

LNU NEWSLETTER-



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***Outlook Weekly* Interviews Pan Yishan: Cultivate Authentic Problem-Oriented Innovators**



Recently, Pan Yishan, Academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering and Secretary of the CPC Committee of Liaoning University granted an exclusive interview to a reporter from Outlook Weekly. Here is the reprinted original report:

The introduction of authentic problems aims to bridge the long-standing gap between campuses and society, integrating classroom learning with real-life scenarios. This approach emphasizes not only in-depth study of theoretical knowledge but also profound comprehension of practical experiences.

Under the strategic deployment of

integrated advancement of education, science and technology, and talent cultivation, higher education institutions must sustain innovation by promoting the construction of an integrated educational mechanism that connects social realities with genuine challenges across talent cultivation, scientific research, and social services. This effort will foster breakthrough catalysts for achieving Chinese modernization and new breakthroughs in Liaoning's comprehensive revitalization.

As the only Double First-Class Construction Initiative under the jurisdiction of Liaoning Province, Liaoning University adheres to

the construction standards of Chinese characteristics and world-class excellence, upholds the philosophy that serving Liaoning is serving the nation, ventures into real-life scenarios with authentic problems, spurs the future of the revitalization of Northeast China through education, and contributes to regional socioeconomic development.

When exclusively interviewed by Outlook Weekly's reporter, Pan Yishan, Academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering and Secretary of the CPC Committee of Liaoning University noted that in its practical exploration, Liaoning University has always been grateful to the times, kept pace with the times, and lived up to the times. It courageously shoulders the mission of fostering talents for the Party and nurturing talents for the nation, cultivating more top-notch innovators who can meet the needs of social progress and the revitalization and development of Liaoning. Through this, it has forged a distinctive education path uniquely tailored to Liaoning University.

Researching Authentic Problems and Addressing Practical Needs

Outlook Weekly: LNU has repeatedly emphasized the need to cultivate innovative talents with problem awareness and problem-solving abilities. What is the significance of this problem-oriented approach?

Pan Yishan: On university campuses, the word most frequently mentioned by faculty and students is innovation. But how to innovate is often overlooked.

With the transformation of knowledge production models in human society, universities need to break free from traditional boundaries and deeply integrate with real-life scenarios in society, achieving cross-sector integration among universities, enterprises, governments, and society. Therefore, we have proposed the concept of authentic problems, aiming to cultivate

more innovative talents with problem awareness and problem-solving abilities.

What constitutes an authentic problem? Problems are not conjured from thin air but rooted in social contexts: in fields such as production, operations, management, technology, and products, and in real-life settings like factories, workshops, enterprises, communities, and rural villages. The concept of authentic problems is proposed to bridge the long-standing gap between campuses and society, integrating classroom learning with real-life scenarios, and encouraging deep engagement not only with written knowledge but also with the unwritten wisdom of practical experience.

How to capture authentic problems? We encourage faculty and students to step outside campus, immerse themselves in Liaoning's practices of Chinese-style modernization, and engage with the dynamics of societal progress. They can identify and refine problems rooted in reality through observation, participation and experience. These problems are then brought back to the classroom, integrated into teaching practices, and serve as topics for students' graduation projects or entries in innovation and entrepreneurship competitions. Ultimately, this process fosters the development of new theories or innovative solutions and approaches to address these challenges.

Outlook Weekly: How does Liaoning University implement its problem-oriented educational philosophy focusing on authentic problems in concrete practices?

Pan Yishan: First, transforming the educational philosophy. Previously, our approach was centered on what we wanted to do, what we intended to do, and what we were capable of doing. Now, it has evolved to what we should do—a shift from prioritizing our own agenda to aligning with societal needs. This represents integrating the micro-



logic of higher education' s own development into the macro-logic of national progress, marking a leap from self-centered perspective to a society-driven orientation. We have proposed the philosophy of Going Out, Going Deep, Going Up, which translates to venturing beyond campus to identify real-life scenarios, immersing in society to uncover genuine challenges, and advancing to the forefront to drive practical innovations. Going Out reflects a proactive mindset to seek opportunities outside the academic bubble. Going Deep involves delving into specific industries and corporate standards to understand their operational nuances. Going Up aims to leverage disciplinary expertise to develop cutting-edge solutions that address societal needs.

Second, building a data platform. To broaden the sources of authentic problems and make data more centralized and visualized, the university has created Kangua Network (Kangua literally means chopping melon). Named after a type of gourd that can be harvested incrementally and regrows rapidly with

strong self-healing capabilities, the platform symbolizes a steady stream of authentic problems acting as nourishment for innovation among faculty and students. Currently, Kangua Network hosts over 1,100 real-life scenarios spanning urban areas, rural villages, enterprises, and factories, with a total of more than 30,000 genuine problems and 18,000 registered users.

Third, innovating research platforms. There has long been a misconception that liberal arts-oriented universities struggle to find effective ways to serve local communities with tangible results. To bridge this gap, Liaoning University has systematically expanded its collaboration model—starting from pilot projects, advancing to key initiatives, and ultimately scaling up province-wide partnerships—establishing 14 urban research institutes across 13 cities and one prefecture in Liaoning. For cities, these partnerships address intellectual bottlenecks, critical challenges, and operational obstacles in industrial development. For the university, this marks a departure from the past when faculty members confined themselves to campus brainstorming for research topics and students relied on online platforms to select graduation project themes. Today, through urban research institutes, authentic problems from local enterprises and sectors such as production, operations, management, technology, and products are channeled directly to the university, serving as research topics for faculty and themes for students' graduation projects, innovation competitions, and entrepreneurship ventures. This approach has proven successful: Liaoning University now has a visible presence in societal contributions, effectively aligning academic expertise with regional development needs.

Contributing LNU Proposal to Revitalizing Northeast China

Outlook Weekly: Orientated at satisfying real-life application scenarios and in the

context of well-rounded revitalization of Northeast China, what measure would LNU take to serve regional socioeconomic development?

Pan Yishan: LNU fully leverages its location advantage and multidisciplinary advantage as a comprehensive university, making recommendations for regional socioeconomic development.

University-local cooperation has effectively addressed long-standing challenges. Taking urban research institutes as platforms, Liaoning University has deepened partnerships with local governments and enterprises, establishing fixed doctoral workstations, mobile expert workstations, and rural revitalization workstations to comprehensively promote deep integration of industry, academia, and research. For example, Shan Weijun, Dean of the Anshan Urban Research Institute, identified a critical issue in Mushroom Town, Xiuyan County: large-scale and high-yield mushroom cultivation generated massive waste that was improperly discarded, polluting the environment. His team transformed spent mushroom roots through deep processing into mushroom-based chicken feed, resulting in antibiotic-free eco-friendly mushroom-fed chicken eggs. Additionally, they developed chicken manure-based mushroom stick biomass composite fertilizer, effectively resolving the contradiction between economic development and environmental pollution.

Research efforts are precision-targeted to address real-world challenges. The university organizes expert teams to conduct field investigations across Liaoning, focusing on real-life challenges in industrial development to provide consultative advice for local macro-decision-making. For instance, during a field investigation in Xiaozhuangzi Town, Suizhong County, Huludao City, researchers discovered that non-degradable plastic mulch used in cold frame potato cultivation was causing severe soil compaction. While visiting a new

materials technology company in Yingkou City as part of their new energy industry research, the team learned about an innovative solution that could reduce production costs while solving the mulch problem. This led to a breakthrough: the team brokered a partnership between the Xiaozhuangzi Town government and the company, resulting in a win-win scenario that both addressed environmental concerns and increased farmers' incomes.

To enhance service accuracy and crystallize the scientific value of authentic problems, the university has inaugurated a format of Authentic Problem Release Conferences at its urban research institutes, directly facilitating communication between university experts, teachers and enterprises. During these conferences, we collaboratively address challenges such as brand building, industrial chain integration, cultural-tourism convergence, and traditional industry upgrading with enterprises and institutions from regions including Benxi City, Xingcheng County, Huludao City, and Dandong City. Through these exchanges, partnerships have been forged with multiple companies, effectively advancing the promotion and transformation of research outcomes.

Outlook Weekly: What progress has the university made in developing its think tanks to serve national strategies and promote the transformation of research outcomes?

Pan Yishan: Some university faculty members produce research outcomes disconnected from societal realities, focusing solely on what they want to do, what they intend to do, and what they are capable of doing. We advocate for faculty to immerse themselves in real-life contexts, engage deeply with practical challenges, and commit to conducting research that addresses tangible societal needs.

Ensuring the credibility of think-tank

outcomes. The university requires research teams to closely monitor international events, national reform trends, and the economic and social development situation in Liaoning Province to provide decision-making consultations. For example, the team led by Song Limin conducted in-depth research in multiple medical institutions and elderly care service centers across Northeast China, offering solutions for establishing a population policy system that aligns with the comprehensive revitalization of the Northeast. Ensuring think-tank outputs are actionable. To align research with practical needs, we've established a system where externally recruited and internally cultivated talents are clearly labeled by their specialized expertise—ensuring that every challenge in Liaoning's revitalization can be matched with a corresponding academic team at Liaoning University. For example, the proposal by Bi Deli's team on leveraging the Northeast China Land-Sea New Corridor to build a Northeast Asia Economic Circle was adopted as a key component of the Liaoning delegation's official recommendation at the Fifth Session of the Thirteenth National People's Congress. This directly advanced the inclusion of the Northeast Asia Land-Sea New Corridor into China's national development strategy.

Ensuring think-tank outputs are impactful. The university operates over 170 think tank platforms spanning ministerial, provincial, municipal, and university levels, conducting research on cutting-edge and forward-looking fields such as the sense of community for the Chinese nation, regional and area studies, digital economy, marine economy, rural revitalization, revitalization of the Northeast, free trade pilot zones, and new forms of productivity. This effort has established renowned think tank brands including *Strategic Insight*, *Liaoning University Think*

Tank Briefings, *Liaoning Local Development Research Reports*, *Liaoning University Research Briefs*, and *Overseas Think Tank Insights*.

Driving Continuous Innovation in Scenario-Driven Contexts

Outlook Weekly: Under the influence of its authentic problem-oriented philosophy, what strengths and notable achievements has Liaoning University demonstrated in disciplinary development and talent cultivation?

Pan Yishan: In disciplinary development, Liaoning University demonstrates significant traction through its Double First-Class initiative disciplines. The university's applied economics, a national Double First-Class discipline, advanced to the A-category in the Fifth Round of National Disciplinary Evaluations, with seven disciplines selected for the provincial government's new Double First-Class initiative. Driven by these flagship disciplines, the university has achieved breakthroughs in three major national awards for science and engineering and the Ministry of Education's Outstanding Scientific Research Achievements Award (Science and Technology). It has also secured approval for a ministerial key laboratory. The university has assembled disciplinary teams led by Academicians of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, Fellows of the International Economic Association, and Distinguished Professors under national talent programs, laying a solid foundation for sustainable development.

Regarding talent cultivation, the university persists in embedding itself throughout the entire societal service chain. It has established a closed-loop cultivation model that encompasses problem identification, research breakthroughs, achievement transformation, and feedback into teaching. Faculty and students are organized to conduct in-depth research across various regions of the province, turning authentic problems into

research topics and teaching cases. A dynamic evaluation mechanism involving enterprises is set up, where enterprise experts are invited to participate in the review of projects such as the National Innovation and Entrepreneurship Training Program for Undergraduates, thereby enhancing the alignment between research and practical demands. Over the past three years, the competition topics based on authentic problems have won more than 1,000 national awards. Moreover, student teams have received over 200 provincial or higher-level awards in competitions like “Internet +” and Challenge Cup.

Outlook Weekly: How does the university plan its future development blueprint to cultivate high-quality talents capable of Going Out of campus, Going Deep into society, and Going Up to the forefront?

Pan Yishan: Higher education has entered a scenario-driven innovation phase. Under the strategic deployment of integrated advancement of education, science and technology, and talent cultivation, institutions must sustain innovation in higher education by promoting the construction of an integrated mechanism for talent cultivation, scientific research, and social services that connects real-

life scenarios with genuine challenges. This will foster breakthrough catalysts for achieving Chinese modernization and new breakthroughs in Liaoning’s comprehensive revitalization.

Enhancing the Authentic Problem Plus Education System. The university continuously integrates authentic problems into classroom teaching to establish a curriculum foundation rooted in practical challenges. It fully introduces a formative assessment system to create an assessment basis aligned with real-life needs. Authentic problems are also fully incorporated into graduation projects as a topic pool and integrated into innovation and entrepreneurship education as a practical application base, thereby continuously improving the relevance of talent cultivation.

Creating an AI+ Education Model. The university is driving AI-powered innovation in education and teaching reforms, starting with pilot programs in its advantaged and distinctive disciplines. It systematically implements AI+ majors, AI+ courses, AI+ teaching, AI+ learning, and AI+ assessment, exploring and practicing reforms across the entire spectrum of educational philosophy, teaching methodologies, and cultivation models.



***China Daily* | Yu Miaojie: No Zero-sum Game**

China and Japan can synergize their respective strengths to deepen their cooperation in third-party markets



Since China and Japan normalized diplomatic relations with the signing of the 1972 China-Japan Joint Statement, bilateral cooperation has experienced ups and downs, but the overall trend has always been moving forward.

In the long run, Japan and China will remain interdependent and deeply integrated in trade, and the Japanese economy is unable to "decouple" from China. But in the short term, their trade exchanges are slowing down as

Japan follows the United States in imposing sanctions on Chinese enterprises.

Under the framework of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, China and Japan reached a tariff reduction arrangement for the first time and pledged to expand the zero-tariff policy coverage for their traded goods and facilitate the implementation of the RCEP's rules of origin. The agreement highlights the commitment of both countries to free trade and

multilateralism, and signifies that they will rely on it to form a deeply integrated production network. China and Japan should seize the opportunity of the RCEP's entry into force, the 53rd anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations and the 47th anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship to eliminate political interference and trade frictions and deepen their mutually beneficial trade relationship.

In addition, China can continue to increase its sister cities relations with Japan, expand the coverage of China-Japan cooperation demonstration zones in Chengdu and Qingdao, fully leverage these zones' leading role and exemplary effect, and encourage diverse interactions between twin cities to enhance mutual understanding and trust. By connecting the two peoples' hearts and minds, the external environment for bilateral trade can be stabilized.

Japan should cancel its End User List featuring "catch-all" control, and remove Chinese

entities from the list. It should also abolish unreasonable export controls on high-performance semiconductor manufacturing equipment to China, and reject the influence of the US' unreasonable "long-arm jurisdiction". China is Japan's largest trading partner and export destination and a huge dynamic market. Building "small yards with high fences" and "decoupling" will only create a lose-lose situation. Instead, closer trade cooperation will help Japan realize economic recovery and stable growth.

Since China overtook Japan to become the world's second-largest economy in 2010, its domestic advanced manufacturing has kept improving. Thanks to the advantages of its super-large market, complete industrial system and strengths in digital and emerging industries, China has been steadily climbing up the global industrial chain. The "R&D in Japan+Made in China" model is no longer sustainable and gradually declining. Currently, Chinese and Japanese industries highly overlap, with their high-end manufacturing sectors competing with each other. Some of Japan's right-wing forces have begun to hype up the "China threat theory", leading to occasional trade frictions between the two neighbors.

Facing this new phenomenon, both sides should fully recognize that upgrading labor-intensive to capital-intensive, and then to knowledge-intensive sectors is a common economic law for all countries. The two countries should follow this objective law and understand the changes in their trade structure. Long-term technological competition among major powers will continue, but the global labor division is an unstoppable trend. The Sino-Japanese network-based composite structure, which includes both vertical and horizontal division, can still promote

efficient resource allocation within the region. The non-homogeneity of the Chinese and Japanese industrial structures and the complementarity in high-tech fields still exist, offering a solid foundation and broad space for cooperation.

China and Japan can establish mutually beneficial norms and rules, continuously optimize the Asia-Pacific industrial and supply chain layout, explore diversified cooperation opportunities, and strive to seek more converging points of interest. Japan is one of the world's key sources of high-end photoresists. The two sides can jointly develop more advanced industries such as semiconductors, upgrade industries, and stabilize the global industrial and value chains. In addition to their trade in goods, they should also optimize their trade structure, strengthen cooperation in frontier areas, enhance industrial upgrading and cross-border integration through new technologies, expand their trade in services, and develop new trade forms.

Meanwhile, they should innovate trading methods. By strengthening institutional cooperation in areas such as local currency settlement, they can reduce trade costs and uncertainties. China could approve more Japanese enterprises in its comprehensive bonded zones — the highest form of special customs supervision zones in the country, and grant them the status of general taxpayers therein, thus enabling them to enjoy preferential tax policies. Regarding emerging trade trends such as digital trade, China and Japan could pilot a preferential system that exempts small amount goods from consumption tax and tariffs. They could also promote mutual recognition of digital certificates and electronic signatures, gradually shift from a positive list to a negative one, deepen the construction of comprehensive pilot

zones for cross-border e-commerce, guide multiple entities to accelerate the layout of overseas warehouses, and create a favorable environment for e-commerce, thereby further boosting bilateral trade.

By effectively combining China's production capacity advantages, Japan's technological strengths and the development needs of third countries, China and Japan can not only enable their enterprises to avoid homogeneous competition and share development achievements, but also bring greater benefits to third-party markets, creating a win-win spillover effect for all parties involved.

Chinese enterprises should explore new ways to implement the memorandum of understanding on third-party market collaboration with Japan and push for the progress of some confirmed projects. They should also explore and share new opportunities for cooperation in RCEP third-party markets through the China-ASEAN Expo. Financial institutions could provide diversified financing channels for projects in third-party markets that both sides jointly invest in. Additionally, they could utilize channels such as the China-

Europe freight train service to expand cooperation in Central Asia and Europe, bid for projects with joint investment, and share third-party market information.

The two countries hold tremendous development potential. By coordinating and aligning technical standards, promoting mutual recognition of legislation, and building market access mechanisms, China and Japan can integrate their strengths to deepen cooperation in third-party markets. This approach can improve their competition and cooperation

structure, avoid zero-sum games and enhance mutual trust by building mechanisms that meet their development needs in the new era.

Yu Miaojie is president of Liaoning University. Lu Weixiao is a lecturer at Yangzhou University. The authors contributed this article to China Watch, a think tank powered by China Daily. Yangzhou University. The authors contributed this article to China Watch, a think tank powered by China Daily.



***Global Times* | China Vows Response to ‘the End’ after US’ New 50% Tariff Threat**

Recently, *Global Times* interviewed Yu Miaojie on the consequences of US’ tariff threat. The following is the full text.

Chinese Foreign Ministry and Commerce Ministry on Tuesday vowed to take countermeasures to safeguard rights and interests, in response to US President Donald Trump’ s recent claims of escalating tariffs unless China withdrew its retaliatory tariffs against the US by April 8.

In a post on Truth Social on Monday, the US president has threatened China with an extra 50 percent tariff on goods imported into the US if China does not withdraw its 34 percent counter-tariff on US products, according to CNBC.

“We will not let anyone take away the Chinese people’ s legitimate right to development. We will not tolerate any attempt to harm China’ s sovereignty, security and development interests. We will continue to take resolute and strong measures to safeguard our legitimate rights and interests,” Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson Lin Jian said in response at the regular Foreign Ministry press conference on Tuesday.

Lin said that judging from its actions, the US doesn’ t seem to be serious about having talks right now. “If the US truly wants to talk, it should let people see that they’ re ready to treat others with equality, respect and mutual benefit. If the US decides not to care about the interests of the US itself, China and the rest of the world, and is determined to fight a tariff and trade war, China’ s response will continue to the end,” Lin said.

In a statement published on its website on Tuesday, China’ s Commerce Ministry said China will resolutely take countermeasures to safeguard its rights and interests should the US escalate its tariff measures.

Citing sources or experts, Niutanqin, one of the self-media accounts, posted on Tuesday that China could take six possible measures against the US’ tariffs, including significantly increasing tariffs on US agricultural products such as soybeans and sorghum, banning US poultry imports, suspending China-US cooperation on fentanyl-related issues, imposing curbs on services trade with the US, reducing or banning the import of US films, and investigating the intellectual property benefits of US companies operating in China.

China will continue to take resolute measures to safeguard its legitimate and lawful rights and interests, Lin said on Tuesday, noting that the ministry does not comment on what’ s been said on the internet.

Escalated pressure

While showing no intention to pause the sweeping "reciprocal tariffs," Trump continues to intensify pressure on its trade partners including China, the EU, Japan and Canada.

“The European Union’ s been very bad to us,” Trump told reporters at the White House, accusing European nations of not buying enough US goods. “They’ re going to have to buy their energy from us, because they need it and they’ re going to have to buy it from us. They can buy it, we can knock off \$350 billion in one week,” Reuters

reported, citing the US president.

On Monday evening, the European Commission proposed its first retaliatory tariffs at 25 percent on a range of US imports in response to Trump's steel and aluminum tariffs, Reuters reported, citing an internal document. The tariffs on some goods will take effect on May 16 and others later in the year, on December 1, the document said, Reuters reported.

In addition, Trump wrote in another post on Truth Social on Monday that Japan has "treated the US very poorly on Trade. They don't take our cars, but we take MILLIONS of theirs."

The US Department of Commerce, as part of an annual review process, plans to hike duties on Canadian lumber from 14.4 percent to 34.45 percent, CNN reported on Monday, citing published and unpublished filings in the Federal Register.

"The economic coercion and blackmail underscores Washington's hegemonic mindset - seeking 'America First' and 'American exceptionalism' by forcing others to make sacrifices," He Weiwen, a senior fellow at the Center for China and Globalization, told the Global Times on Tuesday.

The US' unilateral and protectionist behaviors run counter to the WTO's multilateral trading rules as well as other countries' legitimate rights and interests, He said, stressing that China's resolute countermeasures against US bullying are necessary to safeguard true multilateralism and maintain the multilateral trading system.

Self-inflicted isolation

"By imposing high tariffs on all of its trade partners, including China, the US risks trade and economic isolation," Yu Miaojie, president of Liaoning University, told the Global Times on

Tuesday.

In the short term, global trade may be adversely affected and global growth may be dragged down. However, the US' tariffs will have limited impact on China's exports, given that the country has made efforts to diversify export destinations over the past several years and form a new pattern of all-round opening-up in various fields and sectors, Yu said.

"Instead, US tariffs will lead to higher prices, adding to inflationary pressure while slowing US economic growth," he said.

Larry Fink, CEO of US multinational investment firm BlackRock, said US stock markets could fall another 20 percent as steep US tariffs will lead some investors to believe the US economy may already be contracting, Reuters reported.

"Most CEOs I talk to would say we are probably in a recession right now," Fink told the Economic Club of New York on Monday, Reuters said.

Ken Langone, co-founder of US home improvement specialty retailer Home Depot, blasted the tariffs, describing the 34 percent tariff rate on China as "too aggressive, too soon," the Financial Times reported.

"I believe he's been poorly advised by his advisers about this trade situation - and the formula they're applying," said Langone.

The US Chamber of Commerce, which represents millions of US businesses big and small but which is heavily funded by industry titans, is considering suing the Trump administration to block the implementation of Trump's new tariffs set to go into effect Wednesday, Fortune reported on Tuesday, citing sources with direct knowledge of the discussions.

The US Chamber could argue that Trump's

invocation of emergency powers to impose the new tariffs is illegal. Last week a nonprofit called New Civil Liberties Alliance took a similar approach, filing suit on behalf of a small business owner who imports goods from China, arguing that the US President did not have the legal authority to impose his February tariffs on China, according to the report.

"Faced with the US' bullying practices, all other economies will have to figure out how to overcome challenges. Thus, those economies should unite, and continue to promote bilateral and multilateral cooperation," Chen Fengying, a research fellow at the Beijing-based China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations, told the

Global Times on Tuesday.

China's Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) hosted a roundtable meeting with US-funded companies on Sunday, reaffirming the country's commitment to reform and opening-up amid global trade tensions, according to a statement on the MOFCOM website on Monday.

Regardless of global uncertainties, China remains resolute in its path toward reform and opening-up, Ling Ji, vice minister of commerce and deputy China international trade representative, said at the meeting, noting that multilateralism is the inevitable solution to the challenges facing the world and that China's door to the outside world will only open wider.

China Discipline Inspection and Supervision News | **Yu Miaojie: Continuously Promote the "Three Prongs" against Corruption**

Recently, Yu Miaojie, a National People's Congress deputy, a Fellow of the International Economic Association, a specially invited supervisor of the National Supervisory Commission, and Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee and President of LNU, published an article titled Continuously Promote the "Three Prongs" against Corruption in China Discipline Inspection and Supervision News. The full text is reprinted as follows:

Continuously Promote the "Three Prongs" against Corruption

At the Fourth Plenary Session of the Twentieth Central Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Communist Party of China, General Secretary Xi Jinping put forward the scientific judgment on the

situation of the anti-corruption struggle that "the situation remains severe and complex, and the task of eradicating the breeding ground and conditions for corruption remains arduous and challenging". He clearly refuted all kinds of wrong arguments. His remarks are profound and thought-provoking, demonstrating the deep-thinking and firm determination of the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping as the core on the anti-corruption struggle. It provides action guidance for continuously winning the historical initiative to ensure that the Party does not change its nature, color, or taste, and for continuously consolidating the red-colored rivers and mountains. It also points out the direction for further promoting the construction of a clean and upright Party style and



the anti-corruption struggle. The anti-corruption struggle concerns the people' s hearts, which is the biggest politics. To win this tough-fight, long-term, and all-round war, we must adhere to the important thought of General Secretary Xi Jinping on the Party' s self-revolution as the fundamental guidance, deeply study and understand the spirit of the Fourth Plenary Session of the Twentieth Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, and promote the integrated implementation of the mechanisms of not daring to corrupt, not being able to corrupt, and not wanting to corrupt.

General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized, "We must always maintain the tenacity and perseverance that the fight against corruption is always on the way, maintain strategic focus and a high-pressure stance, not take a single step back, and promote the integration of the mechanisms of not daring to corrupt, not being able to corrupt, and not wanting to corrupt in an

integrated manner. We should resolutely fight this tough, protracted and comprehensive battle." Practice has fully demonstrated that only by strengthening the synergy and systematicness of promoting the "Three Prongs" against corruption in an integrated manner can we achieve a superimposed anti-corruption effect. The mechanisms of not daring to corrupt, not being able to corrupt, and not wanting to corrupt are an organic whole that is interdependent and mutually reinforcing. We should not only consolidate the powerful deterrence of the "dare not to corrupt" mechanism with a thunderous force, but also weave a tight net of the "cannot corrupt" mechanism with meticulous efforts. We should not only cut off the chain of vested interests through strong anti-corruption measures, but also moisten the soil of the original aspiration with the nourishing influence of culture. We should truly combine the mechanisms of not daring to corrupt, not

being able to corrupt, and not wanting to corrupt organically, establish and improve a governance chain that supports each other and coordinates and links up, and continuously enhance the effectiveness of corruption governance.

Launch a Heavy Blow: Strengthen the Deterrence of "Not Daring to Corrupt" through Rectifying Work Style, Upholding Discipline and Combating Corruption

Judging from the corruption cases investigated and dealt with in recent years, corrupt elements often start by accepting small amounts of gift money, and then act unscrupulously, eventually developing into huge cases of embezzlement and bribery. Ill-gotten gains seem to them to be so-called "sweet fruits," but in fact, they are "dynamite packs" that could explode at any moment. Every act of violating discipline and law adds more gunpowder to the "dynamite pack," and the more gunpowder is added, the more powerful the explosion will be. Many leading cadres who have "fallen from power" have ultimately made serious mistakes and ended up in disgrace due to their increasing power and growing greed. The reason for this is that they took chances with corrupt behaviors, believing that their sophisticated and diverse methods could deceive everyone and that they would not be discovered by the organization. It is precisely this indifference and contempt for Party discipline and national laws that made them take risks and eventually sink deeper and deeper into the quagmire of corruption.

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has deeply grasped the principle and strategy of promoting the integrated advancement of the mechanisms of not daring to corrupt, not being able to corrupt, and

not wanting to corrupt. Adhering to the approach of treating both the symptoms and root causes and implementing systematic governance, it has taken a "zero tolerance" attitude towards cracking down on corruption. By investigating and dealing with a number of major and important cases, a powerful deterrent effect has been formed. The practice of the fight against corruption has shown that whether it is a "tiger" (high-ranking corrupt official) or a "fly" (low-level corrupt official), as long as they violate Party discipline and national laws, they will ultimately not escape severe punishment in accordance with discipline and law. However, there are still some individual leading cadres who dare to cross the red line and put Party discipline and national laws behind their minds. This requires that discipline inspection and supervision organs must maintain a constant high-pressure situation, continuously strengthen the deterrent effect of the "not daring to corrupt" mechanism, keep the sharp sword of discipline and law hanging high, and give full play to the deterrent role of punishment, so that every public official is clearly aware that corrupt behavior is a dead end where "one should not reach out for ill-gotten gains, and if one does, one will surely be caught."

General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out at the Fourth Plenary Session of the 20th Central Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Communist Party of China: "The current situation of the fight against corruption remains severe and complex. The existing stock of corruption has not yet been eliminated, and new cases of corruption are still occurring. The task of eradicating the breeding ground and conditions for corruption remains arduous and formidable." The Fourth Plenary Session of the 20th Central Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Communist Party

of China emphasized that discipline inspection and supervision organs should further increase their efforts, deepen the exploration of effective carriers for the interconnected and integrated development of the 'Three Prongs' against corruption, strengthen the deterrence of "not daring to corrupt" through rectifying work style, upholding discipline and combating corruption, promote the mechanism of "not being able to corrupt" through improving systems and mechanisms, and stimulate the consciousness of "not wanting to corrupt" through ideological and political education. Judging from the relationship among these three aspects, to more effectively curb new cases of corruption and more effectively eliminate the existing stock of corruption, the "not daring to corrupt" mechanism is a prerequisite, focusing on punishment and deterrence. Only when punishment is in place can it play a deterrent role and effectively curb the occurrence of corruption. Strengthening the deterrence of "not daring to corrupt" through rectifying work style, upholding discipline and combating corruption means that through severe punishment and a powerful deterrent, the lucky mentality of corrupt elements should be dispelled, and they should be clearly aware that any corrupt behavior is a time bomb that could explode at any moment, and will ultimately destroy their personal future and family happiness.

Deepen Reforms to Foster an Environment of "Unable to Corrupt" through Sound Institutional Mechanisms

The essence of corruption is the abuse of power. An important reason for the frequent occurrence of corruption issues is the imperfection of the system and the inadequacy of supervision, which leaves room and conditions for the breeding of corruption. "Small wisdom is used to deal with

affairs, while great wisdom is used to establish systems." A rigorous system can effectively prevent the abuse of public power and the use of power for personal gain, achieving the goal of "being unable to corrupt." When promoting the "Three Prongs" against corruption as a whole, "being unable to corrupt" is a crucial link, with a focus on restriction and supervision. To achieve the effect of "being unable to corrupt," it is necessary to construct a rigorous supervision system, reduce the space for the abuse of power, and leave no chance for corrupt elements. In real life, no matter how "carefully designed" the corrupt elements are and how covert and camouflaged their corrupt methods are, there will always be various clues, and these traces cannot hide themselves in the face of big data technology. Currently, big data technology has been deeply integrated into all aspects of social governance, and the advantages of digital governance have been fully verified. The Fourth Plenary Session of the 20th Central Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Communist Party of China deployed the discipline inspection and supervision work for this year with the "Eight Focused Promotions," clearly emphasizing the need to "improve the mechanism for jointly investigating and treating the work style problems and corruption issues, and focus on promoting the integrated deepening of rectifying work style and combating corruption," and requiring the use of big data informatization to empower the rectification of work style and the fight against corruption. This reflects the grasp of the new trend of digital governance and the new requirements for leveraging digital technologies to fight corruption. We should deepen the application of information technologies such as big data to empower supervision, enhance the penetration of supervision, and give full play to the important

role of big data in aspects such as information early warning, information integration, and information comparison. Through data correlation, screening, and analysis, we can accurately identify clues to work style problems and corruption issues, and promptly block abnormal power-related matters. We should continuously and deeply promote the construction of big data and informatization, integrate digital technologies deeply into various tasks such as supervision and inspection, review and investigation, and case handling, and improve the accuracy and effectiveness of "being unable to corrupt." We should continuously deepen the construction and application of the big data supervision platform, integrate the supervision informatization systems in various regions, improve the supervision platform system, and continuously magnify the "multiplier effect" of data. Adhere to the principle of "experts in their respective fields" and focus on building a professional talent team for big data supervision. As an important position for talent cultivation and scientific research, universities possess high-quality educational resources from multiple disciplines. They should focus on major theoretical and practical issues in the field of discipline inspection and supervision, actively contribute to intelligent anti-corruption efforts, conduct in-depth research to solve the difficult problems faced by discipline inspection and supervision organs in supervision, inspection, review, and investigation, and provide stronger scientific and technological support for big data supervision practices. With the strong support of local discipline inspection commissions and supervisory committees, universities should be good at fully integrating information technologies with teaching spaces, focus on creating a number of high-quality teaching venues and practical

training platforms, provide a better environment for teaching and scientific research, and enable students to accumulate experience and improve their abilities through simulated real-life operations.

Strengthen Education: Stimulate the Consciousness of "Not Wanting to Corrupt" through Education on Ideal and Belief as well as Warning Education

"When there are many borers, the tree will break; when the crack is large, the wall will collapse." Corruption is the greatest cancer that endangers the vitality and combat effectiveness of the Party, and it is the greatest threat to the Party's long-term governance. The fight against corruption is the most thorough form of self-revolution, and "not wanting to corrupt" is the ultimate goal to be achieved in the fight against corruption. When making the right choice between power and privilege, and between the will of the people and greed, it is necessary to be good at giving play to the educational function of "not wanting to corrupt", and promoting the formation of a correct view of power, political achievements, and career among the vast number of Party members and cadres. Wang Yangming, a thinker in the Ming Dynasty, once said, "It is easy to defeat the bandits in the mountains, but difficult to defeat the bandits in the heart." In real life, some Party members and cadres go from a momentary lapse in judgment to complete despair, often due to the breach of the dam of their ideals and beliefs. Ultimately, it is a matter of confusion in beliefs and loss of spirit, a problem rooted in their thinking. When promoting the "Three Prongs" against corruption as a whole, "not wanting to corrupt" is the foundation, with a focus on education and guidance, addressing the issue of the motivation for corruption. It mainly helps Party

members and cadres to continuously tighten the "master switch" of their world view, outlook on life, and values through strengthening ideological education and Party spirit education, and enhance their ideological consciousness of not wanting to corrupt. Strengthening ideals and beliefs is the ideological foundation for consolidating the consciousness of "not wanting to corrupt". Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, our Party has carried out several centralized Party education activities. Through Party spirit, Party conduct, and Party discipline education, Party members and cadres have been guided to stay away from vulgar interests, strengthen their sense of purpose, and build a solid ideological defense line against corruption. By rectifying the source and consolidating the foundation ideologically, Party members and cadres can firmly establish the foundation of their beliefs, replenish their spiritual strength, and keep their thinking on the right track, leading their action consciousness with their ideological consciousness. This also shows that only when one has a sense of awe can one refrain from doing certain things, maintain the boundaries and never cross them, and then be able to focus and achieve something. Party spirit education and discipline education should be integrated into the entire process of training Party members and cadres. Party spirit education bases should be established relying on red resources, and theme Party Day activities should be carried out regularly, enabling Party members and cadres to draw strength from reviewing history, enhance their Party spirit cultivation, eliminate the motivation for corruption at the source, and consolidate the ideological foundation of "not wanting to corrupt". Especially since the discipline study and education, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of

China has integrated discipline education into daily life, grasped it regularly, and formed a normal and long-term mechanism, urging Party members and cadres to consciously learn, understand, be clear about, and abide by the Party discipline, put the awareness of rules and discipline in the forefront, and internalize them into the code of conduct that they unconsciously follow in daily life, so as to be honest in life and clean in work. When promoting the "Three Prongs" against corruption as a whole, it is necessary to strengthen the construction of clean and honest culture in the new era. Through positive incentives and negative warnings, give play to the role of "culture nourishes people and integrity cultivates virtues", making the concepts of advocating integrity in ideology, cultivating integrity with culture, promoting integrity through education, fostering integrity on the position, safeguarding integrity with discipline and law, and promoting integrity with family traditions more deeply rooted in the hearts of the people, and enhancing the ideological consciousness of Party members and cadres of "not wanting to corrupt". The Third Plenary Session of the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China regarded "strengthening the construction of clean and honest culture in the new era" as a reform task and incorporated it into the overall layout of the tough, protracted, and overall battles against corruption. It encourages all localities to deeply tap the clean and honest elements in China's excellent traditional culture and local characteristic resources, condense characteristic clean and honest culture brands, and actively create works with the theme of integrity. Let the power of culture moisten people's hearts, and make "not wanting to corrupt" become the conscious behavior of Party members and cadres imperceptibly.

Emre Usenmez from University of Cambridge Delivers the Bai Qinxian Lecture Series



On the morning of April 3, the 16th lecture of the “Bai Qinxian Lecture Series” was successfully held at the Academic Lecture Hall 401 in the Administrative Building of the Puhe Campus, Liaoning University (LNU). Associate Professor Emre Usenmez from the University of Cambridge delivered the lecture as the keynote speaker. Professor Huo Chunhui, Vice President of LNU, attended the event. Professor Li Weimin, Director of the CFCC Research Institute at LNU, introduced the keynote speaker. The lecture was chaired by Professor Yuan Shaofeng from the School of Business, LNU.

Prof. Emre Usenmez delivered a lecture titled

“There are no solutions, only tradeoffs”, delving deeply into the significant value of applying economic thought to the fields of law and regulation. Through vivid case studies, he explained the critical role of property rights systems in reducing resource waste and emphasized that combining property rights with contracts can lead to more efficient resource optimization. By analyzing the pros and cons of regulation, he stressed the need to balance discretionary authority with the clarity of rules in legal commands to avoid excessive intervention or distortions in incentives. Taking international ship emission regulations as an example, Associate Professor Usenmez illustrated that policy-making requires weighing administrative costs against actual outcomes. He further pointed out that in emerging fields such as artificial intelligence, flexible standards are more beneficial for reducing waste and promoting innovation than rigid rules. The lecture was incisive and accessible, providing participants with a deeper understanding of the importance of trade-offs in economic decision-making while offering valuable thought frameworks for their consideration.

After the lecture, Huo Chunhui presented Prof. Emre Usenmez with the commemorative certificate of the Bai Qinxian Lecture Series. Prof. Li Weimin, Director of the CFCC Research Institute at LNU, along with over 90 faculty and student representatives from the School of Business, School of Economics, and Asia-Australia Business College, attended the lecture.

LNU Fully Recruits Outstanding Economist Prof. Tian Jianrong



Liaoning University (LNU) successfully recruited Professor Tian Jianrong, a well-known outstanding economist in China, who holds a PhD in Economics from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, to join the Faculty of Economics. This is another significant achievement for the university in deeply implementing the talent-strong strategy and accelerating the construction of "Double First-Class" initiative. It signifies a breakthrough in LNU's efforts to attract high-level talents, highlighting the increasing academic influence and talent attraction of the institution.

Professor Tian Jianrong previously held a position at the Faculty of Business and Economics

at the University of Hong Kong (2016-2023) and was a visiting scholar at the National School of Development at Peking University (2023-2024), as well as a short-term visiting scholar at Universitat Pompeu Fabra. He has long been committed to innovative research in microeconomic theory, particularly in the areas of observational learning, comparison of information structures, coarse information, mechanism design, and methods for monotone comparative static analysis, where he has achieved outstanding results. His research is pioneering and influential, and his findings have been published multiple times in top-tier international economics journals, including the Journal of Economic Theory, Economic Journal, and Review of Economic Studies. His representative achievements include:

1. Breakthroughs in the field of observational learning: In an article published in the top journal Review of Economic Studies, Professor Tian successfully resolved a long-standing theoretical puzzle in observational learning theory that had troubled two leading theoretical economists, opening up new directions for research in this field and gaining prominence.

2. Establishment of a coarse information analysis framework: In a solo-authored article published in the Economic Journal, he proposed an innovative analysis framework for coarse information and derived several general conclusions. The reviewers praised it as "one of the smartest applications of cutting-edge comparative statics methods".

'Double First-Class' Construction

3. Economic characterization of information

theory: In a solo-authored article in the *Journal of Economic Theory*, Professor Tian provided an intuitive economic characterization of core concepts in information theory—entropy and mutual information. This characterization was hailed by reviewers as an “incredible contribution” and has been successfully applied to the measurement of social issues such as racial segregation.

4. Significant progress in mechanism

design: Professor Tian’s recent working paper, “Implementability without Quasilinearity”, has attracted widespread attention in the field of mechanism design. He extended Rochet’s (1987) classic cyclic monotonicity condition to non-quasilinear assumptions and applied this extension to thoroughly solve the implementability problem of monotone allocation under single crossing conditions. This achievement has impressed leading theoretical economists, including Larry Samuelson and Ludvig Sinander.

In addition to his outstanding research achievements, Professor Tian Jianrong has also accumulated extensive experience in teaching. He has taught a variety of courses to doctoral, master’s, and undergraduate students, including *Advanced Microeconomics*, *Special Topics in Microeconomic Theory*, *Mathematical Economics*, *Uncertainty and Information*, *Behavioral Economics*, and *Microeconomic Analysis: Tools and Applications*. His teaching style is clear and profound, which is highly appreciated by students, and his lecture notes have also received widespread praise.

Professor Tian Jianrong stated that LNU’s eagerness and respect for talent, as well as its rich academic atmosphere, deeply attracted him. He believes that LNU will provide a strong platform for him to continue advancing cutting-edge research in microeconomic theory. His joining is not only an important progress in the university’s talent team building but also a significant work achievement in the university’s “Double First-Class” construction process. As a renowned expert in microeconomic theory, Professor Tian’s addition will significantly enhance the overall strength of our university’s economics discipline and inject strong momentum into the university’s efforts to build an internationally influential research highland in economics.



LNU Students Achieve Excellent Results in 2nd Career Planning Competition for University Students in Liaoning Province



The 2nd Career Planning Competition for University Students in Liaoning Province was rounded off. Liaoning University was awarded the 'Excellent Organization Award' with two Silver Awards and two Excellence Awards in Growth Track, one Gold Award, two Silver Awards, one Bronze Award, three Excellence Awards in Employment Track, and one teacher was awarded with the title 'Outstanding Instructor'.

From March 5 to March 9, the Growth Track and Employment Track of the 2nd Career Planning Competition for University Students in Liaoning Province were successfully held at Dongbei University of Finance and Economics and Shenyang University of Technology respectively. The competition aimed at guiding university

students to establish a correct outlook on employment and improving their career planning ability and employment competitiveness. More than 628 thousand students from 104 colleges and universities across the province participated in this competition.

Since the launch of the competition in November 2024, it has gone through fierce selection and competition at the school-level, university-level and provincial-level competitions. The CPC committee of Liaoning University attached great importance to the competition and relevant departments provided strong support. An organizing committee was set up with the university leaders on employment in charge of the work. Member departments included the Student

Student Activities

Employment Guidance Center, Academic Affairs Office, Personnel Office, Student Affairs Office, Graduate School, Innovation and Entrepreneurship College, Discipline Inspection Commission, Youth League Committee and other departments. Each college established corresponding organizational institutions to be responsible for the organization and implementation of the school-level competitions. The competition was divided into the Employment Track and the Growth Track and adopted a three-level competition system consisting of school-level competitions, university-level semi-finals and university-level finals. With the extensive mobilization and orderly organization of each department within the university, a total of 8,985 undergraduate, master and Ph.D students participated in the competition.

At the same time, six lectures and training sessions, campus recruitment activities and more than 20 university-enterprise events were held. 189 enterprises joined the activities by offering 6,527 job vacancies. Well-known experts, corporate personnel and outstanding alumni from Liaoning Province and beyond were invited to present a slew of online and offline training and seminars, greatly enhancing the comprehensive practical ability of the contestants. During the period, a large number of high-quality career planning works, outstanding

planning and design contestants and excellent instructors with superb teaching skills emerged.

The competition successfully established an important platform to strengthen career education, effectively promoted the match of talent supply and demand, actively served the graduate employment market and truly achieved the purpose of promoting learning, teaching, and employment through the competition. It further promoted the development of career planning education at colleges and universities and provided strong support for the career development of students.

By taking the competition as an opportunity, Liaoning University will further guide its students to establish a correct outlook on employment and career planning. It will help students plan their academic and career development in a scientific manner, foster an awareness of career planning at an early date and continuously strengthen the belief for students to integrate their personal ideals into national development. Liaoning University will also encourage students to embrace the employment concept that one can make contributions and start a career in any field of work, enabling them to demonstrate greater responsibility and make more contributions in the new breakthrough of the all-round revitalization of Liaoning Province.

