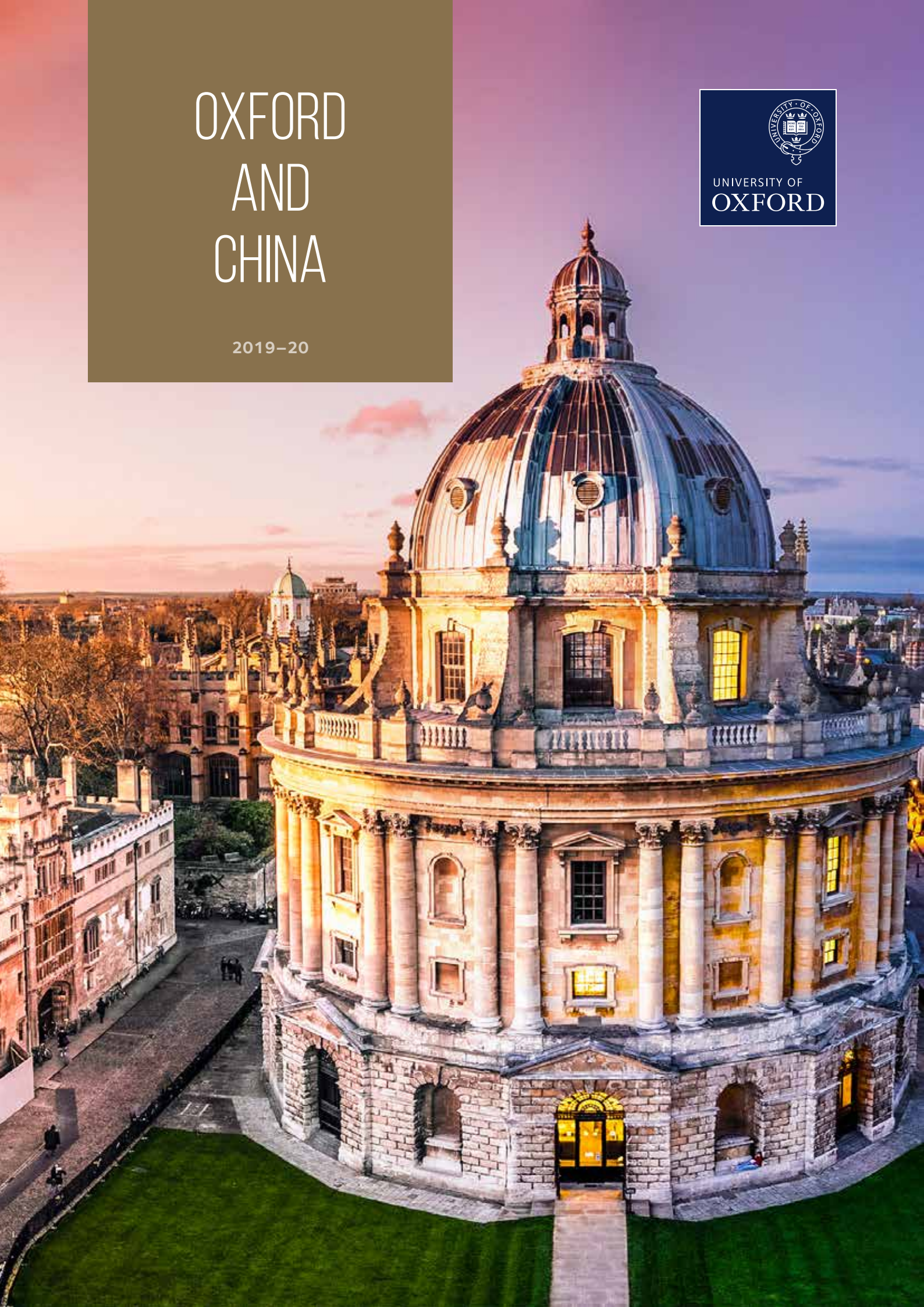
OXFORD AND CHINA

2019–20

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD



CONTENTS

BENEFITTING SOCIETY GLOBALLY

The University of Oxford aims to advance learning by teaching and research for the benefit of society on a global scale.

Drawing strength from its distinctive, college-based structure and interdisciplinary culture, Oxford has consistently developed its capacity to generate and share knowledge. For hundreds of years the University has continued to make significant contributions to global society, culture and economics.

Oxford's expertise encompasses science, health, society and culture. In each of these areas the University has made key contributions to the advancement of knowledge.

Research carried out by Oxford's staff, students and alumni has made an enormous impact on the world over the centuries. Among the most distinctive elements of Oxford's unique profile are the University's success in spinning out companies that convert scientific research into high tech products and services; its global network of tropical medicine laboratories, which have been at the forefront of the fight against infectious disease for decades; and its close connections with British history, philosophy, religion and literature.

The impact of Oxford's expertise in research and education is further enhanced by Oxford University Press, the world's biggest English language academic press and English language teaching publisher.

In the coming decade the University will further expand the impact of its research and education to maintain Oxford's position as one of the world's most renowned centres of learning.

Dorothy Hodgkin

Wikipedia

Nobel Prizes

Current and former Oxford staff and students had won a total of 51 Nobel Prizes by 2018, with multiple Oxford alumni and staff winning prizes in each of the six categories.

Notable Nobel laureates associated with the University include chemist Dorothy Hodgkin; economists Amartya Sen and Joseph Stiglitz; Howard Florey, a member of the team that discovered penicillin; authors VS Naipaul and TS Eliot; physicist Erwin Schrödinger; and Peace Prize recipient José Ramos-Horta.

Current and former Oxford staff and students have also won a total of 21 Fields Medals, Balzan Prizes, Rolf Schock Prizes and Abel Prizes.

A CENTRE OF LEARNING FOR MORE THAN 900 YEARS

The University of Oxford is the oldest university in the English-speaking world. The exact date of the University's foundation is not known, but teaching was taking place in Oxford by 1096. The University developed rapidly after 1167, when King Henry II banned English students from attending the University of Paris.

Despite a popular legend that University College was founded by King Alfred the Great in 872, it is now accepted that Oxford's three oldest existing colleges – University, Balliol and Merton – were founded between 1249 and 1264. Colleges continued to be founded in Oxford in the centuries that followed, with the most recent, Green Templeton College, being created in 2008 by the merger of Green and Templeton Colleges, both of which were themselves founded in the second half of the twentieth century.

By the late medieval period, Oxford had achieved eminence above every other seat of learning, winning the praises of popes, kings and sages. In 1355, Edward III paid tribute not only to the University itself, but also to the services to the country provided by Oxford graduates.

Since that time, the University has been at the heart of Britain's scientific, cultural, religious and political development. Oxford hosted King Charles I's counter-Parliament during the English Civil War, was the scene of famous debates about evolution, and educated half of Britain's Prime Ministers. Over the centuries Oxford's ancient teaching and research departments such as the Faculty of Divinity and Faculty of Classics have continually evolved, and have been joined by new centres for teaching and research such as the Blavatnik School of Government and the interdisciplinary Oxford Martin School. The University will continue to grow its teaching and research capabilities to meet society's ever-evolving needs.

CONNECTING BRITAIN AND THE WORLD

Emo of Friesland became the first international student at Oxford, when he travelled from Groningen (now in the Netherlands) to Oxford in around 1190. His time at the University marks the start of Oxford's long history of internationalisation: alumnus Thomas Stephens was the first recorded Englishman to visit India in 1579, while the University began collecting Chinese publications in 1604.

Oxford played a leading role in training British civil servants for service abroad from the middle of the nineteenth century. In the 1960s these courses opened up to aspiring diplomatic leaders from around the world, transforming into the Diplomatic Studies Programme, also known as the Foreign Service Programme, which still exists today. The Programme now has more than 1,200 alumni and has contributed staff to more than 140 countries' diplomatic services.

Oxford University Images/History of Science Museum

Engraving of Broad Street, Oxford, by James Basire, from a drawing by Edward Dayes, c.1800

World leaders educated at Oxford

Around 60 heads of government or state, including 27 British Prime Ministers and at least 30 leaders of other nations, have either been educated or have taught at Oxford.

Notable world leaders associated with the University include: King Abdullah II of Jordan, former Prime Minister of Pakistan Benazir Bhutto, former President of the United States Bill Clinton, former Prime Minister of Australia Bob Hawke, former President of Ghana John Kufuor, former Prime Minister of Canada and Nobel Peace Prize recipient Lester B. Pearson, former President of East Timor and Nobel Peace Prize recipient José Ramos-Horta and former Prime Minister of India Dr Manmohan Singh.

A PERSONAL APPROACH TO EDUCATION

Oxford's approach to undergraduate teaching is based around the intensive Oxford tutorial: the heart of an undergraduate education at the University. The Oxford tutorial is a conversation, normally between two or three students and their tutor, who is an expert on the topic. Teaching in this way offers a level of personalised attention from academic experts that is rare even at other world-leading universities.

Tutorials are provided at Oxford's colleges. Every student is a member of a college as well as the University. The colleges are academic communities, comprehensive in their provision of education yet focused in terms of scale. They also provide libraries, study spaces and lodgings for many students, and are the hub for social life.

At their tutorials students are encouraged to go beyond the facts they have learned, developing their own theories to challenge the assumptions of their classmates and even their tutor. The tutorial makes an undergraduate education at Oxford intensive and challenging; its spirit of free inquiry and discourse is an essential expression of Oxford's culture and values. Tutorials are combined with learning through lectures, seminars and laboratory work.

Rob Judges

Oxford University Images/John Cairns

WORLD-CLASS RESOURCES

Roughly half of Oxford's students are postgraduates. Postgraduate students are also members of a college (with the exception of those on non-matriculated courses). Although their teaching and research activities take place in their department, they also benefit from their college's resources and are able to draw upon the expertise of its interdisciplinary community, as well as the subject specialists in their department.

Education is bolstered by lectures from leading academics, some of the world's largest libraries and best-equipped laboratories, and a rich term-time schedule of public lectures, debates and screenings. Oxford students are also able to draw on the collections of the University's four museums, including the Ashmolean, the world's first university museum and one of the most-visited sites in Britain.

Oxford's postgraduate students are part of a world-renowned research community. The University's research output was rated first out of all UK universities in the Research Excellence Framework 2014, and its medical and health teaching and research has been rated best in the world for six years running by *Times Higher Education*.

Around 50 percent of all Oxford's postgraduate students receive full or partial funding to study at the University, including about 80 percent of doctoral students. Scholarships available to Oxford postgraduate applicants include the prestigious Clarendon Scholarships, awarded to the most promising research students, and the world-famous Rhodes Scholarships.

Above: The Weston Library

Left: Student in tutorial

Oxford admits 1st international student

Today almost 50% of students are from outside the UK

Oxford alumnus Thomas Stephens visits India

The University now employs 170 Indian faculty

Oxford appoints its first Chinese employee

Chinese student numbers have increased more than tenfold in the last 20 years

1096 · 1190 · 1249 · 1579 · 1636 · 1684

Study begins at Oxford

The oldest university in the English-speaking world

Oxford's earliest existing college is founded

The University now has 44 colleges and halls

The first Laudian Professor of Arabic is appointed

More than 70 faculty now study the Middle East

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD TIMELINE

Oxford has been a centre of learning, research and innovation for more than 900 years.

Abraham Lincoln is sworn into office on an Oxford University Press bible*

1,700 American students now study at Oxford

*Barack Obama used the same bible

Publication of the first parts of the Oxford English Dictionary

Oxford University Press is the world's biggest English-language academic press

Bill Clinton is admitted to Oxford

Almost 60 heads of state or government have been educated at the University

Oxford is ranked the best university in the world by the *Times Higher Education* World University Rankings

The University was also ranked top in 2018 and 2017, second in 2016 and third in 2015

1749

1861

1879

1884

1945

1968

1993

2019

The Radcliffe Camera is opened

The University now has 375 buildings, not including college buildings

Foundation of Lady Margaret Hall and Somerville, Oxford's first two women's colleges

All undergraduate colleges now admit both men and women

Howard Florey awarded Nobel Prize for the discovery of penicillin

In total, Oxford staff and students have received 51 Nobel Prizes

Needle-free injection company PowderJect founded, one of Oxford's early spinouts

The University has now launched more than 150 spinout companies

A NEW ERA OF COLLABORATION

Oxford and its Chinese partners look forward to a future of ever closer collaboration, secured though the launch of key new centres that span academic fields.

Building on centuries of study and partnership between Chinese institutions and the University, the past five years have seen the establishment of three centres – each providing a platform for the development of new collaborations in different ways – that will deepen activity with China across Oxford.

The three new centres are:

- The Oxford Suzhou Centre for Advanced Research (OSCAR), a 20,000-square-metre research facility at the Suzhou Industrial Park in eastern China, which hosts applied science labs led by researchers from Oxford's Maths, Physical and Life Sciences Division (MPLS).
- The Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences (CAMS) Oxford Institute, a joint centre for medical research and education located in Oxford that combines the talents of Oxford's world-leading Medical Science Division with China's national medical sciences academy.
- The University of Oxford China Centre, which moved to the purpose-built Dickson Poon Building in 2014, bringing together dozens of researchers from across Oxford's Social Sciences and Humanities Divisions to create Europe's biggest centre for the study of China.

In every field of academic endeavour advanced by these three centres, Oxford's partnerships with Chinese universities, institutes and businesses generate and apply new knowledge to the benefit of humanity. The many projects that are advanced by these centres complement the countless ongoing partnerships that exist between almost every Oxford department and their Chinese counterparts. Collaboration with Chinese partners builds on Oxford's unique historic position and strengthens the University's continuing world-leading teaching and research. Since 2017, Oxford has consistently been ranked as the world's best university in the *Times Higher Education*'s respected global table.

Oxford also leads in knowledge transfer: a key priority for the University is that research produced here is developed into new technologies that improve lives around the world. Almost 100 companies have been launched by Oxford researchers since 2005, making the University one of the most innovative in the world.

A contributing factor to Oxford's continuing success has been the University's openness to international talent: Oxford has more international staff and students than ever before, with almost 1,500 students from China studying at the University in 2019.

The University is committed to giving the brightest students from around the globe the opportunity to benefit from the unique advantages of an Oxford education. Our students carry the skills and knowledge acquired here back to their home countries and communities – and the wider world – as Oxford alumni have done for hundreds of years.

The University's many scholarships give top Chinese students the chance to study in Oxford. Graduate students at Oxford benefit from over 1,000 fully funded scholarship opportunities, including the famous Rhodes Scholarships, which were extended to China in 2016. The China Scholarship Council has generously provided funds for part and full scholarships and has been instrumental in supporting the creation of the CAMS-Oxford Institute.

The Dickson Poon University of Oxford China Centre Building

Vice-Chancellor Professor Louise Richardson and Zhou Naixiang, Member of the Standing Committee of CPC Jiangsu Provincial Committee and Party Secretary of CPC Suzhou Municipal Committee, at the grand opening of the Oxford-Suzhou Centre for Advanced Research (OSCAR)

OPENING OF ADVANCED RESEARCH CENTRE BRINGS OXFORD SCIENCE TO CHINA

In November 2018, civic and provincial leaders, senior academics and business people gathered at eastern China's Suzhou Industrial Park for the grand opening of the Oxford-Suzhou Centre for Advanced Research (OSCAR), Oxford's first overseas advanced science and engineering research centre.

OSCAR represents a vital step forward in the ever-growing internationalisation of Oxford's science, providing new avenues through which scientific research can impact society on a global scale (see page 14 for further details).

Prince William unveiling a plaque at the opening of The Dickson Poon University of Oxford China Centre Building

EUROPE'S LARGEST CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF CHINA

Bringing together more than 60 researchers, the University of Oxford China Centre is the largest centre dedicated to China scholarship in Europe.

Located in the purpose-built Dickson Poon Building in the grounds of St Hugh's College, the Centre acts as a hub for experts from across the University, fostering innovative collaborations that ensure Oxford's research on China continues to reach a wide audience in the UK and throughout the world.

The expertise of the Centre's members spans modern and ancient Chinese history, politics and international relations, philosophy and religion, art and literature, archaeology, business and economics, society and development, law and geography. Beyond the Centre's prime focus on the social sciences and humanities, Centre members also include earth scientists and medical scientists.

The Centre also hosts exhibitions, academic conferences and a range of events, including the China Centre Distinguished Lecture series, which has seen leading figures from the worlds of business, politics and culture discuss contemporary China. Speakers have included acclaimed film director Lu Chuan, rock star and former Director of International Communications at Baidu Kaiser Kuo, former Singaporean Ambassador to the UN and President of the UN Security Council Kishore Mahbubani, British Ambassador to China Dame Barbara Woodward, and former Australian Prime Minister Kevin Rudd.

Much of the Bodleian Libraries Chinese collections are now made available in the dedicated library at the Dickson Poon Building, the Bodleian K.B. Chen China Centre Library, which looks out over a courtyard garden, decorated with Chinese plants and calligraphy.

The Centre's Director, Professor Rana Mitter, is an expert on the emergence of nationalism in modern China, in particular the impact China's war with Japan in the 1930s and 1940s had on the development of Chinese politics, society and culture. He has published extensively on the topic and frequently appears on British and international television and radio.

Also based at the China Centre is the historic Shaw Professor of Chinese. First established in 1897 as the Oxford Chair of Chinese, the post was renamed the Shaw Professorship in 1993 in recognition of a donation form Hong Kong media mogul and philanthropist Sir Run Run Shaw. In May 2019, Professor Tian Yuan Tan was appointed the latest Shaw Professor. Former Professor of Chinese Studies at the School of Oriental and African Studies, Professor Tian's research focuses on pre-modern Chinese literature, particularly drama, fiction and poetry.

UNDERSTANDING CHINA'S PLACE IN THE WORLD

For much of human history China has been at the heart of the world's economy and has long been an exporter of culture to Asia and Europe. Across the almost 30 departments that make up Oxford's Humanities and Social Science Divisions dozens of staff teach and research China's history, society, politics and culture. Oxford academics seek to understand and communicate the central role China has and will play in the ancient world, modern times and in the years to come.

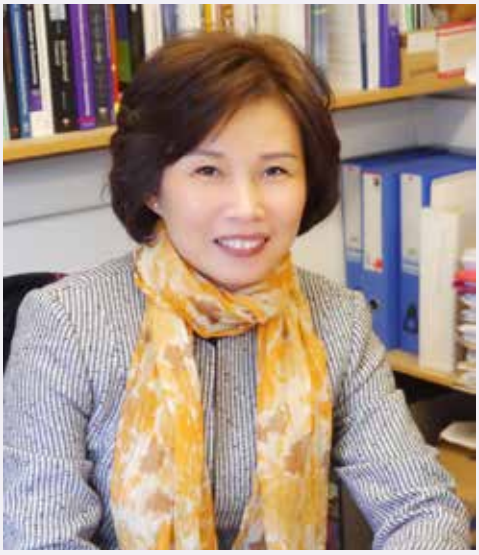
HOW THE STEPPE ROAD SHAPED EURASIA AND ANCIENT CHINA

For almost a decade, Oxford archaeologists have been working with Chinese colleagues to understand the ways in which long-distance communication across the Steppe impacted on ancient China.

From 2011–2016, researchers in Oxford University's School of Archaeology undertook a major archaeological research project, funded by the Leverhulme Trust: 'China and Inner Asia (1,000-200 BC): Interactions that changed China.'

The project, led by Dame Jessica Rawson, Professor of Chinese Art and Archaeology, has looked at how early Chinese societies made use of different materials and technologies, such as bronze, iron and chariot driving, which were introduced across the Steppe. Research has revealed that because the peoples of central China were already highly organised, with advanced technologies, they transformed these materials and technologies in innovative ways, adapting them to their societies. This work continues today with further collaboration with Chinese researchers.

The project's work has been extended in new directions, with a particular emphasis on the social implications of changes in metallurgy, through the Flame project in the Research Laboratory for Art History and Archaeology, funded by an EU grant. The project, led by Professor Mark Pollard, investigates the circulation of bronze across Eurasia and in China.



STAFF PROFILE:
XIAOLAN FU

Professor of Technology and International Development

Professor Xiaolan Fu is the Founding Director of the Technology and Management Centre for Development (TMCD) within the Department of International Development, and Professor of Technology and International Development.

The TMCD aims to address some of the most important issues related to technology and management facing public and private policymakers today. The Centre also serves as a global nerve centre for cutting-edge, interdisciplinary research into the development of technology and management in the developing world.

Professor Fu has published extensively on the role of innovation in the Chinese economy and China's place in the global economy. Her recent books include *Innovation under the Radar, China's Path to Innovation, China's Role in Global Economic Recovery* and *The Rise of Technological Power in the South*. She is also Editor-in-Chief of the *Journal of Chinese Economic and Business Studies*, and serves on the editorial boards of *Industrial and Corporate Change*, *International Journal of Technology Management*, and four other international journals.

Professor Fu is a member of the High Level Advisory Group of the UN Technology Facilitation Mechanism, the Governing Council of the UN's Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries, the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network Leadership Council and the Advisory Board of the United Nations University UNU-MERIT.

STAFF PROFILE:
MIMI ZOU

In late 2017, St Hugh's College, in association with the Faculty of Law and Oxford China Centre, appointed Dr Mimi Zou as the inaugural Fangda Career Development Fellow in Chinese Commercial Law. This new role has developed Chinese commercial law and more generally Chinese law as a field of study and research at Oxford, exploring new ways of understanding Chinese law and the links between law, economy, politics and society, both within China and as it affects transnational relations.

Dr Zou's areas of expertise are in Chinese and comparative contract law, employment law, corporate governance and commercial dispute resolution. She has lectured and taught courses at Tsinghua University, Peking University, Renmin University and Hong Kong University.

In 2018, she founded the Oxford Chinese Law Discussion Group and secured significant funding from Skadden LLP. The Group's regular events, often co-hosted with the Oxford China Centre, have featured prominent speakers including judges from China's Supreme People's Court, the inaugural General Counsel of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the Head of China at the London Stock Exchange Group, as well as established and early-career scholars from Oxford, China and around the world.

Dr Zou graduated from Oxford with a Bachelor of Civil Law degree (with Distinction) and Doctor of Philosophy in Law. She also has first class honours degrees in Law, Social Sciences and Economics (1st Class Hons & University Medal) from the University of Sydney. She has published more than 50 journal and professional articles and books, including the most up-to-date English language textbook on Chinese contract law. She is also a special adviser to the UK Government's Great Britain China Centre, and a member of the Asia Society Policy Institute Belt and Road Initiative Task Force.

STUDY AND PARTNERSHIP WITH 21ST CENTURY CHINA

Over the past five years Oxford's **Faculty of Law** has substantially expanded its expertise on Chinese law and continued its work with leading Chinese law schools.

In 2017 and 2018, the Faculty, through the Programme for the Foundations of Law and Constitutional Government, hosted conferences that brought together academics from the Chinese mainland, Hong Kong and the United Kingdom, to discuss public law. This continued a series of conferences that began at Renmin University, Beijing.

The Programme also sponsored visits to Beijing by Dr Ewan Smith and Lord Justice Philip Sales, who ran a series of seminars on international law and Common Law method, and to Hong Kong by Dr Smith, Professor Nick Barber and Julius Yam, where they presented on legal pluralism in China at the International Society of Public Law Conference.

Professor Ewan McKendrick and Professor Mindy Chen-Wishart have also visited Hong Kong to participate in a conference on Chinese Contract Law, aimed at spurring consideration of the reform of the Chinese Civil Code. Back in Oxford, the Faculty has hosted visits from the President of the Supreme People's Court, Zhou Qiang, and deans from several Chinese law schools.

Oxford's **Centre on Migration Policy and Society** (**COMPAS**) leads several Oxford departments partnering with researchers at Peking University and other international universities through the Peak Urban programme. This programme aims to improve urban policy making to make the emerging mega cities of Africa, Asia and Latin America inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

The Programme is led by COMPAS Director Professor Michael Keith, who has written extensively on urban change in China. PEAK Urban aims to build skilled capacity for decision making on urban futures by generating new research grounded in the logic of urban complexity, fostering new leaders that draw on different disciplinary perspectives to address the challenges found in 21st century cities, and growing the capacity of city administrations to understand and plan their own futures.

In PEAK Urban, programme researchers combine big data and mathematical models with insights from institutional social science, law, humanities and history to focus on three key arenas of metropolitan intervention: city morphologies (built forms and infrastructures) and resilience, city flux (mobility, dynamics) and technological change, and health and wellbeing.

The **Saïd Business School** has a long history of collaboration with China's leading Guanghua School of Management, at Peking University. Ongoing joint programmes include 'Leading and Transforming Family Businesses', designed to help leaders of Chinese family enterprises to develop sound growth strategies and build a firm foundation for long-term success, which the MIT Sloan School of Management also takes part in.

The Business School also works with other leading Chinese business schools to organise student exchanges and leadership seminars through the Global Network for Advanced Management (GNAM). GNAM members include the Business School of Renmin University of China, Fudan University School of Management and Hong Kong University of Science and Technology Business School. At the Saïd Business School, there are several educational modules designed to understand the changes happening in China (economic, legal, social and technological) and help students develop the tools to do business in China. Such programmes include the popular 'Business in China' elective; the MBA business trek to Pacific Asia/China, and the 'Business in Emerging Markets' module of the Oxford Executive MBA (EMBA) programme, taught through a series of 'live' case studies and combined classroom activities with collaborative sessions at a range of companies in Shanghai and Hangzhou or Guangzhou and Shenzhen.

Saïd Business School amphitheatre

ADVANCING THE LIMITS OF SCIENCE

Oxford researchers work with Chinese partners to advance applied and fundamental research across every major field of science. Over the past two decades China has emerged as a science superpower, with universities, institutes and businesses building expertise in the discovery, application and commercialisation of new technologies. Scientists from the 13 departments in Oxford's Maths, Physical and Life Sciences (MPLS) Division are proud to work with Chinese partners to push forward the boundaries of scientific discovery, developing the technologies and knowledge that will help mankind prosper in the 21st century.

SUZHOU CENTRE ESTABLISHES OXFORD RESEARCH IN CHINA

In November 2018, Oxford opened its first overseas physical and engineering sciences research centre in Suzhou, Jiangsu Province, eastern China.

The Oxford-Suzhou Centre for Advanced Research, known as OSCAR, is based in the 288 km^2 Suzhou Industrial Park (SIP), a centre for high-tech industry and a flagship cooperative project between the Chinese and Singaporean governments. As the University's first overseas centre for physical science and engineering research, OSCAR has expanded the University's MPLS Division's research activity and provided new avenues through which to deliver impact from research.

Opened with support from SIP, the sizeable nine-floor OSCAR building includes 20,000 square metres of lab space, offices for company incubators, exhibition space and a 166-seat lecture theatre. In OSCAR's first year of operation, research teams from the Departments of Engineering Science, Physics, Chemistry and Materials established labs at the Centre. Maths researchers plan to open a new lab in 2019. Future applied science outputs from the Centre will include medical devices and digital healthcare products, industrial environmental remediation techniques, and plastic electronics.

Importantly, OSCAR is exploring agreements with academic research centres and industry agencies in eastern China. Being located at SIP offers OSCAR researchers access to state-of-the-art facilities, a research environment enriched by numerous Chinese and international universities and Chinese Academy Institutes, and a substantial company base including more than 90 Fortune 500 companies as well as many hundreds of small and medium-sized enterprises, especially in high-tech industries. By locating research near these companies, the University will ease the process of introducing innovative new technologies.

The creation of OSCAR is an important step forward in the continuing internationalisation of Oxford science and will increase the global impact of the University's research.

A lab at the Oxford-Suzhou Centre for Advanced Research (OSCAR)

Exhibition space at the Oxford–Suzhou Centre for Advanced Research OSCAR

WORKING TOGETHER FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

Oxford scientists work with Chinese partners in fundamental and applied research to build more resilient, sustainable societies. Understanding and countering the environmental threats mankind faces requires collaboration between the world's leading researchers; Oxford's work in this area with Chinese partners is a vital part of the University's mission to benefit society on a global scale.

The **C4 Rice Project** is working to develop high-yield strains of rice that will ensure Asian and African populations have access to affordable food as the populations of these continents grow. Oxford leads the Project, which includes experts from The Chinese Academy of Sciences and Taiwan's Academia Sinica, together with other researchers from around the world.

More than three billion people depend on rice for survival. Due to predicted population increases and a general trend towards urbanisation, a rice paddy that provided enough rice to feed 27 people in 2010 will need to support 43 by 2050. To achieve this, rice yields need to increase by 50% over the next 30 years. Given that traditional breeding programmes have hit a yield barrier, the world – South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa in particular – is facing an unprecedented level of food shortages. Introduction of 'C4' genetic traits, found in maize and sorghum, into rice could increase photosynthetic efficiency by 50%, improve nitrogen use efficiency and double water use efficiency. The C4 Rice Project therefore represents one of the most plausible approaches to enhancing crop yields and increasing food security despite less land being dedicated to farming, a reduction in the use of polluting fertilisers, and less predictable water supplies.

Oxford's Professor Philip England, together with Professor James Jackson of the University of Cambridge, directed the UK's **Earthquakes without Frontiers** (EwF) project, which collaborated with Chinese partners to improve resilience to earthquakes.

EwF worked with partners across China, Central Asia and the Middle East between 2012 and 2019 to improve knowledge of earthquake hazards and identify ways in which people might be protected from them. Today, EwF's work continues through ongoing research relationships between the project members.

More than two million people are believed to have died as a result of earthquakes over the past 100 years and historically China has been prone to particularly devastating earthquakes – the Huaxian Earthquake of 1556 is believed to have killed 800,000 people, the highest ever recorded earthquake death toll. Through EwF, Oxford and other UK

Oxford University Biochemistry Building

Oxford University Images/Greg Smolonski

scientists worked with the China Earthquake Administration, Chinese universities and NGOs based in Beijing, Chengdu and Xi'an to study active faults in China and the magnitudes of historical earthquakes that had taken place along them. This collaboration led to new research into the ways communities can be protected from the danger of earthquakes, documented in the 2015 book *Pathways to Earthquake Resilience in China*. EwF partners continue to collaborate in China, and more recently UK and Chinese researchers have provided advice on earthquake resilience in Nepal, allowing communities in the earthquake-prone Himalayan country to benefit from their research.

The Belt & Road Initiative (BRI) is China's huge new infrastructure programme that will connect China, Asia and the wider world. But it will be difficult for the international community to successfully deliver the pledges made in the Paris Climate Change Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals if the huge investments made through the BRI do not promote an environmentally sustainable development model. For this reason, 'greening' the BRI has emerged as a global priority. The University of Oxford is helping to green the BRI in a number of ways. In 2018 it launched the **Green BRI Data and Analysis Platform**, which is managed by the Oxford Sustainable Finance Programme at the Smith School of Enterprise and the Environment. The platform helps governments, financial institutions and civil society bodies to share and use data on BRI projects, particularly in relation to their environmental impact and the risk of stranded assets. Information and analysis is provided through an online data and analysis platform that brings together existing and novel datasets to offer new capabilities for understanding the environmental risks BRI projects face, allowing Chinese companies, policymakers and investors to minimise risks and maximise the societal benefits offered by the BRI.

In April 2019 at the Second Belt & Road Forum hosted in Beijing by President Xi Jinping, the University of Oxford was invited to become part of the International Coalition for Greening the Belt & Road.

In the coming years, the Green BRI Platform will pioneer new methods of capturing and measuring environmental data, linking knowledge about the BRI to international climate change models. The project team will also lead capacity building efforts to ensure users around the world are able to take advantage of the Platform. The Platform has received funding from Energy Foundation China, the Children's Investment Fund Foundation and the Growald Family Fund.

OXFORD AND YUNNAN RESEARCHERS TEAM UP TO REVEAL IMPORTANCE OF CHINESE FOSSILS

Research by Oxford and Yunnan University scientists has demonstrated the significance of China's Chengjiang fossil site.

Chengjiang, in Yunnan Province, is one of the rare places in the world where soft-bodied creatures have been preserved as fossils. The site's remains are vital to understanding how evolution took place at the time of the Cambrian explosion, 540 million years ago, when life on Earth began to become massively more diverse. Professor Derek Siveter of Oxford University's Museum of Natural History and Department of Earth Sciences formed part of a team of UK palaeobiologists who extensively researched the fossils together with their discoverer, Professor Hou Xianguang of Yunnan University. Their work has led to Chengjiang receiving UNESCO World Heritage status.

Fossils from the site, on loan from Yunnan Key Laboratory for Palaeobiology, featured in the *First Animals* exhibition that opened at Oxford's Museum of Natural History in July 2019.

WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP TO IMPROVE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH

The University's medical science researchers work with Chinese partners in Oxford, at institutions throughout China, and at sites in other countries. These collaborations have led to new medicines and medical practices that improve the health of millions of people around the world.

In 2018 Oxford's Department of Physiology, Anatomy and Genetics launched a proposal to establish the **Oxford Chinese Medicine Research Centre**, with funding from Chinese pharmaceutical partners.

The new Centre will be integrated into the Department's Burdon Sanderson Cardiac Science Centre in collaboration with the Departments of Pharmacology, and Population Health Sciences. The programme of research will investigate the function and efficacy of Chinese Modern Medicine, in particular herbal treatments for cardiovascular disease. Chinese Modern Medicine, previously known as Traditional Chinese Medicine, is a style of medical practice that has developed over more than 2,000 years in China. Oxford's research will show precisely how popular Chinese herbal treatments function within the body, paving the way for the development of new and more effective medicines.

Oxford's efforts to develop life-saving treatments for malaria have been supported by funding from leading Chinese pharmaceutical businesses. Research projects led by the **Mahidol-Oxford Tropical Medicine Research Unit** in Thailand, one of Oxford's three Wellcome-funded programmes in Asia and Africa, have been funded by Guilin Pharmaceutical Shanghai Co, a member of China's leading Fosun Pharma Group.

The work supported by Guilin Pharmaceutical includes a large randomised clinical trial in Africa evaluating the efficacy and side effects of different treatments for children with falciparum malaria. Another study supported by the same company compared a new, easier to use formulation of parenteral artesunate with a previous version of the medicine. Parenteral artesunate is the best treatment for both children and adults with severe malaria and adoption of an easier to use version will reduce errors in the administration of this life-saving medicine.

Asia is the world's most densely populated continent and suffers the highest number of natural disasters. The health impact of these disasters is exacerbated by the gap between rich and poor in many Asian countries, as well as a lack of understanding about how to manage disaster responses. In an effort to build up the continent's resilience to natural disasters, Oxford and The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) joined together to create the **Collaborating Centre for Oxford University and CUHK for Disaster and Medical Humanitarian Response**

Former Vice-Premier of China Liu Yandong speaking in Oxford before the launch of The Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences (CAMS) – Oxford Institute

A CCOUC consultation meeting on disaster health risk management

(CCOUC). The Centre is a non-profit research body that carries out research, training and community knowledge transfer in disaster and medical humanitarian response in Greater China and the Asia-Pacific Region.

CCOUC has been recognised as a Centre of Excellence by the United Nations-sponsored International Integrated Research on Disaster Risk programme, and steered the creation of the World Health Organization's Thematic Platform for Health Emergency and Disaster Risk Management Research Network, which CCOUC Director Professor Emily Chan now co-chairs. Recent landmarks in CCOUC activity have included the publication of Professor Chan's books *Public Health Humanitarian Responses to Natural Disasters* (Routledge, 2017), *Building Bottom-up Health and Disaster Risk Reduction Programmes* (OUP, 2018), and three more by the same publishers in 2019; the 2014 launch of an online course on the Oxford platform enrolled on by more than 7,800 students worldwide by early 2019 and the subsequent launch of six more online courses; as well as the flagship Ethnic Minority Health Project in China and Asia to train future practitioners in public health and disaster medicine.

WORLD-LEADING MEDICAL RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS JOIN FORCES

Oxford's Medical Sciences Division and the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences (CAMS) have joined forces to establish China's first medical science institute in the UK, hosted by Oxford.

The CAMS Oxford Institute has been developed through a series of agreements, which culminated in a December 2017 signing ceremony, witnessed by then Vice-Premier of China Liu Yandong, to create the Institute, initiate joint research in a variety of fields and provide 50 fully funded doctoral scholarships to allow leading Chinese medical scientists to continue their studies at Oxford.

The Institute has a substantial remit, with research over the past three years focusing on topics including viral infection, cancer immunology, structural biology, haematology, inflammation and Chinese Modern Medicine. As well as these areas of research, it also carries out work to analyse Chinese medicines through big data techniques and develop new approaches to the management of international medical research. The Institute has also begun development of a clinical training programme.

The Institute has grown out of long-standing relationships between Oxford and CAMS, the China Centre for Disease Control, Beijing's You'an Hospital and Peking Union Medical College. It builds on the previously established CAMS Oxford International Centre for Translational Immunology, established in 2013, and the long working relationship Oxford researchers have had with Professor Cao Xuetao, former President of CAMS.

Seated figure of the Bodhisattva (EA1982.2) Guanyin,13th century, China from AD800 Gallery, Ashmolean Museum

CHINESE COLLECTIONS IN OXFORD MUSEUMS

The University of Oxford's museums, libraries and beautiful gardens have held Chinese artefacts, books and plants for hundreds of years. These sites are amongst the most visited cultural attractions in the UK outside of London, and their rich collections help communicate the breadth of Chinese history and culture and the continuing importance of studying China to millions of visitors.

The Ashmolean Museum is home to some of the finest collections of Chinese art in Europe. The collections range from jades and ceramics of the Neolithic period through to modern, often contemporary, paintings and prints. With such a broad and varied collection, the Ashmolean is able to present an integrated display of artefacts, illustrating mainstream art as it has been appreciated in China through the ages as well as the Chinese artworks that have historically been collected in Europe.

Chinese ceramics have always been highly regarded and avidly collected and the Ashmolean collection mainly comprises earthenware, high-fired ware and porcelain from China's most famous kilns. It also includes the most important collection of greenware celadons outside China. Some of the porcelains the museum now houses were presented to Oxford University by Elias Ashmole, the founder of the Ashmolean, who gifted his collection to the University in 1682.

The Ashmolean also has a renowned collection of paintings from modern China. The Museum began acquiring these in the late 1950s, with a focus on modern works in the literati tradition. Many of the major works were acquired in the early 1960s, but the collection has continued to develop to include works from the 19th century and earlier, as well as paintings by young artists working at the end of the 20th century.

The Khoan and Michael Sullivan Gallery, which adjoins the main China displays, is the only gallery in Britain custom built for the display of Chinese paintings. It hosts a changing programme of exhibitions showcasing work from the Ashmolean's own collection together with items from private collections both in the UK and abroad.

The Ashmolean's Chinese collections have been built through a number of major gifts. C.D.E. Fortnum left a bequest containing Chinese metalwork in 1899, Sir Herbert Ingram gave a substantial gift of early bronzes, jades and ceramics in 1956, and 130 modern paintings were presented in honour of Jose Mauricio and Angelita Trinidad Reyes in 1995, with more paintings added to this important collection in the years since.

The Pitt Rivers Museum is one of the leading archaeological and ethnographic museums in the world. It has grown substantially since its foundation in 1884 and now holds 600,000 artefacts and historic photographs. Today the Chinese collections comprise over 11,000 items. In keeping with the spirit of the Museum, these include fine arts and textiles as well as everyday artefacts from all periods of human history. The archaeological collections add important insights into the production and trade of Chinese glazed ceramics with designs adapted for foreign tastes. Chinese

pottery sherds found in Samarra in Iraq dating to the ninth century provide some of the earliest evidence for trade between the Chinese and Islamic worlds. The vast quantity of blue and white porcelain excavated in Tanzania continues the story, highlighting the extent of trade across the Indian Ocean to East Africa. An interesting example of export ware for the Islamic market is seen in the porcelain bowl from Lamu port in Kenya, with verses copied from the Koran and a talismanic number square.

Among the more recent collections are 20th-century textiles and clothing from Chinese minority communities, notably the embroideries and resist-dyed fabrics from the Hmong (Miao) community, Guizhou Province.

The Museum also has a significant collection of around 6,000 historical photographs and films relating to China. Highlights include a collection of 1,100 photographs taken in 1906-1908 by trader Henry Edward Laver along the lower Yangtze River from Shanghai; a collection of over 1,000 images of Guizhou and Xinjinag Provinces by former Pitt Rivers Director Schuyler Jones in the 1980s; as well as rare film footage of Yunnan in 1902–1904 by Auguste François (1857–1935), who was French Consul in southern China.

The History of Science Museum houses a remarkable set of 17th-century Chinese woodcut prints, which were prepared under the direction of astronomer Ferdinand Verbiest (1623–1688).

Verbiest was a Jesuit astronomer, who travelled to Macao in 1659 and, after studying Chinese and the Confucian classics, moved onto Beijing, where he assisted and then succeeded Johann Adam Schall von Bell at the Imperial Board of Astronomy. Verbiest's book *Pictures of Newly Made Instruments* was produced from 1668 to 1674. It contains 105 printed leaves of illustrations and diagrams, which are largely based on European books and instruments. The prints are a key witness to early modern cultural contact between Europe and China.

Oxford University Museum of Natural History houses a large piece of the Nantan Meteorite, a nickel-iron meteorite that is more than 4.5 billion years old – as ancient as the Earth itself. The Meteorite, which comes from the asteroid belt – the rocky planetary debris that orbits the Sun between Mars and Jupiter – was found in 1958 near the city of Nantan in Guangxi Province, China. It is believed that lightning-bright whirling shooting stars that Chinese astronomers recorded in 1516 contained the Nantan Meteorite, which was discovered over 400 years later.

In July 2019, the *First Animals* exhibition opened at the Museum of Natural History. The seven-month-long exhibition, which took visitors back in time 600 million years to the origin of animals in the world's oceans, featured over 130 specimens, including 55 fossils from Chengjiang, China, loaned by the Yunnan Key Laboratory for Palaeobiology especially for the exhibition. The Chengjiang material represents some of the most informative Cambrian fossil deposits in the world, offering incredible insight into some of the Earth's first animals.

The Oxford Botanic Garden, founded in 1621, is the oldest botanic garden in Britain. It forms the most compact yet diverse collection of plants in the world, and its collections include a range of plants which are native to China. Among its most important Chinese plants are a mulberry tree that was planted in 1800. The tree now houses a sculpture of the Cheshire Cat, placed there in honour of Lewis Carroll, the author of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, who was a regular visitor to the Garden. The Garden also includes a *Periploca sepium* growing on its walls; this plant is used in Chinese medicine for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and wounds.

Amongst Europe's oldest libraries, the **Bodleian** has been acquiring books and manuscripts since its inception in 1602. Today the Bodleian Libraries encompass 27 dependent libraries and is the largest university library system in the UK.

As one of the earliest libraries outside of East Asia to collect Chinese books, the Bodleian already had two Chinese titles in its collection by 1604. Today the Bodleian holds one of the largest and finest Chinese collections in the world, including as many as a quarter of all the extant Chinese books that arrived in Europe in the 17th century.

Highlights from the Bodleian Libraries' Chinese collection include the unique Ming Map of China, also known as the Selden Map, a seafaring map believed to have been produced in the early 17th century, which depicts a network of shipping routes in the South China Sea. The Map is the first known Chinese-made map to enter England. The collection also comprises 19 volumes of *Yongle Da dian (Emperor Yongle's Encyclopaedia)* from a 16th-century court edition; *Shun feng xiang song* (*Favourable Winds in Escort*), a well-known manuscript manual of compass directions which may have been derived from accounts of the voyages of the great Ming Dynasty navigator Zheng He (1371–1433); and a particularly fine copy of the Jesuit missionary Giulio Aleni's book *Tian zhu jiang sheng chu xiang jing jie* (*Illustrated Life of Christ*) from 1637.

Twenty poems by the Emperor Gaozong (Qianlong Emperor 1736–1796), Backhouse collection, Bodleian Libraries

Bodleian Libraries

EVENTS AND INITIATIVES

Oxford China Lectures

The Oxford China Lectures are landmark public lectures, designed to share insight from Oxford's ground-breaking research with the widest possible audience in China. The inaugural Oxford China Lecture was held in Shanghai in 2013, with a second in Beijing in 2017. Both lectures were attended by several hundred government and business leaders, students and Oxford alumni. The most recent Lecture, on breakthroughs in quantum computing at Oxford, was delivered by Professor Ian Walmsley, the University's former Pro-Vice-Chancellor for Research and Innovation and Director of the Networked Quantum Information Technologies (NQIT) Hub.

Oxford China Business Forum

In 2010 and 2014, the Saïd Business School organised two Oxford China Business Forums in Beijing. Each convened over 200 attendees, including high-profile speakers, business executives and Oxford alumni. High-profile speakers at these forums included Zhou Xiaochuan, former Governor of the People's Bank of China; Guo Shuqing, Chairman of the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission, former Governor of Shandong Province and a former Chairman of China Construction Bank; Liqun Jin, former Chairman of China International Capital Corporation, and Siwei Cheng, late Dean of the School of Management of the Graduate University of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The next forum is planned for 2020 to demonstrate the School's research highlights and predict the changes faced by various industries over the next decade.

OUI joint ventures in China

Oxford University Innovation (OUI), the University's technology transfer and consultancy company, has been active in China since 2009. It has two active joint ventures located in Changzhou and Suzhou, which work closely together to identify opportunities in China, predominantly in the Jiangsu and Shanghai regions. These joint ventures facilitate the transfer of ideas and expertise from the University to China, seeking to:

- identify commercial partners who wish to use intellectual property from the University;
- work with investors who are looking to invest in spinout companies from Oxford University Innovation;
- support academics and companies from the University who wish to establish operations or partnerships in China.

Professor Steve Rayner giving the inaugural Oxford China lecture 'The Future City', 2013

Chinese businesses invest in Oxford spinouts fund

Oxford Sciences Innovation (OSI) is a £600 million investment fund, set up to help Oxford's scientists build and grow businesses based on research that can improve the world. OSI partners with Oxford scientists to spin out research with commercial potential, providing advice and investment throughout the spinout process to guarantee cutting edge science reaches the public.

Since its launch, OSI has successfully attracted significant investment from leading Chinese businesses including Fosun Pharma, Huawei and Tencent.

Oxford University Press

Oxford University Press (OUP), the University's publisher and by far the biggest university press in the world, established its first presence in China more than 100 years ago. Founded in 1478, OUP initially opened offices in China in the early 20th century but Oxford's publishing business in China was interrupted by the two World Wars. The Press re-established in Hong Kong in 1961 and today operates six other China offices in Shanghai, Beijing, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Chengdu and Macau. Each year more than 400 China-based staff produce several hundred new dictionaries, textbooks, academic and trade books in digital and print format to serve millions of English language learners and readers in the country.

CHINA IN OXFORD: A VITAL CONTRIBUTION

The second largest international group
In the mid-1990s, fewer than 100 students from China studied in Oxford each year. In 2018, Oxford educated almost 1,500 students from all Chinese regions. This makes China the second largest source of international students at Oxford after the USA, and Oxford's biggest source of international undergraduates.

Scholarships for Chinese students
The University offers a wide variety of scholarships for graduate students covering fees and living costs: more than 1,000 fully-funded scholarships are available for new Master's and doctoral students in 2018–2019 from the University, Oxford's colleges and supporters.

Oxford's flagship Clarendon Fund alone provides more than 130 graduate scholarships each year to students studying any Masters or DPhil course, from any country.

Dedicated scholarships for Chinese students include the Rhodes Scholarships for China, which launched in 2016. The expansion of the famous scholarship to China was made possible through the generous support of the Li Ka Shing Foundation and other benefactors. The launch of the scholarships for Chinese students was one of the most significant developments in the more than 100-year history of the Rhodes Scholarships; there are now four Rhodes Scholarships offered for students from China every year.

Other scholarships reserved for students from China include the Oxford-Kai Feng Graduate Scholarships and Oxford-Creat Graduate Scholarships, both of which were made possible by the generous support of philanthropists based in Beijing.

Chinese students are also eligible for the Weidenfeld-Hoffmann Scholarships and Leadership Programme depending on their course of study and for the Chevening Scholarships.

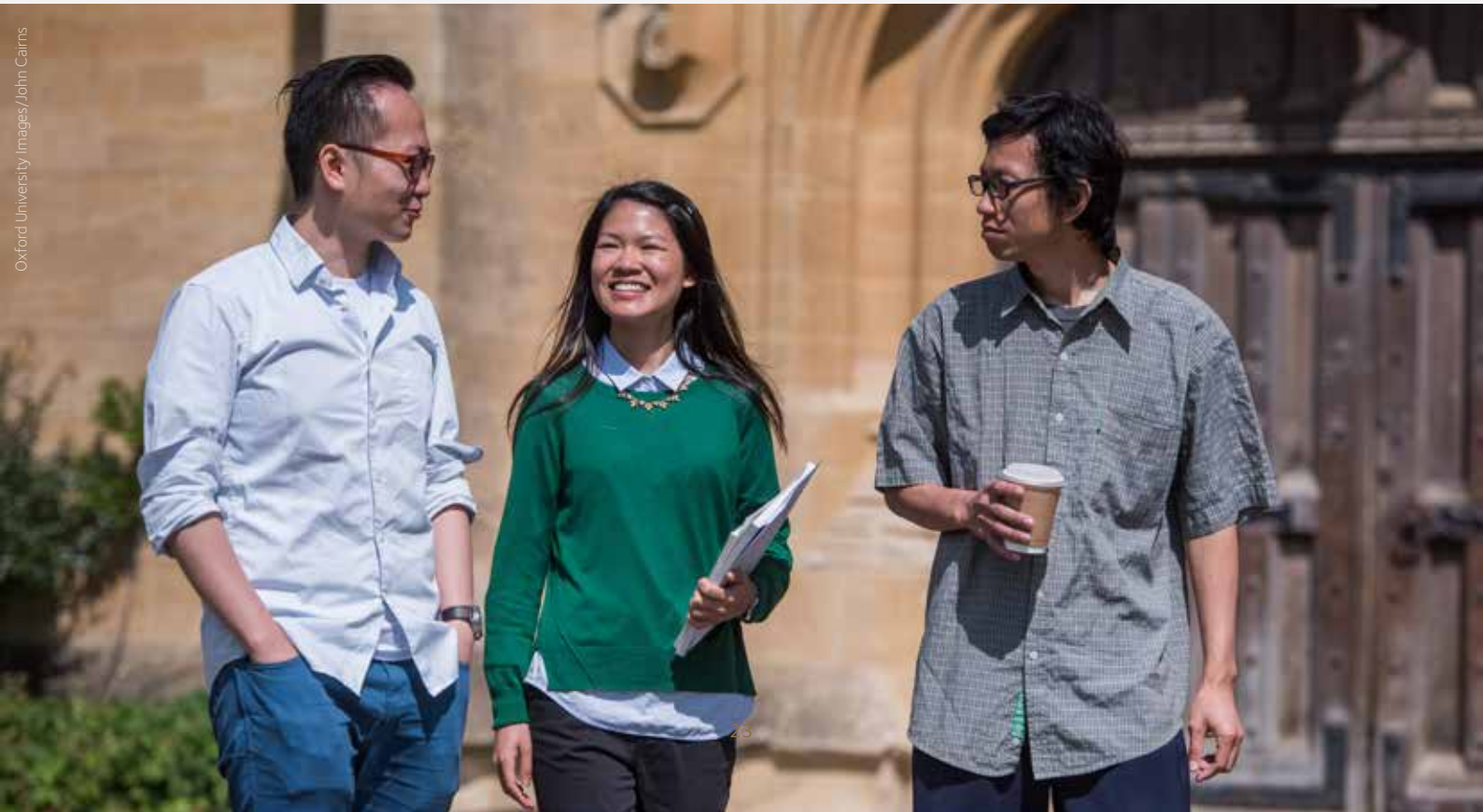
OXFORD IN CHINA: A VIBRANT COMMUNITY

Approaching 7,000 registered Oxford alumni live in China, constituting the second largest overseas population of Oxonians in the world, after the USA.

In total, the University has more than 3,500 alumni in mainland China, more than 2,500 in Hong Kong, around 20 in Macao and around 500 in Taiwan.

Prominent Oxford alumni include the authors and literary scholars Qian Zhongshu and Yang Xianyi; and Guo Shuqing, Chairman of the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission, former Governor of Shandong Province and a former Chairman of China Construction Bank. Zhang Jie, Vice-President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and former President of Shanghai Jiao Tong University, worked in Oxford for ten years.

Oxford has alumni groups in Beijing, Hangzhou, Hong Kong, Macau, Shanghai, Shenzhen, Suzhou and Taiwan.



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