2014

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN
PARLIAMENTARY
STUDY TOUR
TO SHANDONG PROVINCE,
CHINA

By
Isobel Redmond, Member for Heysen
Adrian Pederick, Member for Hammond
Hon Mark Parnell, Legislative Council
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Addendum: Copy of Power Point by Wang Shaobin
re: Shandong August 24, 2004
A delegation comprising four Members of the South Australian Parliament (Hon Mark Parnell, Legislative Council and Isobel Redmond, Member for Heysen, Adrian Pederick, Member for Hammond and Vincent Tarzia, Member for Hartley), undertook a Study Tour to China from 17th August – 30th August, 2014.

The group was accompanied by Ning Zhang, Deputy Director of the Confucius Institute at Adelaide University and Senior Lecturer at the Centre for Asian Studies, School of Social Sciences at Adelaide University.

The tour was partially sponsored by the Chinese government and we were hosted throughout by members of the staff of Confucius Institute at Shandong University, Jinan, China; in particular, Mr Gui, Ben and Janice.

We express our profound thanks to all of them for their assistance with every aspect of the study tour, enabling us to have both formal and informal visits to places which would be unavailable to most visitors. We are also extremely grateful for their assistance in formal meetings with government representatives and for their unending good humour in coping with our many and varied requests and our extremely poor attempts to learn some limited phrases in Mandarin.

Although the Member for Hartley was unable to continue for the whole tour, each Member found the information and understanding gained in such a short time to be immensely valuable.

The attached Report provides a brief overview of the key meetings, tours and visits. It could not possibly cover the myriad of experiences which enriched the itinerary, covering everything from food to local weddings, private houses with water supplied from a well inside the house, and conversations with locals about their lives and aspirations.

The immensity of China, its rapid growth and westernisation and the keenness of the people to engage with the outside world reinforced for each of the delegates the importance of maintaining and growing the special relationship which South Australia enjoys with Shandong Province in particular.

Isobel Redmond
Delegation Leader
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday August 18</td>
<td>06:35</td>
<td>Arrive in Shanghai early morning.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>08:30</td>
<td>Check into Wyndham Grand Plaza Royale Oriental Hotel</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10:30-21:00</td>
<td>Experience the rich culture of old Shanghai and be surprised by its modern face as China's vibrant culture.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuesday August 19</td>
<td>09:00-11:30</td>
<td>Visit Shanghai Urban Planning Exhibition Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13:00-14:00</td>
<td>Visit Australian Consulate-General Shanghai, China - Consul-General Alice Cawte</td>
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<td></td>
<td>15:00-16:00</td>
<td>Industry visit to Zhangzi Dao Seafood Company</td>
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<td></td>
<td>19:30</td>
<td>Watch the &quot;Intersection of Time&quot; performance.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wednesday August 20</td>
<td>08:00-12:00</td>
<td>Take a day trip to Zhou Zhuang, an historic 'water village' on China's Grand Canal.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>13:00</td>
<td>Make way to Shanghai Hongqiao Airport</td>
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<td></td>
<td>16:10-18:10</td>
<td>Go to Qingdao by Fight MU5517</td>
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<td></td>
<td>19:30</td>
<td>Check into The Westin Qingdao</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday August 21</td>
<td>09:00-11:00</td>
<td>Visit Standing Committee of Qingdao Municipal People's Congress</td>
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<td></td>
<td>14:00-17:00</td>
<td>Industry visit to Qingdao Renewable Energy Enterprise</td>
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<tr>
<td>Friday August 22</td>
<td>09:00-11:00</td>
<td>Visit Qingdao Cultural Market</td>
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<td></td>
<td>12:30</td>
<td>Make way to the Qingdao Railway Station</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13:53-17:15</td>
<td>Take the high speed train to Qufu, the Hometown of Confucius.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>18:00</td>
<td>Check into Shangri-La Qufu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday August 23</td>
<td>9:00-11:00</td>
<td>Cultural Experience Seminar - Confucius and Confucianism</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12:30-17:00</td>
<td>Visit Confucius' family Mansion, Temple and Cemetery. (World Heritage Sites)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>18:30</td>
<td>Make way to Jinan city, the capital of Shandong Province. It is also known as the 'City of Springs' for its famous hot springs.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>21:00</td>
<td>Check into Sheraton Jinan Hotel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Activity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunday August 24</td>
<td>09:00-12:00</td>
<td>Visit downtown Jinan’s Baotu Springs and Heihu Springs</td>
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<td></td>
<td>14:00-16:00</td>
<td>Visit to Shandong Provincial Museum</td>
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<td></td>
<td>16:30-17:30</td>
<td>Lecture: Introduction to Shandong Province</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monday August 25</td>
<td>09:00-11:00</td>
<td>Visit Chinese Culture Experience Centre at Shandong University</td>
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<td></td>
<td>14:00-16:00</td>
<td>Visit The Middle School attached to Shandong University</td>
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<td></td>
<td>17:00-17:30</td>
<td>Introduction of Shandong University</td>
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<td></td>
<td>17:30</td>
<td>Meet with the leadership team from Shandong University</td>
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<td></td>
<td>18:30</td>
<td>Experience the best of Chinese hospitality with a welcome banquet from Shandong University.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuesday August 26</td>
<td>09:00-11:00</td>
<td>Visit Standing Committee of Shandong Municipal People’s Congress</td>
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<td></td>
<td>14:00-16:00</td>
<td>Visit Aged Care Home</td>
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<td>Wednesday August 27</td>
<td>08:30</td>
<td>Make way to Jinan Train Station.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>10:07-11:45</td>
<td>Travel to Beijing by high speed train G262</td>
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<td></td>
<td>14:00-16:00</td>
<td>Visit Tiananmen Square and the Palace Museum</td>
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<td></td>
<td>17:30</td>
<td>Check into The Westin Beijing (Financial Street)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>19:30</td>
<td>Enjoy the fantastic Beijing opera and discover the essence of Chinese culture</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday August 28</td>
<td>09:00-11:00</td>
<td>Visit Australian Embassy, China - Deputy Head of Mission, Justin Hayhurst</td>
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<td></td>
<td>10:30-11:30</td>
<td>Visit Agriculture Park</td>
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<td></td>
<td>14:00-17:00</td>
<td>Visit the Great Wall of China</td>
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<tr>
<td>Friday August 29</td>
<td>09:00-12:00</td>
<td>Visit Chinese Culture Experience Centre at Confucius Institute Headquarters</td>
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<td></td>
<td>13:00</td>
<td>Make way to the airport.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16:45</td>
<td>Depart Beijing for Australia</td>
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2.

VISIT TO ZHANGZI DAO (ZZD) SEAFOOD PROCESSING FACILITY

Notes from Mr Rey He, CEO of Zhangzidao Group

Meeting: Shanghai 11am Monday 18th August 2014

Mr He says he wants to promote better economic relations with SA.

He has visited Port Lincoln and SARDI to explore commercial and research options. The chief SARDI researcher is Chinese and so they go on well.

He was impressed with the skill-level in SA in the SA aquaculture industry.

1. Rock lobster - wants direct imports to China because at present much of it is smuggled via Vietnam, but has SA origin. This is to avoid Chinese import taxes. He says that $1.5m in taxes is being avoided. Everyone knows it is product of SA, because it is labelled as such.

He wants SA to tackle smuggling, says that SA could end up on blacklists if doesn't deal direct with China. This is a real risk for SA. He noted that Canadian lobster traders and others fabricating importation records have ended up in jail for similar practices.

2. Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) - they want bigger fish prefer over 50 kgs and to partner with SA for a chain of operations from fishing to growout to processing to market.

He believes that they can help with feedstock that doesn't rely on sardines. He also believes that the full quota (5,000 tonnes) isn't being caught and that our primary market - Japan is already saturated.

Understand that to get fish from under 20kgs to over 50kgs takes more than one grow out season and that adds to the cost, especially diesel and feed.

Mark Parnell
SHANGHAI URBAN PLANNING & EXHIBITION CENTRE

One of the most remarkable places, visited on our first full day in Shanghai was this Exhibition Centre which displays the past, present and future of Shanghai and is itself a national Tourist attraction.

After firstly seeing displays graphically illustrating Shanghai as it was, the 3rd Floor houses a scale model of current downtown Shanghai within the Inner Ring Road – which is only 1/16th of the total area of this city whose population exceeds Australia’s total. The display covers an area of 600m² and is a 1:500 scale model of 100km² of this vast city, complete with lights to show the night time view.
Possibly even more impressive was the circular screen 3D animation which enabled the viewer to enter a "virtual" world to "fly" on a virtual tour of Shanghai with animations simultaneously around you on 360° of wall taking you under bridges, over buildings, along the river.

The growth of Shanghai (and other cities) has led to a rapid increase in living standards and a corresponding growth in area per person for dwellings 6.6m² per person in 1990 to 16.7m² per person in 2010. This is still very small by Australian standards.

**URBAN PLANNING GENERALLY**

1) Roads
   - Construction
   - Traffic
   - Landscaping & cleanliness
   - Qingdao Bridge 42km and interchange

2) Railways
   - Bullet Trains
   - Beijing transports 12-13 million passengers each day

3) Other Forms of Transport
   - Pushbikes
   - Electric Scooters
4.

AUSTRALIAN CONSULATE-GENERAL SHANGHAI

Notes of meeting with Alice Cawte and Michael Clifton

Economic drivers include "anti-corruption" drive which is biggest push since 1940s.

Opportunities for SA?

Business people need to understand the opportunities and know how to capitalise on them.

Agribusiness and agrifood are key sectors including stock feed oat and hay. Dairy is problematic because no local processing.

Education and tourism are growth including families of students visiting. Adelaide has advantage of not having enclave of Chinese speakers so more opportunity to immerse in English language.

There is a delegation from China to SA this year to promote secondary student programs as well as a special visa category for parent to accompany.

Independent travel is a growing segment of market. Return visits are crucial. Food tourism is a growing segment.

New Chinese tourism law has banned flights subsidised by exclusively company owned shopping.

Organic and GM free?

Having Julia as an SA contact is critical for trade. Businesses need to know that support is available.

In terms of anti-Chinese protests in Australia, there is usually very little concern because senior Chinese officials understand the nature of Australian democracy. There can be bluster from time to time, but no probs normally unless senior officials involved.

FIRB isn't a big issue but China would like the special rules relating to state-owned enterprises to be lifted. Review is triggered at $0 to $248m for private investment.
QINGDAO SOLAR INDUSTRY PARK

This three year old facility is a high tech development zone covering an area of 330,000 metres squared. It is a large state of the art enterprise, who make PV modules, scenery complimentary applications and undertake technology research and development. The facility develops solar energy application products, from manufacturing, through to installation, as well as international trade. Their focus is on the core technics to create world class products.

The model of this park is based on acquiring farms of one central town, which is then developed in stages. After compulsory acquisition, the next stage is to place a 700MW PV module line, build factories and employee apartments. Employees are then housed in the apartments and are able to either continue working the land in the massive green houses or in one of the other industrialised areas for the Solar PV.

The solar industrial park is separated into a large manufacturing area, official area, science development area, model area and living area. The development was supported by the government with large funding.

This park was noted as the key construction project in 2010 and by the end of the third year the industrial park reached GDP RMB 5 billion. By the end of this year it will be the largest Solar PV company in the Shandong Province.
NOTES OF MEETING WITH STANDING COMMITTEES OF QINGDAO CITY

On Thursday 21st August, 2014 we were privileged to meet with the following representatives of the Qingdao People’s Congress:

- Wan Zhendong  Vice Secretary General & General Director of Law Office Standing Committee of Qingdao People’s Congress
- Zhang Shaohui  General Director of Credentials Office Standing Committee of Qingdao People’s Congress
- Bao Hongyi  General Director of Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Office Standing Committee of Qingdao People’s Congress
- Liu Guangpi  Vice General Director of Agriculture and Rural Affairs Office Standing Committee of Qingdao People’s Congress
- Wang Qi  Vice General Director of Ethnic, Overseas Chinese and Foreign Affairs Office Standing Committee of Qingdao People’s Congress
- Lou Guanqing  Consultant Director of Ethnic, Overseas Chinese and Foreign Affairs Office Standing Committee of Qingdao People’s Congress
- Guo Yu  Division Director of American & Oceanian Affairs Division Qingdao Municipal Foreign Affairs Office
- Wang Erli  Senior Member Staff of American & Oceanian Affairs Division Qingdao Municipal Foreign Affairs Office (Interpreter)

The People’s Congress represents an area of over 11,000 square kilometres and ranks 10th economically in China. It ranks 10th economically in China with the average annual income being $14,000 (US) per capita.

PORT

Qingdao is a port city – the 7th largest worldwide and the 3rd biggest importer and exporter in China. It is the biggest container handling facility in China, shifting 15.52 million containers (over 415 million tonnes) last year. There are over 70 berths handling over 10,000 tonnes.
Because it is a port the People’s Congress is very focussed on developing the “Blue Economy”, although they indicated that to date they had been the poorest city in Shandong Province in developing this.

They are very focussed not just on seafood but on high-tech research and development. Accordingly, more than 30% of China’s institutes studying oceanology are located here and they have more than 40% of the people engaged in research and oceanography.

[See notes on visit to Seafood Processing Plant, Zhang Zidao Group regarding opportunities for South Australia arising from this mutual interest.]

PEOPLE’S CONGRESS

Notwithstanding the fundamental differences, the description of the structure and governance provided by the People’s Congress indicated that it has much more in common with western democracies than expected.

Finally, there are three major descriptors:

1. All power belongs to the people.

2. The National People’s Congress and the People’s Congress at all levels (National, Provincial, and Municipal) is the representative on behalf of the people to exercise that power.

3. All administrative bodies are certified by the people’s congress. – e.g.
   - Standing Committees
   - Municipal government
   - Courts

The People’s Congress of Qingdao exercises three major powers:

- Supervision
- Making critical decisions about the city
- Nominating and appointing people to positions of authority

In terms of the legislative power: Qingdao is a Capital City province. There are 549 representatives to represent some 8 million people, elected to represent 10 District Cities. These District Cities are like a lower level of People’s Congress, rather like our municipal election. Representatives are elected for a five year term via a full plebiscite (all adult citizens over 18 years of age who are not disqualified by reason of criminal conviction, with no discrimination according to gender, ethnicity, race or religion).

The Standing Committee has 48 members:

- 1 Chairman
- 5 Vice Chairmen
- 1 General Secretary
- 41 Other Members.
They meet at least every two months for 2-3 days and make decisions on a range of about 6-10 topics including: supervision, appointments and social affairs.

Decisions are taken in a collective way with secret ballots when necessary to conclude.

There are seven specialised offices operating within the People’s Congress and eleven Administrative bodies. The specialised offices, similar to ours, divide the governance into:

- Legislation
- Finance & Economic
- Education & Science
- Environment & Resources
- Countryside (i.e. regional & rural)
- Ethnic
- Overseas & Foreign Affairs
CONFUCIANISM & CHINESE CULTURE

As well as seeing much of the development of Modern China, the delegation was given a comprehensive introduction to Confucius and Confucianism, as well as older Chinese culture generally.

Confucius (551 BC - 479 BC) was regarded as the greatest teacher and his home town of Qufu is in Shandong Province.

There is no point in reiterating in this report details of the life and teachings of Confucius which can easily be found on the Internet.

However, we were privileged to:

- Have a private tutorial with Professor Peter Zhang, Professor of English at the Foreign Language College, Qufu who is something of an authority on Confucius' life and teachings. [Peter is a guest speaker overseas on 'What Did Confucius Really Say?']. Perhaps the most fundamental matter to be noted is that Confucianism is a philosophy not a religion.

- Visit the Temple of Confucius, Family Mansion and Family Cemetery (the largest family cemetery in the world). This is a World Heritage Site.
  - The columns in this photo (of which there are 28 in total) took 2,000 men 7 years to carve – back in 500BC.

- Experience a "hands on" introduction to other aspects of Ancient Chinese Culture including clothing, musical instruments, print making, paper cutting and tea ceremony.

The significance of this experience (conducted at Shandong University, Jinan) was that it not only provided the delegates with an introduction to a profound ancient culture but suggested that we might do more at home in Adelaide to introduce our overseas students to Australian culture.

The Shandong University provides the opportunity (not compulsory) for all visiting students to explore various aspects of Chinese culture including the above but also calligraphy, martial arts etc. It offers a flexible programme, run with the assistance of volunteers, in which students can choose their areas of interest and pursue them for as long and as deeply as they choose.

Adelaide has to compete with other major cities in Australia to attract international students – potentially a significant economic bonus.

Whilst we have an easy, peaceful and safe city with a good climate and now enjoy the benefit of direct international flights, the more we can enhance the experience of students coming here to study the stronger our competitive advantage.
The delegation recommends that opportunities to develop some version of such a programme be investigated here.
NOTES OF MEETING WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF SHANDONG PEOPLES’ CONGRESS
26th August 2014

Representatives:

Mr Zhao Rui-lin  Member and Deputy Secretary-General
Shandong People’s Congress Standing Committee
(SPCSC)

Mr Dai Hui-jun  Deputy Director-General, the General Office of
SPCSC

Mr Li Zhi-Ji  Deputy Director, Foreign Affairs Office of the General
Office, SPCSC

Mr Zhao welcomed the delegation noting that Shandong Province had had a Sister State relationship with South Australia for some 28 years and a strong connection with respect to education opportunities. He had visited the parliament of South Australia in 2000 and is keen to explore further opportunities to expand the sister state interaction.

Shandon Province became a State Power on 17th August, 1954 (and has therefore just celebrated its 60th Anniversary).

In terms of structure it is similar to Qingdao with 7 Committees:

- Legal Affairs (Legislation)
- Finance & Economy
- Internal & Judicial Affairs (Courts & Administration)
- Education, Culture, Science & Technology & Public Health
- Agriculture & Rural
- Urban & Rural Development, Environmental Protection & Energy Conservation
- Ethnic, Overseas Chinese & Foreign Affairs

There are 909 Deputies of the Standing People’s Congress (SPC) Meetings and must be held at least once every year but in practice they meet once every 2 months for 5 days. During periods when the SPC is adjourned the Standing Committee exercises the powers. So the structure is:

Shandong People’s Congress (7 Committees)  
Standing Committee  
Working Institutions
The Standing Committee (which is therefore responsible for the day to day administration and functioning) has 71 committee members and comprises:

- 1 Chair
- 6 Vice-Chairs
- 1 Secretary General
- 63 Members

With various working units or sub-committees thereunder generally divided into
- Work Office
- Human Resources
- & Budget

The Shandong Peoples Congress exercises power in four main areas:

1. Legislation at the provincial (state) level, (We had an interesting discussion about the similarities to our system as it can often be the case that the national viewpoint on an issue is not exactly the same as the provincial viewpoint and, like SA, they work under an obligation to ensure that what they legislate at Provincial level is not inconsistent with the National legislation.)

2. Decisions on Major Issues such as politics, education, economy

3. Supervision over certain functions such as the Courts and the Prosecution Authority which are elected by the Shandong People's Congress

4. Election, Appointment & Dismissal of Officials and Heads of such organisations as the Court and Prosecution authorities, Directors, General of Departments, Supreme Court Judges.

The elections of representatives to the People's Congress take two forms:

**Direct Elections** – at County & Township level

**Indirect Elections** – for Municipal, Provincial and National positions. (So lower Deputies, elected directly, then in turn elect Upper Deputies.)

As for Qingdao, voting is open to all citizens over the age of 18 years who are not disqualified because of criminal conduct.

However, there are quotas to ensure an appropriately broad cross-section of representation for different ethnic groups, different industries, workers, farmers, public servants. Seats are also allocated accordingly to geography (to ensure rural areas get a voice) and there are quotas for women.
Shandong Province is the agricultural powerhouse of China and its No.1 exporter with a wide variety of produce including, in particular: wheat, corn, rice, peanuts, cotton, mutton, chicken, beef, rabbit and seafood as well as pork and vegetables (market gardening). In the western part of the province there us a heavy emphasis on Beef cattle while elsewhere Dairy cattle are an increasing element.

The representatives are very keen to access both South Australian product and out know-how – they were fascinated to hear, for instance, that the member for Hammond’s farm of some 1,200 acres can be run, in essence by one person because of our technological advances in farm machinery.
YAOYANG INTERNATIONAL AGED CARE

“Our job is to make you happy and enjoy your wonderful life.”

China as a whole has moved rapidly from a “peasant” based rural economy to a modern, industrial urbanised economy. In Shandong Province and indeed China as a whole more than 50% of the population is now urbanised.

In 1979 Chinese Leader Deng Xiaoping introduced the ‘One Child Policy’ (which applied to Han Chinese (the majority) living in urban areas). The expectation was that China would achieve zero population growth by 2025.

Although there has been some relaxation of the policy the combined effect of urbanisation, longer life spans and current birth rates favouring males over females (113:100) is that China is now facing similar issues to those evident in western countries regarding the care of the elderly.

So the delegation was privileged to visit a brand new facility in Jinan (capital of Shandong Province) where the Director Joy gave us a comprehensive tour. Joy was a nurse who had worked in the UK and as a result the facility we visited was based on the UK model – very similar to Australia.

Although it will ultimately house some 200 residents, at present the facility houses only 18 – all of whom suffer from some form of dementia. Joy explained that the expectation was that the facility would ultimately house only dementia patients.
because that is where the serious need is. With a population of about 4 million people in Jinan the number of dementia sufferers in an ageing population (as in Australia) is already such that the need will quickly outstrip the capacity.

Director Joy advised that improvement in the residents' physical and mental wellbeing has been quickly apparent once coming into residence. Each day they are encouraged to be physically active first thing in the morning and mentally active as well. Guided stimulation and engagement in activities was just as important as nutrition and personal care. At home, she advised, these elderly dementia sufferers had often been left all day simply vegetating in front of a TV screen or with nothing at all to engage them.

Interestingly, the aged care complex was co-located with a Kindergarten/Child Care Centre so that when they were outside in the mornings the residents could enjoy watching the very young children at play —something which they enjoyed immensely.

Director Joy was very keen to engage further with the delegation members as she feels there is much to learn from South Australia about aged care and arrangements are being put in place to enable that to occur.

Delivering expertise in aged care may well be another economic opportunity for this State which has the oldest population on mainland Australia.
10.

SCHOOL VISIT

In Jinan, the delegation visited a brand new Middle School. As it was school holidays there were no students. However, the Principal and teachers all attended to showcase the school and discuss education issues.

Being a brand new school, the facilities were exceptional. We were originally advised that the school was “selective” and entrance was by examination. However, we were later advised that admission was by geographical zone and the school was already at capacity.

Average class sizes had now been reduced to about 60 – it was until recently common to have classes of 90 or more. Discipline does not appear to be a problem with families and children keenly aware that the way to a better and more prosperous future is by education.

Facilities such as sports grounds, computer rooms, science labs etc. were exceptional. Of note was that there is still a focus on handwriting – i.e. calligraphy and that there is a keen interest in developing “thinking” with rooms devoted to IQ puzzles and games.
We did not discuss with the teachers at that school the pay or conditions. However, our guide for the Confucius Mansion, Temple and Cemetery advised that he had given up being a teacher at a private school in favour of a better life as a Tour Guide. He advised that it wasn't because of difficult students but the inordinate hours involved: typically he had to be out doing physical education with his students from 5:30am, six days per week (only one weekend off per month). His working day usually went until 11:00pm.
11.

AUSTRALIAN AMBASSY BEIJING

We were greeted by Susan Corbisiero representing Austrade and Rob Williams from the Agricultural section.

OVERVIEW OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS

- Leadership change earlier this year
- Consolidated power very quickly
- Leader has great personality and charisma
- There is currently a very large anti-corruption campaign
- Currently over 180,000 people are being investigated for corruption
- There are approximately 80 million people in the Communist Party, it is the world’s largest political party
- The Communist party investigate itself
- The Leader Xi Jinping is assertive in pushing national claims
- The Leader be setting up a major financial institution
- China is overproducing minerals, generally from small inefficient mines
- Growth of 7% will still help demand for Australian products
- China has launched an emission trading scheme pilot to attempt to reduce emissions
- Looking at reducing energy pollution by 4% pa.
- Intend on using wind, solar, hydro and nuclear
- Coal is currently the main driver of energy
- Social policy is changing – in some situations families can have two children instead of the regulated one
- Retirement aged to be raised soon to 65 for men and 60 for women
- Social Security is only in main centre and for those in dire need
- Trade between Australia and China is approx. $150 billion
- Free Trade Agreement – there has been 20 rounds of negotiations over 10 years
- Australia want good access for Agricultural products
- China looking at changing foreign thresholds, currently very restrictive for Australia to invest in China
- More than 80% of investments are by State Owned Enterprises
- Number one priority is social stability
- China are the recipient of aid in some cases but also give aid to Africa and other places
AGRICULTURE

• Agricultural trade approximately $9 billion
• They have a very large Agricultural Focus for example: Breeder Goat projects in southern China
• 0.6 hectares per head is allocated to subsistence farming
• Communist theory – land ownership per head
• 40% of population is dependent on living from income from agriculture
• The transition for people from rural to urban is difficult
• Food safety is a big issue
• Food safety and environment is played out in the media
• Chinese consumers are becoming far more sophisticated and are looking at imported products
• The government are managing GM imports
• China ensures that the Hormone Growth Product free status in regards to meat
• Australia is the second biggest exporter of wine to China, behind France (Australia’s wine is more expensive than the French’s wine in China)
• Import mid to premium level wine
• China does not acknowledge our Fruit Fly Free status
• Will only import Tasmanian cherries
12.

**CAU FUTONG FARM VISIT**

The Cau Futong, based in Beijing, is an extremely high tech establishment that is involved in agricultural research and development. Owned by the state, we were privilege to have a tour of the park which is approximately 667 hectares.

The aims of the facility are ‘production, study and research’. Cau Futong specialise in cultivation and husbandry, processing and logistics, facility engineering, landscape tourism, operation management and cultural policy. There are approximately 300 professors on site from various institutes that work together to research agricultural science and technology.

The establishment is not only a research facility but also a commercial venture that is also a production food facility. There are many staff that tend to the production of the seeds and crops.

The most fascinating part of the tour was the mushroom facility, the horticultural breeding area and cereal breaching facility. The company also facilitates engineering constructions, has training services, conferencing facilities, as well as logistical solutions.

The company has received many accolades for their research and accomplishments in the agricultural field.
13.

CONFUCIUS INSTITUTE

The Confucius Institute attached to Adelaide University is part of a worldwide organisation which now has 428 Institutes and 613 classrooms across 114 countries and regions around the world. This demonstrates the rapid expansion of the Institute which only established its first institute abroad in 2004.

The Institute is devoted to enhancing the world’s understanding of Chinese language and culture, deepening the friendship between China and the rest of the world and promoting global cultural diversity.

Adelaide University’s Confucius Institute organised the 2014 Parliamentary Delegation in co-operation with Shandong University, Jinan and the Confucius Institute Headquarters in Beijing.

When visiting both of these places the delegation was able to participate in “hands on” introduction to various aspects of Chinese culture.
Classes offered vary from Institute to Institute but include topics as diverse as History, Philosophy, Politics, Economics, Folk Art, Chinese Language, Kites, Acrobatics, Tea Ceremony etc.

**SUMMARY**

The opportunity to visit China whilst being assisted by the Confucius Institute was a great honour.

We were able to view and investigate the many opportunities in trade and services including education. The ongoing dialogue between Australia and China opens up further possibilities for the mineral and agricultural sector with China being one of our major trading partners.

It was exciting to be in China at the time of the some of the final negotiations of the China Australia Free Trade Agreement (ChAFTA).

Recommendations: We would urge all parliamentarians to visit China at least once to be able to gain an insight into how this major trading partner is governed and to gain a better understanding of not just the opportunities that have already been taken up but future opportunities that will be possible especially under the ChAFTA.
A Brief Introduction of Shandong

Wang Shaobin

August 24, 2014

Shandong and South Australia

Shandong Province and South Australia have established a Sister-State-Level Relationship since 1986.
General Profile

- Shandong Province is situated in the eastern part of China on the lower reaches of the Yellow River. It faces the Bohai Gulf in the north and the Yellow Sea in the east.
- **Area:** 157,100 sq.km. (Approx. 1.64% of China's total area)
- **Population:** 95.8 million (2013 Census) 2nd biggest population in all China's provinces
- **17 Cities:** Jinan, Qingdao, Zibo, Jining, etc.
- **Capital City:** Jinan, called "Spring City" for its rich springs.

History

- With a long history of more than 5,000 years, Shandong is considered as one of the birthplaces of Chinese civilization.
- A common nickname for Shandong is Qilu because it was home to two powerful states: the state of Qi and the state of Lu during the Spring and Autumn Period (approx. 770-476 BC).
- It has also been the home of a large number of historical figures, whose important influences are still evident in contemporary China.
Economy

- With a GDP of CNY 5.47 trillion in 2013, or USD 892 billion, Shandong is the third largest economy in the country.
- Shandong is the largest agricultural exporter in China.
- It ranks high among the provinces in the production of a variety of products, including wheat, maize, sweet potato, etc.
- Other important crops: cotton, oil crops, vegetables, meats, fruits, etc.
- With a 3,300 km-long coastline, which accounts for one-sixth of China’s total, Shandong has a large fishery and aquaculture industry.

Economy

- Shandong is an important industrial producer and one of the top manufacturing provinces in China.
- Major industries: energy, petrochemicals, metals, construction materials, machinery, electronics, textile, food processing, etc.
- Modern Industries: new energy, IT, marine resources, tourism, etc.
- Extensive petroleum deposits, especially in the Yellow River Delta (Shengli Oilfield, 2nd largest oilfield of China).
- Shandong has also benefited from South Korean and Japanese investment and tourism, due to its geographical proximity to those countries.

Transport

- The Jingjiu Railway (Beijing-Kowloon) and Jinghu Railway (Beijing-Shanghai) are both major arterial railways that pass through the western part of Shandong.
  The high-speed train can take you from Jinan to Beijing in just 100 minutes whereas to Shanghai in 3.5 hours.
- The Jiaoji Railway is an important railway, linking its two largest cities of Qingdao and Jinan.
- Shandong has one of the densest and highest quality expressway networks among all Chinese provinces. (4994km, 2013)
Attractions and Places of Interest

- **UNESCO World Heritage Sites:**
  - Mount Tai in Tai’an City
  - The Temple and Cemetery of Confucius, Confucius Mansion in Qufu (Listed as World Cultural Heritage site by UNESCO in 1994)

- People combine the prominence of Mount Tai, Yellow River and Confucius to the saying of “One Mountain, One River, One Sage” (一山一水一圣人) to praise the prosperity of culture and scene of Shandong Province.

One Mountain: Mount Tai

- **Location:** in the middle part of Shandong Province
- **Altitude:** 1532.7 meters (5,029 feet)
  - 11 gates, 14 archways, 18 pavilions and 7,200 stone steps leading to the peak
- Listed as Cultural and Natural World Heritage Site in 1987
One Mountain: Mount Tai

- Mount Tai was has been recognized as a sacred mountain since ancient time.
- Since 泰 in Chinese carries the meaning of “peace”, Mount Tai also becomes a symbol of a “prosperous country and peaceful life”.
- As a result, many emperors, high-ranking officials of the imperial courts and men of letters of ancient times ascended the mountain to pay their homage.
- A total of 72 emperors were recorded as visiting it. They offered sacrifice there in worship of the heaven, so it contains rich Chinese traditional culture.
- And civilians worshiped the mountain with sincere esteem.

One Mountain: Mount Tai

- Vast quantities of poetry and stone inscriptions were left by emperors, poets and scholars of every era. Hence, a great many cultural relics were left on the mountain.

- In total, there are 22 temples, 97 ruins, 819 stone tablets, and 1,018 cliff-side and stone inscriptions located on Mount Tai.

Mount Tai
The Jinan Yellow River Bridge

One River: The Yellow River

• It is the third-longest river in Asia, and the sixth-longest in the world (Approx. 5,464 km).

• It flows through nine provinces, and it empties into the Bohai Sea in Shandong Province.

One River: The Yellow River

• The river runs clear before it enters the Loess Plateau. Loess [ˈloʊs]

• The adjective "yellow" describes the color of the muddy water in the lower course of the river, which arises from soil (loess) being carried downstream.

• The middle stage of the Yellow River passes through the Loess Plateau, where substantial erosion takes place.
One River: The Yellow River

- The large amount of mud and sand discharged into the river makes the Yellow River the most sediment-laden river in the world.
- These sediments later deposit in the slower lower reaches of the river, elevating the river bed and creating the famous "river above ground".

One River: The Yellow River

- The Chinese refer to the river as "the Mother River" and "the cradle of the Chinese civilization" because its basin was the birthplace of ancient Chinese civilization.
- **Note:** A river civilization/culture is an agricultural nation or civilization at a river. River civilizations are civilizations based around rivers, e.g. Ancient Egypt (Nile), Ancient China (Yellow River) and Ancient India (Indus).
- Rivers provide a steady supply of drinking water, make the land fertile for growing crops. Moreover, goods and people could be transported easily. Also, they could catch fish in the rivers.
- The Yellow River basin used to be the most prosperous region in early Chinese history.
One Sage: Confucius

- Confucius (551–479 BC, *Spring and Autumn period* of Chinese history)
  Chinese teacher, editor, politician, and philosopher

One Sage: Confucius

- Confucianism, founded by Confucius, is the pillar of traditional Chinese culture and has exerted great influence in the world.

- Confucianism is a system of philosophy and humanism instead of a religion though it features a few religious characteristics.
One Sage: Confucius

- Confucianism defined the rules in the engagement, action, and responsibilities in all human relationships (e.g. sovereign and subject, parent and kid, elder and younger, husband and wife, and even buddy and friend) and interactions.

- Proper conduct proceeds not by way of compulsion, but via a sense of virtue and self-consciousness achieved by studying, observing and practicing.

One Sage: Confucius

- Politically, he insisted strict social stratification to maintain public order and contended moral cultivation and opposed tyranny. Main ethic feature he advocated was benevolence, called 仁 in Chinese.

- On the educational theory, he stressed individual aptitude education and combination of learning and thinking, proposing 'learning without thinking leads to bewilderment; thinking without learning results in idleness.'

Sayings of Confucius

1. 己所不欲，勿施于人。
   Never impose on others what you would not choose for yourself.

2. 性相近也，习相远也。
   By nature men are similar to one another, but learning and practice make them different.

3. 学而不思则罔，思而不学则殆。
   learning without thinking leads to bewilderment; thinking without learning results in idleness.
Confucius Mansion & Confucius Temple

Part II Shandong University (SDU)

Campuses of SDU

1. 中心校区
2. 蓝海校区
3. 千佛山校区
4. 东部校区
5. 枫叶山校区
6. 兴隆山校区
7. 威海校区
8. 青岛校区
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