



February 2018

The Fudan-UC Dispatch is a periodic publication by the Fudan-UC Center on Contemporary China, based at the University of California (UC) San Diego’s School of Global Policy and Strategy (GPS). It features current research publications on China in digest form as well as noteworthy commentaries on current affairs related to China by UC and Fudan University scholars. Its purpose is to enhance publicity for UC and Fudan scholars publishing in the China area and to familiarize these scholars with each other’s research interests so as to identify future collaborative opportunities. The Fudan-UC Dispatch sources its information in English only. It also includes a brief section on the Fudan-UC Center activities.

Table of Contents:

| | |
|---|------|
| Fudan and UC Scholars’ Research on China..... | 1-8 |
| Fudan and UC Scholars in the News | 9-14 |
| Fudan-UC Center Events..... | 15 |

About the Fudan-UC Center:

The Fudan-UC Center on Contemporary China creates opportunities for cooperation between Fudan University and all UC campuses on research, policy and educational initiatives, including academic conferences and community events. It is the first overseas research center established by a Chinese university at a North American university. Based at GPS, the center also works closely with the School’s 21st Century China Center. Learn more at fudan-uc.ucsd.edu.

Editor-in-chief: Xian Xu, Managing Associate Director, Fudan-UC Center

Editorial Board: Lei Guang, Sam Tsoi, Kelis Wong, Xian Xu

FUDAN AND UC SCHOLARS' RESEARCH ON CHINA

Jie Deng

Fudan University
Field: History

Source: Fudan
Journal of the
Humanities and
Social Sciences,
Volume 10, Issue 4,
pp 1–24

How did land reform and collectivization reshape China's rural–urban relations?

Based on archival materials, this article examines Land Reform and Collectivization in 1940s and 1950s from the viewpoint of rural–urban relations. It argues that there were various strong ties between rural society and urban society in traditional China. However, the programs of Land Reform and Collectivization cut off these ties and made it impossible for Chinese people to be “amphibious” as they were previously. This fundamental change reshaped China's rural–urban relations, making rural society and urban society two separate spheres. The new rural–urban relations lasted all the way down to the present without being overhauled.

More information: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s40647-017-0192-9>

Robert C. Feenstra

UC Davis
Field: Economics

Source: Federal
Reserve Bank of New
York Research Paper
Series, New York
Staff Report No. 817

Co-authors: Mary
Amiti, Mi Dai, and
John Romalis

How did China's WTO entry benefit U.S. consumers?

China's rapid rise in the global economy following its 2001 WTO entry has raised questions about its economic impact on the rest of the world. In this paper, we focus on the U.S. market and potential consumer benefits. We find that the China trade shock reduced the U.S. manufacturing price index by 7.6 percent between 2000 and 2006. In principle, this consumer welfare gain could be driven by two distinct policy changes that occurred with WTO entry. The first, which has received much attention in the literature, is the U.S. granting permanent normal trade relations (PNTR) to China, effectively removing the threat of China facing very high tariffs on its exports to the U.S. A second, new channel we identify is China reducing its own input tariffs. Our results show that China's lower input tariffs increased its imported inputs, boosting Chinese firms' productivity and their export values and varieties. Lower input tariffs also reduced Chinese export prices to the U.S. market. In contrast, PNTR had no effect on Chinese productivity nor export prices, but did increase Chinese entry into the U.S. export market. We find that at least two-thirds of the China WTO effect on the U.S. price index of manufactured goods was through China lowering its own tariffs on intermediate inputs.

More information: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2990311>



Solomon Hsiang

UC Berkeley

Field: Econometrics

Source: American
Economic Association
Annual Meeting

Co-authors: David
Lobell, Michael
Roberts and Wolfram
Schlenker

Climate and crop yields in Australia, Brazil, China, Europe and the United States

We examine whether nonlinear relationships between climatic conditions and crop yields are globally generalizable at subnational levels. We match subnational longitudinal administrative data on crop yields for barley, maize, oats, rice, soybeans and wheat with growing season temperature and rainfall measures across Australia (n=406), Brazil (n=94,299), China (n=38,480), the European Union (n=15,505) and the United States (n=177,069). Using a flexible nonparametric approach that accounts for unobserved differences between locations, we estimate nineteen separate nonlinear climate-yield response surfaces. We verify that high temperatures and low rainfall substantially and significantly reduce crop yields across essentially all contexts and crops, with the exception of rice which tends to display more muted effects. Our results demonstrate a large and generalizable sensitivity of crop yields to climatic conditions across major crops in many of the world's most productive agricultural regions.

More information: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2977571>

Barry Naughton

UC San Diego

Field: Chinese
Economy

Source: Asian
Economic Policy
Review, Vol. 12, Issue
2, pp. 282-298, 2017

The current wave of state enterprise reform in China: a preliminary appraisal

State enterprise reforms are underway in China, and include some positive and overdue corporate governance reform. However, the potential effectiveness of the reforms is compromised by the attempt of policy-makers to achieve three goals which form an "impossible trinity": increase firm autonomy; improve oversight; and assign new developmental missions to state firms. The goal of assigning new developmental missions to state firms is reflected in the design of new state investment companies which are intended to gradually take over ownership functions from existing agencies. The structure and function of the new ownership agencies undermines the potential of the corporate governance reforms at the enterprise level. These contradictions will be costly because state firms will likely be ineffective in carrying out developmental missions—particularly technology innovation—while also failing in the enterprise reform goal of becoming more efficient and profitable.

More information: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/aep.12185>



Kwai Hang Ng

UC San Diego

Field: Sociology

Source: Asian Journal
of Comparative Law,
Volume 12, Issue 2,
pp. 209-232

Co-author: Brynna
Jacobson

How global is the common law? A comparative study of Asian common law systems – Hong Kong, Malaysia and Singapore

This article compares three common law jurisdictions in Asia – Hong Kong, Malaysia and Singapore. By studying the use of foreign citations in the reported opinions of these jurisdictions, we show that they have acquired a judicial character that is distinctively outward-looking and global. The variety and range of foreign citations suggest that the phenomenon cannot be fully explained as a matter of colonial legacy. The article further discusses the ways in which the use of foreign case citations serve as a means for legal and professional enrichment.

More information: <https://doi.org/10.1017/asjcl.2017.17>

Kevin J. O'Brien

UC Berkeley

Field: Political
Science

Source: China
Review, Volume 17,
Number 2, June
2017, pp. 179-201

Co-author: Yanhua
Deng

Preventing protest one person at a time: psychological coercion and relational repression in China

Using riot police to break up a big demonstration is a familiar occurrence in many parts of the world, including China. But all protest control does not involve the use of force, nor is repression always directed at large groups of people assembled in one location. Some repression rests on psychological rather than physical coercion and is aimed at individuals, often in their homes or nearby. This type of repression may be carried out by people with only a loose connection to the state's coercive apparatus, such as relatives, friends or neighbors of the target who work for the government or receive benefits from it. "Relational repression" is labor intensive and a sign of a high-capacity state that uses multiple levers to suppress contention, but has limited reach and remains insecure about its ability to maintain social stability. It builds on Maoist and dynastic techniques of control and aims to extend state penetration into a marketized society whose members have increasingly emancipated themselves from direct dependence on the government. Relational repression often alienates both the agents of repression and their targets. But it can, at times, be effective in demobilizing resistance or preventing a person from taking part in protest.

More information:

http://polisci.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/people/u3854/CR17_0.pdf



Margaret Roberts

UC San Diego
Field: Political
Science

Source: 21st Century
China Center
Research Paper No.
2017-01; Columbia
Public Law Research
Paper No. 14-551

Co-authors: Benjamin
L. Liebman, Rachel E.
Stern and Alice Z.
Wang

Mass digitization of Chinese court decisions: how to use text as data in the field of Chinese law

Over the past five years, Chinese courts have placed tens of millions of court judgments online. We analyze the promise and pitfalls of using this remarkable new data source through the construction and examination of a dataset of 1,058,990 documents from Henan province. Courts posted judgments in roughly half of all cases in 2014 and, although the percent of cases posted online has likely risen since then, the single greatest challenge facing researchers remains documenting gaps in the data. We find that missing data varies widely by court, and that intermediate courts disclose significantly more documents than basic level courts. But court level, GDP per capita, population and mediation rates are insufficient fully to explain variation in disclosure rates. Further work is needed to better understand how resources and incentives might be skewing the data. Despite incomplete information, however, a topic model of 20,321 administrative court judgments demonstrates how mass digitization of court decisions opens a new window into the practice of everyday law in China. Unsupervised machine learning combined with close reading of selected cases reveals surprising trends in administrative disputes as well as important research questions. Taken together, our findings suggest a need for humility and methodological pluralism among scholars seeking to use large-scale data from Chinese courts. The vast amount of incomplete data now available may frustrate attempts to find quick answers to existing questions, but the data may excel at opening new pathways for research and at adding nuance to existing assumptions about the role of courts in Chinese society.

More information: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2985861>



Liugang Sheng

UC Davis

Field: Political
Science

Source: IZA

Discussion Paper No.
10924Co-author: Dennis
Tao Yang**Offshoring and wage inequality: theory and evidence from China**

We present a global production sharing model that integrates the organizational choices of offshoring into the determination of relative wages in developing countries. The model shows that offshoring through foreign direct investment contributes more prominently than arm's length outsourcing to the demand for skill in the South, thereby increasing the relative wage of skilled workers. We incorporate these theoretical results into an augmented Mincer earnings function and test the model based on a natural experiment in which China lifted its restrictions on foreign ownership for multinational companies upon its accession to the World Trade Organization in 2001. Empirical findings based on detailed Urban Household Surveys and trade data from Chinese customs provide support to our proposed theory, thus shedding light on the changes in firm ownership structure, the skill upgrading in exports and the evolution of wage inequality from 1992 to 2008 in China's manufacturing sector.

More information: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3029794>**Song Shi****Qian Sun****Xin Zhang**Fudan University
Field: EconomicsSource: Journal of
Financial and
Quantitative Analysis
(JFQA), Forthcoming**Do IPOs affect the market price? Evidence from China**

We examine whether sizable initial public offerings (IPOs) affect the whole market. Using a Chinese IPO sample, we find robust evidence that sizable IPOs do depress the market price on not only the listing day but also the offering (subscription) day. The impact on the market is negatively correlated with the IPO size on the listing day. However, the IPO impact is largely transitory. The China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC) often places a moratorium on IPOs to support the market, which seems ineffective as the negative IPO effect is transitory and moratoriums are not perceived as good news.

More information: <https://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2979859>

Weiye Shi

UC San Diego
Field: Political
Science

Source: SSRN

Co-authors: Xiaojun
Li and Boliang Zhu

The face of internet recruitment: evaluating the labor markets of online crowdsourcing platforms in China

Zhubajie/Witmart and other online crowdsourcing platforms have proliferated in China and researchers have increasingly used them for subject recruitment. One critical question remains, however: what is the generalizability of the findings based on these online samples? In this study, we benchmark the demography of an online sample from Zhubajie to nationally representative samples and replicate commonly asked questions in national surveys. We find that online respondents differ from the general population in many respects. Yet, the differences become smaller when comparison is made with the internet users in benchmark surveys. Importantly, when predicting attitudes, our online sample is able to produce similar coefficients in most cases as these internet-active subsamples. Our study suggests that online crowdsourcing platforms can be a useful tool for subject recruitment, especially when researchers are interested in making inferences about Chinese netizens. We also analyze the political and social desirability issues and we discuss caveats.

More information: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3002066>

Dorothy Solinger

UC Irvine
Field: Political
Science

Source: China
Perspectives; Iss. 2,
(2017): 47-57.

Manipulating China's "minimum livelihood guarantee": political shifts in a program for the poor in the period of Xi Jinping

In 1999, the State Council set forth an urban social assistance program aimed chiefly at pacifying protesting laid-off workers and compensating for the breakdown of the work-unit-based welfare benefits that had obtained under the planned economy. While an initial goal was to ensure that political stability would allow enterprise reform to proceed unchallenged, over time the content of the scheme shifted in line with new regime goals. First the program spread to the countryside, as the New Socialist Countryside model was installed. In the past few years, in line with a tightening of financial commitment, leaders have demanded that the able-bodied poor should work, not be succored and that the program's allowances target the desperate. Also, beginning in 2014 and continuing into 2016 there has been heavy emphasis on fighting graft and corruption in the program. The paper details five alterations that have emerged - or policy slants for which earlier, less extreme changes in implementation have intensified - since Xi Jinping ascended to power. The big message here is that the regime has repeatedly reshaped this initiative to match the changing political agenda of the Party.

More information: <https://goo.gl/kcjJxk>



Wei Tang

Fudan University

Field: Economics

Source: Economics of Transition, Vol. 25, Issue 3, pp. 439-469, July 2017

Co-author: Geoffrey Hewings

Do city–county mergers in China promote local economic development?

Municipal mergers have become a worldwide phenomenon in the past few decades, primarily advanced to exploit economies of scale. While most evaluations of municipal mergers have focused on the efficiency of local public goods provision, it is rare in the literature to explore how such mergers promote economic growth in a developing country context. This research investigates the economic consequences of a policy experiment of city–county mergers (che xian she qu) in China during the period 2000–2004. Using comprehensive datasets at city, county and firm levels, we present evidence that the merger significantly increases local economic development and that the magnitude of the effect depends on local endowments related to agglomeration forces. The results are robust to a number of different model specifications. We further verify that improved transport infrastructure and urban agglomeration economies after merger are potential contributors to the positive merger effects.

More information:

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/ecot.12118/full#publication-history>

Ruoyu Wang

Fudan University

Field: Economics

Source: China & World Economy, Vol. 25, Issue 4, pp. 109-130, 2017

Co-author: Qi Zhang

Local governments' fiscal pressure and the dependence on polluting industries in China

Using a large, unique county-level panel dataset for China from 1998 to 2006, this paper investigates the relationship between local governments' fiscal pressure and their preference for developing polluting industries. The results show that fiscal pressure effects exist; namely, a positive link between the fiscal pressure faced by a county and its industrial tax dependence on polluting industries. We also investigate the heterogeneity of the fiscal pressure effects and find that fiscal pressure effects are significant only when local fiscal pressure is sufficiently high up to a certain point, and when there are more earmarked transfers. In contrast to the situation in east China, fiscal pressure effects in central and west China are more pronounced. Therefore, when dealing with environmental problems, policymakers need to take local governments' fiscal conditions into account.

More information: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/cwe.12209>



Jeffrey Wasserstrom

UC Irvine

Field: History

Source: Index On
Censorship, Volume:
46 issue: 2, page(s):
42-45

Co-author: Yidi Wu

Airbrushing history

The article contrasts the varied fortunes of two Chinese intellectuals named Li Dazhao and Cao Dafu, who both contributed to the public discourse about the October Revolution that brought forth the creation of Soviet Russia. “The way the 1917 Russian revolution can be remembered in China is an illustration of how stories of the past can be biased towards a view that the state approves,” the author writes.

More information:

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0306422017716018>

Jeffrey Wasserstrom

UC Irvine

Field: History

Source: Telos
2017(179):213-217

Hong Kong and Shanghai, 1987–2017: a convergence, a reversal and two ironies

The author provides a critical comparison of Hong Kong and Shanghai based on time spent at both cities between 1987 and 2017. He projects a pessimistic future for the former British colony, summarising his reasons in two ironies, namely: 1) “many things that made Hong Kong very different from Shanghai thirty years ago have disappeared -- but sometimes because of the way the latter city, not the former one, has changed,” and 2) “some things that made the places as I first encountered them different in the 1980s remain -- but with Hong Kong and Shanghai having switched places.”

More information:

<http://journal.telospress.com/content/2017/179/213.full.pdf+html>

Tinglin Zhang

UC Los Angeles

Field: Public Affairs

Source: Journal of
Regional Science,
Volume 57, Issue 3
June 2017
Pages 470–486

Co-authors: Rui
Wang, Bindong Sun
and Zhou He

Urban spatial structure and motorization in China

Using data from 161 Chinese cities, this paper investigates the effects of various dimensions of urban spatial structure on the ownership and commute mode split of automobile. Results confirm the positive effects of city size on auto ownership and mode split and the negative effect of density on auto ownership. Echoing a small number of studies, this research discovers the seemingly counterintuitive effect of jobs-housing balance on the use of automobiles, probably due to the potential advantage of public transit relative to driving in dense and congested Chinese cities. Cities should emphasize public transit and maintain density in the future.

More information: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/jors.12237>



FUDAN AND UC SCHOLARS IN THE NEWS

Jian Cai

Fudan University
Field: Political Science

Source: Strait Times
Date: Jul 4, 2017

North Korea's ICBM claim: China could face more U.S. pressure while Japan needs urgent defence upgrade

Cai believes that North Korea has exaggerated the success of its first intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) test launch in July. That said, he expects Washington to heap more pressure on Beijing, “including imposing more economic sanctions on companies and tourist agencies that have dealings with the reclusive state...But China will first consider its own national interest. It will not give in to pressures from the U.S. that easily.”

More information: <https://goo.gl/NHtn1s>

Qin Chen

Fudan University
Field: Economics

Source: Hollywood Reporter
Date: Jun 21, 2017

Shanghai: China's box office predicted to grow as much as 16 percent in 2017

After years of stellar growth, China's theatrical market slowed dramatically last year. But Chen projects box office revenue to grow in a range between 9.7 percent and 15.9 percent year-on-year for a total revenue range forecast of \$7.4 billion-\$7.8 billion (¥50.5 billion-¥53.3 billion), based on the performance of the first half of 2017.

More information: <https://goo.gl/RfueVL>

Haidong Kan

Fudan University
Field: Pubic Health

Source: Reuters
Date: Aug 15, 2017

Air pollution ups stress hormones, alters metabolism

Kan shares a controlled experiment which adds new evidence on how exposure to small particles emitted from industrial sources could affect the human bodies in more ways than the world currently knows. Being in contact with dirty air has proven to raise the test subjects' levels of the stress hormones, as well as their levels of blood sugar, amino acids, fatty acids and lipids -- all of which can, over time, increase the risk for heart disease, diabetes and other problems.

More information: <https://goo.gl/vgjEQ7>



Zhiqing Li

Fudan University
Field: Economics

Source: China Daily
Date: Jun 13, 2017

Authorities promote mandatory environmental disclosure as listed companies fail test

China is introducing mandatory environmental disclosure by listed companies, as many listed companies recently failed an environmental disclosure test of their 2015 annual reports. Li surveyed the reports of 170 companies across 14 sectors listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange. He found that environmental disclosure in the reports was inconsistent despite strong public demand for environmental transparency. Pharmaceuticals, brewing and textile sectors were among those ranked lowest, while the petrochemical sector was better than average.

More information: http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/business/2017-06/13/content_29726398.htm

Minwang Lin

Fudan University
Field: International Relations

Source: South China Morning Post
Date: Jul 30, 2017

Belt and Road: how China is exporting education and influence to Malaysia and other ASEAN countries

Xiamen University Malaysia, a China-backed university that opened last year, is the model for President Xi Jinping's vision of exporting education, marrying Beijing's trade ambitions with Southeast Asia's eager-to-learn millennials. Lin thinks that the graduates of Chinese universities in foreign countries could become a highly skilled local workforce Chinese companies desperately need.

More Information: <https://goo.gl/rprwkJ>

Baorong Lu

Fudan University
Field: Ecology

Source: Economist
Date: Jun 22, 2017

How to get rid of weeds by crossing them with GM crops

Herbicide resistance weeds are a perennial problem to rice farmers because of the competition they bring to the cultivars farmers actually want to raise. But Lu thinks he has found a solution. By adding a second transgene to the crop, he can sabotage any weed that crossbreeds with it.

More information: <https://goo.gl/cXYLpi>



Barry Naughton

UC San Diego

Field: Chinese Economy

Source: Financial Times

Date: Aug 21, 2017

China state-owned telecom privatisation seen as too timid

Shares in state-owned China Unicom, the country's second-largest telecom carrier, initially soared more than 11 per cent on the back of the company's announcement last week that it plans to sell \$12bn in equity to outside investors in the country's largest privatisation deal in at least a decade. But some investors and analysts doubt that the private group investment will fundamentally alter Unicom's character as a state-controlled actor that must balance profit-seeking against support for government policy. Naughton agrees that the performance of mixed ownership so far has been disappointing, but thinks Unicom could be different because of the group's history.

More information: <https://www.ft.com/content/Odd0b152-8659-11e7-bf50-e1c239b45787>

Dingli Shen

Fudan University

Field: Political Science

Source: Outlook India

Date: Jul 17, 2017

'Modi And Xi increasingly do not trust each other. This is not a constructive development.'

On the recent military stand-off at Doklam, Shen remarks in an interview that while the possibilities of war is unlikely, the growing distrust between China and India is "not a very constructive development to work together to build a new Asian century."

Shen discounts India's charge that the Chinese have intruded upon India's territory. Doklam is a disputed area "between China and Bhutan, not between China and India. Between China and Sikkim (now India), there is no dispute over this place at all -- India accepts that it belongs to China," he says. "So when India gave up its argument, that China intruded into India, and picked up another argument that this place belongs to Bhutan, China considers such a scheme as insincere. Between China and Bhutan, Bhutan has the right to disagree with China. However, before Bhutan expressed its disagreement, Indian armed forces had already entered the place that India considers belonged to China, while accusing China of invading India."

More information:

<https://www.outlookindia.com/magazine/story/modi-and-xi-increasingly-do-not-trust-each-other-this-is-not-a-constructive-deve/299089>



Victor Shih

UC San Diego

Field: Political Economy

Source: Bloomberg

Date: Aug 2, 2017

Trump may toughen trade threats on China

U.S. officials are [gearing up](#) to investigate China over what the administration perceives to be violations of intellectual property. The administration is considering having the U.S. Trade Representative's office investigate the matter under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974. The provision allows the president to impose tariffs to protect U.S. industry from foreign countries' unfair trading practices. Shih said that a more aggressive stance from the U.S. would be met in kind as the government gears up for a vital leadership transition at the 19th Party Congress later this year.

More information: <https://goo.gl/95hBFp>

Susan Shirk

UC San Diego

Field: Political Science

Source: Revue de la régulation

Date: Jun 20, 2017

The political fragility of the current regime in China

In an in-depth interview, the academic answered five questions posed to her, including her interpretation of the uncertain economic policies followed since 2015, and her take on the main sources of a major political crisis that would imply a rupture with the strategy inaugurated in 1978. Shirk has served as deputy assistant Secretary of State in the Bureau of East Asia and Pacific Affairs, with responsibility for China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Mongolia.

More information : <http://regulation.revues.org/12329#quotation>

Guoyou Song

Fudan University

Field: International Relations

Source: Bloomberg

Date: Aug 13, 2017

China's Xi grapples with rising cost of backing Kim Jong Un

It's getting harder for Chinese President Xi Jinping to maintain support for wayward ally North Korea in the presence of America's growing frustration of intercontinental ballistic missile tests. However, even if Beijing has grown weary of Kim's brinkmanship, it hasn't shown that it's ready to surrender the larger geopolitical game to the U.S. Song said: "North Korea is a burden to China, but it doesn't mean China would go against Kim Jong Un...The two parties and nations have a deep and intertwined relationship and that can't be changed overnight."

More information:

<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2017-08-13/china-s-xi-grapples-with-rising-cost-of-supporting-kim-jong-un>



Lijian Sun

Fudan University
Field: Economics

Source: Xinhua
Date: Jun 18, 2017

Economic watch: industrial upgrade, less restrictions create opportunities in China

Against the backdrop of a mildly retreating foreign direct investment, the world's leading chemical group BASF has recently inaugurated a new plant for emollients and waxes in Shanghai, after making an accumulative investment of over 6 billion euros in China over past two decades. With an investment of 150 million yuan (about 22 million U.S. dollars), the project is BASF's largest ever investment in emollients production in Asia Pacific. Sun remarks that "foreign investors are gradually quitting labor-intensive industries and shifting to capital and technology-intensive industries in China." – a sign showing foreign investors' confidence in the structural upgrade of Chinese economy.

More information: http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2017-06/18/c_136374890.htm

Qiang Xiao

UC Berkeley
Field: Journalism

Source: The Guardian
Date: Jul 11, 2017

China moves to block internet VPNs from 2018

The Chinese government has ordered three telecommunications companies to completely block access to virtual private networks, or VPNs, by February 2018. Xiao believes that the latest directive aims at preventing various factions within the government from jockeying for dominance by "using the internet as their battlefield".

More information: <https://goo.gl/Rm5xth>

Zhigang Yuan

Fudan University
Field: Economics

Source: Revue de la régulation
Date: Jun 20, 2017

A growth model with Chinese characteristics

In an in-depth interview, the academic answered ten questions posed to him, including the main theoretical that have influenced his analyses, his interpretation of the post 1978 economic development of China, as well as how he would define the present socio-economic regime of China the main factors that have contributed to the post 2008 Chinese trajectory. Yuan's research fields cover non-equilibrium economic theory, macroeconomics, employment theory and social pension insurance.

More information: <http://regulation.revues.org/12315>



Jun Zhang

Fudan University

Field: Economics

Source: Project Syndicate

Date: May 31, 2017

China's monetary conundrum

The op-ed argues that liquidity is not the real cause for a slow down of China's economic growth, but financial regulation -- a necessary evil to mitigate financial risks. That said, Zhang thinks regulation crackdown "will not resolve China's monetary conundrum, much less protect the economy from the consequences of a financial crisis in the long run." To solve the issue, Zhang suggests that China should "identify and encourage financial innovations that can support real economic activity." It's an area where not nearly enough progress has been made.

More information: <https://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/china-financial-constraints-real-economy-by-zhang-jun-2017-05?barrier=accessreg>

Jiejun Zhu

Fudan University

Field: International Relations

Source: Bloomberg

Date: Jun 15, 2017

China builds its global role, one infrastructure loan at a time

The China-led Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank has announced at its second annual conference that it could boast a loan book of \$2.5 billion, capped by new projects in India, Georgia and Tajikistan. It has also approved Argentina, Madagascar and Tonga as members at the conference. The bank expects to double its lending in the next five years, with \$6 billion to \$7 billion of projects in the pipeline already. Zhu thinks that AIIB "is a good case study where China can have a leadership role without dominating the institution." Still, AIIB has a political dimension and "massive infrastructure building in Asia sponsored by a China-led development bank necessarily enhances China's regional clout."

More information: <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2017-06-15/china-builds-its-global-role-one-infrastructure-loan-at-a-time>



FUDAN-UC CENTER EVENTS

China Research Workshop

The Fudan-UC Center sponsors this regular interdisciplinary workshop on China, featuring cutting-edge research by Chinese and American scholars and advanced graduate students at the dissertation-writing stage. For more information about the workshop series, visit fudan-uc.ucsd.edu/workshop.

Public Lectures

Distinguished researchers, practitioners and policy experts offer fresh and informative talks on issues of great importance about China and U.S.-China relations, shaping public views on China and the globe. For past and upcoming public talks with such friends of the center, visit fudan-uc.ucsd.edu/events

Upcoming Events

"Mr. Deng Goes to Washington"

Nov. 20, 2016, UC San Diego | Register

This riveting documentary tells the story of Deng Xiaoping's historic visit to the U.S. in 1979 that changed the trajectory of U.S.-China relations and the world. The film screening will be followed by conversation about the historical role of Deng and U.S.-China relations post-election.

eNews and Event Subscription Registration

Keep up-to-date with the latest news and upcoming events at the Fudan-UC Center and the School by checking out the links below!

