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(French Embassy to China - 60, Tianze Lu, Chaoyang)



Share experiences and identify best practices on how to maximize the positive effects of researchers' international mobility and people-to-people exchanges on the development of the Sino-European research & innovation cooperation and overall relationship.



The role of researchers moving and working outside of their home country is often stressed as one of key importance for the progress of scientific cooperation and, from an even broader perspective, for the development of relations between different regions and civilizations of the world.

EURAXESS

The idea behind this short seminar is to reflect on the assumptions that mobility and exchanges of researchers are crucial to bring the scientific cooperation as well as the overall relationship between Europe and China forw(f)8)40 0 1 5x(p)-4(.5(ell)i)1dh4-4(e)51-4(sh)(ip)l o -4(5an)-7(n)--4(ic)15two come true.

The seminar

, director of The Beijing Center, will first share with the audience his erudition on the historical beginnings of knowledge exchanges between China and Europe.

Participants will then be divided in three parallel roundtables according to their general area of activity (Social sciences researchers, "hard" sciences researchers, research diplomats and administrators) to discuss the topic, based on their particular experience.

The conclusions of each roundtable will then be shared, compared and discussed during a plenary closing session.



Indicating name, position, organisation and research field.

13h45 - Registration

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15h Group Photo

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Discussion among each roundtable's participants on

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- Do exchanges of researchers and international mobility make a difference in bringing research forward compared to other forms of cooperation? In what ways and to which extent?
- What are the most efficient form(s) of mobility and exchange of researchers between Europe and China? (institutionalized, individual, reciprocal, long term/short term etc.)
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- What changes need to take place from the current situation to establish these conditions and

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- Do researchers abroad have a role to play beyond carrying out their research and bringing the research cooperation forward?
- What would make researchers particularly influential in bridging Europe and China compared to other categories of people?
- What would be the challenges faced by researchers in fulfilling this role?
- Are all researchers equal in front of this task? Are there for example differences depending on the seniority of the researcher? Or on the field the researcher is active in?
- To which extent are/can/should exchanges of researchers be instrumentalized to steer relations between Europe and China in one particular direction?