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Welcome

Dear Participants,

A warm welcome to you all to our second Belt and Road Initiative conference at the University of Edinburgh. We are fortunate to have the close cooperation of our long-standing partner Fudan University to co-organise this special event.

The University of Edinburgh encourages international exchange and dialogue. We are honoured to bring together leading BRI scholars from Fudan University, Renmin University and Peking University in China as well as from the University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh Napier University, SOAS, Anglia Ruskin University and the University of Duisburg-Essen in Europe. The speakers at this conference include representatives from top Chinese BRI think tanks.

This year sees the fifth anniversary of the Belt and Road Initiative. This is an excellent time to reflect on the progress and look towards the future. We are delighted to have two leading figures to give the keynote lectures to the conference. Wang Wen, Executive Dean of Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies at Renmin University, will give us a review of the past five years and provide his insights into plans for going forward. Chen Liming, Chair of IBM Greater China and Honorary Professor of the University of Edinburgh, is in an ideal position to share his thoughts on good data governance.

Building on the success of the Belt and Road Initiative conference we held last year, we aim to create a BRI hub for engagement with this massive developmental programme and its geopolitical dimensions. This is to foster academic research, learning and teaching, and community and stakeholder engagement with the BRI, and we very much welcome you to join the network.

We hope you will enjoy the conference, have inspiring, insightful encounters and make new friends.



Natascha Gentz
Assistant Principal China
Chair of Chinese Studies



OCTOBER 4TH 2018

KEYNOTE I

King Khalid Building, Surgeon's Hall, Hill Square, Edinburgh EH8 9ST

18.00 - 19.30 Wang Wen, Renmin University

The "Belt and Road" and the World after 5 Years: A Review of Challenges and Successes in the Past and its Prospects for the Future

OCTOBER 5TH 2018

ECCI, High School Yards, Edinburgh EH1 1LZ

09.00 - 09.20 Registration

09.20 - 09.45 Welcome Addresses and Conference Introduction

Principal & Vice Chancellor Peter Mathieson, University of Edinburgh
Consul General Pan Xinchun, Consulate-General of the People's Republic of China

Huang Renwei, Executive Dean, Institute of Belt and Road & Global Governance, Fudan University

Natascha Gentz, Assistant Principal China, University of Edinburgh

09.45 - 11.00 Panel 1: Governance I: Geopolitics

Chair: Robin Williams, Director of ISSTI, University of Edinburgh

Huang Renwei, Fudan University
China's Perspective on Global Governance

Kristen Hopewell, University of Edinburgh
Global Governance and the BRI: The Impact of a Rising China on the Export Credit Regime

Zheng Yu, Fudan University
China's Economic Development and Global Presence

Tea/Coffee

11.15 - 13.00 Panel 2: BRI and Economics

Chair: James Brodie, China-Britain Business Council

Markus Taube, Duisburg-Essen University
Institution Building for the BRI - Economic Governance with Chinese Characteristics?

Gong Baihua, Fudan University
Legal Considerations for the Shanghai Free Trade Zone/Port in the Context of the BRI

Liu Ling, University of Edinburgh
BRI: Narrowing the Institutional Distance in the Trade Uncertainty Regime

Hai Wen, Peking University
Education and Research Cooperation in the BRI

Lunch at Atrium ECCI

13.45 – 15.00 Panel 3: Governance II: Belt and Road in Asia

Chair: James Smith, Vice-Principal International, University of Edinburgh

Wang Suolao, Peking University

The Belt and Road Risk Assessment: The Case of Iran

Marizah Minhat, Edinburgh Napier University

Financing Issues in the Belt and Road Initiative in Muslim-majority Countries

Bhavna Dave, SOAS

Economic and Security Implications of China's Belt and Road Initiative for Central Asia

Refreshments

15.15 – 16.45 Panel 4: Data, Culture and Education

Chair: Charlie Jeffery, Senior Vice-Principal, University of Edinburgh

Rohan Kariyawasam, Anglia Ruskin University, Cambridge

Fair Use and Copyright Harmonisation in the Digital Domain: China and the One Belt One Road

Shen Xiaobai, University of Edinburgh

The 'Digital Silk Road' and New Norms

Zhao Xiaomei, Fudan University

The Belt and Road Opportunities for Cultural Heritage Studies

Tea/Coffee

17.00 – 17.45 Roundtable Discussion

The BRI in Higher Education: Integrating BRI into the Curriculum

Chair: Oliver Turner, University of Edinburgh

KEYNOTE II

ECCI, High School Yards, Edinburgh EH1 1LZ

18.00 – 19.00 Chen Liming, Chair IBM Greater China, Hon Prof of the University of Edinburgh

In a Data-driven World, Good Governance Means Good Data Governance

Host: Natascha Gentz, Assistant Principal China, University of Edinburgh

Followed by drinks reception

Keynote I

Wang Wen

*Executive Dean and Professor of Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies,
Renmin University of China*



Wang Wen is Consultant Fellow at the Counselors' Office of the State Council of China, Secretary-General of the Green Finance Association of China and Standing Director of World Socialism Research at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. He was the Chief Op-eds Editor and Editorial Writer at the *Global Times* before 2012 and won the China News Award in 2011. He has published more than 400 articles in various journals such as *Qiu Shi* and *People's Daily*. He has edited and independently written over 20 books including *A Promising China* (2017), *Green Finance for the Belt and Road Initiative* (2017) and *G20 and Global Governance* (2016). Professor Wang has won the honour of "2014 Top Ten Figures of Chinese Think Tanks". He has visited nearly

100 countries and conducted extensive research and field investigations. He is now the consultant expert for several Chinese government ministries including the People's Bank of China and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 2016, Professor Wang was one of the ten speakers at the symposium on philosophy and social sciences hosted by Chinese President Xi Jinping in Beijing.

The "Belt and Road" and the World after 5 years: A Review of Challenges and Successes in the Past and its Prospects for the Future

In 2013, President Xi Jinping proposed to jointly build the "Silk Road Economic Belt" and the "21st Century Maritime Silk Road" during his visits to Kazakhstan and Indonesia. In 2018, we usher in the fifth year of the construction of the "Belt and Road". During these five years, the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) has progressed by leaps and bounds from scratch and at a pace not known to many outside of the regions involved. With this massive geopolitical development project, China strives to enhance strategic mutual trust, and dialogue and cooperation among countries, and make contributions to the development of a highly interdependent global community with a vision for a shared future for humanity. With the BRI, bilateral and multilateral international cooperation, underpinned by public diplomacy, are breaking new grounds related to many aspects such as policy planning, infrastructure, trade development, financial cooperation, cultural and educational exchanges, energy resources cooperation, and environment protection.

Keynote II

Chen Liming

Chair IBM Greater China, Hon Prof of the University of Edinburgh



Chen Liming is a transformational and transboundary business leader with a track record of 30+ years with MNCs across a range of industries and diversified cultures. He has led corporate transformation, business turnaround, performance improvement, and governance enhancement. Mr. Chen is accountable for the overall performance of IBM Greater China Group across multiple business units. Since joining IBM in 2015, he has designed and implemented the 'IBM Greater China Group Strategy' and 'Made with China' initiatives adapted to the new business era. He has driven process simplification to make the company more client and market centric, and enhanced governance by creating a responsible culture. He has served on many boards of directors, including China Aviation Oil Company (Singapore) and Cornell University China Advisory Board. He was appointed as the Senior International Advisor to the Governor of Shaanxi Province, China in 2017. Mr. Chen obtained his Bachelor's degree from Xinjiang Shihezi University in 1982 and Master's degree from Cornell University in 1989. He completed the Advanced Management Program at Harvard Business School (HBS) in 2003 and MCB class at HBS in 2013. He and his family currently live in Beijing.

In a Data-Driven World, Good Governance Means Good Data Governance

As developing countries industrialize, they can learn from the experience of other countries and implement high-tech solutions to ensure a more efficient, sustainable, and eco-friendly pathway to prosperity. Responsible governance during development therefore not only covers economic and social governance, but also good governance of high-tech, and above all, responsible governance of data. In a data driven world, data becomes the most valuable asset, but at times also the most vulnerable. Current dependence on data in advanced economies raises the stakes when cybercrime hits, and cyberattacks can spread across geographic borders to impact any country. As developing countries begin to accumulate more data and maximize value from this valuable resource, they must be mindful of responsible governance of their data to protect infrastructure, financial systems, and the digital lives of their citizens.

Panel 1

Governance I: Geopolitics

Chair: Robin Williams, University of Edinburgh

Robin Williams

Director of the Institute for the Study of Science Technology and Innovation (ISSTI), School of Social and Political Science, University of Edinburgh



Robin Williams is also Professor of Social Research on Technology. He was recruited to Edinburgh University to lead its Centre under the ESRC Programme on Information and Communication Technologies (1987-95). This formed the basis for an interdisciplinary programme of research into 'the social shaping of technology' with over 60 externally funded research projects. It culminated in the establishment of ISSTI, which brings together researchers in Science, Technology and Innovation Studies across the University of Edinburgh. Much of this research is conducted in collaboration with practitioners and specialists from science, engineering and medicine. Robin's personal research trajectory focuses on the design, implementation, use and outcomes of information and communication technologies. He has published a number of books including *How Industry Analysts Shape the Digital Future* (2016, with Neil Pollock), *Software and Organisation* (2009, with Neil Pollock) and *Social Learning in Technological Innovation* (2005, with James Stewart and Roger Slack).

Huang Renwei

Executive Dean, Fudan Institute of Belt and Road & Global Governance, Fudan University



Huang Renwei's previous posts include Vice President of Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, Vice Chairman of the Chinese Association of International Relations; Chairman of the Shanghai Association for American Studies; Senior Fellow of the Cross-Strait Research Centre; and Secretary-General of the World Forum for China Studies. As a senior fellow for international studies, he has published many books and articles on Asia regional cooperation, international trade, Sino-US relations and cross-Strait relations. He is the author of *Independent and Peaceful Foreign Policy* and *The Time and Space of China's Rise* which are widely quoted.

China's Perspective on Global Governance

The year of 2018 marks not only the turning point of global governance, but also a year in which China's perspective on global governance has gained widespread attention. President Xi Jinping systematically discussed the global governance system with the core concept of 'A Community of Shared Future for Mankind' at the World Economic Forum at Davos, the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation, G20 Summit, and the BRICS Summit. This year China's ideas and practices on global governance are being carefully discussed and researched in political and academic circles around the world. The transformation of the role of the Western powers is a key factor behind this interest. The issue of how to build a global governance system and who would play a leading role has been raised. With the de-globalization policy proposed by President Trump and the Brexit vote in 2016, a regressive force against globalization and anti-global governance is emerging in Western countries. Faced with common challenges, countries should enhance cooperation and development so as to pursue common interests under 'A Community of Shared Future for Mankind' as well as global governance.

Kristen Hopewell

Senior Lecturer in International Political Economy, University of Edinburgh



Kristen Hopewell's research and teaching interests are in international trade, global governance, industrial policy and development, with a focus on emerging powers. Her award-winning book *Breaking the WTO: How Emerging Powers Disrupted the Neoliberal Project* analyses the rising power of China, India and Brazil at the World Trade Organization and their impact on the trading system. She currently holds an ESRC Future Research Leaders grant to investigate the changing global dynamics of export credit amid contemporary power shifts. Her research has been supported by a Fulbright Fellowship, the

UK Global Research Challenges Fund, the US National Science Foundation, the German Academic Exchange Service, and the Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada. Her policy writings have appeared in *Foreign Affairs*, *The Washington Post*, *Current History* and *Global Policy*, and her analysis has featured in *Foreign Policy*, *The Chicago Tribune*, *Bloomberg*, *Reuters*, *Chinese Social Sciences Today*, and on the BBC.

Global Governance and the BRI: The Impact of a Rising China on the Export Credit Regime

Much of China's financing for the Belt and Road Initiative is state-backed export credit – loans and other forms of financing used to promote exports. How is China's emergence as the world's largest provider of export credit affecting global governance? The existing system of governance for export credit – created under the auspices of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) – has long been considered a highly effective international regulatory regime and an important component of global trade governance. Kristen Hopewell will show, however, that China's rise is profoundly altering the landscape of export credit and threatens to undermine its governance arrangements. An explosion in China's use of export credit is eroding the efficacy of existing international rules intended to prevent a competitive spiral of state subsidization via export credit. The case of export credit, she argues, highlights a fundamental tension between liberal institutions of global governance and the development objectives of emerging powers.

Zheng Yu

Professor in the School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Fudan University



Zheng Yu's research interests include international development, aid and investment, industrialization, and business-government relations. He is the author of *Governance and Foreign Investment in China, India, and Taiwan: Credibility, Flexibility, and International Business* (University of Michigan Press). His publications have also appeared in journals such as *Comparative Politics*, *Public Opinion Quarterly*, *Socio-Economic Review*, and *Studies in Comparative International Development*. He received his PhD at the University of California, San Diego and a postdoctoral fellowship at Harvard University.

He has taught as an Associate Professor at the University of Connecticut.

China's Economic Development and Global Presence

China's economic growth over the past half century is one of the most striking examples of the impact of economic reform and opening up to global markets. China has now arrived as an economic great power whose decisions have major effects around the world. This lecture will review the background of China's economic development, introduce China's recent international initiatives, and discuss their implications to the world.

Panel 2

BRI and Economics

Chair: James Brodie, China-Britain Business Council

James Brodie

Regional Director, Scotland & Northern Ireland, UK Sector Lead: Energy, China-Britain Business Council (CBBC)



A fluent speaker of Mandarin, James returned from working in China in July 2012 where he had held positions in a variety of sectors, ranging from contemporary art, through to education and latterly petrochemicals. James lived in Beijing from 2006-2012 but has travelled extensively on business throughout China, serving as an interpreter and cultural adviser to foreign companies, a role he has also performed for Chinese companies 'going global'. In addition to his regional role, James oversees CBBC's energy sector activity in the UK, regularly hosting and accompanying delegations in renewables and oil and gas. James has a BA (Hons) in Chinese Studies from the University of Sheffield. James is located in Edinburgh.

Markus Taube

Chair for East Asian Economic Studies/China, Mercator School of Management, University of Duisburg-Essen



Markus Taube is also the Director of the IN-EAST School of Advanced Studies at the University of Duisburg-Essen and a Co-Director of the Confucius Institute Metropolis Ruhr. He is President of the Euro-Asia Management Studies Association. He has published extensively in the fields of industrial policy and institutional developments and transformation processes in China. In recent years the evolution of the Belt and Road Initiative and its implications for global economic governance have become a major area of his research interests. He has been appointed as Visiting Professor at a few

universities in China including Jilin University, Changchun (2017-2022). He studied sinology and economics at the universities of Trier and Wuhan and received his doctorate at the Ruhr University Bochum, winning the Walter-Eucken Prize for his dissertation.

Institution Building for the BRI - Economic Governance with Chinese Characteristics?

An intensification of economic exchanges in the Belt & Road Initiative (BRI) regions requires an institutional framework that allows coordination and safeguarding of a multitude of transactions with a minimum of resource expenditure. This far from trivial problem is greatly enhanced by the fact that Belt & Road economic exchanges are by definition international i.e. they cross national borders, cultural belief systems, legal regimes, etc. They therefore require coordination mechanisms able to align heterogeneous ordering principles. Currently an institutional framework for the BRI economic region is slowly evolving. While the existing global economic governance regime appears to provide some guiding principles for its development, Chinese advances to entrench some “Chinese” ordering concepts are becoming more pronounced – and meet the resistance of other actors. The presentation sets out the issues at stake and outlines the dynamics of institution building for the BRI as an international bargaining process.

Gong Baihua

Professor of International Law, Law School of Fudan University



Gong Baihua is also Chair of the International Law Section of the Shanghai Law Society and Director for the International Law Section of the Fudan University Belt & Road Study Centre. He teaches international public law (including WTO law), international investment and finance law, international commercial contract drafting, and legal negotiation. Professor Gong is a part-time lawyer with a Shanghai law firm and an arbitrator with the Shanghai International Economic and Trade Arbitration Centre. He holds an LLM from Georgetown University Law Center, U.S.A. and an LLM from Fudan University.

His main publications include *WTO Dispute Settlement and China; Analysis of the Sino-American Economic/Trade Dispute Cases before U.S. Courts since China's Access; Drafting International Commercial Contracts* and *New Text Book on International Finance Law*.

Legal Considerations for the Shanghai Free Trade Zone/Port in the Context of the BRI

The design of the Shanghai Free Trade Port (SFTP) should be considered in the context of the Belt and the Road Initiative. The construction of the SFTP needs legal thinking to manage some difficult issues. The special legal status of SFTP should be confirmed by legislation. The so-called “within the territory but outside the customs zone” should be interpreted by the statutes. The “outside the customs zone” should be understood as immunity from the tariff regulations but not the whole customs law. The free movement of goods, capital and persons should be assured by the detailed regulations as well as goods being exempt from customs duty. The “negative list” model could be used in the SFTP freedom system in order to enhance transparency.

Liu Ling

Lecturer in International Business; Head of the International Business Cluster at the University of Edinburgh Business School



Ling Liu obtained her Master's degree at Reading Business School and Doctorate at the Judge Business School, Cambridge University. Prior to academia, she worked in international business in both State-owned enterprises and start-up companies in China. She is the author of the book *China's Industrial Policies and the Global Business Revolution*. Her research in International Business focuses on the international strategy of emerging multinational enterprises, institutional and corruption distance and foreign direct investment, and international entrepreneurship in emerging economies.

BRI: Narrowing the Institutional Distance in the Trade Uncertainty Regime

Although the Belt and Road Initiative centres on improving cross-border transport infrastructure to reduce transportation costs and hence to stimulate the trade between China and the BRI countries, the realisation of the strategy is greatly determined by the reduction of non-transportation related costs, i.e. costs associated with governance and trade policy (foreign exchange, tariffs, etc.). The massive geographical coverage and institutional distances between China and the BRI countries present huge challenges for Chinese companies to expand cross-border trade. China should learn from past experience as a recipient of FDI spillovers and encourage firms to adopt the localization strategy and consider direct investment as a partial substitute for trade.

Hai Wen

Professor in Economics, Vice Chairman of the University Council, Dean of HSBC Business School, Peking University



Hai Wen is also a former Vice President of Peking University. His main areas of research are in the fields of International Economics, Development Economics and Chinese economic development. He is the author and translator of several books, including *International Trade – Theory, Policy, and Empirical Issues* (1993), *International Economics: Theory and Policy* (Translation 1998, 2002, 2005), *International Trade* (2003), and *In Defence of Globalization* (2008). He has won many honours and awards including the Distinguished Teaching Assistant Award (Economics), University of California, Davis, 1990 (where he obtained his doctorate), Outstanding Teacher Award, Peking University, 2001 and 2002, and The Chinese Economists Society Lifetime Achievement Award, 2015.

Education and Research Cooperation in the BRI

The main objective of the BRI is to promote economic and social development in the region through trade, investment, and economic cooperation among countries. To achieve these goals, we need many talented people who are visionary, diversified, and capable of taking on these duties. Cooperation among universities and internationalized education in the region has become one of the key issues in the BRI.

The BRI brings great opportunities to universities along the Belt and Road. Students and faculty will have increased interest in learning more about other countries, which will lead to more joint research projects, exchange programs, joint training programmes, joint degree programmes, and more international workshops and conferences. Meanwhile, it will also bring more challenges in international cooperation of education and research, including different languages and cultures, imperfect and asymmetric information, complicated administration process, necessary scholarship and financial support, sensitive visa issues, competitive placement and job opportunities. Through efforts from top, open-minded universities, education and research cooperation will lead the BRI into success.

Panel 3

Governance II: Belt and Road in Asia

Chair: James Smith, University of Edinburgh

James Smith

Vice-Principal International, University of Edinburgh



James Smith was appointed Vice-Principal International in 2014, having held the Chair of African and Development Studies since 2010. He previously served as a director of the Centre for African Studies, the Innogen Centre and the Global Development Academy (where he was also Assistant Principal between 2011 and 2014). He held academic appointments at the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg (1997-2002) and worked with Oxfam Southern Africa (2001-03). He holds visiting professorships in Development Policy and Practice at the Open University and in the Department of Geography, Environmental Management and Energy Studies at the University of Johannesburg. He has held several advisory positions including as advisor on DfID's Research Into Use programme and is currently a senior advisor to the ESRC-DfID Joint Scheme for Research on International Development. He has experience working with donors, development agencies and NGOs including DfID, IDRC, CIDA, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Oxfam and the New Partnership for Africa's Development.

Wang Suolao

Associate Professor in the School of International Studies, Deputy Director in the Institute of Area Studies, Peking University



Wang Suolao teaches courses including International Relations in the Middle East, Political Economy and Diplomacy in the Middle East and Contemporary Relations between China and the Middle East. He speaks English and Arabic, in addition to his native language of Chinese. He received a PhD in International Politics from Peking University. He also studied at Cairo University, Egypt between 1992 and 1994 and carried out research work as a visiting scholar in the Hebrew University of Jerusalem between 2001 and 2002 and in Leiden University, the Netherlands between 2007 and 2008.

The Belt and Road Risk Assessment: The Case of Iran

Since the One Belt One Road (OBOR) initiative (the BRI) was inaugurated in late 2013, political risks have been observed more and more frequently. It is the common consensus now that risk assessment should be thoroughly integrated into the OBOR's project management. In this regard, Iran has been a remarkable example for China. Before 2013, Iran had been punished by both international and unilateral sanctions due to its ambitious nuclear programmes. China played a significant role in eventually reaching the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) in 2015 inside the six-parties' talks. Immediately after the Obama administration announced the partial suspension of its sanctions against Iran, China's President Xi Jinping became the first foreign top leader to visit Iran in January 2016 and signed many bilateral agreements within the framework of the OBOR initiative. Only two years later, however, the Trump administration withdrew from JCPOA and resumed American sanctions against Iran. China once again faces the dilemma now: (1) either join the United States to challenge Iran, but China seems reluctant to follow President Trump's order; (2) or expose Chinese enterprises to severe American punishments. The case of Iran undoubtedly proves the extreme importance of risk assessment to the OBOR initiative.

Marizah Minhat

Lecturer in Finance, Edinburgh Napier University



Marizah Minhat is a UK-based finance academic and a professionally qualified accountant. She has taught finance (including Islamic finance) in the UK, Hong Kong and Singapore. As the Assistant Director of the International Centre for Management and Governance Research at Edinburgh Napier University, she has published in the areas of Islamic finance and corporate governance. She extends her charitable activities through Ethical Finance and Investment Research (EFAIR) Foundation. Prior to joining academia, she worked with the largest publicly-listed power company in Southeast Asia, Tenaga Nasional Berhad. She is a member of Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand (CAANZ), Malaysian Institute of Accountants (MIA), Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW) and Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA). She holds a PhD, and an MSc in Banking and Finance from the University of Stirling. She is a candidate for an LLM in Financial Law and Regulation at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE).

Financing Issues in the Belt and Road Initiative in Muslim-Majority Countries

It was initially estimated that the BRI would require investments of about a trillion US dollars to help grow the real economy of the Belt and Road countries. The sources of funding have been in various forms including Chinese government-linked funding schemes and debt instruments. As the world has learned that an excessive reliance on debt financing can fuel financial crisis, this talk calls for a rethinking of conventional debt financing and offers an insight into the prospect of Islamic financing in contributing to the development of BRI-linked projects particularly across Muslim-majority countries.

Bhavna Dave

Senior Lecturer in the Department of Politics and International Studies, SOAS, London



Bhavna Dave also holds the position Chair of the Centre of Contemporary Central Asia and the Caucasus at SOAS. She is the author of the book *Kazakhstan: Ethnicity, Language and Power* and editor of a four-volume reference collection *Modern Central Asia*, part of Routledge's series on *Critical Issues in Modern Politics*. She has published works on issues of language and ethnic identities, minorities, elections and patronage in Kazakhstan, and EU-Central Asia relations, labour migration in Kazakhstan and Russia. Her current research and writing focus on labour migration and

mobility processes in Eurasia with particular focus on Russia and Kazakhstan, geopolitics and alliances in Eurasia, the role of the Russian Far East in Russia's 'turn to Asia' policy, the implications of China's Belt and Road Initiative for bordering Eurasian regions, and India-Central Asia relations. She holds a PhD in Political Science from Syracuse University, U.S.A.

Economic and Security Implications of China's Belt and Road Initiative for Central Asia

The Silk Road Economic Belt (SREB) initiative, launched by Xi Jinping in 2013 as the Central Asian component of the BRI, is presented as a trade and infrastructural developmental initiative that benefits all to deliver stability. It consolidates Beijing's existing economic investments and security-building measures, while launching new projects to link the regions of Central Asia and South Asia more closely with China and extend the arc of security westward and develop these as a transport corridor linking China to Europe. While the SREB initiative has received an overall positive reception in the Central Asian region, there is considerable variance in the responses by these states to it, based on the implications of SREB for their sovereignty and security and also concerns on whether the promised benefits of connectivity and development (a "win-win" scenario) will materialize. Bhavna Dave examines the interaction between China's infrastructural investments and security dynamics in the Central Asian region, exploring why the BRI/SREB, presented by China as primarily a developmental vision, is fraught with wide-ranging security implications.

Panel 4

Data, Culture and Education

Chair: Charlie Jeffery, University of Edinburgh

Charlie Jeffery

Senior Vice-Principal, University of Edinburgh



Charlie Jeffery was appointed Senior Vice-Principal in 2014, having held a Chair of Politics at the University since 2004. He previously served as Vice-Principal for Public Policy (2012-2014), Director of the Academy of Government (2011-2014), Head of the School of Social and Political Science (2009-2012), and Co-Director of the Institute of Governance (2004-2009). Charlie has held a number of public advisory and consultancy roles including an advisor to the House of Commons Select Committee on the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2004-05), the Committee on Standards in Public Life (2002-07), the EU Committee of the Regions (2002-05), and was a member of the Independent Expert Group on Finance advising the Commission on Scottish Devolution (2008-09). He has led research projects funded by the ESRC, the Volkswagen Foundation in Germany, the Leverhulme Trust, the James Madison Trust, the European Union, and the European Science Foundation.

Rohan Kariyawasam

Professor of Law, Anglia Ruskin University, Cambridge



Rohan is also Director of Research in the Law School. His work involves the intersection of technology, IP, information law and the humanities. He has completed projects as Principal and/or Co-Investigator for the ESRC, AHRC, AHRB, and the European Commission and commercial research for McGraw-Hill. He was awarded a MC Fellowship by the British Academy for his work on market competition, net neutrality and privacy on the internet and appointed an Expert of the E15 Digital Economy Initiative of the World Economic Forum and International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development. Trained as a computer

and communications engineer, he qualified and worked as a solicitor in private practice in the City of London. He obtained his PhD in commercial and IP law at Queen Mary University of London. He has been Visiting Professor at Peking University Law School and a Fulbright Scholar and Berkman Klein Centre research fellow at Harvard Law School. He is the author of *Chinese Intellectual Property and Technology Laws*.

Fair Use and Copyright Harmonisation in the Digital Domain: China and the One Belt One Road

In March 2018, Kariyawasam completed work on the AHRC Newton funded fair use of copyright in the digital domain project. The Fair Use project encompasses Anglia Ruskin University in Cambridge as Principal Investigator with Xi'an Jiaotong University Law School and Peking University Law School as co-investigators. Fair use seeks to strike a balance between allowing users (on the one hand) to access copyrighted materials without cost as an exception and limitation to copyright law (and on the other) with the rights of content owners to exploit their copyright for remuneration either in the form of a license or an assignment of copyright. The Fair Use Project has researched Chinese domestic copyright law, and also the copyright laws of some of China's largest trading partners and the copyright provisions in some of China's international trade agreements. The research has included looking at the challenges of copyright harmonisation as part of China's One Belt and One Road policy as compared to the current Silk Road Economic Belt. This paper addresses some of these challenges and suggests recommendations moving forward to a more harmonised approach to digital copyright along the One Belt and One Road.

Shen Xiaobai

Senior Lecturer in International and Chinese Business, Business School,
University of Edinburgh



Shen Xiaobai's academic background is in Science & Technology and Innovation Studies and her previous work includes socio-technical analysis of technological capabilities in the ICT and biotechnology sector, from a developing country perspective. Her current research interests concentrate on the innovation of public goods (such as creative cultural content, open source software, infrastructural ICT, and agricultural biotechnology), and the role of Intellectual Property protection regime, Standards, and government policies and regulations. She is currently the investigator of research funded by

FSE - Isomorphic Differences? Familiarity and Distinctiveness in National Policies for Science, Competitiveness and Innovation; and will lead the Chinese study. She is the author of *The Chinese Road to High Technology: the Case of Digital Telecommunications Switching Technology in the Economic Transition* (Palgrave Macmillan 1999). She holds a PhD from the University of Edinburgh, MPhil from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and BSc from the Shanghai Institute of Railway Technology, Tongji University.

The 'Digital Silk Road' and New Norms

On the arrival of the digital revolution, many foresaw a new set of "network norms" for the connected society. These include interactivity (many-to-many rather than one-to-many broadcasting style), participatory culture, plurality of value, distributed governance (a democratic paradigm), and information transparency. Nearly two decades later, China has caught up and stood out from the "crowd" with its distinctive style, integrated digital infrastructures with a large array of business platform operators. This questions the dominant understanding of the Chinese socio-economic and oriental cultural society. Compared to the West, China has been categorised as an authoritarian and hierarchical society. So, how could China have come to the forefront of the world in the digital age? What are the challenges for China to carry forward the new "network norms" and spirit and help other developing countries to construct such a "networked society" via a "digital silk road"?

Zhao Xiaomei

Lecturer in Cultural Heritage, Department of Cultural Heritage and Museology, Fudan University



Zhao Xiaomei's research field includes cultural heritage conservation, critical heritage studies, architectural history and rural settlement. She received her Bachelor of History in Archaeology from Peking University and PhD in Engineering of Architectural History in Architecture from Tsinghua University, China. She was a research fellow at ICCROM, Rome, Italy and a Marie Curie Fellow at the International Institute for Asian Studies, Leiden University, The Netherlands.

The Belt and Road Opportunities for Cultural Heritage Studies

The Silk Road is not only a heritage route itself but also contributes to the close links among the civilizations along the Belt and Road. There is great potential for international collaboration on heritage studies. The talk gives two examples of heritage buildings in China showing the cultural relations with Southeast Asia and Europe respectively. The first case is the vernacular architecture in Southwest China which illustrates the cultural position of the ethnic minorities between the lineage society of East Asia and the house society of Southeast Asia. The second case is a modern courtyard in Qingdao whose spatial form is derived from the Dutch almshouse brought by Germans in the early 20th century. These two examples demonstrate the on-going cultural exchanges along the Belt and Road and the needs for further collaborative studies on heritage in the future.

Roundtable Discussion

BRI in Higher Education

Chair: Oliver Turner, University of Edinburgh

Oliver Turner

Lecturer in International Relations, University of Edinburgh



Oliver's research is located broadly within the IR sub-field of Security Studies, with overlaps into Foreign Policy Analysis and International Political Economy. His current research interests are in US-China/Asia relations; the international politics of East and South East Asia; US politics and foreign policy; and British policy and presence in Asia. His work is primarily informed by postcolonial, critical social constructivist, and critical geopolitical theory. His monograph on historical and contemporary American images of China and their role in US China policy was published by Routledge in 2014. His research also appears in the *European Journal of International Relations*, *Review of International Studies*, *Third World Quarterly*, and *Geopolitics*, among other peer-reviewed journals, as well as in such current affairs outlets as *The National Interest* and *The Conversation*. He gained his PhD from the University of Manchester, where he later worked as Halls-worth Research Fellow before joining Edinburgh.

Useful Information

Venues

Keynote Lecture I

King Khalid Building
Surgeon's Hall
Hill Square, Edinburgh, EH8 9ST

Conference venue and Keynote Lecture II

Edinburgh Centre for Carbon Innovation (ECCI)
High School Yards
Infirmary Street, Edinburgh EH1 1LZ

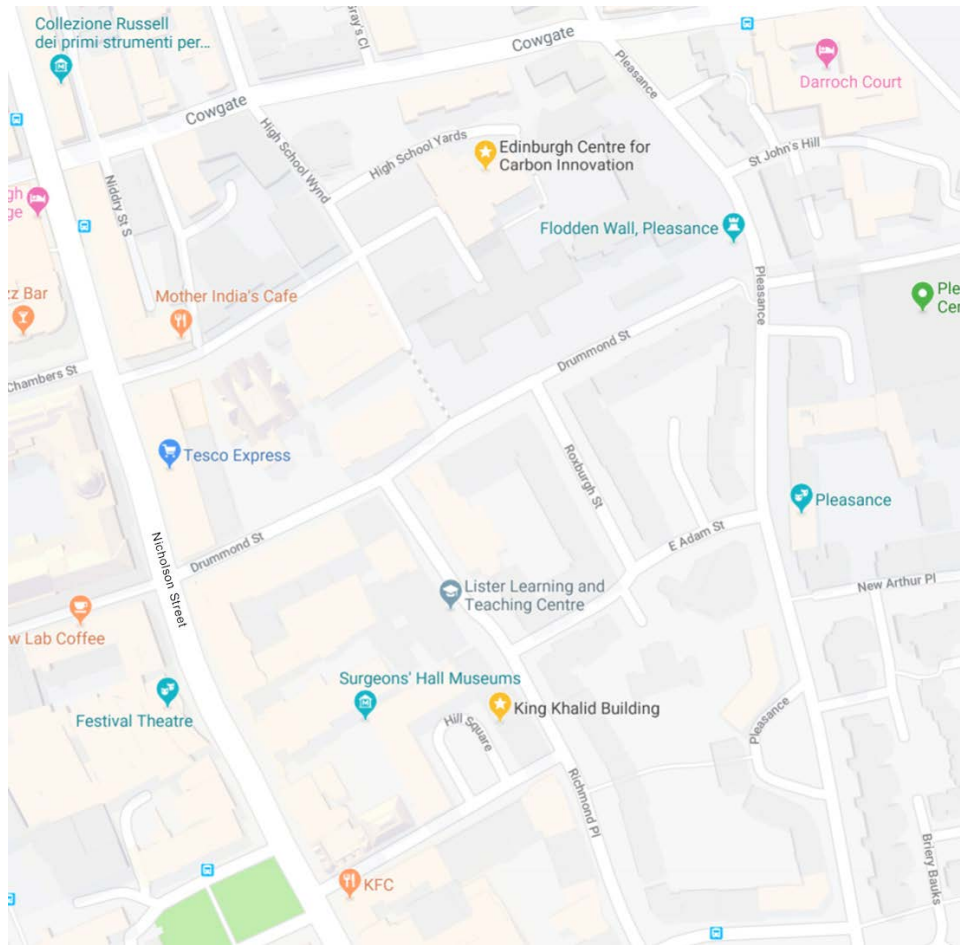
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Conference Venues



Masson House and Abden House

