This newsletter is for you! Via china@euraxess.net, you can send us any **comments**, **contributions** or **suggestions**.

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http://ec.europa.eu/euraxess

EURAXESS China

Dear colleagues,

Although we cannot say that mobility has restarted in China, we are glad to announce that we will be holding the Forum for European Researchers in China in November. The event will be hybrid, taking place in Shanghai for the researchers that will be able to join physically, as well as online for those that want to connect from other parts of China or Europe. As usual, we organise the Forum with the Delegation of the European Union to China and the Europe-China Partnership Facility.

To understand the impact Covid-19 has had on the life and work of European researchers in China, we want to ask for the help of the European members of the network and conduct a survey on the topic of the mobility of European researchers in China. Any help on this topic is greatly appreciated, the better understanding we have of the state of mobility, the better we can service the community and raise awareness of the situation amongst relevant stakeholders.

Carrying on from our previous articles about open science and FAIR principles, this time we focus on research integrity and present to our reseaders the European Code of Conduct for Reseaech Integrity. We also talk about science communication and how it helps tackling the disinformation epidemic.

Finally, enjoy our feature article on EURAXESS member country Denmark, where we look at the main research opportunity available and we conclude by taking a look at the presence of Danish science and innovation activities in China.

In the last section, take a look at the main events of the quarter, in case you missed them.

Best wishes,

EURAXESS China Team

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FORUM OF EUROPEAN RESEARCHERS IN CHINA

Shanghai

11 November

Meet fellow European researchers, learn about funding, networking, mobility and more.

Join us at the beginning of November for the 3rd annual forum of European Researchers in China, and the first one that takes place in Shanghai

Despite the difficulties facing any activities being organized in China this year as well as the challenges to mobility EURAXESS China is steadfast to make this year's forum a reality. It is also clear that this time it is not going to be easy for most researchers to travel to Beijing, but if the mountain won't come to Mohammed, Mohammed goes to the mountain; we will be moving the event to Shanghai where the plurality of European researchers are based.

Of course, many people will still not be able to join us in Shanghai, but fear not, this year's event will be totally hybrid, allowing researchers from all over China to participate.

Register today for the special sessions on how to apply for Chinese funding, thematic networking and workshop on outgoing mobility of European Researchers in China, including information on how to deal with pension, social security and other related practical things.

REGISTER NOW

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ECPF

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RESEARCHERS IN MOTION

http://ec.europa.eu/euraxess

EURAXESS members in focus
The Kingdom of Denmark

Denmark is a Scandinavian country comprising the Jutland Peninsula and numerous islands.

It's linked to nearby Sweden via the Öresund bridge.

Copenhagen, its capital, is home to royal palaces and colorful Nyhavn harbor, plus the Tivoli amusement park and the iconic "Little Mermaid" statue.

Odense is writer Hans Christian Andersen's hometown, with a medieval core of cobbled streets and half-timbered houses.

According to the International Monetary Fund, Denmark has the world's highest minimum wage.

Capital: Copenhagen

Dialling code: +45

Currency: Danish krone

Population: 5.831 million (2020)

Official language: Danish

Denmark is a Nordic country in Northern Europe. It is the most populous and politically central constituent of the Kingdom of Denmark, a constitutionally unitary state that includes the autonomous territories of the Faroe Islands and Greenland in the North Atlantic Ocean.

European Denmark is the southernmost of the Scandinavian countries, lying southwest of Sweden, south of Norway, and north of Germany. Spanning a total area of 42,943 km^2 (16,580 sq mi), it consists of the peninsula of Jutland and an archipelago of 443 named islands, of which the largest are Zealand, Funen and the North Jutlandic Island. Denmark's geography is characterised by flat, arable land, sandy coasts, low elevation, and a temperate climate. As of 2022, it had a population of 5.91 million (1 July 2022), of which 800,000 live in the capital and largest city, Copenhagen. Denmark exercises hegemonic influence in the Danish Realm, devolving powers to handle internal affairs.

An industrialised exporter of agricultural produce in the second half of the 19th century, Denmark introduced social and labour-market reforms in the early 20th century, which formed the basis for the present welfare state model and advanced mixed economy. Denmark remained neutral during World War I but regained the northern half of Schleswig in 1920.

Danish neutrality was violated in World War II following a swift German invasion in April 1940. During occupation, a resistance movement emerged in 1943 while Iceland declared independence in 1944; Denmark was liberated in May 1945. In 1973, Denmark, together with Greenland but not the Faroes, became a member of what is now the European Union, but negotiated certain opt-outs, such as retaining its own currency, the krone.

Denmark is a highly developed country with a high standard of living: the country performs at or near the top in measures of education, health care, civil liberties, democratic governance and LGBT equality.

Denmark is a founding member of NATO, the Nordic Council, the OECD, OSCE, and the United Nations; it is also part of the Schengen Area. Denmark maintains close political, cultural, and linguistic ties with its Scandinavian neighbours, with the Danish language being partially mutually intelligible with both Norwegian and Swedish.

Read more about Denmark:

Welcome to the official website of Denmark

Education in Denmark

All educational programmes in Denmark are regulated by the Ministry of Education and administered by local municipalities.

Following graduation from compulsory education, there are several continuing educational opportunities; the Gymnasium (STX) attaches importance in teaching a mix of humanities and science, Higher Technical Examination Programme (HTX) focuses on scientific subjects and the Higher Commercial Examination Programme emphasises on subjects in economics.

Higher Preparatory Examination (HF) is like Gymnasium (STX) but is one year shorter. For specific professions, there is vocational education, training young people for work in specific trades by a combination of teaching and apprenticeship.

The government records upper secondary school completion rates of 95% and tertiary enrolment and completion rates of 60%. All university and college (tertiary) education in Denmark is free of charges; there are no tuition fees to enrol in courses.

Students aged 18 or above may apply for state educational support grants, known as Statens Uddannelsesstøtte (SU), which provides fixed financial support, disbursed monthly.

Danish universities offer international students a range of opportunities for obtaining an internationally recognised qualification in Denmark.

Many programmes may be taught in the English language, the academic lingua franca, in bachelor's degrees, master's degrees, doctorates and student exchange programmes.

- **Roskilde University (RUC)** is a Danish public university founded in 1972 and located in Trekroner in the Eastern part of Roskilde. Roskilde University offers higher education at bachelor-, master, and Ph.D. levels within four main areas: humanities, humanistic technologies, social science and science.

- **The University of Southern Denmark (SDU)** offers world class education and is committed to an international perspective, at all levels. The largest campus is in the city of Odense (Funen) and other campuses are in the cities of Kolding, Esbjerg, Sønderborg (Jutland) and Slagelse (Zealand).

- **Aalborg University (AAU)** has been providing students with academic excellence, cultural engagement, and personal development since its inception in 1974. It offers education and research within the fields of natural sciences, social sciences, humanities, technical and health sciences.

- **The Technical University of Denmark (DTU)** is a leading technical university with a world-class reputation. One fifth of DTU's scientific staff is recruited internationally and an increasing number of the students are also from abroad. DTU has contributed to Denmark achieving a leading position within Technical Design, Wind Energy, Biotechnology, Electronics and Communication Technologies.

Research funding in Denmark

The Danish Agency for Science and Higher Education Technology (Ministry of Higher Education and Science) serves and oversees a wide range of independent counsels, commissions, and committees which fund, support and advise on research and innovation. The most significant ones are The Danish Council for Independent Research and Innovation Fund Denmark.

Independent Research Fund Denmark support and promote the most original ideas and initiatives within Danish research. On annual basis, the Independent Research Fund Denmark awards 400 grants to research projects. In total, the grants amount to well over DKK 1 billion.

In order to ensure that the grants are given to the absolutely best research projects, the grants are allocated via open calls without thematic limitations.

The Independent Research Fund Denmark supports specific time-limited research activities and scientific quality is the most important assessment criteria when distributing the funds.

The fund constantly works to ensure the best conditions for free curiosity-driven research in Denmark. Among other things this is done through the research advisory services which the Fund provides to the Minister for Higher Education and Science, the Danish Parliament, and the Danish Government.

Independent Research Fund Denmark participates in a number of research networks at Nordic, European and global level.

The aim is to strengthen and further develop the internationalisation of Danish research and thus ensure that the best Danish researchers and research groups get an opportunity to coordinate and develop their research cooperation across national borders.

Read more about the Danish Advisory and Funding System and Danish research policy and the European Commission's Research and Innovation:

- Home — Uddannelses- og Forskningsministeriet (ufm.dk)

- Policy Support Facility | Research and Innovation (europa.eu)

- Research funding | EURAXESS Denmark

- Independent Research Fund (dff.dk)

Research and development (R&D) in Denmark

Denmark is one of the few countries in the EU that have reached Europe's 2020 target for R&D intensity of 3% of GDP, and the European Innovation Scoreboard (EIS) ranks Denmark as an Innovation Leader.

However, its innovation performance varies across different fields and parameters. The Danish Minister of Higher Education and Science had asked the PSF panel to focus on "how to build the most effective bridges between research-based knowledge building and the application of this knowledge in business and society".

Science and technology

With an investment of 8.5 million euros over the ten-year construction period, Denmark confirms participation in E-ELT.

Denmark has a long tradition of scientific and technological invention and engagement, and has been involved internationally from the very start of the scientific revolution. In current times, Denmark is participating in many high-profile international science and technology projects, including CERN, ITER, ESA, ISS and E-ELT. Denmark was ranked 9th in the Global Innovation Index in 2021, down from 6th in 2020 and from 7th in 2019.

In the 20th century, Danes have also been innovative in several fields of the technology sector. Danish companies have been influential in the shipping industry with the design of the largest and most energy efficient container ships in the world, the Maersk Triple E class, and Danish engineers have contributed to the design of MAN Diesel engines. In the software and electronic field, Denmark contributed to design and manufacturing of Nordic Mobile Telephones, and the now-defunct Danish company DanCall was among the first to develop GSM mobile phones.
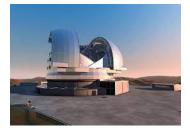
Life science is a key sector with extensive research and development activities.

Danish engineers are world-leading in providing diabetes care equipment and medication products from Novo Nordisk and, since 2000, the Danish biotech company Novozymes, the world market leader in enzymes for first generation starch-based bioethanol, has pioneered development of enzymes for converting waste to cellulosic ethanol.

Medicon Valley, spanning the Øresund Region between Zealand and Sweden, is one of Europe's largest life science clusters, containing a large number of life science companies and research institutions located within a very small geographical area.

Danish-born computer scientists and software engineers have taken leading roles in some of the world's programming languages: Anders Hejlsberg (Turbo Pascal, Delphi, C#); Rasmus Lerdorf (PHP); Bjarne Stroustrup (C++); David Heinemeier Hansson (Ruby on Rails); Lars Bak, a pioneer in virtual machines (V8, Java VM, Dart).

Physicist Lene Vestergaard Hau is the first person to stop light, leading to advances in quantum computing, nanoscale engineering, and linear optics.

E-ELT

Danish science in China?

Sino-Danish Centre

SDC is a partnership between all eight Danish universities, the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) and the University of Chinese Academy of Sciences (UCAS).

SDC's activities include Danish-Chinese research collaboration within six selected focus areas, eight affiliated Master's programmes with an annual intake of approximately 150 master's students and training of a large number of PhD students.

The overall objective is to promote and strengthen collaboration between Danish and Chinese learning environments and increase mobility of students and researchers between Denmark and China.

Sino-Danish Centre is located at UCAS' Yanqihu Campus north of Beijing.

See more at https://sdc.university/

Innovation Centre Denmark - Shanghai

Innovation Centre Denmark, Shanghai is the trusted advisor for Danish stakeholders within innovation, technology, digitalisation, science and higher education across China.

Based on more than a decade of experience in building and developing strategic collaboration between Denmark and China, Innovation Centre Denmark in Shanghai (ICDK Shanghai) offers companies and research institutions a wide range of services.

ICDK facilitates partnerships between Danish and Chinese stakeholders, supports knowledge transfer with the aim of supporting Danish institutions to understand Chinese development, as well as helping Danish companies and organisations with internationalisation and scaling in the Chinese market.

ICDK is a great place to get in touch with the Danish innovation environment in China. You can learn more at https://icdk.dk/our-locations/shanghai.

Survey for European Researchers in China 2022

EURAXESS China is interested in keeping a good overview of the real state of European Researchers' Mobility in China and as part of that we have been conducting a survey on the topic in the 3rd quarter and into the 4th quarter of 2022.

We are interested to learn the impact of the strict COVID measures in 2022 on Europe-China science relations, and in particular how the work and mobility of European researchers based in China has been affected. If you had to leave China since COVID started, we would also be intereste d in hearing your side of the story, including where you went and if you are still working with China.

The survey is open to researchers that are still in China, but also researchers that are not in China anymore. We believe that both group of people can offer great insights and appreciates everybody's support!

SURVEY FOR EUROPEAN RESEARCHERS IN CHINA 2022

See the results of our 2019 survey

The result of our 2019 survey on the mobility of European Researchers in China was published on our website and can be found here. and here.

Research integrity in the battle for hearts and minds

Social media has shaken the foundations of what information reaches who and how to the point that governments and traditional media are no longer the so-called "gatekeepers" of truth, the unquestioned authorities of right and wrong. This has widespread implications on science and its perception in society today. Under much greater scrutiny, research integrity is more important than ever!

Media democratisation is a coup for free speech advocates – rallying voices behind major issues, from the #metoo movement to climate action – but it poses a huge challenge to a scientific community whose existence has been forged out of controlled or evidence-based information flow.

As all EURAXESS Worldwide (EWW) members are aware, research is the systematic study – thinking, observing, experimenting – aimed at increasing our understanding of ourselves and the world around us. It is often a collective endeavour drawing on the work of other researchers, seeking to produce evidence and information that is free from ideological, economic or political interests.

That is the core rationale behind the European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity, as published by the European Federation of Academies of Sciences and Humanities (ALLEA), which underlines the research community's responsibility to: "Formulate the principles of research, to define the criteria for proper research behaviour, to maximise the quality and robustness of research, and to respond adequately to threats to, or violations of, research integrity."

The Code is effectively a "framework for self-regulation" outlining science's professional, legal and ethical responsibilities under four headline 'good practices':

1. **Reliability** in ensuring the quality of research, reflected in the design, the methodology, the analysis and the use of resources.

2. **Honesty** in developing, undertaking, reviewing, reporting and communicating research in a transparent, fair, full and unbiased way.

3. **Respect** for colleagues, research participants, society, ecosystems, cultural heritage and the environment.

4. **Accountability** for the research from idea to publication, for its management and organisation, for training, supervision and mentoring, and for its wider impacts.

My truth is better than your fact!

Seven golden rules of science comms:

1. Follow the EU Code of Conduct for Research Integrity's headline rules on reliability, respect, honesty and accountability

2. Review and adopt good practices on the handling of facts/statistics (see for example BBC rulebook)

3. Recall and follow your training in clear writing ABCs (accuracy, brevity, clarity) and develop stories to match the content, and audience needs

4. Remember KISS (keep it simple, stupid) and that 'less is more' when it comes to explaining your work

5. Simplify for non-scientists, non-specialists but don't talk down to general audiences

6. Brush up on the basics of journalism and their own code of ethics (see also IFJ's code)

7. Understand and respect the inverted pyramid principle of story development when describing your findings

Social media is changing not only the way people communicate, but also the way society sees itself, who it listens to, what ideas are formulated and which ones receive elevated status … becoming "personal truths".

For health authorities trying to combat a potentially lethal disease or climate scientists trying to present hard facts about global warming, alternative narratives about vaccines or climate change, coupled with an ongoing Covid-19 pandemic have made it "painfully clear that we need to become more adept at communicating science within society", notes ALLEA in an interview with Professor Massimiano Bucchi (see our side story below).

Digital disruptors in the 21st century have effectively turned the way we are governed on its head, suggests Taylor Owen of the University of British Columbia, Canada, in a weforum blog. He says democratic nation states and the media largely coexisted within a "mutually beneficial information ecosystem" for much of the previous century. With just a few information "gatekeepers and captive audiences", communication was more concentrated, and so too the power (of authority) that it could engender.

"This largely symbiotic relationship has been radically disrupted by the concurrent rise of digital technology and the social media ecosystem that it enabled," Mr Owen notes. "Nowhere is this challenge more acute than in the world of international affairs and conflict, where the rise of digitally native international actors has challenged the state's dominance."

Science policy is part progenitor, part co-creator of the strong relationship forged over centuries between scientific authority and political leadership. By tackling science disinformation, the research community plays an important role in addressing, maintaining and building society's trust in a fact-based world and in the authorities whose job is to protect and serve that world.

EURAXESS Worldwide functions as a networking platform for mobile researchers but also a reliable source of information and ideas on research and innovation jobs, funding and hosting opportunities in Europe and around the world. As such, EWW members are encouraged to uphold the research integrity and open access principles, to communicate their findings with a view to promoting even greater, transparency, accountability and FAIRness (see EWW feature 'OPEN TO LEARN: Where open science meets the world of learning').

We provide a reminder of some communication golden rules to help EWW communicators deal with this huge task (see the box to the left).

Side story:

Fact or fake? Science communication tackles disinformation epidemic

If ever there was a time for good science communication it is now, according to Massimiano Bucchi, Professor of Sociology of Science and Communication, Science and Technology at the University of Trento. As one of the leading European scholars on science communication or "the social conversation(s) around science", he believes there should be greater focus on developing communication and engagement activities based on scientific data and practices.

He is also a strong advocate for attitude changes and better training in science comms overall to tackle public scepticism, scientists' reluctance to 'popularise' their work, and policy makers misunderstanding of their roles.

"Unfortunately, a representation of the public as hostile, sceptical and ignorant is still widespread among policy makers and experts, supporting a paternalistic and authoritarian vision of science communication and of science in society," he tells ALLEA's editorial team.

The best way to tackle fake news is to refute it with hard facts. Failure to do that on all levels and through all possible channels – mainstream and social media but also in art and daily interaction – can lead to the problems science faces with alternate views of Covid and the safety and utility of vaccines against the SARS-CoV-2 virus and many preventable diseases.

Hard facts

"While disinformation strategies are intoxicating public discourses in many fields, science disinformation is particularly dangerous to democratic governance and society at large," notes ALLEA about its recent discussion paper entitled *Fact or fake? Tackling science disinformation*.

Indeed, a communication chasm easily forms when insufficient effort is put into making science easier for different audiences to comprehend, and opening up to more spontaneous and fun forms of engagement, such as science cafés, comedy, popular music and films.

"I am not sure misinformation is the main challenge," Prof. Bucchi tells the ALLEA team, "at least in the narrow way in which it is usually defined through terms like 'fake news'." The bigger and broader challenge, he explains, is the quality of science communication and finding ways to reward those prepared to challenge the status quo.

The EU is fully aware of this challenge and has long sought to promote science communication, both as a condition for awarding funding through its research framework programmes; the latest being Horizon Europe which stipulates that "beneficiaries must carry out activities to increase the impact of their results". That

effectively means better 'science communication'. On the same page describing this requirement, the European Commission's Research Executive Agency lists various free services offered to enable open science communication, what it calls "exploitation and dissemination".

Science communication has been on the EU's radar since it started a dedicated award under the auspices of the 'Descartes Prize' back in 2004, which encouraged bold science storytelling. A more recent addition to this landscape is the European Research Council (ERC) which introduced its own science communication prize called the Public Engagement with Research Award.

"Engagement is a two-way process, involving interaction and mutual understanding for mutual benefit," the ERC explains. It gives out three prizes worth EUR 10,000 each to grantees who demonstrate novel ways to **involve** (citizen science), **inspire** (public outreach), and **influence** (media and policy).

About us

EURAXESS China is a networking tool for European researchers active in China and for Chinese and international researchers wishing to collaborate and/or pursue a career in Europe. EURAXESS China provides information about research in Europe, European research policy, opportunities for research funding, for EU-China and international collaboration and for trans-national mobility. **Membership is free**.

Visit us at china.euraxess.org and join the EURAXESS China community.

EURAXESS Worldwide has dedicated teams in the following countries and regions ready to assist you: ASEAN (focus on Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Vietnam), Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC, focus on Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Mexico, and Colombia), China, India, Japan, North America (USA and Canada), South Korea, Australia and New Zealand.