy Cavendish) in Cambridge, focusing on the ideological evolution in modern Hebrew literature. She has learned in Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel and worked in Middlebury College of the United States.

Yaron Peleg is Kennedy-Leigh Professor of Modern Hebrew Studies at the University of Cambridge. He published numerous monographs and edited volumes on modern Hebrew literary history, Israeli cinema and Israeli culture more generally, primarily the creation and legacy of a native Hebrew culture in Palestine/Israel at the beginning of the twentieth century. Professor Peleg is also editor-in-chief of the *Journal of Modern Jewish Studies*.

Accidental conflict: America, China, and the clash of false narratives

Dr Stephen Roach

Tuesday 7 June 2022, 5 – 6.30pm, virtual seminar

The China Centre lecture on Tuesday 7 June 2022 was delivered by **Dr Stephen Roach**, Senior Fellow, Yale Jackson Institute for Global Affairs, and former Chairman of Morgan Stanley Asia.

Dr Stephen Roach's seminar addressed the possibilities for conflict, including military conflict, between the USA and China. He distinguished three phases in the US-China relationship in recent decades. Phase I covered the period 1972-1989. Dr Roach characterised this period as a 'marriage of convenience', in which both economies encountered serious difficulties. Phase II covered the period 1990-2008. During this period there was a relentlessly deepening co-dependency between the American and Chinese economies, 'turbo-charged' by China's entry to the WTO, with g

Cold War rhetoric. In Dr Roach's view the conflict is based on false narratives on both sides: the USA blames China for its own domestic failings, including the 'savings shortfall', the 'innovation shortfall' and 'hegemonic over-stretch', while China's difficulties arise mainly from the failure of the economy to 're-balance' away from investment towards consumption. Dr Roach argued that the rise of social media, has helped to foster 'false narratives' in both the USA and China. He concluded that the USA and China need to find a way to shift their relationship from an 'unhealthy' to a 'healthy' inter-dependence. This requires rebuilding trust through policies that remove the impediments to sustainable growth in both economies.

The Q&A session included the following topics: the USA's capability to adjust peacefully to the end of the era of US hegemony; the role of the state and private sectors in China's development; the reasons for the wide extent of hostility towards China across the whole spectrum of US politics; the contrast between the Cold War with the Soviet Union and the Cold War with China; the relative competence of high-level government officials in the USA and China; the extent and location of American overseas military bases compared with those of China; and the dangers of a new arms race.

Dr Stephen Roach has been a senior fellow at Yale University since 2010 where he developed new courses on Asia – notably 'The Next China' and 'The Lessons of Japan'.

Prior to moving to academia, Stephen Roach spent thirty years at Morgan Stanley where for the bulk of his career he served as the first Deputy Chairman of the firm.

CHINA

MICHAELMAS TERM 2022

China biodiversity and conservation: status, challenges and opportunities
Professor

China and India: development achievements and challenges

Professor Shailaja Fennell

Professor Jayati Ghosh

Professor Huaichuan Rui

Assistant Professor Isabella Weier

Thursday 3 November 2022, 3-5pm, virtual seminar

The China Forum seminar on Wednesday 3 November 2022 took the form of a roundtable event, with four leading international scholars, **Professor Shailaja Fennell, Professor Jayati Ghosh, Professor Huaichuan Rui** and **Assistant Professor Isabella Weier**.

Jayati Ghosh argued that India's development achievements are mainly reflected in its relatively rapid GDP growth without major financial crises, broadly diversified economy with industrial and software capability, huge potential to use new technology to embark on a new strategy in a sustainable and inclusive manner.

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relationship between central and local governments in the UK, US and China; the extent to which alternative policies might have avoided the fiscal crisis; the contribution that local governments' increased involvement in financial activities, including investing in the high-tech sector, might make to resolving local government debt; the composition of local debts; and how to deal with the 'soft budget constraint' in China.

Jean C. Oi, a University of Michigan Ph.D. in political science, is the William Haas Professor of Chinese Politics in the Department of Political Science and International Studies at the University of Michigan. She is also a senior research advisor at the Center for Global Policy Studies at the University of Michigan.

distinctive pattern that their occurrence in the later work of the Italian mathematician Fibonacci (c1170-1250) seems like a 'fingerprint' that could not have developed separately.

Thus Dr Hart's research shows that linear algebra came to Europe in the late Middle Ages having been first developed in imperial China.

The issues addressed in the Q&A session included the following: whether or not the ancient ~~Wang Pan's 'The Nine Chapters on the Mathematical Art' (c. 1st century AD)~~ - sesede

Professor Schottenhammer concluded that there were manifold exchanges across the Pacific at this time. Mainland Chinese, not only from Fujian but also from Guangdong and Zhejiang, were very active in these exchanges. Although Kangxi prohibited Chinese ships from sailing to Southeast Asia in 1717, individuals, especially from Fujian, continued to support a flourishing exchange across the Pacific. They built a well organised network of merchants, who were either directly or indirectly involved in trade with Spanish America.

The Q&A session addressed the following issues: trans-Pacific trade and its impact on Chinese agriculture, population and society; the scale and geographical extent of the trade in maize, sweet potato, chilli and other goods; difete

taken place in the region: there is no longer a power vacuum; most East Asian states are now prosperous and have developed robust self-defence capabilities; the USA no longer leads the region's economy; and there are doubts in the region about the USA's reliability as a strategic partner. These changes mean that the US needs to shift its policy towards the region. Freeman analysed the multiple factors driving Sino-American hostility. Among these factors, Taiwan is the only one that could lead to a mutually devastating nuclear exchange between the USA and

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Earth and environment in East Asia: risks and opportunities

Professor Simon Redfern

Head of Department of Earth Sciences and Professor of Mineral Physics, University of Cambridge; Fel

East, West and the search for universal values: China's century?

Lord Stephen Green

Chairman, Asia H

A fresh look at climate change: climate risks and COP26

Professor Sir David King

Honorary Executive Chairman, Centre for Climate Repair at Cambridge; Former Chief Scientific Adviser, HMG; Emeritus Professor, Department of Chemistry, University of Cambridge

Wednesday 3 March 2021, 5 – 6.30pm, virtual seminar

Can we avoid war with China?

Rt Hon Sir Oliver Letwin

Visiting Professor, ~~BAF~~

The future of Hong Kong

Professor Ian Grenville Cross SC

Former Director of Public Prosecutions of Hong Kong (1997-2009); Honorary Professor of Law, University of Hong Kong; Visiting Professor of Law, Chinese University of Hong Kong

Isa el Hilton OBE

Founder and Editor *China Dialogue*; Columnist for *The Guardian*; former presenter of BBC The World Tonight; Research Associate, Centre of International Studies and Diplomacy, SOAS, University of London

Ronny Tong SC

Non-official Member of the Executive Council of Hong Kong; Convenor of the Path of Democracy think tank

Professor David Zweig

Professor Emeritus, Division of Social Sciences, Hong Kong University of Science

7. MARKETING OF SEMINARS

9. DETAILED NOTES ON FUNDING

CAMBRIDGE CHINA DEVELOPMENT TRUST (CCDT)

The CCDT is an external charity registered in England (registration no. 1111605). The Director of the China Forum is a trustee. None of the other trustees are connected to Jesus College, although a number have links to the University.

The CCDT paid the College an annual sum of £13,000 for rent of two offices in West Court. The rent was set based on advice from Bidwells. CCDT occupied the offices from March 2018.

The CCDT provided part-time administrative support from two offices in West Court. The staff based in West Court are allowed to use the College facilities, such as the Roost, for which they pay.

In addition, the CCDT has paid for:

- very small sums to additional individuals for very occasional administrative and event support for the China Forum;
- the external costs of China Forum events, mostly seminars, hosted by the College;
- direct to the suppliers some other costs relating to China Forum events (e.g. printing, design work).

CCDT FUNDING FOR THE CHINA FORUM

The CCDT provided support to the China Forum at a cost of £26,570. The period of the CCDT expenditure covers their financial year (Aug 2021 – July 2022), as reported in their financial accounts. These costs related to administrative and other costs to facilitate the China Forum seminars. This is separate from the rent paid to the College, which was accounted as income by the College and by CCDT as a general overhead. The rental agreement and the provision of administration and other support by the CCDT ended on 31 August 2022.

COLLEGE FUNDING

Since 1 September 2022, the China Forum has been funded directly by the College. The long term funding of the China Forum will be considered by College Council.

Administrative support is provided through a freelance contract. The costs for the period September-December 2021 were £1,700.