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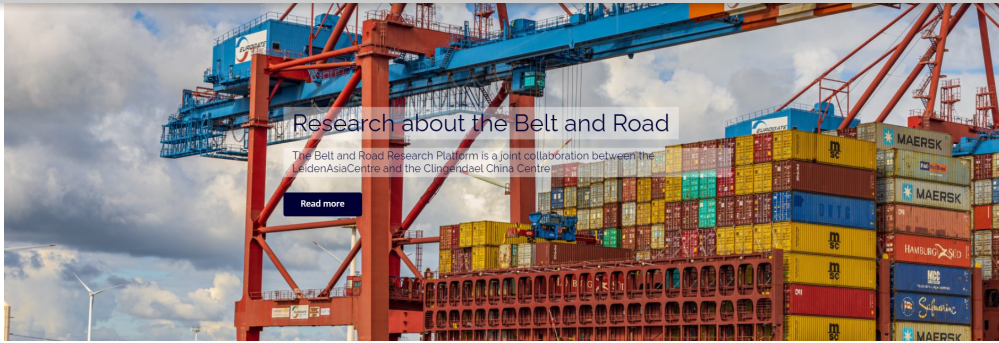
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[Visit the LeidenAsiaCentre website](#)

Belt and Road Research Platform
Website & Save the date: January 11



The website of [The Belt and Road Research Platform](#) has been updated! Access the BRI publications database, view the map of the BRI or find out which Chinese NGOs are active in a particular country on the renewed website: www.beltroadresearch.com. If you want to stay up to date about the platform, make sure to follow our [Twitter](#) and [Facebook pages](#).

Save the date! January 11: “The BRI and (post-)Covid connectivity competition”

On January 11, the [Belt and Road Research Platform](#) organizes a Zoom webinar on the future of the Belt and Road Initiative in relation to two important developments. First of all, China’s zero-Covid policy, which affects Chinese diplomatic and economic interactions with the rest of the world. Secondly, the introduction of competing connectivity initiatives by the US/G7 (Build Back Better World) and the EU (Global Gateway). More information about this event can be found soon in the [LeidenAsiaCentre agenda](#).

Speakers during this event:

- Ed Kronenburg (Former Dutch ambassador to China);
- Cheng-Chwee Kuik (Head of the Centre for Asian Studies, National University of Malaysia);
- More speakers to be announced.

This is an event organised by the Belt and Road Research Platform, an initiative by LeidenAsiaCentre and Clingendael China Centre to make academic research on the BRI from a global perspective more accessible to a wider audience.

[Click here to visit the Belt and Road Research Platform Website](#)

ASIA CENTRE

A project of the Program on Geopolitics, Technology, and Governance at the Stanford Cyber Policy Center

Knowns and Unknowns About China's New Draft Cross-Border Data Rules



Analysis NOVEMBER 5, 2021

China's new draft cross-border data rules add regulatory burdens, but much remains uncertain.

READ MORE

As part of the project “[China’s role in Cyber Security](#)”, the LeidenAsiaCentre runs a DigiChina platform in collaboration with Stanford University and New America. The DigiChina Project is a collaborative effort to understand China’s technology policy developments, primarily through translating and analyzing Chinese-language sources. Since 2017, DigiChina has published translations of primary sources, contextual explanation, and analysis on China’s technology policy landscape, covering topics including the Cybersecurity Law regime, data governance, artificial intelligence, and China’s official push for greater technological independence.

The DigiChina website has recently been renewed. [Click this link](#) to visit the website. If you want to stay up to date about the latest analysis and translations on China’s digital economy and technology policy developments, subscribe to the monthly DigiChina newsletter [via this link](#).

[Click here to visit the DigiChina Website](#)

New report in collaboration with Chatham House



On December 6, LeidenAsiaCentre researchers [Jue Wang](#) and [Michael Sampson](#) published a new report as part of a collaboration between Chatham House and the LAC, titled “China’s approach to global economic governance – From the WTO to the AIIB.”

Over the past 20 years, China’s trade and development finance objectives and Western concerns about these have remained relatively consistent. China has adopted a multifaceted approach to global economic governance that combines both bilateral and multilateral tools as well as a mix of cooperative and confrontational tactics.

Domestic needs, strategic concerns and the country’s development experience all drive this approach. For the foreseeable future, China will continue to combine cooperative multilateral engagement with ‘outside options’ – in the form of bilateral or regional cooperation – to stimulate internal reforms in existing global institutions, such as the World Bank.

When multilateral institutions have impeded China’s pursuit of its trade objectives, the country has instead taken an alternative approach, such as through regional trade agreements. However, this route has only been successful with buy-in from major partners.

In development finance, China pursues both bilateral and multilateral approaches. Bilateral lending allows Beijing to mitigate overcapacity in industries, facilitate Chinese enterprises’ global expansion, stimulate trade with recipient countries, and increase influence in the developing world. Meanwhile, engagement with the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB), as well as new co-established financial institutions, like the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), helps China to gain influence in setting rules and norms.

[Click here to access the report](#)

"Labour Mobility and Global Health Governance in Asia"



The LeidenAsiaCentre, [Konrad Adenauer Stiftung \(KAS\)](#), and the [IAFOR Research Centre at Osaka School of International Public Policy \(IRC\)](#) are publishing an open access volume that examines how global health governance and international labour migration in Asia have evolved during public health crises. To visit the webpage of the project, [click here](#).

On November 4, authors and experienced experts discussed the issue in an online conference. Specifically, by looking at how different countries in Asia have tackled COVID-19 through policy adjustments, how legitimacy was affected, and how public perceptions have changed. In doing so, speakers attempt to explain the long-term effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and discuss what needs to be done in the future to avoid similar disasters.

[Click here to watch the recording](#)

New Podcast Episodes

[#2 Smart Courts](#)

This month on the China Smart State Podcast, Rogier Creemers and co-host Straton Papagiannas chat to Rachel Stern about the use of big data and artificial intelligence in Chinese courts. Rachel Stern is a Professor of Law and Political Science at Berkeley University, where she currently holds the Pamela P. Fong and Family Distinguished Chair in China Studies. In this episode, they discuss everything that falls under the term 'smart courts', such as the digitization of the litigation process, computer assisted judging and online case filing.



[Click here to listen to the China Smart State podcast!](#)

[第六十三集 HOE HET GESTELD IS MET DE WETENSCHAP IN CHINA](#)

China wil zo snel mogelijk zelfvoorzienend worden. Ook op wetenschappelijk gebied. Het land zet daarom vol in op research and development. China investeert daar meer in dan de 27 landen van de Europese Unie samen. Maar toch blijven de échte Chinese innovaties vaak nog achterwege. Hoe is het nu écht gesteld met de Chinese wetenschap? Waar blijven al die Chinese innovaties? En hoe vrij zijn wetenschappers in China?



Te gast:

- Ardi Bouwers, oprichter van ChinaCircle en universiteitsdocent journalistiek en media in China
- Geeske in 't Velt, sinoloog en partner bij 3eacon

[第六十二集 HOE CHINA TECHNOLOGIE TOEPAST IN DE GEZONDHEIDSZORG](#)

In China heeft ruim 95 procent van de bevolking een zorgverzekering. Deze wordt betaald door de overheid. Maar dat betekent niet dat de Chinezen voor alles verzekerd zijn. Of dat de kwaliteit van de zorg overal hetzelfde is. Hoe is het gesteld met de gezondheidszorg in China? Hoe erg verschilt die van de Nederlandse? En wat is de rol van technologie in de Chinese zorg?

Te gast:

- Geeske in 't Velt, sinoloog en partner bij 3eacon

[第六十一集 HOE CHINESE BANKEN IN 5 JAAR DE TOP HEBBEN VEROVERD](#)

Tot vijf jaar geleden stond er niet één Chinese bank in de top drie van grootste banken ter wereld. Nu is de top drie Chinees. Maar ook die banken moeten zich houden aan internationale regels. Toch hebben zij ondanks die regels niet kunnen voorkomen dat er problemen zoals bij Evergrande ontstaan. Hoe zit die bankensector eigenlijk in elkaar? Hoe erg verschilt die van de Nederlandse sector? En hoe groot is de invloed van de overheid op de Chinese banken?

Te gast:

- Ardi Bouwers, oprichter van ChinaCircle en universiteitsdocent journalistiek en media in China;
- Nout Wellink, oud-president van De Nederlandsche Bank en tegenwoordig niet-uitvoerend lid van ICBC, de grootste bank van China.

[第六十集 HOE DE KANSEN ZIJN IN HET CHINESE ONDERWIJS](#)

China heeft een leerplicht, waardoor iedereen minimaal negen jaar naar school moet. Maar het verschil tussen de scholen op het platteland en in de steden is gigantisch. Daarom proberen ouders alles om hun kinderen op de beste scholen te krijgen. Wat is het perspectief van kinderen op het platteland en in de steden? Hebben zij even veel kans om naar een topuniversiteit te gaan? En hoe belangrijk is die gaokao nu eigenlijk?

Te gast:

- Ardi Bouwers, oprichter van ChinaCircle en universiteitsdocent journalistiek en media in China
- Willy Sier, antropoloog met veel ervaring in China

Beluister de China podcasts hier!

Podcasts



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