

# Science, Technology and Education News from China

## Number 98 – August 2012

Please note that the previous newsletters can be downloaded from the website of the Embassy of Switzerland in China: [www.eda.admin.ch/beijing](http://www.eda.admin.ch/beijing)<sup>1</sup>. To subscribe/unsubscribe or send us your comments, please send an email with the corresponding subject to [chenchen.liu@eda.admin.ch](mailto:chenchen.liu@eda.admin.ch).

### Introduction

This month's newsletter starts with an editorial on the recently released Academic Ranking of World University 2012. In science and technology, a senior scientist revealed China's space research roadmap. A study showed the drastic increase on the number of patent applications in China does not really hinder weak innovation capability. In education, the Chinese Ministry of Education has started the reform of university management in an effort to give universities more flexibility in operations. In health, China has issued food security law in light of the growing national concern on food security. The home developed HIV Vaccine enters second phase of testing on volunteers. 7 anthrax cases have been confirmed in north-eastern China but no fatal case reported.

### Contents

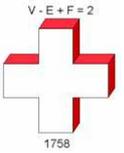
|   |   |
|---|---|
| Story of the Month .....  | 2 |
| News.....   | 3 |
| 1. China's Corrupt Food Chain .....                                       | 3 |
| 2. Timeline for China's Space Research Revealed .....                     | 3 |
| 3. HIV Vaccine Enters Second Phase of Testing on Volunteers .....         | 5 |
| 4. With Eye to Innovation, China Revamps its Universities .....           | 6 |
| 5. China's Patent Targets Mask Weak Innovation .....                      | 7 |
| 6. Seven Anthrax Cases Confirmed in Northeastern China .....              | 8 |
| Events (September 15 <sup>th</sup> – October 15 <sup>th</sup> 2012) ..... | 9 |

### Contact

*The Science, Education and Health Section of the Embassy of Switzerland in China welcomes the arrival of Mr. Nektarios PALASKAS as the new Head of Science, Education and Health Section and wishes him all the best of luck in his new function.*

**Nektarios PALASKAS**  
**Science and Technology Counsellor**  
**Head of Science, Education and Health Section**  
**Embassy of Switzerland in the People's Republic of China**  
 Tel: +86 10 8532 8849  
 Email: [nektarios.palaskas@eda.admin.ch](mailto:nektarios.palaskas@eda.admin.ch)  
[www.eda.admin.ch/beijing](http://www.eda.admin.ch/beijing)

<sup>1</sup> Please click on the blue texts to activate the hyperlinks to either email addresses or related websites.



## Story of the Month

### Shanghai Jiaotong Ranking 2012 Published

On August 15<sup>th</sup>, the Center for World-Class Universities at Shanghai Jiaotong University released the 10th edition of its annual global university ranking - 2012 Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU, also known as Shanghai Jiaotong Ranking). Harvard University remains the number one in the world for the tenth year.

The annual ARWU is the most recognized university ranking produced in China and is trusted as one of the key references for students looking to pursue overseas education. ARWU uses six objective indicators to rank world universities, including the number of alumni and staff winning Nobel Prizes and Fields Medals, number of Highly Cited Researchers, number of articles published in journals of Nature and Science, number of articles indexed in the Science Citation Index - Expanded and Social Sciences Citation Index, and per capita performance. More than 1200 universities are actually ranked by ARWU every year and the best 500 are published.

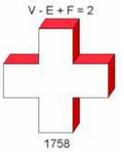
28 universities from Chinese Mainland made it to the top 500 list, up from 23 in 2011 ranking. Tsinghua University, Peking University, Shanghai Jiaotong University and Zhejiang University are ranked among Top 200. Central South University (Changsha), South China University of Technology (Guangzhou), Tongji University (Shanghai) and Peking Union Medical College (Beijing) made their first appearance in the top 500 list, but so far none of the Chinese universities has ever entered the Top 100 list yet.

The 28 universities are scattered in 16 provinces and municipalities in China, featuring the concentration of Chinese higher education resources in the two municipalities of Beijing (6 top 500 universities) and Shanghai (3), as well as in the economically more well-off coastal provinces of Jiangsu (2), Zhejiang (2) and Tianjin (2). Western China, where only 2 universities stand out (Lanzhou University in Gansu and in Xi'an Jiaotong University in Shaan'xi), has a long way to go before catching up with the east.

Specific indicators suggested that Chinese universities on average are scored quite high on the number of doctoral degrees awarded, SCIE & SSCI papers, Nature & Science papers, percentage of academic staff with doctoral degree and annual budget. But on several other indicators, such as highly cited researchers, percentage of non-local students, alumni/staff of Nobel Laureates & field medalists, Chinese universities are still struggling to make progress.

Compared with 2010 and 2011 rankings, the rise of China Agriculture University (201-300), Peking Union Medical College (401-500) and Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics (401-500) poses as good evidence of the Ministry of Education's policy shift from prioritizing comprehensive universities to a more balanced development where both comprehensive universities and highly specialized universities prosper.

On a separate note, Swiss universities continue to be ranked quite high at ARWU 2012. Federal Institute of Technology Zurich, ranked at 23<sup>rd</sup>, has been the best university on continental Europe for 10 consecutive years since the first ARWU in 2003. Overall, 7 out of 12 Swiss universities are listed in ARWU 2012 Top 500, demonstrating outstanding education and research capacity in Switzerland.



## News

### 1. **China's Corrupt Food Chain**

(New York Times, 17-08-2012)

Toxic preserved fruit is the latest item on China's expanding list of unsafe food products. Baby formula adulterated with melamine is the best known, but there is also meat containing the banned steroid clenbuterol, rice contaminated with cadmium, noodles flavored with ink and paraffin, mushrooms treated with fluorescent bleach and cooking oil recycled from street gutters. A 2011 study published in the Chinese Journal of Food Hygiene estimated that more than 94 million people in China become ill each year from bacterial food-borne diseases, leading to about 8,500 deaths annually.

China's food-safety problems highlight both the collapse of the country's business ethics and the failure of government regulators to keep pace with the expanding market economy. Yet an excessive focus on poor government oversight often means that the much graver problem of disintegrating civic morality is neglected.

Amid growing public discontent the Chinese government enacted the *Food Safety Law*. The point of the legislation, which took effect in June 2009, was to prohibit the use of unauthorized additives and also, more broadly, to provide a basis for strengthening oversight "from farm to fork." In 2010, a national commission of three vice premiers and a dozen minister-level officials was set up. This year the central government asked provincial authorities to "increase the punishment for illegal criminal behavior in food safety."

But implementation has been bedeviled by inefficiency and corruption. Given China's underdeveloped institutional capabilities and its weak civil society, fulfilling regulatory objectives often depends on administrative fiat. And the Food Safety Law, combined with various recent rounds of administrative restructuring, has further fragmented the state's regulatory capabilities over the food industry.

While the Ministry of Health is now responsible for coordinating food-safety issues, three other government agencies are entrusted with overseeing food production, distribution and use, respectively. This not only complicates information sharing and coordination among departments. It also provides fertile ground for bureaucratic shirking and buck-passing.

These failures in regulation underscore the importance of ethics in governing how people should behave in business transactions. But it's precisely because of failures in that area, too, that lack of food safety is such a serious concern in China.

[...]

<http://www.nytimes.com/2012/08/18/opinion/chinas-corrupt-food-chain.html?pagewanted=1&r=1&ref=china>

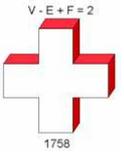
### 2. **Timeline for China's Space Research Revealed**

(Xinhua, 31-08-2012)

In an interview with Xinhua, Professor Zhang Shuangnan, an astrophysicist at the Institute of High Energy Physics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, said key developments will include China launching its first space telescope around 2015 and the country's space station being completed around 2020.

Speaking at the sidelines of the 28th General Assembly of the International Astronomical Union, being held in Beijing from August 20-31, he said the space station will become a platform to study black holes, dark matter and dark energy.

With the accelerating pace of China's manned space program, time is on the side of the country's space astronomers (who conduct studies from spacecraft, as opposed to land-based astronomers), who are



planning to put telescopes and other astronomical experiment in space, as a complement to large telescopes on Earth.

Under a national plan, China plans to launch the Hard X-ray Modulation Telescope (HXMT), the country's first astronomy satellite, around 2015. Already 20 years in development, it will observe black holes, neutron stars and other phenomena based on their X-ray and gamma ray emissions, according to Zhang, the HXMT project's leader. The astronomer added that China plans to launch its Tiangong-2 space lab in 2014, aboard which there will be a Sino-Switzerland experiment, called "POLAR," a gamma ray burst detector.

As the first such experiment on the international stage, it is part of China's Black Hole Probe Program to gain understanding of the physics of extreme conditions, Zhang explained.

Tiangong space labs have become a fundamental part of China's space station. Tiangong-1 was launched into space last September, and it docked with the Shenzhou-8 and -9 spacecraft in November 2011 and June 2012, respectively, paving the way for assembling a space station and ferrying supplies and equipment to the new facility. The orbiting Tiangong-1 module was mainly used for testing docking procedures, without any astrophysical experiments on board. But space astronomers are seeking opportunities to assemble scientific payloads for the Tiangong-2 and -3 modules to be launched in the next three years. Therefore they are designing astronomy experiments for the space station such as a Dark Matter Detection Program, designed to identify much-hypothesized matter that can't be seen directly with telescopes.

The installation and maintenance of space telescopes will need the assistance of astronauts, Zhang said, as it has been required for the Hubble Space Telescope. Astronomical experiments that have been approved to be part of the payloads of the space station include the Cosmic Lighthouse Program to study basic scientific questions such as the origin of the universe and stars.

Also among the plans is the Portraits of Astrophysical Objects Program, intended to obtain pictures of extrasolar galaxies such as black holes, by using Very Long Baseline Interferometry (VLBI) - observations based on the use of multiple telescopes.

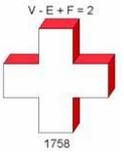
"It is a pity that as a country mastering space technologies, China has not launched any astronomy satellites yet," Zhang said, adding that its only astronomical experiment conducted in space was one testing gamma rays in the Shenzhou-2 spacecraft launched in 2001.

The astronomical satellites, as well as China's space astronomical plans, will offer large quantities of important data for astrophysical studies in a few years and elevate the country's scientific credentials to international frontiers, Zhang predicted.

According to a report of the Paris-headquartered Committee on Space Research, most orbiting or to-be-launched space observational facilities will terminate between 2018 and 2020, and there are few worldwide space astronomical projects being approved at present.

This situation creates "both an opportunity and challenge for China's astronomical development," Zhang said.

([http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2012-08/31/content\\_15725300.htm](http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2012-08/31/content_15725300.htm))



### 3. HIV Vaccine Enters Second Phase of Testing on Volunteers

(China Daily, 15-08-2012)

The second phase of a human trial for China's potential HIV vaccine started on August 14 in Beijing.

About 150 volunteers, mostly those with a high risk of contracting HIV, including gay people, took part in the clinical trial.

Shao Yiming, director of the virology and immunology department of the National Center for AIDS/STD Control and Prevention, said at a news conference that the trial will last nearly two years in the Beijing You'an Hospital of the Capital Medical University.

"The phase 2 clinical trial mainly aims to test the vaccine's safety and is crucial for the introduction of the next phase, which will test its effectiveness," Shao told China Daily.

"The vaccine candidate is promising, as the phase 1 trial conducted among 46 volunteers found that it could induce immune responses to HIV among some recipients," said Shao, one of the founders of the China AIDS Vaccine Initiative.

Results of the latest trials are expected to be released in two years, said Zhang Chong, a doctor with Beijing You'an Hospital.

"We will also provide follow-up services, including testing and medical examinations, after the volunteers receive the vaccination four times," she said.

Fifteen people got the first vaccination on the 14<sup>th</sup> of August.

Li Yewen, a 28-year-old salesman in Beijing, was one of the volunteers. "I feel well after the vaccination, and there are still three more," he told *China Daily* over the phone. "As one of the vulnerable group to HIV/AIDS, I would like to take part in the clinical trial and help with the research and development of a successful vaccine that can indeed prevent people from getting HIV,"

According to Shao, volunteers will be regularly provided with education about healthy lifestyles, including protected sex activities, after the vaccination.

"Given that AIDS can't be cured at the moment, a vaccine might be the best weapon to eliminate the disease that killed 1.7 million people worldwide last year," he said.

By 2011, China had 780,000 people living with HIV/AIDS on the mainland, government estimates showed.

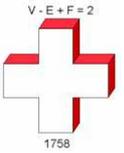
Shao also urged the government to keep investing in the research of an HIV vaccine.

A UNAIDS report said that China invested at least \$18 million in HIV vaccine research and development in 2010, making it the third-largest spender in the world after the United States and the European Union.

China currently has three major HIV vaccine candidates under development on the mainland, all financed by the government, Shao said.

"China still needs more, as many developed countries like the US usually have more than 10 to have a better chance of success," he said.

[http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2012-08/15/content\\_15676301.htm](http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2012-08/15/content_15676301.htm)



#### 4. **With Eye to Innovation, China Revamps its Universities**

(Science, 10-08-2012)

For nearly two decades, Yang Fujia has been dreaming about building a world-class university in China. His vision may at last be within reach. Yang is establishing a private liberal arts college in Tianjin, with enrollment to start, he hopes, in the fall of 2013. In crafting his new institution, the 76-year-old nuclear physicist-turned-educator, who was president of Fudan University here from 1993 to 1999, is taking cues from top Western universities. Students at the yet-to-be-named institution will live in University of Oxford-style residential colleges, attend small classes, and participate in self-organized activities. Yang also hopes to correct what he calls “the biggest problem in Chinese higher education”: Most Chinese universities, he says, focus on teaching students skills rather than nurturing their personal development.

Once, such a venture would have been unthinkable in a country with a tightly controlled education system. But Yang's proposal comes at a propitious time: The Chinese government is embarking on reforms directed at turning out more creative graduates. Though the Tianjin project has yet to receive a green light from the education ministry, it has the blessing of Premier Wen Jiabao, a Tianjin native who in the spring announced that the government is encouraging the establishment of liberal arts colleges, according to Xinhua, the state news agency. Since then, Tianjin municipal government has offered 68 hectares of land for the college.

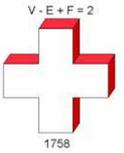
China's leaders are “interested in experimenting with new models of undergraduate education that can help students develop their creative potential,” says Jeffrey Lehman, vice chancellor of a campus that New York University is building here with East China Normal University, called NYU Shanghai. As part of a comprehensive 10-year overhaul, the education ministry is rethinking the admissions process, encouraging universities to carve out unique identities, and raising the level of basic research. A series of ministry directives earlier this year called for an increased reliance on the private sector and foreign partners to turn out more well-rounded graduates and boost China's capacity for innovation. But the reforms leave intact the Communist Party's involvement in higher education and do not relax restrictions on “thought education”: required courses designed to mold students' political philosophy.

In the late 1990s, China began revamping and expanding its higher education system. Based on the notion that world-class universities are comprehensive, then-State Council Vice Premier Li Lanqing ordered the merger of specialty colleges and vocational schools into sprawling regional institutions with tens of thousands of students. Enrollment mushroomed from some 4 million undergraduates in 1999 to more than 22 million in 2010. But outside the top echelon, standards declined. “Quality can become abysmal with a break-neck pace of expansion,” says Gerard A. Postiglione, an education scholar at the University of Hong Kong. In China, he says, fall-out from expansion prompted a drive toward “boosting indicators of quality.”

In the meantime, the pool of high school graduates has shrunk. The number of students taking the college entrance exam peaked at 10.5 million in 2008 and has since declined to 9 million this year. Compounding the problem is that more and more Chinese are going abroad for undergraduate studies. In the United States, the number of Chinese undergraduates enrolled in the 2010–2011 academic year was 56,976—a roughly 43% increase over the previous year, according to the Institute of International Education in New York City.

The latest reform program, which charts goals to 2020, aims to make Chinese universities more competitive. This time around, the focus is on experimenting with new colleges and universities rather than consolidating existing ones—and encouraging older universities to distinguish themselves from the pack. Institutional branding is a global notion, Postiglione says. Many midtier universities in North America have successfully carved out a distinctive character, he says, by emphasizing institutional history or areas of academic strength.

China hopes its universities can do the same. One venture here wants to distinguish itself from the start: The new Shanghai University of Science and Technology, which received education ministry approval in April to prepare for student enrollment in 2013, aims to be China's California Institute of Technology, says Jiang Biao, head of the preparatory group.



Along with piloting new homegrown institutions, the education ministry has endorsed projects spearheaded by foreign universities. Among those is NYU Shanghai, which will enroll students starting in fall 2013 and, like Yang's project, is conceived as a liberal arts college. Another is the Joint Institute, an engineering school established here by the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and Shanghai Jiao Tong University. The curriculum is patterned after Michigan's: In addition to core technical courses, students will be trained in ethics, creativity, and problem-solving skills. Administrators hope the Joint Institute will one day "be compared with the top 20 engineering schools in the U.S.," says Robert Parker, associate dean for academic affairs. The institute has a powerful fan. State Councilor Liu Yandong, China's highest-ranking science and education official, had a case study of the project disseminated earlier this year to other universities to encourage them to experiment with reforms, according to Parker and others.

But the ministry faces a challenge as it targets one pillar of the system: the high-stakes two-day university entrance exam, or *gaokao*, required by all accredited undergraduate universities and colleges in mainland China. Though critics have long blamed the *gaokao* for promoting rote learning and stifling creativity, few advocate scrapping the test altogether. Many educators say *gaokao* reform should not ditch the test but allow universities' flexibility in using test results for admissions. State Councilor LIU Yandong has already urged a newly formed panel of 26 experts to come up with a plan to reform the content and format of the *gaokao* and give universities autonomy in admissions.

Overshadowing the experiments is the question of academic freedom. The reform plan reaffirms the requirement that college students take standardized courses with titles such as "Introduction to Mao Zedong Thought" and "Deng Xiaoping Theory." Foreign degree programs may be given more leeway; Lehman says NYU Shanghai "has been assured complete academic freedom." While classroom discussions at some universities can be quite open, students still face restrictions on starting independent publications and organizations. In order to remain operational, Postiglione cautions, foreign universities with campuses in China will have "to adapt to China's version of academic freedom."

Advocating for his liberal arts college, Yang did just that. In materials he distributed to government officials, he translated parts of Yale University's Report of 1828, which argues for a broad and standardized curriculum. But he omitted a sentence from the concluding paragraph describing the need for liberal arts in a nation where "a free government gives full liberty to the human intellect to expand and operate." Whether China's ambitious education reforms achieve their underlying goal of producing innovators may ultimately be determined not by residential colleges, small classes, or research funding, but by something that cuts to the soul of the nation.

(<http://www.sciencemag.org/content/337/6095/634.full?sid=c8f8f23e-506c-4f77-832d-010484cd5219>)

## 5. **China's Patent Targets Mask Weak Innovation**

(Reuters, 21-08-2012)

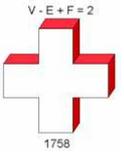
China is seeking to transform itself from being the world's factory floor into a global pioneer by setting ambitious state-mandated patent targets -- a goal that has already resulted in it surpassing the United States in 2011 patent filings.

The European Union Chamber of Commerce said in a report that China filed more than 1.6 million patent applications in 2011, but only 32 percent met the highest threshold for patent quality -- new inventions.

The study noted that while China's innovation potential is "impressive", its actual innovation is "overhyped".

"This explosion (of patent applications) has come with a price in terms of the quality and mix of patents. This is not in the right direction", European Chamber Secretary General Dirk Moens said.

In some cases, financial incentives and performance evaluations for state-owned firms, officials and academics drive the filing of low-quality patents as they seek to meet quotas -- 2 million annually by 2015 under one national plan.



In addition to inventions, China also gives patents for designs and "utility models", incremental developments that can advance an existing product but rarely result in technological breakthroughs.

The United States does not use utility model patents, though some developed countries, such as Germany, do.

65% of patent applications filed by medium and large-sized Chinese state-owned enterprises in recent years have been for the lower end design or utility model patents, making them among the country's least effective innovators, the study said.

"One cannot drive or 'force' creativity, but only nurture it, whereas creativity leading to breakthroughs of the type that typically produce the highest quality patents at best comes in spurts ...," it said, noting that at least 20 countries have greater innovation potential than the world's second largest economy.

But Elliot Papageorgiou, an intellectual property expert at Rouse Legal in Shanghai, said utility model patents are good for China.

"In developing economies, you're not going to get a new wheel, you're going to get an improved or cheaper wheel," Papageorgiou told Reuters.

(<http://uk.reuters.com/article/2012/08/21/uk-china-patents-eu-idUKBRE87K0D320120821>)

## 6. **Seven Anthrax Cases Confirmed in Northeastern China**

(Xinhua, 13-08-2012)

Seven cases of cutaneous anthrax have been confirmed in northeast China's Liaoning Province, local health authorities said on August 13.

A village in Liaozhong county in which three cases were reported is under quarantine as a ban has been placed on livestock and meat products entering or leaving its boundaries, the Liaoning provincial health bureau said in a statement. Currently there are no fatal cases.

Also on August 13<sup>th</sup>, Deng Haihua, a spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of Health said that two cases of cutaneous anthrax have been confirmed in Lianyungang of east China's Jiangsu Province. Skin irritations were found among seven villagers in Lianyungang, said Deng Haihua, the ministry spokesman, at a press conference in Beijing. The symptoms of the other five villagers were not typical, but they have also been placed under medical observation. All seven villagers are in stable, non-serious conditions.

The infected villagers were believed to have taken part in killing a sick cow, according to Deng.

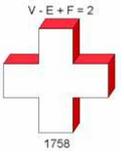
Cutaneous, or skin anthrax is the least serious form of the disease. It is usually contracted when a person with a cut or sore on their skin comes into direct, unprotected contact with anthrax spores on a sick or dead animal.

The provincial health department responded shortly after the events were reported. Medical teams were sent to treat the villagers and sanitize the farm and their residences, Deng said.

The spokesman explained that health departments will strengthen their monitoring for anthrax and help educate local people about the disease, while agricultural departments have also been informed of the events.

"We will closely follow the development of these cases and make sure the disease is under control," he vowed.

([http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-08/13/c\\_131782735.htm/](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-08/13/c_131782735.htm/))



**Events (September 15<sup>th</sup> – October 15<sup>th</sup> 2012)**

**S&T, Education and Health-related Events in China**

**The 14<sup>th</sup> International Biochar Congress**

Date: September 16<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup>  
Place: Beijing  
Contact: <http://www.ibi2012.org/>

**3<sup>rd</sup> Asian-Pacific Conference on Ionic Liquids and Green Processes**

Date: September 17<sup>th</sup>  
Place: Beijing  
Contact: Institute of Process Engineering, CAS

**Water Quality 2012**

Date: September 19<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup>  
Place: Hangzhou  
Contact: <http://www.accwa.net>

**2012 China International Mechanical Manufacturing Technology & Equipment Exhibition**

Date: September 20<sup>th</sup>  
Place: Jinan  
Contact: Chinese Mechanical Engineering Society

**Beijing International Design Week**

Date: September 25<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup>  
Place: Beijing  
Contact: <http://www.bjdw.org>

**IEEE 6<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Information and Automation for Sustainability**

Date: September 27<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup>  
Place: Beijing  
Contact: <http://www.iciafs.org/>

**2012 International Conference on Low-Carbon Transportation and Logistics, and Green Buildings (LTLGB 2012)**

Date: October 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup>  
Place: Beijing  
Contact: <http://www.ltlgb.org/>

**World Resources Forum 2012**

Date: October 14<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup>  
Place: Beijing  
Contact: Chinese Academy of Sciences

**Eco Health Conference 2012**

Date: October 15<sup>th</sup>  
Place: Kunming  
Contact: Kunming Institute of Botany, CAS

**2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference on Mountain Environment and Development**

Date: October 15<sup>th</sup>  
Place: Chengdu  
Contact: Institute of Mountain Hazards and Environment, CAS

**Swiss S&T, Education and Health Events in China**

**BBQ Lectures Switzerland Wonderland-Wealth**

Date: September 27<sup>th</sup>  
Place: Shanghai  
Contact: Swissnex

**Colloquium on the 100th Anniversary of Swiss Code of Obligations University of Fribourg - CASS**

Date: October 26<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup>  
Place: Beijing  
Contact: Embassy of Switzerland in China

**Swiss Booth at 2012 China Education Expo (Beijing)**

Date: October 20<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup>  
Place: Beijing  
Contact: Embassy of Switzerland in China

**BBQ Lectures Switzerland Wonderland-Innovation**

Date: October 25<sup>th</sup>  
Place: Shanghai  
Contact: Swissnex

**Swiss Booth at 2012 China Education Expo (Shanghai)**

Date: October 27<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup>  
Place: Shanghai  
Contact: Swissnex China