

**CHINA AND GLOBALISATION**

**Mapping Chinese Visions of Their Future in the World**

**Updated July 2005**



**Downing Street Seminar participants**

**with China's Premier Wen Jiabao and British Prime Minister Tony Blair**

**10 May 2004**

## Overview

In May 2004, the Foreign Policy Centre (FPC) commenced a new programme of research, publications, forums and public discussions on China. The China programme was launched with a series of seminars held at Downing Street, HM Treasury, Parliament and the Guildhall. The Downing St Seminar was attended by the Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao and Prime Minister Tony Blair, and leading business and government figures from the UK. The launch included release of *The Beijing Consensus*, by Joshua Ramo, an FPC publication that has since been translated and circulated to China's top 5000 leaders and which was the recent subject of a prime-time television programme in China during the October national holiday.

The launch saw the establishment of a new partnership with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), formalised in the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding at the Downing Street session. The programme aims to engage a broader group of actors with emerging new thinking on the social and economic consequences of globalisation on China and the impact of the rising Chinese economy on the future of globalisation.

The FPC China programme will take Chinese perspectives as its departure point, focusing on three principal areas:

- how China's government, interest groups and diverse communities see their values and how they project these values to the world
- outside attempts to understand and engage with the paramount values of the Chinese government, leading interest groups and diverse communities and
- the role of these diverse, often competing, Chinese actors in globalisation and global trends

The 'China and Globalisation' Programme will penetrate beyond broad generalisations about China as some hypothesised monolithic actor yet to have its significant impact on global order. The programme will examine a variety of new issues and cutting edge ideas arising from the huge influence that the wealthier China and its diverse interest groups and communities are already having, both internally and externally on: energy and raw materials; public diplomacy; security and international order; development and governance; technology; and finance and the international economic order.

There will be four main sets of activities in the coming twelve months:

- High level forums in London, Brussels, Beijing and Shanghai engaging senior participants from business, government and academia
- Publication of policy reports and papers from Chinese authors under the rubric 'New Thinking from China'
- Publication of policy reports and papers from international observers (business, government, journalists and academics) on the various Chinese perceptions of their country's place in their world
- Associated public forums, newspaper articles and public lectures

## Purposes of the FPC's China Programme

*China is an issue screaming for leadership. It's time to transcend the paranoia of the past and establish a forward-looking view of how China can contribute to the global economy and political landscape... China's rise in global stature will occur with or without a supportive America.*

**Tom Manning**  
*International Herald Tribune*  
 22 July 2004.

The FPC's China Programme has four premises.

**China policy now engages many more constituencies than those traditionally covered by China specialists.** New subjects range from pollution to pension reform. There is a growing interest among wider audiences of 'China-interested' but not 'China-expert' people. These audiences need more accessible routes into China-related policy issues.

**European and British China specialists are few in number and widely dispersed. Their work needs to be marshalled more effectively for decision-makers in Brussels and London.** The academic debates concerning China are quite mature, but do not penetrate policy-making as consistently as they should.

**The stability of trans-Atlantic relations depends on a more balanced, less ideological approach to China issues.** The FPC does not seek to duplicate the large volume of high quality work on China coming from the US, but it can offer very usable policy packages, targeted particularly at European audiences. The FPC can provide a useful bridge between US and European China-related output and feed this into corporate and policy circles.

**There are new, younger voices in China coming from different starting points than their better-positioned, more influential compatriots in the major coastal cities.** These people either have a different set of priorities or, in some cases, have an authoritarian mind-set on key issues. This world view needs to be exposed to policy makers in Europe, and debated.

By bringing China specialists, foreign policy specialists and generalists together within a European backdrop, the FPC will aim to make China a central focus within Europe and feed it into the broader, public debates. Our target audience lies mainly within Europe, but we will also actively seek to engage a Chinese audience of policy makers, business leaders, major academics and journalists, as well as promoting new and relatively unheard voices from China including actors from NGOs and inner and Western regions.

A comprehensive agenda of future research, publications, forums and public discussions on China is planned, which will be taking place in both China and Europe. In addition, we are looking to organise an annual flagship conference with CASS.



**Roundtable participants at Downing Street, 10 May 2004**

The FPC China Programme has six themes:

➤ **Finance and International Economic Order:**

How does China perceive efforts and international cooperation on economic matters? How will China approach exchange rate policy and its holdings of foreign reserves? How are China's financial reforms likely to impact on its international economic policies? How will China's WTO implementation affect the future of its financial services industry? What will be the effect of Chinese membership on the future of the WTO? What view does China take of regional free trade arrangements? Does China favour G8 membership? How are China's relations with other rising economic powers developing and what effects will this have on the current international economic order?

➤ **Energy and raw materials:**

What steps will China take to ensure an expansion in the supply of its essential raw materials such as oil, gas, copper, steel, cement and aluminium? In the effort to secure these goods, what will the shape of China's global supply chain take and is there a form of Chinese outsourcing emerging? Is the country's strategic interest in generating renewable energy enough to help it reach the self-imposed target of generating 10 percent of its own power from renewable resources by 2010? What impact will China's growing use of resources have on international energy and raw materials markets? What is the shape of China's global energy and resources strategy and how is it likely to affect Chinese foreign policy?

➤ **Public Diplomacy:**

What is the current state of perceptions of China internationally and how are they likely to evolve? How do these perspectives shape the current and future international role that China can assume? Is China becoming a new pole of attraction for developing countries? How can China address popular fears about its military power and its rising economic power in the face of domestic pressures, such as job losses and the protectionism that often ensues? How does Chinese public diplomacy affect other

countries' relations with China? What role can Chinese businesses, brands, cultural icons, and the Chinese diaspora, as well as government institutions, play in this?

➤ **Security and International Order:**

What are China's evolving attitudes to international law, multilateralism, strategic alliances, threat perceptions, legitimacy of intervention and the use of force? What kind of power will China seek to exercise? How does China see its role in global issues such as conflict prevention, terrorism, WMD proliferation and its place on the UN Security Council? What are the upcoming global challenges that Europe, the US and China can face together and what are the potential areas of dispute between them? How can the US and Europe help shape China's 'peaceful rise'?

➤ **Development and Governance:**

Where is China's development model heading? What are the key development challenges ahead? What role will NGOs and civil society be playing in addressing them? What are the major constraints and principal drivers of change in China and where are they headed – urbanisation, ageing population, local government reform, HIV/AIDS etc? How is China's economic development impacting on the legal and political reform process? To what extent are other countries looking to China for their thinking on development and how is this likely to impact on international development policy?

➤ **Technology and the Knowledge Economy:**

Will China be the next IT powerhouse? How will approaches to intellectual property and corporate governance evolve as China develops? Will China be a replicator or an innovator? What are the major trends in different business sectors? What will be the impact of the globalisation of Chinese firms? What are the roles of the private and public sectors in driving progress? How can the innovation and technology of the high-growth economic hubs like Shenzhen and Shanghai be extended to other regions? How is technology helping to shape Chinese society and ideas? How is China's education policy impacting on competitiveness and innovation? Will China help or hinder the bridging of the global digital divide? What are the sources of China's technology imports and how are Europe, the US, India and other countries likely to approach competition and technology transfer to China?

## Activities to Date

### Launch – May 10<sup>th</sup> 2004

One of the lead strands of the Foreign Policy Centre's 'China and Globalisation' Programme will be a high-level dialogue between senior policymakers, thinkers and business figures from China and Europe and we were therefore delighted to have Wen Jiabao and Tony Blair launch the programme through the inaugural 'China-UK/EU Policy Dialogue'. This series of seminars, held at Downing Street, the Treasury, Parliament and the Guildhall, included participants from the top levels of UK politics, business, academia and the media and a group of senior policy advisers from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), China's most authoritative agency for humanities and social sciences research and policy, decision-making and consultancy.



**Lord Sainsbury with John Thornton and Geoff Mulgan at seminar on 'Structural Adjustment in Modern Economies', Downing Street, 10 May 2004**

The topics covered in our May seminars included:

- Macroeconomic Frameworks, Exchange Rates and Capital Controls
- Comparing Chinese and European Perspectives on International Security
- Structural Adjustments in Modern Economies
- Public Diplomacy: A Global Perspective and the Image of China in Europe
- EU Expansion and China's Interests
- Technology Transfer through Trade and Investment: European Experience in China
- Financial Reforms

All of the seven sessions were small, closed roundtables, providing maximal opportunity for frank and open discussion. Participants from the UK side included Dr Geoff Mulgan, Head of Policy at No. 10 and Director of the Strategy Unit; Andrew

Gowers, Editor of the Financial Times; Lord Hannay of Chiswick, the UK representative on Kofi Annan's High-Level Panel on UN reform; Rt. Hon. Peter Mandelson MP; Sir David Clementi, Chairman, Prudential Group; John Thornton, Chairman, Brookings Institution and former President, Goldman Sachs; Nick Butler, Group Vice-President for Policy Development, BP; Sir Peter Middleton, Group Chairman of Barclays Bank; Lord Sainsbury of Turville; and Howard Davies, Director of the London School of Economics.

Chinese participants included Professor Huang Ping, Director of the Bureau of International Cooperation at CASS; Dr Jiang Xiaojuan, Director of the Institute of Finance and Trade Economics, CASS; Desmond Shum, CEO of Ocean Pacific Investment Management Co. Limited; Wu Baiyi, Head of International Politics at the Institute of European Studies, CASS; Dr Yu Yongding, Director-General of the Institute of World Economics and Politics, CASS; and Dr. Zhou Hong, Director of the Institute of European Studies, CASS.

We are grateful to our founding partners Accenture, HSBC, Prudential, and Ocean Pacific Investment Group for supporting the week's activities financially and intellectually. We also owe particular thanks to the Corporation of London for their hospitality in hosting several of the seminars and dinners at the Guildhall, and for other support.

#### **13<sup>th</sup> October 2004:**

John Mearsheimer, the R. Wendell Harrison Distinguished Service Professor of Political Science and the co-director of the Program on International Security Policy at the University of Chicago, author of *The Tragedy of Great Power Politics*, lectured on the likely course of the Sino-U.S. relationship in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. A prominent realist, he claimed that if China's stunning economic growth continued, China would be unable to continue to rise peacefully. Mearsheimer posited that intense security competition will be increasingly likely as China becomes a peer competitor to America in the Asia-Pacific region, which will create the serious probability of war. A balancing coalition will therefore form against China, led by the U.S. and consisting of Japan, Russia, India, Singapore and Korea, with the result that China and America will be doomed to rivalry.

#### **15<sup>th</sup> October 2004:**

In association with the British Council and Accenture, The Foreign Policy Centre hosted a high-level workshop and roundtable on public sector reform in China with members of the Policy Research Office of the State Council (the Chinese Prime Minister's 'Policy Unit'). The discussion centred on lessons from Britain's experience for China's reform process across three thematic topics; effective policy design and delivery, devolved decision-making and the lessons of privatisation. Each session was led by a senior member of Accenture.

**30<sup>th</sup> October 2004:** In cooperation with the CCPIT and the Corporation of London, the FPC hosted a high-level seminar in Beijing which was launched by the Lord Mayor of the City of London. It was entitled 'China: Second phase WTO implementation in 2005: Effects on China's financial industry and the China strategy of foreign financial services industry players.' The topics under discussion focused particularly on the opening up of China's banking sector. In addition to members of the Lord Mayor's delegation, attendees included senior representatives from all four of China's major

banks, insurance firms and regulatory bodies as well as from major European financial institutions.

**16<sup>th</sup> November 2004:** Dr William A Callahan, Senior Lecturer and Director of the Centre for Contemporary China at the University of Durham led a seminar on the subject of China's Transnational Networks: Threat or Opportunity. Predominantly based on his latest book published in August 2004 entitled, *Contingent States: Greater China and Transnational Relations*, Callahan examined the economic and ideological influences that flow across the borders of China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Korea and the implications of this for Chinese foreign policy.

**Publication - May 2004**

*The Beijing Consensus*

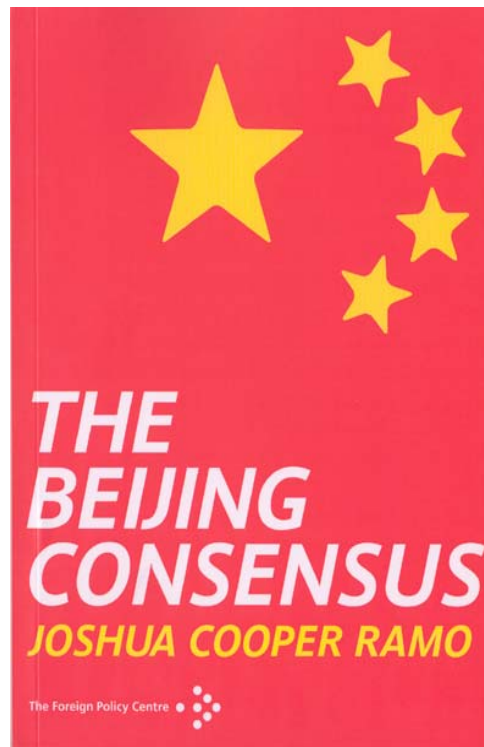


**Joshua Ramo with Mark Leonard speaking on Public Diplomacy at the Guildhall, 11 May 2004**

A key part of the 'China and Globalisation' Programme will be the development of new frameworks within which to examine China's growing impact on the rest of the world. The programme's first publication, *The Beijing Consensus*, is a major statement about the 'shift in the physics of international power' that is now underway.

The author, Joshua Ramo, argues that a new 'Beijing Consensus' is emerging on the international stage, a ruthless willingness to innovate, a strong belief in sovereignty and multilateralism and a desire to accumulate the tools of 'asymmetric' power projection. Ramo argues that this example, following the discrediting of the Washington Consensus, is fast becoming a model for the developing world.

Future FPC events in China and Europe will explore these themes in greater depth, following on from the high levels of interest already generated by the pamphlet. Since its release, the FPC has received strong praise for this pamphlet from, for example, the World Bank, the European Commission, the World Economic Forum, the Department of Trade and Industry in the UK, and not least within China. There, the impact has been huge. The entire text has been translated by *Xinhua* and circulated to the Politburo and a wider group of 5,000 Chinese leaders.



‘China’s peaceful rise strategy is not intended as a challenge to the US...it is the power of a model for global development that is attracting adherents at almost the same speed the US model is repelling them.’

Joshua Ramo, *The Financial Times*, 7 May 2004

‘China's growth, and its appetite for oil, are not going to disappear. For as Joshua Ramo, former foreign editor of *Time* and author of an intriguing pamphlet, 'The Beijing Consensus', published by the Foreign Policy Centre...argues, too many interpreters of China try to understand it in western terms... This is a continent that is being opened up and developed rather as the US was in the 19th century; its momentum is just as inexorable - but its development, while breathtakingly friendly to capitalism, is very distinctive and Chinese.’

Will Hutton, *The Observer*, 9 May 2004

**Joshua Cooper Ramo** is Managing Partner in the office of John L. Thornton, Senior Advisor to Goldman Sachs and professor at Qinghua University. Formerly, Ramo was Editor at Large at Time Inc. and was international affairs analyst for CNN. Ramo is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, a Crown Fellow of the Aspen Institute, a co-founder of the U.S.-China Young Leaders Forum and a member of the World Economic Forum’s Global Leaders of Tomorrow.

## Activities Programme for the Year Ahead



**Sir Peter Middleton chairs session on Financial Reform at the Guildhall with Howard Davies, Yu Yongding and Desmond Shum, 11 May 2004**

Through an interchange between small groups from China, Europe and selected other countries, this programme will explore how China will engage with the world over the first decades of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. It will aim to address clear questions about China's future. How is globalisation shaping China's worldview and sense of itself? How will China look to shape its own global role? How will China's new role impact on the international system? What role will other factors and players have in influencing China's future path?

There will be four main strands of activities in the coming twelve months.

- **High level policy dialogues** in both Europe and China, engaging senior participants from business, government and academia. An annual flagship conference, organised in association with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, will be held alternately in major Chinese and European cities and we will also host associated forums around particular issues. The events will be structured to provide maximal opportunity for open discussion and interaction, including both full roundtables and smaller working groups on particular subjects. In the lead up to the main annual roundtable, 'policy clusters' of participants will prepare material on set topics – one group leader writing a short paper, with other members responding by email – which will provide an advanced basis for the discussions. A core group of participants will take part in all the roundtables, with experts in particular topic areas participating in discussions on their specialised fields. The programme will capitalise on the links between the discussions and develop a common narrative

which can be taken back to opinion-formers throughout China, Europe and internationally as well as forming a basis for future events and publications.

- **Publication of policy reports and papers from Chinese authors** under the rubric 'New Thinking from China'. The FPC will also host a number of special seminars in London across the year to platform the authors and expose the UK and European policy community to the cutting edge of Chinese debate.
- **Publication of policy reports, papers and newspaper articles from international observers** (business, government, journalism and academia) on China's impact on the global economic and political order. These papers will focus on the broad implications of China's rise and new role in the world, drawing on the perspectives of wider strategic thinkers as well as China specialists.
- **'China and Globalisation' fellowship programme:** The Foreign Policy Centre plans to host prominent Chinese thinkers and policymakers for three month periods, during which time they will have the opportunity both to conduct research under the rubric of the programme and to take part in the work of the FPC as well as engaging with the wider policy community.

### Recent Events

**December 2004:** The Foreign Policy Centre hosted a visit by Ma Zhengang, China's Former Ambassador to the UK and now President of the China Institute of International Studies (CIIS) to discuss China-EU relations in the light of the 2005 summit.

**December 2004 / January 2005:** The Chinese and US launches of *The Beijing Consensus* (Beijing / New York). We will be launching the Chinese language version of the pamphlet, with a new preface, in Beijing in cooperation with CASS and Yu Keping.

**May 2005:** The London launch of Angie Austin's pamphlet, *Energy and Power: Regulation and Reform in China's Energy Sector*. This pamphlet examined the strategic implications of China's growing energy needs.

**18-20 May 2005:** The EU-China summit in late 2005 will take place under the British Presidency of the EU. The Foreign Policy Centre organised the first track two EU-China summit on 18-20 May, in cooperation with our partners at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. This event formed the main annual conference of the FPC's China and Globalisation programme. The purpose of the event was to take an ambitious look at possible avenues for Sino-European strategic cooperation across the medium to long-term, deriving from shared global political, economic and security challenges. The event was a major success, and was attended by Romano Prodi, Antonio Vitorino, Geoff Mulgan; as well as senior participants from the Chinese leadership.

**28 June 2005:** Foreign Policy Centre hosted a seminar on New Labour's Third Way philosophy of governance, and its relevance to party reform in China. This was attended by senior members of the CCP, key figures from the Prime Minister's Office, and leading academics on the Third Way and Social Democracy.

## **Draft Publications List**

In line with the six main themes of the ‘China and Globalisation’ programme, we have assembled a working blueprint of publications, some of which have been commissioned already. As the programme is still evolving, the FPC is keen to work with its partners in refining this schedule of publications. Some pamphlets will be published in both English and Chinese.

### **Recent Publications:**

#### **China Goes Global: Its New Multinationals**

Author: Dr Yongjin Zhang, Honorary Fellow, Institute for Asia Pacific Studies, CASS and head of the School of Asian Studies, University of Auckland. He is the author of *China's Emerging Global Businesses*, the first book to examine China's global investment activities.

#### **Energy and Power: Regulation and Reform in China's Energy Sector**

Author: Angie Austin

Content: This pamphlet provides policy-makers in Europe with an insight into the strategic issues regarding China's national energy policy and its broader implications for the country's energy security.

### **Proposed Publications:**

#### **China's Public Diplomacy: Global Perspectives on the Rise of China**

Authors: An FPC project in association with international polling companies.

Content: A major international public and elite opinion survey and report examining how China is viewed by the world.

#### **China and the G8: A New Member at the Table?**

Author: Seema Desai, FPC

Content: This pamphlet seeks to understand what the prospects are of China joining the G-8 and what the impact of such membership would be. Would it placate anti-globalisation protestors who argue that the group is not representative; and would China be able to include its own perspectives in such a group? Would it be a force for change, or would the entry of China (possibly alongside India) simply reinforce the status quo?

#### **China: A New Model for Development?**

Proposed authors: developing country economists, Chinese experts/specialists from the poorer provinces.

Content: Can we identify a Chinese model of development? What we can learn from China's rapid transition, but also where the model fails with specific reference to poor/rural China? Is China defining a new development paradigm?

#### **Defusing China's Timebomb Issues**

Proposed authors: experts from CASS.

Content: A predictive examination of China in the years ahead with specific reference to some of the major problems and demographic issues it will have to face as a result of its rapid development. These include: inequality and the urban/rural divide; increasing demand for energy resources; reform the banking system and gender imbalances.

**China: Energy and Geopolitics**

Author: Yongjin Zhang

Content: A publication examining the Chinese government's new energy strategy. What will China's growing energy needs mean for international order?

**China and Regional Integration**

Author: Pang Zhongying

Content: This pamphlet will include China's attitudes towards European regionalisation and China's attempts to promote regional integration in Asia.

**The Other China: Sichuan and Shaanxi**

Proposed authors: To be invited from Chengdu and Shaanxi Academy of Social Sciences.

Content: China is a social, political, economic and cultural system of continental rather than single country proportions. It has 22 provinces, 5 autonomous regions (one for each of the largest non-Han Chinese minorities) and 4 municipalities directly under the central government. Most of the provinces have either a population or a land area (and most have both) at least as large or as varied as France or Germany. Research on China often fails to address the consequences of the inherent variation in social and economic development across continental China and is both too Beijing-centred and too policy-oriented. This paper will address two of the most important provinces: Sichuan and Shaanxi.

**The Political Economy of Federalism in China**

Proposed author: Hu Angang, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Content: China's central government enjoys a low tax revenue base compared with many major powers. This limits the political power of the central government relevant to the provincial governments, notwithstanding the centralist nature of the Communist party system. Hu Angang has pointed out that China's rural population accounts for two thirds of the whole population while the central government only spends about one seventh to one tenth of its tax revenue in the rural areas.

**United States of China: Constitutions and New Federalism**

Proposed author: Dr. Greg Austin, FPC.

Content: In the second half of the twentieth century, China has been one of the most experimental countries when it comes to administrative arrangements for territories under its control. The motives have been largely, but not exclusively economic. There have been Special Economic Zones (from 1979) and Open Ports (from 1984). Earlier, it set up Special Autonomous Regions for its minorities. In 1982, it proposed the status of Special Administrative Region for Hong Kong. It has put forward the idea of 'one country, two systems' for both Hong Kong and Taiwan. It has unique arrangements for transits between Taiwan and the mainland and for economic relations between the two. The country has monumental problems of governance given its large size. This paper argues that China is moving inexorably in the direction of a 'United States of China', which will be a hybrid between the current US model and that of the EU.

## Implementing Staff

**Dr Greg Austin** is the Director of Research at The Foreign Policy Centre. He has written several books on China and Asian Security including *China's Ocean Frontier: International Law, Military Force and National Development* (1988), *Japan and Greater China: Political Economy and Military Power in the Asian Century* (2001), and *The Armed Forces of Russia in Asia* (2001). His appointments have included senior posts with the International Crisis Group, academia, and the Australian government and a diplomatic post in Hong Kong. He holds a PhD in international relations and a Master's degree in International Law.

**Seema Desai** is Director of the Rising Powers Programme at the Foreign Policy Centre. Prior to this, she worked for Schrodgers plc as economist covering Asia for six years, during the years of the Asian financial crisis. Before that, she spent two years with the World Bank as economist in both the research and operations departments. She has a B.Sc. in Economics from the London School of Economics and an M.Phil. in Economics from Oxford University, as well as a postgraduate degree in Asian history and politics from London University. Seema was born in the United States and raised in New Delhi, India.

**Andrew Small** coordinates the Centre's work on China. He has worked on global, regional and national public diplomacy strategies for different European governments. Previously, he was an ESU Scholar in Senator Edward Kennedy's office in Washington DC, working on international trade issues, including China's WTO accession and debt relief for the developing world.

**Sir Michael Butler** was UK Permanent Representative to the EC 1979-85. He has acted as ambassador to countries negotiating to join the EU, advisor to Robin Cook as Foreign Secretary until mid-1998 and was Chair of the City's European Committee from 1988-93. He is at present on the board of Britain in Europe, chairing the group which produces its guidance on substantive issues. In a quite different field he has a famous collection of 17th century Chinese porcelain and is at present working with the Shanghai Museum on a joint exhibition. After the 1997 election he helped set up the Foreign Policy Centre and is a member of its Advisory Council.

**Mark Leonard** is founding Director of the Foreign Policy Centre and is recognised as one of the UK's leading foreign policy thinkers. He has taken part in a number of important policy initiatives in China and the East Asian region. He has written seminal publications for The Foreign Policy Centre on Europe, the future of diplomacy, and world order. He has worked on policy and strategy for several national governments, international governmental organisations, and companies on topics ranging from public diplomacy in the Middle East and European enlargement to Corporate Social Responsibility and National branding campaigns. Mark Leonard has just returned from a five month Transatlantic Fellowship at the German Marshall Fund in Washington DC which he used to write a book on Europe's role in the world, as well as exploring transatlantic issues more generally. Recent articles by Mark about the rise of China,

entitled 'The east is ready,' and 'How China is wooing the world' appeared in *The Guardian* in September 11<sup>th</sup> 2004 and can be accessed through The Foreign Policy Centre website at <http://fpc.org.uk/topics/china/>.

**Partner organisation: Chinese Academy of Social Sciences**



**CASS delegates outside 10 Downing Street: Wu Baiyi, Xu Anjie (with Chinese ‘Financial News’), Zhou Hong, Yu Yongding, Jiang Xiaojuan and Huang Ping**

The Chinese Academy of Social Sciences is the most authoritative agency for humanities and social sciences research and policy, decision-making and consultancy in China. It was founded in 1977, has 33 research institutes and 4200 research staff. CASS has six research institutes in economic fields, focusing on macroeconomics, agriculture, industry, finance, banking and trading. Its international affairs institutes have a global reach: American studies, European studies, Japanese studies, Russian and East-European studies, West-Asian and African studies, Latin-American studies, Asian and Pacific studies and World Economics and Politics studies.

On 10 May 2004, CASS and the FPC signed a Memorandum of Understanding to enhance cooperation in policy studies; to promote high-level research; and to provide opportunities for policy advisers and senior researchers associated with them to undertake working field visits. Both organizations agreed to work to bring in important centers of research or policy development and emerging ideas not so readily represented in existing exchange programmes.

## **The Foreign Policy Centre**

The Foreign Policy Centre is an independent think tank launched by Prime Minister Tony Blair in 1998 in order to inject fresh thinking into debate about global issues. Through our research, publications and events, we aim to develop innovative policy ideas which promote:

- Effective multilateral solutions to global problems
- Democratic and well-governed states as the foundation of order and development
- Partnerships with the private sector to deliver public goods
- Support for progressive policy through effective public diplomacy
- Inclusive definitions of citizenship to underpin internationalist policies.

In the four years since the launch of its research programme, it has developed an international reputation for pioneering work on global governance, Europe, the future of diplomacy, public opinion, the Middle East and corporate social responsibility.

### **Further Information**

If you would like to be involved in future events relating to this programme or you would like more details please contact Seema Desai, Director of the Rising Powers Programme ([seema.desai@fpc.org.uk](mailto:seema.desai@fpc.org.uk) or 020 7388 6662).