

# *One Belt One Road Summit*

A Challenge for International Coordination and Cooperation

牛津大学一带一路高峰论坛

Presented by the *Oxford OBOR* Programme, Faculty of Law, University of Oxford

Wednesday 13<sup>th</sup> and Thursday 14<sup>th</sup> September 2017

Faculty of Law, Oxford University

## **Programme**

**Day One:** Wednesday 13<sup>th</sup> September

10.00am Registration

10.30 – 11.45 **Session I: *Opening Remarks***

***One Belt One Road: A Programme of International Coordination and Cooperation***

Topics and Speakers:

- *Introduction to the One Belt One Road Programme: the International Dimensions*  
D. J. GALLIGAN, Oxford University
- *BRI International Coordination and Cooperation*  
Lijin YAN, President of Silk Road Fund
- *Postures of Multi-professionalism from Multi-jurisdictions toward BRI*  
Tan Sri Michael YEOH, CEO of Asian Strategy & Leadership Institute; Chairman of World Chinese Economic Forum

- *BRI and the Golden Era of UK-China Relationship*  
Name TBC, Chinese Embassy

11.45 – 12.00 Coffee break

12.00 – 1.15 **Session II: *Selected issues arising from OBOR***

Topics and Speakers:

- *OBOR with Global Trade*  
Graham MOTT, United Nations (UNCTAD)
- *Central Asian Characteristics on China's New Silk Road: The Role of Landscape and the Politics of Infrastructure*  
Troy STERNBERG, Oxford University
- *Communicating OBOR: the Role of News Media and Its Implications*  
Zhenqiu GU, London Bureau, Xinhua News Agency
- *Linked Heritage*  
Donna KURTZ, Oxford University

13.15 – 14.30 Lunch break

14.30 – 15.45 **Session III: *The Legal and Regulatory Issues Arising from OBOR***

Topics and Speakers:

- *Dispute Resolution in Relation to OBOR*  
Adrian HUGHES, QC, China Law Council, 39 Essex Chamber

- *UK-China Commercial Litigation*  
Neil SAMPSON, Rosenblatt
- *Cross-border Transactions and the Cyber-dimension*  
Ying YU, Oxford University

15.45 – 16.00 Coffee break

16.00 – 17.15 **Session IV: *World Responses to OBOR***

Topics and Speakers:

- *The UK Response to OBOR*  
Barry HEMBLING, Fladgate LLP
- *The Asian Countries Response to OBOR*  
Sothi RACHAGAN, Nilai University
- *US Strategy Towards China's Belt and Road Initiative*  
Gal LUFT, Institute for the Analysis of Global Security
- *OBOR Economic Impact*  
David VINES, Oxford University

## **Day Two: Thursday 14<sup>th</sup> September**

### ***Informal Panels***

#### **Session I: Legal Infrastructure**

The variety and diversity of constitutional, legal, and regulatory systems among the member nations of OBOR present major issues for international coordination, consistency, and cooperation. Some developing countries do not have a sufficiently developed or robust constitutional, legal, and regulatory infrastructure; others are likely to be incomplete and untested as suitable for the levels of coordination required if OBOR is to succeed. Hong Kong Justice Secretary Rimsky Yuen has commented on why it is necessary to overcome this obstacle: “The joint efforts of providing robust legal services to the Belt and Road economies will contribute to the building of a transnational legal order, which will in turn promote the rule of law at the international level, and thus ultimately contribute to human advancement.”

As OBOR significantly increases the volume of cross border transactions following developments in e-commerce, migration, and tourism, the issue of cross-border redress has come to the fore. While difficulties in resolving cross-border disputes have inhibited cross- border transactions for some years now, China is undergoing a major reform in Consumer Protection Law with consumer redress being a top priority. Although China is anchoring its hopes on introducing Class Action into the law to remedy deficient consumer-redress mechanisms, its suitability for the task is not yet known. For example, the EU is of the view that Class Action is not effective in redressing consumer grievances in most cases, whereas ADR provides a more promising approach. What are some of the innovative mechanisms and best practice currently employed by other legal systems in dealing with consumer disputes?

- D. J. GALLIGAN, Oxford University (Chair)
- Adrian HUGHES QC, China Law Council, 39 Essex Chamber
- Yuka KOBAYASHI, SOAS
- Heng WANG, University of South Wales
- Pierre HORNA, United Nations (UNCTAD)
- Qunfang JIANG, Leiden University
- Lei ZHU, Wuhan University

### **Session II: *Science: new Horizons***

The exchange and free movement of knowledge and practice in the fields of general science and medical science; empowering OBOR and protect environment

The communication and collaboration on science and technology are one of the key elements in OBOR. China is now on a fast track of attracting and profiting from the knowledge worldwide. Its unparalleled innovation power and exceptional R&D investment boost “The Chinese Dream” on “the path of innovation with Chinese characteristics.” China shares many challenges with the UK and the world, such as aging population, sustainable energy, medical and healthcare, precision agriculture and smart manufacturing. Since the beginning of a “golden era” of UK-China relations in 2015, the research collaboration and technology translation between two states have been greatly reinforced. Although there are many differences in culture and policy, we will treat them as opportunity, not threat.

In this session, we will showcase the successful technology translation between China and the UK. Robotics and healthcare will be highlighted. The advance in medical, biological and robotics in the UK is embracing the fast-growing market in China.

“Knowledge is the new commodity” in the OBOR!

- David CRANSTON, Oxford University (Chair)
- Jon AUSTYN, Oxford University
- Jindong LIU, Imperial College London

- Countness Jane da MOSTO, We Are Here Venice
- Qiong LU, World Bank
- Ben CALDECOTT, Oxford University
- Guma YELI, Oxford University

### **Session III: *Art, Culture, and Media***

According to China’s official narrative, five major goals sit within the OBOR initiative: policy coordination; facility connectivity; unimpeded trade; financial integration; and people to people bonds. This session will mainly focus on the last goal—people to people bonds, or the cultural aspect of the initiative.

This session aims to look into the practices and impact of heritage preservation and cultural exchange along the ancient and modern Silk Road; investigate the factors promoting or impeding cultural trade between China and other participating countries; explore how communication about the OBOR Initiative (e.g., media coverage, commentaries, narratives) influence people’s understanding and perception of the initiative; and other relevant issues.

- Jufang WANG, Warwick University (Chair)
- Kingsley EDNEY , University of Leeds
- Count Francesco da MOSTO, Venice
- Howard ZHANG, BBC Chinese Service
- Lisa LIN, Royal Holloway, University of London
- Jie YU, LSE
- Mehrdad SHABAHANG, UNESCO

#### ***Session IV: Consumer Protection***

The OBOR initiative must confront the problems created by cross-border consumer-protection. For example, how are we to understand justice for the consumer, and by what means can this be achieved? The United Nations Guidelines on Consumer Protection of 2015 (Guidelines 2015) provides an advanced global standard on consumer protection for the purpose of delivering justice to every consumer. As countries along the OBOR routes have adopted various interpretations and practices, it is important to apply Guidelines 2015 as a common understanding, aimed at harmonising the enormous diversity through international cooperation. This would be a major step towards adequate delivery of justice. How can we best establish best practice to assist with the implementation of Guidelines 2015?

- Thierry BOURGOIGNIE, Université du Québec (Chair)
- Robin SIMPSON, Consumers International
- Hassan QAQAYA, Melbourne University
- Graham MOTT, United Nations (UNCTAD)
- Josep TOUS, ieConsumo
- Ying YU, Oxford University

### *Session V: Digital Economy*

A key feature of the One Belt One Route initiative is the addition of a digital Silk Road. In practice, the policy areas of OBOR are intertwined; they include the building of physical and digital infrastructures, the physical and online trading of goods, and the integration of banking systems through Fintech. A pressing issue is how cybersecurity fares against a sea change in all areas of the traditional and digital economies. For instance, the cyberattacks in 2007 on the digitally-advanced Estonia shows that higher connectivity also increases vulnerability. What do these operational transformations mean for governance, and vice versa, in terms of international and multilateral collaboration on cybersecurity issues?

The consumer populations along the OBOR routes that now have access to the Internet and engage in e-commerce are rapidly growing. With unrestricted, easier, and faster access to products and services across national borders, the existing legal and regulatory frameworks need to adapt to the requirements of e-commerce. For example, what are the recent developments in innovative, third-party methods of payment, currently being piloted or already in use in different OBOR regions? Are national policy measures or international instruments being developed and put into practice in OBOR jurisdictions to help build consumer trust in e-commerce?

- Marie-Helen MARAS (Co-Chair)
- Alex CHUNG, Oxford University (Co-Chair)
- Hui XUE, Sydney University
- Claire MILNE, Telecom Policy Consultant
- Xiaobai SHEN, Edinburgh University
- Rohan KARIYAWASAM, Anglia Ruskin University
- Michael VEALE, UCL (TBC)
- Akin UNVER, Oxford Internet Institute
- Alexander BUDZIER, Oxford Said Business School (TBC)

