

THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL
AND STRATEGIC STUDIES,
PEKING UNIVERSITY

2014
Annual Report



2014 Review • Plans for 2015



北京大学国际战略研究院

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Message from Honorary President



Advice on National Strategy for Benefits of Generations

Over the years, Peking University has gained rich experience in research and teaching of international affairs, effectively collaborated with various departments of foreign affairs as well as research institute of international affairs, and nurtured many professionals in the field diplomacy. Establishment of the Institute of International and Strategic Studies (IISS) will definitely make new contribution to development of our nation's international strategic studies and build think tank with Chinese characteristics. The establishment of IISS is just the first step and there is a long way ahead. The further development of IISS still needs

effort and patience. In this regard, I shall state my views and suggestion for your reference.

First, we should pursue practical effect instead of unwarranted fame. In my opinion, idea and policy recommendation constitute the main product of the think tank. That means IISS should not just produce solid basic research with rigor, but also be keenly attentive to the prospect and tide of international and domestic affairs as well as actual demands of diplomacy; it shall timely transform research findings into policy recommendations so as to provide intellectual support and reference for

- ◇ *Pursue practical effect instead of meaningless reputation*
- ◇ *Be open and inclusive*
- ◇ *Make breakthrough and innovation for sustainable development*



decision-making.

Second, we should be open-minded and all-embracing. How could IISS attract leading figures and talent in the field of international relations and strategy to join IISS, and generate great research product? It requires colleagues of Peking University, particularly IISS colleagues, to finely design the institution so as not just to gather and fully explore the talent and wisdom of the university, but also to attract talents from all over the world and to gain their insight.

Third, we should continuously make progress and innovation to ensure sustainable development. What constitute the vital force of a nation and of an organization? Creativity is one of the important factors. IISS as a newly established institution need make

progress and breakthrough in the following aspects, organizational structure, research contents, research methods, formation of research findings, evaluation and transmission of research findings, acquire and nurture personnel of great talent etc.

Iwish IISS would be high-standard, competitive, influential and inspiring; intellectual platform with the support and engagement of diverse department and people from a variety of sectors, eventually evolve into an intellectual platform with national and global influence.

— Excerpt from remarks by Dai Bingguo at the inauguration ceremony of IISS, PKU

Remarks by President

*Comprehensive
Perspective
Open
Academic*

The Institute of International and Strategic Studies (IISS) at Peking University is positioned to be an academic think tank that dedicates itself to serve the national strategy. Founded in October 2013, IISS has undertaken research on China's international strategy and foreign policy as well as the trends of world politics and international relations, exchanged its views over these topics. We have published books, analysis, briefings and also consulting reports to advise policy making in government agencies. This annual report reflects major achievement we made over the past year.

ISS's dedication is based on a combination of these four characteristics.

Comprehensiveness. Peking University, with its rich humanity and deep sense of history as well as rigorous academic programs, offer us the advantage of conducting an interdisciplinary

and comprehensive research on international strategic studies. Study of non-traditional security problem, such as cyber security, climate change, energy security, counter-terrorism, public health requires interdisciplinary perspective. Subjects of economics and laws constitute the basis of international and strategic studies.

Forward-looking. As a think tank, the research we carried out has mainly focused on practical problems and future trends in development. We are forward-looking. What need to be emphasized, however, is that only by gaining thorough knowledge of history we can grasp the general trend of times. Knowledge of history is the base to foresee the future.

Open-mindedness. The study of international affairs not just need us to openly exchange views with renowned think tank, experts, government officials internationally so as to

enrich our source of information, but also consult our own experts, scholars and government department internally in order to understand research demands of the state and society, and improve the quality of research.

So far, all of our research fellows concurrently hold faculty positions at Peking University and undertakes a heavy teaching load. The research assignment at think tank is only part of their duties. If the research findings are to be transformed into academic achievement, the research should meet certain academic and theoretical standards. Meanwhile, when examine the quality of research findings, we should not just pay attention to the feedbacks from clients and society, but also adopt the academic criterion, such as clear reasoning, rigorous argument, reliable data source. With rapid development of social media in the digital age, the trends of seeking quick success and publicity, making loud bombastic declamations, confusing groundless rumors with facts has been spreading across the society. Unfortunately, some think tanks at home and abroad have been tainted by these social ills. We should keep a strict guard against these trends.

The international situation has undergone sharp changes in 2014: Emerging ISIS has violently destabilized the Middle East; Ukraine crisis has intensified the feud between Russia and the West; global economy, while slowly recovering, has overwhelmed by sharp drop of

international oil price, stronger U.S dollar, rupee depreciation and so on; Spreading of Ebola attracted the world's attention to public health problems again; China has succeeded in "Host

Diplomacy" includes hosting the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA) and APEC at home as well as planning "One Belt & One Road" (Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road)

The history does not develop in a linear way. We will probably witness unexpected events over the world in the year of 2015. "Ponder the Improbable" is the motto of The S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, NTU in Singapore, one of the world's well-known think tanks. Translated literally, it means to think about the events that are improbably to occur, in other words, to nip the evil in the bud. Our optimistic attitudes toward the future of China and the world are well-grounded; however, the perspective research must be done with sober mind. In the new year, IISS is going to aim for a new high.



Wang Jisi
January 10, 2015

Introduction of IISS

The Institute of International and Strategic Studies, Peking University

Officially founded in October 2013, the Institute of International and Strategic Studies (IISS), Peking University (PKU) was the former Center of International and Strategic Studies of Peking University established in May 2007. Dai Bingguo, the former State Councilor, was invited by PKU to serve as the honorary president of IISS. IISS is affiliated to the School of International Studies, PKU, and exists as an entity that can use “Peking University” in its name. Its Board of Directors is composed of senior scholars and experts in and out of the PKU, and the president responsibility system is implemented under the leadership of the Board.

IISS aims to promote the development of academic research and policy research related to world politics, international security and global strategy, etc. It focuses on the analysis of international situations that China faces as well as international strategy of related countries, then based on such analysis, publishes or presents research results to relevant authority that are characterized by policy significance and future vision. IISS is committed to providing intellectual support for China’s decision-making of international strategy as well as serving the teaching of relevant subjects. It also leads the public to understand issues related to national security and international strategy in a sound, correct and reasonable way. Its research results include the irregularly published Briefing on

International Strategy Studies, the annually published Review of China’s International Strategy (English and Chinese), International Strategy Research Series of Peking University, and research reports entrusted by government sectors, enterprises and public institutions.


In the trend of globalization, we have been witnessing an array of interwoven and interacting issues of politics, economy, military, science, technology, culture, religion and society around the world. The non-traditional security issues, such as ecological environment, public health and natural disasters, are becoming the subjects for international strategy research. IISS, PKU encourages the international strategy research to be done from interdisciplinary and multiple perspectives, striving to make innovation in theory and methodology while focusing on practical issues. IISS values the field research at home and abroad in international strategy study, encourages the completion of the research and presentation of insightful views of practical significance and policy influence on the basis of field research.

IISS has been successfully undertaking and accomplishing many Projects of the National Social Science Fund of China and Major Key Projects of Philosophy and Social Science of the Ministry of Education; it also provides oriented researches and decision-making consultation services for the Foreign Affairs Office of the

Communist Party, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the National Defense University and the Academy of Military Science of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The research results have been widely acclaimed.

ISS boasts abundant academic resources for domestic and international study, maintains stable cooperation with well-known think tanks, universities and research institutions at home and

abroad. It organizes many high-level domestic and international seminars, focusing on China's foreign policy, great power strategy, regional security, global governance and other important theories and policy issues. IISS's researchers often publish professional comments concerning major international issues through various forms to help the public understand the world objectively and rationally. IISS also has tasks of teaching and training in the field of international and strategic studies.



No. 10 in Global Best University Think Tanks

7. Centre for Defence Studies (CDS), King's College London (United Kingdom)
8. BRICS Policy Center, Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro (PUC-Rio) (Brazil)
9. James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy, Rice University (United States)
10. Institute of International and Strategic Studies (IISS), Peking University, FKA Center for International and Strategic Studies (China)
11. Institute of Development Studies (IDS)
12. Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO)
13. Carnegie – Tsinghua Center for Global Policy
14. University of International Relations
15. Center for International Studies and Policy
16. Brookings-Tsinghua Center for Public Policy
17. SAIS Center for Transatlantic Relations

The Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program (TTCSP) at the University of Pennsylvania released 2014 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report, and the ranking of IISS is as follows:

IISS, PKU Ranks 61st in the Global Think Tanks

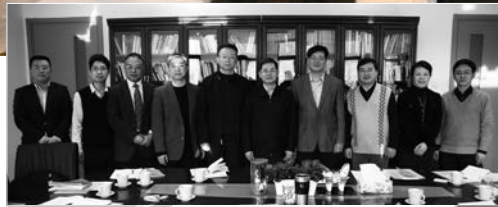
57. Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC) (Germany)
58. Barcelona Centre for International Affairs (CIDOB) (Spain)
59. Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) (Norway)
60. East Asia Institute (EAI) (Republic of Korea)
61. Institute of International and Strategic Studies (IISS), FKA Center for International and Strategic Studies (China)
62. Institute of International Studies (IIS)
63. Institute of International Relations (IIR)
64. Institute of International Law (IIL)
65. Institute of International Politics (IIP)
66. Institute of International Relations (IIR)
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IISS, PKU Ranks 16th in Top Think Tanks in China, India, Japan, and the Republic of Korea

12. National Institute for Defense Studies (NIDS) (Japan)
13. Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) (China)
14. Centre for Civil Society (CCS) (India)
15. East Asia Institute (EAI) (Republic of Korea)
16. Institute of International and Strategic Studies (IISS), FKA Center for International and Strategic Studies (China)
17. Centre for Policy Research (CPR) (India)
18. Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS) (China)
19. Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization (IDE-JETRO) (Japan)
20. Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE) (Japan)
21. Delhi Policy Group (DPG) (India)
22. Institute for International Policy Studies (IIPS) (Japan)
23. Development Alternatives (DAI) (India)

北京大学国际战略研究院 成立大会

10月23日



October 23, 2013

The establishment of the Institute of International and Strategic Studies, Peking University

December 18, 2013

Zheng Zeguang, Assistant Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, paid a visit to IISS with his escort and announced that IISS was appointed “2013 – 2015 Key Partner for Policy Research Subject of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs” by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

December 2014

China's International Strategy Review 2013 was published.

March 13 -14, 2014

“China - Afghanistan Dialogue: Afghanistan's Political Situation and Its International Implications” co-sponsored by IISS, Institute of Peaceful Development (IPD), Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and Afghan Institute for Strategic Studies (AISS) was held at PKU.

April 11, 2014

“Boao Forum for Asian Annual Conference 2014 – Maritime Silk Road and Chinese Entrepreneur Economy” Sub-forum co-sponsored by China Overseas Exchange Association, IISS and China News Service was held at Boao, Hainan.

May 30, 2014

At the invitation of IISS, Prof. Ouyang Wei (Senior Colonel) and Prof. Liu Qun (Senior Colonel) from National Defense University gave the 6th lecture entitled “National Defense Construction and Civil-Military Integration” at “National Defense Forum” held by PKU and National Defense University.

June 25 – 26, 2014

“International Seminar on Northeast Asian Security Situation” co-sponsored by Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs of Princeton University and IISS was held at PKU.

July, 2014

China International Strategy Review 2014 was published.

October 14 – 15, 2014

“Chinese Century and International Conflict” Seminar co-sponsored by IISS and European Council on Foreign Relations was held at PKU.

December 2 – 3, 2014

The First Annual Meeting of “North Pavilion Dialogue” was sponsored by IISS, with the theme of “International Security Situation and China”.

December 2014

Prof. Yuan Ming was awarded PKU “Guohua Eminent Scholar Fellowship”.

December 2014

Prof. Yuan Ming gave the 10th lecture at PKU Master's Lecture Classroom, and the title was “The Spiritual Garden Built on Virtue of Honesty”.

December 26, 2014

IISS hosted 2014 Plenary Session of Board of Directors and International Situation Seminar.

January 2015

Great Powers Relations: China and the United State Separate, or Have Similar Goals? by Wang Jisi was published.



Founding



Inaugural Meeting of the Institute of International and Strategic Studies, Peking University

The Inaugural Meeting of the Institute of International and Strategic Studies (IISS), Peking University (PKU) was held in Zhongguanyuan Global Village, PKU on October 23, 2013. Participants of the meeting include: Dai Bingguo, former State Councilor, Cai Wu, Minister of Culture, Chen Xiaogong, member of the National People's Congress (NPC) Foreign Affairs Committee, former Deputy Director of the Foreign Affairs Leading Group Office, Central Committee of Communist

Party of China (CPC), Ai Ping, Vice Minister of the International Department, Central Committee of CPC, Hao Ping, Vice Minister of Education, Li Fenglin, President of the Institute of Europe-Asia Social Development, Development Research Center of the State Council, and former Chinese Ambassador to Russia, Zhou Mingwei, Director of China Foreign Languages Publishing Administration, Zheng Zeguang, Assistant of Minister of Foreign Affairs, as well as leaders, experts and scholars

from relevant research institutions. Zhu Shanlu, PKU's Party Secretary, President Wang Enge, Vice President Li Yansong and Chen Shiyi and representatives of teachers and students also attended the meeting. The meeting was hosted by Wang Jisi, President of the School of International Studies and the IISS, PKU.

State Councilor Yang Jiechi gave special instructions on the establishment of IISS, in which he gave his earnest hope and suggested the direction for its development. Li Yansong read the instructions.

Wang Enge, President of PKU, said that it has become PKU's key task of serving the national strategy to actively build a new think tank of international strategic studies with Chinese characteristics by exerting PKU's traditional advantages in the field of international studies and it is also the inevitable choice for PKU to promote its own development.

Preparation for founding of IISS received loving care and attentive guidance of Dai Bingguo. At the inaugural meeting, PKU officially granted Dai Bingguo as Honorary President of IISS. Dai Bingguo and Zhu Shanlu jointly unveiled the plaque for IISS.

In his speech, Dai Bingguo expressed his expectations for IISS staff to make great efforts together to build the institute into a factory of ideas and a cradle of high-profile strategic talents, which put more emphasis on practical research achievements than undeserved reputation.



Founding

After the inaugural meeting, Dai Bingguo and PKU's Executive Vice President Liu Wei attended the "Symposium on Global Strategic Situation and the Development Planning of IISS, PKU". At the symposium, council members of the Institute and guests offered their opinions and ideas on the task, priority and model of operation of the institute based on current situation.



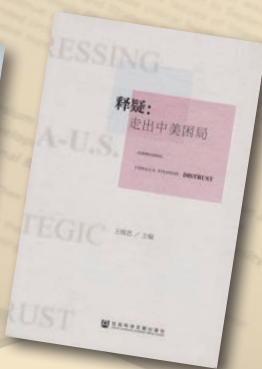
Published in 2014:

- ※ *Great Power Relations: China and the United State Separate, or Have Similar Goals?*, China CITIC Press.
- ※ *China International Strategy Review 2014*, Chinese edition, World Affairs Press.
- ※ *China International Strategy Review 2013*, English edition, Foreign Languages Press.
- ※ 15 issues of “Briefing on International Strategic Studies”, published electronically and physically.
- ※ 9 issues of “Summary of Views of Foreign Think Tanks”, published electronically.
- ※ 3 issues of “Views of Think Tanks on Top News”, published electronically.



To be published in 2015:

- ※ *China International Strategy Review 2015*, Chinese edition.
- ※ *China's International Strategy Review 2014*, English edition.
- ※ *Peking University Series on International and Strategic Studies*, Shanghai People's Publishing House.
- ※ *Prediction on the Strategic Environment of China's Neighboring Countries*, Chongqing Publishing Group.
- ※ *50 Issues of Contemporary World Politics*, Chongqing Publishing Group.





The First Annual Meeting of “North Pavilion Dialogue”

The first annual meeting of “North Pavilion Dialogue”, hosted by IISS, PKU and co-hosted by Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA), was held at PKU from December 2 to 3, 2014. 11 foreign former political leaders and strategists, including former Australian Prime Minister Kevin Rudd, former US Deputy Secretary of State Robert Zoellick, and former Indian National Security Advisor Shivshankar Menon, as well as heads of some think tanks and experts and scholars from related fields in China participated in the dialogue. Dai Bingguo, former State Councilor and honorary president of IISS, PKU also attended the dialogue.

The theme of the annual meeting was “International Security Situation and China”. The meeting lasted two

days, one day for a closed-door seminar, a half day for a dialogue between foreign guests and China's young scholars in the field of international strategic studies, and a half day for a forum opened for the public and Chinese and foreign media.

During the closed-door seminar, participants focused on the discussion of current global and Asia-Pacific security situation, and exchanged in-depth and candid views on how China will play a more active and constructive role in international security and global governance. Participants also had a heated discussion on how to build a think tank of international strategic studies in China, and provided many valuable ideas and suggestions.

The meeting also arranged two special luncheon talks. Zhou Xiaochuan, Vice Chairman

of CPPCC and Governor of People's Bank of China, and Li Baodong, Vice Foreign Minister, delivered speeches entitled “World Economic Trends and the Economic Situation in China” and “China's role in Global Governance” respectively, which were welcomed by the participants.

In the afternoon of December 2, foreign guests and some young Chinese scholars in Beijing had a dialogue on the important issue of “the mutual awareness and understanding between China and the international community”. The dialogue was hosted by Prof. Yuan Ming, Vice President of IISS, PKU.

In the open forum named “in Search for Conflict Resolutions in a Turbulent World” in the afternoon of December 3, eight guests, including Kevin Rudd,

Sponsored by: School of International
Institute of International





Robert Zoellick, Shivshankar Menon, Wang Yizhou, Vice President of the School of International Studies (SIS), PKU, Mikheev Vasily, Deputy Director of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations, Russian Academy of Sciences, Masahiro Akiyama, former Japanese Vice Defense Minister, Nabil Fahmy, former Egyptian Foreign Minister, and Thierry de Montbrial, President of French Institute of International Relations, had discussions on global security threats and response plans, construction of the security framework and other issues. They also had in-depth interactions with the audience. Wang Jisi, President of IISS, PKU, moderated the discussions and interactions of the open forum.

The meeting also organized three lectures and one symposium. The keynote speakers of the lectures were Sivasankara Menon, Thierry de Montbrial and Masahiro Akiyama respectively. Thomas Pickering, U.S. former Undersecretary of State and U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Jusuf Wanandi, Senior Fellow and co-founder of the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), and Volker Perthes, Director of German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP) attended the symposium with teachers and students of PKU in the afternoon on December 3.

ISS plans to organize "North Pavilion Dialogue" annually, and gradually builds the dialogue

into a high-end think tank platform to promote exchanges and cooperation in domestic and foreign international strategy community in the hope of accurately judging the world security situation, helping China in international role-playing, and promoting harmony and co-development of the world.

The North Pavilion of the "North Pavilion Dialogue", formerly known as the Wheat Wind Pavilion, is located in the central part of the scenic Yanyuan Garden which now accommodates the office of IISS.



Building A New Model of Major Power Relations Between China and the United States

While both China and the U.S. wish to avoid confrontation, their key focus for future bilateral relations differs largely. From China's perspective, the essence of constructing a new model of the Sino-U.S. major power relationship is the issue of "two Orders". One order is the international political and economic order which the U.S. advocates and attempts to maintain. China's voice is increasingly stronger under this order, so this order is beneficial for China in general. But there are still things that China is not satisfied with that need to be changed. Another

order is the domestic order that China must maintain. China hopes that this order continues to be stable. Certainly reform also needs to be carried out to perfect this order and improve China's democracy and legal system. The U.S. should not have and actually has no intention and ability to overturn this order.

What is crucial for building a new model of major power relations between China and the U.S. is to understand the difference in each nation's perceptions and concerns for the future relationship, and thus identify the areas where interests converge and avoid the spots where interests clash. Only by respecting China's fundamental political institutions and domestic order can Washington persuade Beijing to respect and not to challenge American supremacy and the current international order and vice versa.



Afghanistan and the Great Power Politics

Afghanistan's political culture is favorable for great powers to find an agent. These agents transform the conflict between external forces into the hostile and division within Afghan society. Thus, as great powers compete, Afghanistan's localism and tribal and sectarian confrontation continue to strengthen.

But Afghan society is hard to be controlled. It is never really tamed by foreign forces; Kabul also needs to rely on local/religious authority to rule.

On the current great power politics arena in Afghanistan, the U.S. is playing the leading role, but it cannot command the overall situation, its authority and status face various challenges. Among the regional powers, Pakistan and Iran have the most powerful influence; India is becoming a key country; Russia is actively returning to Afghanistan.

China and Afghanistan are highly complementary in economy: China has the capital and technology that Afghanistan urgently needs, and Afghanistan has the natural resources and international transportation channels that China needs. However, in Afghanistan's special political environment, it is a very challenging task to successfully transform the objective complementarities into mutually beneficial cooperation.

Studies on Japan's "National Security Council"

Pushed by the Shinzo Abe Administration, the Japanese government established the "National Security Council" and the "National Security Affairs Bureau" in 2013. This is a major change in the security system of Japanese cabinet. The "National Security Council", which takes the "Four Ministers Meeting" as its core, will become the "conning tower" of Japan's diplomacy and security policies that coordinates security, diplomacy and intelligence work. The "National Security Affairs Bureau" serves as an agency for affairs of "National Security Council", which has the functions of policy making, intelligence management and part of crisis management. The new mechanism will help strengthen the top-level design and overall management ability of Japan's security, diplomacy and intelligence. Yet there are some new problems in everyday operation, such as functional division and personnel and team building, etc.

Crisis Management Issue in Current Sino-Japanese Relations

China needs to raise the awareness of the Sino-Japanese crisis management, and pursue limited objectives on the Diaoyu Islands issue.

The current focus of Sino-Japanese crisis management is to take measures to prevent further deterioration of bilateral relations and maintain the stability of the crisis.

One approach that should be pursued for the current Sino-Japanese crisis management is to improve the crisis management system and form a default set of rules for public service recognized by both governments, so that military conflicts caused by accidents or misunderstandings can be reduced.

The most successful crisis management is to find the root cause of the crisis and make mid- and long-term policies for preventive measures, so that both symptoms and causes are treated.



Historical Background and Crux of the Deterioration of Sino-Japanese Relations

In the course of crisis management, the zero-sum game and the mindset of “crushing the other side by all means and humiliating it, so that it completely admits defeat” should be avoided in making policies and guiding actions.

China should improve its crisis management system by strengthening communication and coordination capacity. We should make more efforts to improve the capacity and skill of crisis management by studying the existing domestic and foreign literature of crisis management and conducting in-depth research on relevant countries’ policies and practices of crisis management.

Sino-Japanese relations deteriorate mainly due to structural changes on two levels: the domestic policy-making environmental changes of the two countries caused by the rise of public opinion and the Asia-Pacific international situation changes caused by the rise of China.

The rise of public opinion has broken the hitherto government-dominated model of Sino-Japanese relations. The rise of mass nationalism in China and the proliferation of populist politics in Japan have changed the past situation that like-minded political elite dominated diplomatic policy-making.

The rise of China and Japan’s tendency of becoming a “normal state” mean that the two countries are increasingly confident and aggressive on foreign policy. Yet both countries are in a diplomatic transition period, and their foreign policy may be unpredictable, which increases the suspicion and sense of competition between them.

Exchange and Cooperation



From January 18 to 27, 2014, Wang Jisi participated in the "11th U.S.-China Strategic Security Dialogue" held at Sunnylands, California, the U.S.

On February 20, 2014, the research report entitled "U.S.-China Relations: Toward a New Model of Major Power Relationship", written by famous think tank experts of China and the U.S., was released in Washington. Tung Chee-hwa, Vice Chairman of CPPCC, and Wang Jisi, President of the IISS, PKU co-authored the core part of the report.

On March 15, 2014, Guan Guihai participated in the international symposium of "Status Quo and Development Prospects of Sino-Russian relations in the Post Financial Crisis Era" co-sponsored by People's Daily Online and the Russian Institute for

Strategic Studies (RISS) in Moscow.

On April 3, 16 and 18, 2014, Wang Jisi met with Max Baucus, new U.S. Ambassador to China, Ashok Kantha, new Indian Ambassador to China, and H.E. Mahdi Safari, Iranian Ambassador to China, respectively.

From April 27 to May 3, 2014, Guan Guihai was invited to visit the Confucius Institute at L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University in the Republic of Kazakhstan. He also paid a visit to various functional departments of the government and research institutes, such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and the Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies under the President of Kazakhstan etc.



On May 25, 2014, Yuan Ming attended the inaugural conference of Advisory Board of Duke Kunshan University (DKU), and was invited to be the founding member of the Advisory Board.

On May 29, 2014, Zhu Feng and Yu Tiejun attended the public symposium on the “Avoidance of the Crisis Between Japan and China over the East China Sea Issue Through Dialogue - the Japan-China Non-Governmental Exploration Into Safety of Maritime Navigation” held in Tokyo as hosted by Sasakawa Japan-China Friendship Fund of Sasakawa Peace Foundation, and delivered keynote speeches.

On June 13, 2014, the delegation of Britain's Royal College of Defense Studies paid a visit to IISS, PKU.

On June 18, 2014, Wang Jisi attended the third annual meeting of World Cultural Forum (Taihu, China) and delivered a speech at the Forum. He also hosted the sub-forum of “Building a New Type of Great Power Relations between China and the U.S. by Strengthening Communication and Interaction of the Cultural Soft Power”.

From June 30 to July 4, 2014, Wang Jisi and Wu Bingbing paid a visit to Washington D.C. and attended the workshop on international security issues held by the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS).

On August 29, 2014, the delegation of Statoil paid a visit to IISS, PKU.

From September 8 to 9, 2014, Wu Jianmin, Wang Jisi, Zha Daojiong, Jin Canrong, Shi Yinhong, Gui Yongtao and other scholars and experts paid a visit to Washington D.C. for a dialogue among China, America and Japan sponsored by the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS).

On September 14, 2014, Guan Guihai attended the Sino-Russian forum for young scholars at Ulyanovsk State Pedagogical University in Russia. Vice Premier Liu Yandong also attended the forum.

From October 22 to 23, Qian Xuemei attended the international conference co-sponsored by the National Defense University of Pakistan and Royal Danish Defense College in Islamabad.



Academic Seminars





On January 15, 2014, IISS, PKU and China Institute of International Studies (CIIS) co-hosted the seminar on “Changes of Current External Strategic Security Environment”.

On January 3, 2014, IISS, PKU held an international seminar on “New Regional Order in Northeast Asia” together with students and teachers from the Seoul National University and Ewha Womans University, Korea.

On March 8, 2014, a forum themed “Sino-Japanese Relations: Review and Rethink” was held in PKU. Based on the IISS research report, “Historical Background and Crux of the Deterioration of Sino-Japanese Relations,” the forum invited scholars from academic institutions including Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), PKU, Renmin University, China University of Foreign Affairs and Chongqing University, as well as representatives from related government departments and enterprises.

From March 13 to 14, 2014, the symposium of “China-Afghanistan Dialogue: Afghanistan's Political Situation and Its International Implications”, co-hosted by IISS, PKU, Institute of Peaceful Development Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) and Afghan Institute for Strategic Studies, was held in PKU.

On April 11, 2014, the sub-forum of “Boao Forum for Asia-Maritime Silk Route and Chinese Businessmen's Economy” was held in Boao, Hainan Province as co-hosted by China Overseas Exchange Association (COEA), IISS, PKU and China News Agency.

From June 25 to 26, 2014, the “International Symposium on the Security Situation in Northeast Asia”, jointly organized by the Woodrow Wilson School of Princeton University and IISS, PKU, was held in PKU.

From October 14 to 15, 2014, the seminar of “Global Conflict in the Chinese Century”, co-hosted by IISS, PKU and European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR), was held in PKU.

From December 2 to 3, 2014, IISS, PKU hosted the first “North Pavilion Dialogue” annual meeting which was themed “International Security Situation and China”.

Symposiums



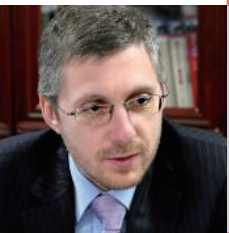
Simon Levey



Rashid Alimov



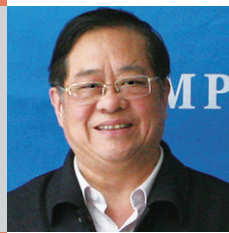
G. John Ikenberry



Ivan Safranchuk



Richard W. Miller



Yuan Nansheng



Pascal Lamy



Hu Yifan



Ohara Bonji



Thomas Christensen

Since the establishment of IISS, more than ten domestic and foreign well-known experts and scholars have visited it and held symposiums:

- **Richard N. Haass**, President of the Council on Foreign Relation (CFR)
- **Pascal Lamy**, former Director-General of World Trade Organization (WTO)
- **Simon Levey**, U.K. Defense Attaché in China, Brigadier General
- **Rashid Alimov**, Tajik Ambassador to China
- **Yuan Nansheng**, Consul General of China in San Francisco
- **G. John Ikenberry**, Professor at Princeton University
- **Thomas Christensen**, Professor at Princeton University
- **Richard W. Miller**, Professor of philosophy at Cornell University
- **Ivan Safranchuk**, Deputy Director of the Institute of Contemporary International Studies, Diplomatic Academy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation
- **Ohara Bonji**, Researcher of the Tokyo Foundation, Japan
- **Jeffery Mankoff**, Deputy Director of Russia and Eurasia Program, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)
- **Hu Yifan**, Chief Economist and Director of Research Department of Haitong International Holdings Limited



Jeffery Mankoff



Richard N. Haass

Researchers



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Wang Jisi



Vice President
Yuan Ming



Executive Vice
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Guan Guihai

WANG Jisi is President of the IISS and Professor at the School of International Studies (SIS), PKU. His scholarly interests cover the U.S. foreign policy, Chinese foreign policy and strategies of great powers. His main publications include *Rational Reflections on International Politics*, *Addressing U.S.-China Strategic Distrust* (co-authored with Dr. Kenneth Lieberthal), and *Great Power Relations* etc.

YUAN Ming is Vice President of the IISS and Professor and Doctoral Supervisor at the SIS, PKU. Her research interests cover the U.S. politics and foreign policy, Sino-U.S. relations and history of modern international relations etc. Her main publications include *A History of International Relations*, which is one of the series of 21st century international relations textbooks, *A Heavy Page in the History of Sino-American Relations: Sino-American Relations in 1945-1955*, and *Cross Century Assignment: the International Relations Studies in China*. She is also the co-editor of *The Golden Age of the U.S.-China-Japan Triangle, 1972-1989* and other books.

GUAN Guihai is Executive Vice President of the IISS and Associate Professor at the SIS, PKU. His academic interests lie in the fields of Deng Xiaoping's Theory, Russian politics and diplomacy and Sino-Russian relations etc. His main publications include monographs and translations, such as *Yeltsin's Years in Power*, *Vladimir Putin*, and *Can Russia Practice Socialism?* etc.

YU Tiejun is an Associate Professor at the SIS and Vice President of the IISS, PKU. His main teaching and research interests are East Asian international relations, international relations theory, history of international political thought and international security. His main publications include *The Sino-Japanese Security and Defense Exchange: Past, Present, and Prospect* (as co-editor, World Affairs Press, 2012), *Myths of Empire* (as main translator, Peking University Press, 2007), and *Discord and Collaboration: Essays on International Politics* (as translator, World Affairs Press, 2006) etc.



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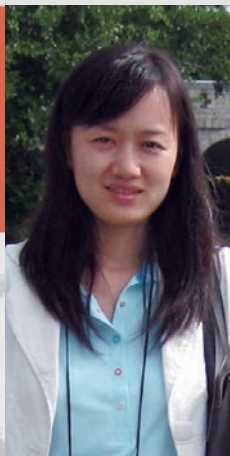
GUI Yongtao received his PhDs from Waseda University and Peking University in 2005. He is now an Assistant Professor at the SIS and Assistant President of IISS, PKU. His research focuses on international relations in East Asia. His main publications include *Historical Background and Crux of the Deterioration of Sino-Japanese Relations* (2014), *Changes in Perceptions towards Japan and Policies of the U.S.* (2014), *The Rise of Nationalism in East Asia and the Changing Relations between China and its Neighbors* (2013), and *Edwin O. Reischauer and U.S. Policy toward Japan* (2008) etc.

QIAN Xuemei is a Special Research Fellow of the IISS and an Associate Professor at the Department of Arabic Language and Culture, School of Foreign Languages, PKU, and Doctor of Laws. Her research interests are political Islam, Pakistan, religion and international relations and political development.

WU Bingbing is a Special Research Fellow of the IISS and Associate Professor at the Department of Arabic Language and Culture, School of Foreign Languages, PKU. His research interests include Arab-Islamic Culture, Shi'ite Islam, history of Islam, and contemporary Islamic issues. He is the author of the book *The Rise of the Shi'i Modern Islamism* (CASS Press, 2004). His other published works include articles on the concept of Jihad and contemporary Islamic terrorism, Ummah and Islamic society, secularism in the Arab World etc.

LEI Shaohua received doctorate in political science from the University of Utah in 2013. He is now an assistant professor at SIS and Research Fellow of the IISS, PKU. His main works are *Social Protest in Contemporary China, 2003-2010: Transitional Pains and Regime Legitimacy* (London and New York: Routledge, 2013, co-authored with Yanqi Tong), *War of Position and Microblogging in China* (*Journal of Contemporary China*, Vol. 22, No. 80, 2013, co-authored with Yanqi Tong), and *The Constitution, National Police Powers and Land Management in the U.S.* (2009) etc.

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