

# **IPP International Conference 11th**

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## **Conference Handbook**

Artificial Intelligence and the Future World

September 21-22, 2024

Nansha, Guangzhou, China

**Conference Webpage:** <https://ipp-ic.org/>

**Venue:** G Hotel Guangzhou, Nansha, Guangzhou, China

**Zoom Link:** <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/88903065490>

**Meeting ID:** 889 0306 5490

**Convenor:** Professor Zheng Yongnian, Chair of the Academic Committee, Institute of Public Policy, South China University of Technology; President of the Institute for International Affairs, Qianhai, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen

**Organizer:** Institute of Public Policy (IPP), South China University of Technology

**Organizing Committee:** CHEN Jiahui, GUO Hai, HUANG Risheng, JIANG Yuhao, LIANG Hailing, LI Caixia, LIU Jincheng, LIU Shen, WANG Yan, YANG Tingxuan, ZHAO Wei, ZHOU Haokai, ZHOU Ying, ZHU Yanling

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## Foreword by the Chair of IPP Academic Committee



Dear friends:

Greetings from Guangzhou. I am Zheng Yongnian, Chair of the Academic Committee at IPP - the Institute of Public Policy, South China University of Technology. On behalf of IPP, I am pleased to invite you to this year's IPP International Conference, which will be held on September 21st and 22nd, in Nansha, Guangzhou, China.

IPP is a leading institute for academic and policy research in China. The annual international conference is one of IPP's signature academic events and an important platform for international academic exchanges. We have organized 10 conferences since its creation in 2013. This year, our theme is "Artificial Intelligence and the Future World." We aim to facilitate a global, interdisciplinary dialogue on AI development and its profound impact on human society. The conference will explore global efforts to manage AI risks, develop AI tools for the public good, and promote sustainable AI development worldwide. We will bring together scholars, policymakers, and industry experts to foster innovation and policy solutions to sustainable development.

We warmly welcome you to Nansha, the geographical center of the Greater Bay Area. Thank you for your continued support for IPP. We look forward to your participation in the upcoming event. See you in Nansha, Guangzhou!

Zheng Yongnian

Chair of the Academic Committee, Institute of Public Policy,  
South China University of Technology

17 August 2024

## Concept Note

Artificial intelligence reigns as one of the most critical emerging technologies in the world today. The rapid evolution of generative models has left the world wondering if the AI singularity has come. Major global powers, bidding for tech supremacy, are pouring tens of billions of dollars into AI research. However, the implications and risks of AI development remain uncertain. How will AI, increasingly approximating human-level learning, shape the future of work, social justice and equality, national security, environmental sustainability, geopolitical conflicts, and the paradigm of economic growth? These urgent concerns remain unanswered.

Humanity seems to have entered a new era of “AI enchantment,” where the ever-progressing AI technology exerts an unpredictable, almost magical, influence over our vision of the future. In recent years, international organizations such as the United Nations and OECD have proposed AI principles that call for a more responsible and inclusive advancement of AI research and application. Similarly, China, the United States, and the European Union have also initiated programs on AI ethics and AI governance. However, these governmental efforts, which remain still divided by ideological and geopolitical concerns, lag still far behind the staggering speed of AI development. Policymakers and public bodies have been stretched to a breaking point.

The challenge we face today is unprecedented. As an academic forum, we strive to disenchant AI through social sciences and global dialogue. Our goal is to gain a reasonably sharpened insight into the socio-political, economic, and cultural dimension of AI, alleviate the “AI panic,” and transform AI from a catalyst for crises to a source of solutions for the public. We cordially invite policymakers, scholars, business leaders, and industry experts worldwide to converse on responsible AI practices, and envision a future world it should help shape.

**OFFICIAL**

**PROGRAMME**





## Conference Agenda

\*Each speaker has 15-20 minutes for their presentation, followed by a 30-minute Q&A session for the entire panel.

\*\*For those joining us virtually, please use the following Zoom link to participate in the sessions:

**Zoom Link: <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/88903065490>**

**Meeting ID: 889 0306 5490**

**Registration Day: September 20, 2024 (Friday)**

**Day 1 – September 21, 2024 (Saturday)**

- 8:30-9:00** On-site Registration
- 9:00-9:15** **Opening Remarks by Conference Convenor**
- 9:15-10:00** **Keynote Speech: Embodied AI and Robotics for Promoting Digital Economy and National Healthcare**  
**HWANG Kai**  
Chair Professor Emeritus, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen
- 10:00-10:30** *Coffee Break and Group Photo*
- 10:30-12:00** **Panel 1: AI and the Future World**  
**Moderator: ZHAO Wei**  
Professor, Institute of Public Policy, South China University of Technology  
**LIU Shaoshan**



Director of Embodied Artificial Intelligence, Shenzhen Institute of Artificial Intelligence and Robotics for Society (AIRS); Co-founder and CEO, PerceptIn

**LIU Lei**

Senior Manager, Baidu University Cooperation Department

**YUAN Xiaohui**

Senior Expert and Director of Innovation Research Center, Tencent Research Institute

**Hans d’Orville**

Former Assistant Director-General for Strategic Planning of UNESCO; Former Director of the Information Technologies for Development Programme of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Honorary Professor, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies; Guest Professor, Shandong University for Arts and Design, Jinan; Honorary Professor, Institute of Public Policy, South China University of Technology

**12:00-14:30** *Lunch Time*

**14:30-16:00 Panel 2: AI Governance and an Open World**

**Moderator: ZHU Yanling**

Assistant Research Professor, Institute of Public Policy, South China University of Technology

**Mehri Madarshahi**

International Fellow, Center for China and Globalization (CCG); Member of Advisory Committee of Institute of Climate Change and Sustainable Development (ICCSA); Vice Chairman, Asia Pacific Consulting Group; Visiting Professor, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies; Honorary Professor, Shandong University; Honorary Professor, Institute of Public Policy, South China University of Technology

**ZHANG Linghan**

Professor, Institute of Data Law, China University of Political Science and Law

**Tomasz Braun**

Vice-Rector for International Affairs, Lazarski University

**16:00-16:15** *Coffee Break*

**16:15-17:30 Roundtable Discussion: Towards an AI Industrial Revolution?**

**Moderator: LIU Shaoshan**

Director of Embodied Artificial Intelligence, Shenzhen Institute of Artificial Intelligence and Robotics for Society (AIRS); Co-founder and CEO, PerceptIn

**HWANG Kai**

Chair Professor Emeritus, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen

**ZHENG Yongnian**

Chair of the Academic Committee, Institute of Public Policy, South China University of Technology; President of the Institute for International Affairs, Qianhai, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen

**YUAN Xiaohui**

Senior Expert and Director of Innovation Research Center, Tencent Research Institute

**LIU Lei**

Senior Manager, Baidu University Cooperation Department

**Day 2 – September 22, 2024 (Sunday)**

**8:30-9:00** On-site Registration

**9:00-9:30** **Opening Remarks by University and Government Leaders**

**9:30-10:15** **Keynote Speech: AI Development and China**

**ZHENG Yongnian**

Chair of the Academic Committee, Institute of Public Policy, South China University of Technology; President of the Institute for International Affairs, Qianhai, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen

**10:15-10:30** *Coffee Break*

**10:30-12:00 Panel 3: International Competition in the AI Era**

**Moderator: XU Weijun**

Assistant Research Professor, Institute of Public Policy, South China University of Technology

**JIANG Yuhao**

Research Professor, Institute of Public Policy, South China University of Technology

**Inga Ulnicane**

Research Fellow, School of Geography, Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Birmingham

**MENG Weizhan**

Assistant Research Professor, Institute for Advanced Study in Social Sciences, Fudan University

**ZHANG Xin**

Professor, School of Law, University of International Business and Economics

**LI Zi**

Senior Expert in Sustainable Development, Tencent Research Institute

**12:00-14:00** *Lunch Time*

**14:00-15:30 Panel 4: AI Development in Asia**

**Moderator: GUO Hai**

Associate Research Professor, Institute of Public Policy, South China University of Technology

**YAO Zhiqiang**

Co-founder of Cloudwalk

**MOTOHASHI Kazuyuki**

Professor, Department of Advanced Interdisciplinary Studies, Graduate School of Engineering, The University of Tokyo

**LEE Keun**

Professor of Economics & Head of Center for Comparative Economic Studies, Seoul National University

**15:30-15:45** *Coffee Break*

**15:45-17:15** **Panel 5: AI and Social Risk**

**Moderator: CHEN Jiahui**

Research Assistant, Institute of Public Policy, South China University of Technology

**Rostam J. Neuwirth**

Professor and Head of Department of Global Legal Studies, University of Macau

**HU Yanping**

Chief Expert at FutureLabs, Member of the Information Society 50 Forum

**Jacob Dreyer**

Senior Editor, Palgrave Macmillan

**17:15-17:30** **Closing Remarks**

**LIN Huihuang**

Executive Dean and Research Professor, Institute of Public Policy, South China University of Technology

## Keynotes



### ZHENG Yongnian

Chair of Academic Committee, Institute of Public Policy, South China University of Technology; President of the Institute for International Affairs, Qianhai, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen

## AI Development and China

While the definition and scope of the Fourth Industrial Revolution continue to evolve, artificial intelligence undeniably lies at its core. China and the United States are leading the way in this field, far outpacing other nations, and their competition has intensified. Both countries are determined to be at the forefront of AI innovation. Currently, the United States follows a development-oriented model, whereas China adopts a regulation-focused one. This means that the Chinese and the American models of AI development are highly complementary, contributing to a balance between AI development and AI security in both countries. However, this complementarity has been eroded due to a lack of political trust. If this trend continues, it will not only hinder cooperation and healthy competition between the two countries but also affect the global order. For China, it is crucial to maintain its regulatory strength while also prioritizing development within its model. By doing so, China can achieve sustainable progress and offer the world a cohesive approach that balances security and development.

### Speaker Bio

Professor **Zheng Yongnian** is the Chairman of the Academic Committee of the Institute of Public Policy at South China University of Technology. He is also the Presidential Chair Professor and the Director of the Institute for International Affairs, Qianhai (IIA), at The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen, and the Board Director of Guangzhou Institute of the Greater Bay Area (GIG). In addition, he is an editor of Series on Contemporary China (World Scientific Publishing) and China Policy Series (Routledge). His research areas are China's transformation and its external relations. He has published in journals such as *Comparative Political Studies*, *Political Science Quarterly*, *Third World Quarterly*, and *The China Quarterly*. He is the author of numerous books, including *Market in State: The Political Economy of Domination in China* (Cambridge University Press, 2018); *Technological Empowerment: The Internet, State, and Society in China* (Stanford University Press, 2007); *Globalization and State Transformation in China* (Cambridge University Press, 2003) and *Civilization and the Chinese Body Politic* (Routledge, 2022).



**HWANG Kai**

Chair Professor Emeritus, Chinese University of Hong Kong (Shenzhen)

## **Embodied AI and Robotics for Promoting Digital Economy and National Healthcare**

In this talk, Professor Hwang will present recent advances in *artificial general intelligence* (AGI), embodied robotics in healthcare, autonomous self-driving, and smart manufacturing. He will elucidate the AGI resources governance issues and assess deployed systems in social-media and digital industry. Specifically, he will cover machine/deep learning, federated clouds for healthcare, brain machine interfaces (BMI), and low-altitude digital economy. Throughout the talk, Professor Hwang will cover the large-scale AI models for future economic development. To achieve these ambitious goals, public users demand data analytics and machine cognitive power over multi-mode prompting documents, images, audio and video signals. Industrial players demand the integration of intelligent clouds with the upgraded AIoT sensing capabilities. These advances rely on the effective use of hundreds of *multi-mode large language models* (MLLM) released recently. Good examples include Tesla AI Robotaxi, BMI to assist individuals with disabilities, and other innovations in smart city, digital economy, and public healthcare services.

### **Speaker Bio**

Professor **Hwang Kai** earned his Ph.D. from the University of California at Berkeley. He has taught in the USA for 46 years at the University of Southern California and Purdue University. He has visited the University of Hong Kong (HKU), Zhejiang University (ZJU), and Tsinghua University (THU) in China. In 2018, he joined The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen, as a Presidential Chair Professor, where he just entered the retirement in good health, but continues serving the scientific and educational communities at large. Over the years, Professor Hwang has made significant contributions to the fields of computer architecture, parallel processing, cloud computing, and artificial intelligence. He is worldwide recognized among the top 2% computer scientists. Many of his former PhD students or research associates are elevated to IEEE/CCF Fellows and elected CAS/CAE academicians. He has received the CCF *Outstanding Achievement Award*, the *Wu Wenjun AI Award in Nature Sciences*, and the *IEEE Lifetime Achievement Award in cloud computing*.

## Panel 1: AI Empowering Economy and Society



**LIU Shaoshan**

Director of Embodied Artificial Intelligence, Shenzhen Institute of Artificial Intelligence and Robotics for Society (AIRS); Co-founder and CEO, PerceptIn

### **The Role of Embodied AI in Shaping the Autonomy Economy**

The Autonomy Economy represents a transformative phase in our society, driven by the integration of autonomous machines like vehicles, delivery robots, drones, and more into the provision of goods and services. Central to this revolution is Embodied Artificial Intelligence (EAI), the technological backbone enabling these diverse autonomous systems. This talk delves into EAI's critical role in fostering the Autonomy Economy. The ascension of autonomous machines signifies a paradigm shift from the traditional digital economy. Originally confined to basic robotics and industrial applications, these technologies now permeate everyday life, signaling a move towards an autonomy-driven era. In contrast to the digital economy, which significantly propelled economic growth (accounting for 21% of GDP growth in mature economies from 2005 to 2010 and contributing \$2.1 trillion to the U.S. economy in 2019), the Autonomy Economy is poised for an even more profound impact. A key example is the potential transformation of the \$1.9 trillion U.S. transportation sector through the widespread adoption of autonomous vehicles, indicative of the sweeping changes across various industries. At the heart of this transition is EAI. This talk aims to explore how EAI is not just enabling, but actively driving the shift towards the Autonomy Economy, empowering a myriad of robotic forms to navigate and accelerate this societal change.

#### **Speaker Bio**

Dr. **Liu Shaoshan** is currently the Director of Embodied Artificial Intelligence at Shenzhen Institute of Artificial Intelligence and Robotics for Society (AIRS), focusing on the research and development of Embodied AI technologies and public policies. In 2016, Dr. Liu Shaoshan founded PerceptIn, a company focusing on providing visual perception solutions for autonomous robots and vehicles. Dr. Liu Shaoshan's educational background includes a Ph.D. in Computer Engineering from U.C. Irvine, and a Master of Public Administration (MPA) from Harvard Kennedy School. He is an Elected Member of the Global Young Academy, an IEEE Senior Member, an IEEE Computer Society Distinguished Speaker, an ACM Distinguished Speaker, an Agenda Contributor of the World Economic Forum, a Member of ACM U.S. Technology Policy Committee, and a member of National Academy of Public Administration's Technology Leadership Panel Advisory Group.



**LIU Lei**

Senior Manager, Baidu University Cooperation Department

## **Exploration of AI Talents Cultivation Path Based on Industry-University Cooperation**

With the rapid development of large model technology, the wave of generative artificial intelligence (AI) is roaring, and the economic and social development urgently needs a large number of high-quality AI talents. Relevant statistics show that there is a shortage of nearly ten million AI talents in China. Currently, the collaborative cultivation of AI talents through industry academia cooperation has become a common consensus and trend of the times. Taking Baidu as an example, as a leading AI company with a strong Internet foundation, Baidu has long adhered to technological innovation and is committed to becoming a top global high-tech company that can help people grow. Through various forms of industry-university cooperation, Baidu has united all walks of life to cultivate 5 million AI talents for the society, and has continued to explore multi-level training paths of large model and AI talents and achieved certain results and influence.

### **Speaker Bio**

Dr. **Liu Lei** is a Senior Manager with Baidu University Cooperation Department, Senior Member of China Computer Federation (CCF), Executive Director of the 6th Council of the Engineering Education Professional Committee of the China Higher Education Association, Member of Education Innovation and Industry Education Integration Special Committee of Association of Fundamental Computing Education in Chinese Universities, Member of Intelligent Perception and Cognitive Metrology Special Committee of Chinese Society for Measurement. He has published more than ten papers on the Internet, big data, artificial intelligence and other fields in domestic and foreign journals, made several reports in domestic and foreign academic conferences, made speeches in dozens of key universities, and served as part-time tutors in many double first-class universities. He has long been committed to promoting industry university research cooperation, especially AI talent training, and promoting the ecological co-construction of industry education integration.





**YUAN Xiaohui**

Senior Expert and Director of Innovation Research Center,  
Tencent Research Institute

## **Towards Intelligent Symbiosis: Human-Machine Collaboration in Future Societies**

We are currently at a critical juncture of intellectual transformation, where intellectual resources are becoming a service accessible to everyone. Simultaneously, we are also on the cusp of an energy revolution, with controlled nuclear fusion potentially achievable within the next 5-10 years. Against this backdrop, we face three possible future scenarios: the extrapolation of current trends where AI empowers various industries; the comprehensive penetration of technology where AI fully replaces human jobs; and the emergence of a new societal future, moving towards Intelligent Symbiosis. In a society of human-machine symbiosis, what will the relationship between humans and machines be? How will we redefine our role as humans, and how should we collaborate with machines? What principles should guide our interactions with AI and intelligent robots? How should we prepare for the ideal future? My presentation aims to explore these questions.

### **Speaker Bio**

Dr. **Yuan Xiaohui** is Senior Expert and Director of the Innovation Research Center at Tencent Research Institute. Before she joined Tencent, she was the founder of QuantUrban Tech Co. Ltd., where she served as CEO. Yuan is also a member of the Urban Big Data Special Committee at the China Urban Science Research Association. She has acted as a reviewer for several academic journals both domestically and internationally. Her recent research focuses on the impacts of artificial intelligence on the economy and society, innovation-driven urban planning, and the development of smart cities. Yuan has authored four academic books, including *Planning of Science and Technology Cities*, and published over 40 academic papers. She has been involved in industrial innovation, smart cities, and big data research projects for major national cities and has contributed to the development of multiple urban data platforms. Yuan has won awards such as the Shenzhen Open Data Application Innovation Competition and the National Second Prize for Excellent Urban Planning Design. Her work has been featured in major media outlets including Xinhua News Agency, Reuters and NBC.



## **Hans d'Orville**

Former Assistant Director-General for Strategic Planning of UNESCO; Former Director of the Information Technologies for Development Programme of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Honorary Professor, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies; Guest Professor, Shandong University for Arts and Design, Jinan; Honorary Professor, Institute of Public Policy, South China University of Technology

### **Artificial Intelligence and the Future World: Prospects for Science, Sustainable Development**

After almost a decade of global efforts, most of the UN's 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) with their target date of 2030 are failing. Do we need a longer-term initiative with target 2050, with a modified set of goals, systemic approaches, new digital tools and technologies as well as a broader range of stakeholders, including city leaders? The convergence of different emerging technologies has ushered in a transformation where AI is now poised to power the next decades of societal development, just as the internet has powered the last 30 years. As these and related technologies mature, they will have far-reaching impacts for work, lives, interrelationships, security, and politics. In its scale, scope, velocity, complexity and systems impact, the transformation will be unlike anything humankind has experienced before. But they also have the potential to deliver sustainability solutions. The technologies are just a glimpse of what the future may hold. Ultimately, all these activities are hopefully bringing about a new global order, moving away from the currently prevailing and increasing polarization and the intensifying quest for superpower status in political, military, economic, scientific or technological fields. The ultimate objective shall be to produce a more equitable, sustainable and peaceful world for the future of humanity.

#### **Speaker Bio**

**Hans d'Orville** served as the assistant Director-General for Strategic Planning (2000-2015) and Deputy Director-General (2010) of UNESCO. He was the senior consultant to L'Organisation de La Francophonie (2016). Prior to that, he was the director of the Information Technologies for Development Programme at UNDP (1996-2000). He took on various functions in the United Nations Secretariat and UNDP in New York (1975-1986) and worked as the executive coordinator of the InterAction Council of former Heads of State and Government (1986-1995), comprising more than 30 senior world leaders. He is also the member and co-founder of the Africa Leadership Forum, Ota, Nigeria, and a member of the Eco-Forum Global (EFG) International Advisory Council in Guiyang. He was elected Fellow of the World Academy of Arts and Sciences (WAAS) (in 2014). He is a Board member of the German Association for the UN. He was the senior fellow of the UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE), Geneva, Switzerland (2019-2020). Currently, he serves as the International Advisor as Center for China and Globalization (CCG) in Beijing. In 2018, he was appointed as the Chief Strategic Advisor and Chairman of the Advisory Committee to the International Center for Creativity and Sustainable Development (ICCSA), under the auspices of UNESCO, in Beijing. Since 2014, he has been an Honorary Professor at the Institute of Public Policy, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou. He holds a Ph.D. and M.A. in economics and social sciences from the University of Konstanz, Germany.

## Panel 2: AI Governance and an Open World



**Mehri Madarshahi**

International Fellow, Center for China and Globalization (CCG); Member of Advisory Committee of Institute of Climate Change and Sustainable Development (ICCSA); Vice Chairman, Asia Pacific Consulting Group; Visiting Professor, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies; Honorary Professor, Shandong University; Honorary Professor, Institute of Public Policy, South China University of Technology

### **Can AI Be Regulated? The Necessity for a Just Governance**

Artificial intelligence (AI) is one of the most transformative technologies, set to reshape various aspects of society, including work, democracy, and environmental management. While it holds significant potential for addressing critical challenges such as climate change and pollution, AI also poses risks, including job displacement, social inequality, and threats to public safety and individual freedoms. Regulators must tackle pressing questions about bias in algorithms, the spread of misinformation, and the safeguarding of personal data. The global discourse on AI governance in recent years, has gained momentum, particularly with the development of the EU AI Act, which has been more advanced than similar legislation in the U.S. and China. This regulatory initiative aims to prioritize safety, innovation, competition, and risk management in the face of increasingly powerful AI systems. Among multiple initiatives, therefore, we have chosen to focus on the EU AI Act. The reasons are two folds: AI policy in the EU has been under active development since 2018 (European Commission, 2018) and it was just adopted a couple of weeks ago; it is more developed than the legislation in the United States and the state-led system in China, and, organizations that adhere to the EU law will most likely be well-positioned to align themselves with these regulations.

#### **Speaker Bio**

After retiring from the United Nations as a Senior Economist, **Mehri** relocated to Paris, where she served as the Paris Correspondent for Maxims News and the United Nations Diplomatic Bulletin, covering international political and environmental issues. She was also elected to the Supervisory Group of the International Civil Servants Credit Union (AMFIE) in Luxembourg. Mehri founded several associations and companies in cities including Paris, New York, Geneva, and Hong Kong, focusing on conflict resolution, environmental issues, and education. Through her company “MAH,” established in Shenzhen, she facilitated international talent exchanges and multicultural initiatives, building cultural and scientific bridges with UNESCO and organizations like UNEP, HABITAT, and CERN. From 2011 to 2017, she served as a cultural ambassador for Shenzhen. Recognized for her innovative approaches to peace and dialogue, Mehri received the “Awards of Excellence” from the Aspen Institute. She was also honored by UNESCO and various cities for using music to promote peace and environmental awareness. During COVID-19, she organized several hybrid international conferences on topics like digital publishing, AI, urbanization, and smart cities. Since 2013, Mehri has held various academic positions, including Visiting and Honorary Professor at IPP, South China University of Technology, Adjunct Professor at Guangzhou University for Foreign Studies, and Visiting Professor at Shandong University.



**ZHANG Linghan**

Professor, Institute of Data Law, China University of Political Science and Law

## **From Risk-based to Value Coordination: Re-thinking the Pathways of AI Governance and Constructing a Chinese Approach**

China is currently at a historic juncture in choosing artificial intelligence (AI) governance frameworks, set against a backdrop where risk-based governance is becoming the dominant global paradigm. Typically, the pathways for risk-based governance require accurate risk identification as a primary step. However, the nebulous and overgeneralized concept of “risk” in AI governance can lead to perceptual biases, complicating the ability of a risk-based approach to provide precise and effective governance. Moreover, with nearly every institutional tool potentially classified under risk-based regulation, this undermines the essence of risk-based governance. To address these issues, the speaker delves into the multi-layered political and economic dimensions of AI, outlines a coordinate system of AI values, and argues that the foundational logic for AI governance should be based on value coordination models. Subsequently, the speaker proposes a transition from a risk-based to a value coordination AI governance approach, thereby developing an AI governance framework tailored to China’s unique context.

### **Speaker Bio**

**Zhang Linghan** is a member of the UN High-Level Advisory Body on AI, Professor at the Institute of Data Law, China University of Political Science and Law. Zhang is a member of the Council of the National Network and Information Law Research Society of China Law Society, and the Council of the Family Law Research Society. Additionally, she serves as an Expert Member of the Cybersecurity Legal Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Public Security, the Information and Communication Science and Technology Committee of the MIIT and the China Information Security Law Committee, as well as an advisory expert of Shanghai Artificial Intelligence Ethics and Governance Committee. An accomplished author, she has published extensively on cyberspace law and algorithmic governance. Over the years, she has contributed to legislative advisory work in China on matters related to algorithm regulation, platform governance, data security, and AI governance.



**Tomasz Braun**

Vice-Rector for International Affairs, Lazarski University

## **AI Autonomy and the Liability Trilemma**

One of many facets of the AI technology progress is a machine ability of data interpretation. This feature of Artificial Intelligence evokes a multitude of consequences, and it does it with an unprecedented pace. Interpretation of data fed into the systems allows the machines for conclusion driving and also - reasoning. Here comes the problem: if AI is truly to be considered as intelligence then its reasoning creates a basis for decisioning, i.e. making choices. Within them, apart from the easy ones, there are also those that are hard, in other words, carrying ethical issues. Therefore, AI decisioning brings a need for explaining and rationalizing of its choices. This opens discussion for a shockingly necessary question of the nature autonomy of the AI, and the protocols to be deployed in case of potential errors as well as the meaningful consequences of them. Until a personhood is legally attributed to AI and hence its autonomy is consented, then the conceptualizing, designing, developing, operating of AI technologies will stay on humans. And until then, liability for AI will need to be determined. It is a timely question whom to blame and where the liability lies in case AI is wrong. Depending on how possible it will be to decipher the structure of the AI contributors, the individual, hybrid or collective liability mechanisms will have to be constructed.

### **Speaker Bio**

**Tomasz Braun**, Ph.D. is a lecturer of Financial, Corporate and Economic Law at Lazarski University in Poland and ESSCA School of Management in France and a visiting lecturer in Italy, the UK, Finland, Austria, Germany, the Netherlands and Malaysia. He is frequently invited to participate in conferences and seminars as an expert of corporate, finance and energy law, corporate governance, and legal and compliance risks management.

He is an author of numerous books and journal publications on law and ethics of new technologies and sustainability. He is a member of international research teams engaged in sustainability issues in the European Union law and the legal and ethical problems of new technologies, including the applications of artificial intelligence. Member of international academic teams conducting research projects within the European Commission grants on AI law and ethics. He is an author of numerous presentations at international conferences on the European Union Regulations, Artificial intelligence, Law, Compliance and Sustainable Development. In his legal practice, Tomasz Braun, Ph.D. managed international finance, energy and logistics companies on both developed and emerging markets. He headed legal function of international financial institutions and was a partner in global law firms. He managed restructuring processes that included establishing, mergers, acquisitions, spin-offs, and liquidations of large corporates and their branches. He also organised shared services centres and designed outsourcing models. He led transactions, negotiations, and disputes with public and private entities.

## Panel 3: International Competition in the AI Era



**JIANG Yuhao**

Research Professor, Institute of Public Policy, South China University of Technology

### **The Regime of AI Innovation and Development in China: An analysis based on a non-linear view of technological evolution**

The United States is widely recognized as a world leader in artificial intelligence research and development, but is there an alternative approach towards innovative development that we can explore? Here, we propose a non-linear view of technological evolution. It entails new scientific research directions focusing on implementation and interactions between scientific discoveries and technological innovation. Technological innovation can go beyond the prevailing model led by US conglomerates. Scientists may identify research questions through AI applications and develop diverse new areas for innovation. At a public policy level, the diversity of AI research regimes requires a rethinking of the dichotomy between science and technology. Some recent industrial policies in China from the central to local governments suggest certain recognition of the “non-linear” perspective of AI science and technology. The theoretical and practical significance of this concept is worth exploring.

#### **Speaker Bio**

**Jiang Yuhao**, Doctor of Laws, is a researcher professor at the Institute of Public Policy (IPP), South China University of Technology. He has served as an assistant research professor at the School of Public Policy and Management of Tsinghua University, a researcher at gLAWcal EU project, and a visiting scholar at the European University Institute in Italy and the University of Turin. His research areas are political science theories, comparative analysis of scientific and technological innovation systems, and digital economic policies. He has recently published a new book entitled *Transformation of Platform Governance in China: the Politics of Technology Routes* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2023).



## **Inga Ulnicane**

Research Fellow, School of Geography, Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Birmingham; Member of the Steering Committee of the ECPR Standing Group Knowledge Politics and Policies

### **Reimagining Global Competition and Cooperation for Responsible AI**

Traditionally, international competition in the field of cutting edge-technologies has been perceived as a zero-sum game where one country wins and reaps major benefits, while others are left behind. This narrative of global economic competition has also largely dominated in the discussions about the development of Artificial Intelligence (AI), which has been sometimes compared to a new space race. However, such an approach is rather limited as it prioritizes international competition over much needed global cooperation and economic competitiveness over tackling major societal challenges. This talk examines international competition and cooperation in the context of the Responsible Innovation approach by focusing primarily on how new technologies and innovation meet societal needs and expectations. It highlights that instead of being a zero-sum game, international dynamics in the field of AI development can be a positive-sum game where many countries benefit from finding collaborative approaches of shaping AI towards addressing major social challenges of our time in areas such as environment, energy and health and addressing the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

#### **Speaker Bio**

Dr. **Inga Ulnicane** is a Research Fellow at the University of Birmingham, UK, and honorary Senior Research Fellow at De Montfort University, Leicester, UK. She is an interdisciplinary social scientist working at the intersection of policy research, political science and social studies of science and technology. She has published extensively on topics such as politics and policy of Artificial Intelligence, governance of emerging technologies, Grand societal challenges and Responsible Research and Innovation. Her research has appeared in journals such as *Policy and Society*, *Journal of Responsible Innovation*, *Review of Policy Research*, and *Science and Public Policy*. In addition to academic research, she has prepared commissioned reports for the European Parliament and European Commission. She has previously worked at De Montfort University (UK), University of Vienna (Austria), University of Twente (Netherlands), University of Latvia and Latvian Academy of Sciences and has been visiting researcher at University of Manchester (UK) and Georgia Tech (US).



**MENG Weizhan**

Assistant Research Professor, Institute for Advanced Study in Social Sciences, Fudan University

## **How the US-China AI Competition Shapes US Political Polarization**

The development of AI technology in China and the United States is unfolding against the backdrop of US-China strategic competition and the increasing political polarization within the US. The rise of major AI tech companies in both countries is altering the dynamics of US-China strategic competition, and the US-China AI competition is reshaping US domestic politics. The intensification of US strategic competition with China has exacerbated domestic debates over AI development models, amplifying existing bipartisan value differences in the US. Instead of bridging these divides, AI has driven both Democratic and Republican administrations to manage the tech sector according to their respective ideologies. The Biden administration's antitrust policies not only reflect the left-wing philosophy of the Democratic Party but also form part of a broader "de-risking" strategy targeting China. This strategy has led to discontent among some tech giants and also cause a split within Silicon Valley. Some AI companies have shifted their support from the Democratic Party to the Republican Party, using their respective technologies to empower social media for both parties, which in turn deepens algorithmic populism. Some AI companies seek to maximize their own interests in the US-China competition, leveraging the rivalry with China to urge the US government to loosen its constraints, or hoping to bypass bans and expand economic ties with China. These factors all contribute to a more complicated global political order.

### **Speaker Bio**

**Meng Weizhan** is an assistant research professor at the Institute for Advanced Study in Social Sciences, Fudan University. He is currently serving as a tutor at Zhide Academy of Fudan University. He has successively studied at Beijing Foreign Studies University, East China Normal University, The Johns Hopkins University-Nanjing University Center for Chinese and American Studies, and, in 2018, he obtained his Ph.D. in political science at the University of Hong Kong. His main research areas are: international relations theory, China's foreign policies, US domestic politics. He has published research articles in nearly ten SSCI-indexed journals, including *Washington Quarterly*, *International Relations of the Asia-Pacific*, *Pacific Review*, *China Review*. He is now the member of American Political Science Association and International Studies Association.





## **ZHANG Xin**

Professor, School of Law, University of International Business and Economics

### **The Dawn of the Beijing Effect: How China Navigates the Nexus of Innovation and Safety via AI Regulation**

In response to the rapid and disorderly development of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies, the global regulatory landscape has shifted dramatically from corporate self-governance to comprehensive government oversight. This shift is characterized by a nuanced approach that includes the classification and grading of AI systems, dynamic integration of soft and hard law mechanisms, cross-domain regulatory collaboration, and the deployment of agile, diverse regulatory tools. China, recognizing the complex and far-reaching implications of AI applications, has developed a distinctive and agile legislative approach to AI regulation. This framework is predicated on three core pillars: data security, algorithm security, and model security. The Chinese approach is distinguished by its tiered regulatory structure, which leverages the responsibilities of multiple entities across the AI industry chain and is externally constrained by a robust system of individual rights. Through this multifaceted strategy, China aims to strike a delicate balance between fostering innovation and ensuring security.

#### **Speaker Bio**

**Zhang Xin** is a Professor and Assistant Dean at the School of Law, University of International Business and Economics (UIBE) in Beijing, China. She holds a PhD in Law from Peking University and directs the Digital Economy and Legal Innovation Research Center at UIBE. Professor Zhang has been recognized as a Young Leading Talent in the National Talents Program and a Young Academic Leader by the Beijing Social Science Fund. She is also a Distinguished Scholar at UIBE. Her academic career includes visiting scholarships at prestigious institutions such as Harvard University, Columbia University, University of California, Berkeley, and the National University of Singapore. She serves concurrently as a Council Member for the China Law Society's Cyber and Information Law Research Association, the Legislative Studies Association, and the Jurisprudence Research Association. Professor Zhang's research leadership is evidenced by her management of multiple national and provincial-level projects. These include sub-projects of major National Social Science Fund initiatives, Youth projects of the National Social Science Fund, Humanities and Social Sciences Youth projects of the Ministry of Education, National Rule of Law and Legal Theory Research projects of the Ministry of Justice, and key commissioned projects of the China Law Society. She has made contributions to the field of AI governance with publications in both Chinese and English. She has long provided expert consultation and research support to national and local regulatory and decision-making bodies.



**LI ZI**

Senior Expert in Sustainable Development, Tencent Research Institute

## **Looking ahead to AI and Global Sustainable Development**

The United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development emphasizes “People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership” and provides the world with a paradigm for transforming from a traditional development model to a sustainable development model. The United Nations' Summit of the Future in September 2024 will further discuss the connection between artificial intelligence, digital economy and sustainable development. This talk focuses on the outlook of the AI and global sustainable development. Drawing on the changing dynamics in geopolitics, it looks into the increasingly severe challenges of global climate change and large-scale technological innovation. The key question is: What are the challenges and opportunities of AI development in terms of global sustainable development? The answer to this question is crucial in determining the future outcome of AI technology in global competition and cooperation.

### **Speaker Bio**

**Li Zi** is the Senior Expert in Sustainable Development at Tencent Research Institute. He also served as a research fellow at Alibaba Group before. Prior to this, he was a guest critic at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and a research fellow at National University of Singapore (NUS). Li Zi's primary focus is on providing scenario analysis and strategic planning in the areas of technological transformation (AIGC), geopolitics, and climate change for digital platforms. For his outstanding contributions to the research field, he was awarded “The 10 Years Best Research Fellow (2009-2019) on digitalization” at The New Economy Think Tank Summit 2020.

He holds a doctoral degree from the NUS and a master's degree from Delft University of Technology (TU Delft). With 15 years of professional experience, he has worked extensively in the field of digitalization in Europe, China, Southeast Asia, and the United States. Li Zi also served as a guest editor for Domus, where he initiated the “Online” series of publications, including topics such as “Smart Nation” and “Online Urbanism.” His book, titled “Online Urbanization: Online Services in China's Rural Transformation,” has been recognized by SpringerLink as one of the most referenced works related to the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Currently, he is working on a book about the new covenant between humans and AI.

## Panel 4: AI Development in Asia

**YAO Zhiqiang**

Co-founder of Cloudwalk



### **New AI Paradigm Leading Intelligent Transformation in Enterprises**

The emergence of large language models (LLMs) has brought revolutionary changes to enterprise informatization and digitalization. The traditional methods of informatization and digitalization relied on the capabilities of developers, requiring them to understand the business, design effective architectures, and put these into practice quickly. The advent of LLMs has surpassed the limits of developer capabilities, shifting the focus to the capabilities of business experts. By leveraging the knowledge understanding and feedback optimization abilities of LLMs, it's possible to achieve more flexible human-machine collaboration and promote integration with traditional systems. However, LLMs are not omnipotent. We still need to understand the business requirements and the limits of LLMs during practical implementation, and assemble a cross-sectoral team to develop customized solutions tailored to different types of enterprises.

#### **Speaker Bio**

**Yao Zhiqiang**, Member of the 14th Guangdong Provincial People's Congress, Co-founder of CloudWalk, General Manager of CloudWalk Guangdong Company.

Yao holds a Ph.D. in Signal and Information Processing from the University of Science and Technology of China. With 20 years of experience in AI technology research and practice, he has led and participated in 14 major national and provincial-level projects related to AI, technology innovation, and application demonstration. He has planned and constructed the National Development and Reform Commission's major project, the Public Service Platform for AI Basic Resources, which aims to promote data aggregation and integration in the fields of AI, IoT, and digital economy, and facilitate collaborative innovation and win-win cooperation across related industries. He has also contributed to drafting national standards of Technical Requirements for Internet-Based Facial Recognition Authentication Systems.



**MOTOHASHI Kazuyuki**

Professor, Department of Advanced Interdisciplinary Studies,  
Graduate School of Engineering, The University of Tokyo

## **How Human Being and AI Complement Each Other for Innovation and Creative Works?**

There is a growing attention to the impact of AI to our society and economy, and there is a view that AI will displace human being by its intellectual capacity at the end. However, I would see this issue that human being and machine (AI) will pursue complementary relationship, and current discussion on AI governance should be based on the clear understanding of AI's strength and weakness in knowledge generation tasks. In this talk, our research activities on the use of AI to understand the science based innovation process is introduced. We are investigating the relationship between scientific findings, industrial technologies and new product/services, using advanced machine learning techniques, then found that AI is not capable enough to capture the regularities of this process, particularly in its early phase, i.e., scientific discovery. Any principle discovery requires “serendipity” or “eureka moment” in Archimedes, but only AI is not sufficient to make it happen. AI (good at extracting new phenomenon which cannot be explained by existing theories) and human being (good at interpreting such new findings for developing new theory) should work together for extending scientific frontier of our world.

### **Speaker Bio**

Kazuyuki Motohashi is the head of department, Interdisciplinary Advanced Studies, Graduate School of Engineering and Research Center of Advanced Science and Technology, The University of Tokyo. He is as services as a faculty fellow of RIETI (Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry), as well as a visiting scholar of NISTEP (National Institute of Science and Technology Policy) in the Japanese Government. He is affiliated also with Tongji University, Shanghai International College of Intellectual Property Right as a guest professor. Until this year, he had taken various positions at the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of the Japanese Government, and served as an economist at OECD.

His research interest covers a broad range of issues in economic and statistical analysis of innovation, including economic impacts of information technology, international comparison of productivity, national innovation system focusing on science and industry linkages and SME innovation and entrepreneurship policy. He leads an international research team on the project of green innovation in Asia, involving over 10 scholars in China, India and ASEAN countries. He has published several papers and books on above issues, including *Global Business Strategy: Multinational's Venturing Into Emerging Economies*, by Springer Nature (2014).



**LEE Keun**

Professor of Economics & Head of Center for Comparative Economic Studies, Seoul National University

## **Comparing AI Technologies with Other Technologies in the 4IR and 3IR**

This study compares the nature of AI technologies with other technologies representing the 4IR (4th industrial revolution) and 3IR in terms of generality, originality, average cycle times and science-based-ness. First, technologies in the 21st century are becoming more heavily reliant on science, combining knowledge from more diverse fields (higher originality) and becoming longer cycled but having an impact on less diverse fields (lower generality). Second, the five representative 4IR technologies, in particular AI, perform better than the average technologies in the 2010s in terms of originality, generality, and TCT (shorter TCT means more break from the past) but worse than in science-based-ness and appropriability. Therefore, the five representative 4IR technologies do not command radically different technological regimes compared with 3IR technologies but are still outstanding in several key aspects compared with the average technologies of the same times. Third, average 4IR technologies are not much different from 3IR technologies in terms of the key aspects of technological regimes, such as cycle time, originality, generality, and science-based-ness. Fourth, AI technologies are shown to correspond to the highest degree of originality and science-based-ness among all 4IR and 3IR technologies. However, the normalized values of these variables by AI technologies are shown to be insignificant in terms of their difference with the average 3IR technologies. This finding suggests that AI is not a radical break from the past but tend to rely on the old and existing knowledge more than other technologies, which is consistent with the fact that it has been evolving with a much longer history of patents going back to 1987.

### **Bio Speaker**

Keun Lee is Distinguished Professor of Seoul National University (economics), a Fellow of the CIFAR (Canada), the President-elect of the Korean Economic Association, and the chairman of the Center for Economic Catch-up. He is also an editor of *Research Policy*, and associate editor of *Industrial and Corporate Change*. He is the winner of the 2014 Schumpeter Prize for his monograph on Schumpeterian Analysis of Economic Catch-up (Cambridge University Press, 2013), and also the 2019 Kapp Prize by EAEPE. He is also awarded the title of EBES Fellow of the Year 2023 by the EBES. He writes regularly for Project Syndicate. Previously, He served as the Vice-chairman of the National Economic Advisory Council for the chair and President of Korea, also as the President of the International Schumpeter Society (2016-18), as a member of the Committee for Development Policy of UN (2013-18), and as a GFC member of the World Economic Forum (2016-19). He obtained Ph.D. in economics from the University of California, Berkeley. His total citations received is about 14,400 with H-index of 55 and I-10 index of 157 (Google Scholar).

## Panel 5: AI and Social Risk



**Rostam J. Neuwirth**

Professor and Head of Department of Global Legal Studies,  
University of Macau

### **The Hidden Dangers of Artificial Intelligence and the Future of the Mind**

Recent and rapidly evolving advances in the field of AI and neurotechnologies now seem to allow to deploy AI systems to subliminally alter a person's behavior and exploit the potential vulnerabilities of humans. In response to growing concerns about potential dangers posed by AI, the European Commission published in 2021 the proposal for a European Union (EU) Artificial Intelligence Act (AI Act), which finally entered into force on 1 August 2024. Equally, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) adopted the Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence in November 2021, which recognizes the profound and dynamic positive and negative impacts that artificial intelligence (AI) has on all aspects of life and particularly on the human mind.

Against the backdrop of the serious challenges deriving from AI, neurotechnologies and other related technologies or applications, the paper discusses the potentially hidden dangers associated with the category of so-called "prohibited AI systems" defined by the AI Act. It also touches upon the complex and manifold challenges new technologies pose for regulators and for law as well as the global institutional framework governing global affairs in the future.

#### **Speaker Bio**

**Rostam J. Neuwirth** is Professor of Law and Head for Department of Global Legal Studies at the University of Macau. Previously, he taught at the West Bengal University of Juridical Sciences (NUJS) in Kolkata and the Hidayatullah National Law University (HNLU) in Raipur (India) and worked as a legal adviser in the Department of European Law of the International Law Bureau of the Austrian Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs. He received his PhD degree from the European University Institute (EUI) in Florence (Italy) and also holds a master's degree in law (LLM) from the Faculty of Law of McGill University in Montreal (Canada). As an undergraduate he studied at the University of Graz (Austria) and the Université d'Auvergne (France). He is the author of the books *The EU Artificial Intelligence Act: Regulating Subliminal AI Systems* (Routledge 2023) and *Law in the Time of Oxygona: A Synaesthesia of Language, Logic and Law* (Routledge 2018) as well as numerous other publications that focus on contemporary global legal problems by exploring the intrinsic linkages between law, on the one hand, and language, cognition, art, culture, society, and technology, on the other.



## **HU Yanping**

Chief Expert at FutureLabs, Member of the Information Society 50 Forum

### **2020-2050: 50 Questions for Superintelligence**

This talk combines the analysis of technology products, industrial ecology, and economy and society to assess the 2020-2050 intelligent development. It looks at the 50 problems that need to be solved in the big cycle involving chip computing power, computing architecture, model principles, closed source and open source, natural interaction, super portal, spatial intelligence, embodied intelligence, AI for Science, human-intelligence relationship, governance principles, etc. It proposes new concepts, formulations, models including the second curve, the fourth industry, intelligent brain, long-term innovation, dose-effectiveness ratio, SICAS, MDPG, intelligent force, 21 principles of intelligent development, EI Endogenous intelligence, and II autonomous intelligence. The key questions include: (1) Can large models copy the work of the Internet? (2) Should industry players and entrepreneurs focus on applications and scenarios? (3) Is the end of computing power the end of electricity? If the computing power is insufficient, can electricity be replenished? (4) Are AI infrastructure strategies such as large-scale computing power effective? Is AI capability based on ecology or construction? (5) How big is the AI gap between China and the United States? Can it catch up with the United States? (6) Can the model illusion problem be eliminated? (7) Can the AI “black box” be opened? (8) Can induction, contamination, and fraud be prevented? (9) Will the high consumption of energy and computing power continue, and is it sustainable? (10) Can it return to the track of high growth in user volume and number of calls?

#### **Speaker Bio**

Hu Yanping is the chief expert of FutureLabs and a member of the 50-member Information Society Forum; leader of ‘Global Innovation Frontier Science and Technology Map’ and related research projects. He proposed the SICAS model, MDPG data protection benchmark framework, and the 21 principles of intelligent development. He put forward various concepts including new IT, the fourth industry, micro-public, cloud-pipe-end, intelligent brain, digital intelligence and super individuals, long-term innovation, strategic mother technology, and volume-effectiveness, quantity/effectiveness ratio, nine-degree theory, endogenous intelligence, and autonomous intelligence. He is one of the earlier researchers on digital economy, digital divide issues, and satellite Internet. He continues to explore innovative, cutting-edge intelligent technology, focusing on “looking at products from technology, looking at industries from products, and looking at ecology from industries.” He has successively served as editor-in-chief of Internet Weekly, director of the Exchange and Development Center of the Internet Society of China, and other media and NGO positions, and founded the DCCI Internet Data Center and Future Think Tank.



**Jacob Dreyer**

Senior Editor, Palgrave Macmillan

## **Two AI Giants: Differences between Chinese and American AI**

AI research is driven by two economies, the USA and China, but the two are structured very differently. The US economy is oriented towards consumption; the Chinese, towards production. How does this impact the sorts of applications for AI? This talk examines the current condition of AI development in China and the United States, and evaluates different solutions being canvassed, given the characteristics of different economic models.

### **Speaker Bio**

**Jacob Dreyer** is a Senior Editor for Politics and Economics at Palgrave Macmillan. Based in Shanghai, Jacob Dreyer has mainly engaged in research and writing related to the development of China. He has a Bachelor's degree in Cultural Studies from the College of William & Mary and a Master's Degree in Humanities and Cultural Studies from the University of London. Later, he graduated from New York University with an MA in East Asian Studies. He is a highly acclaimed writer, having published essays in various media outlets including *The Guardian*, *The Financial Times*, *The New York Times*, *Nature*, and *Noema*.



## Roundtable

### Roundtable Discussion: Towards an AI Industrial Revolution?



**Concept Note:** The dawn of the 21st century has been marked by unprecedented advancements in Artificial Intelligence (AI), with profound implications for industry, economy, and society. As AI technologies continue to evolve, there is growing speculation that we are on the brink of a new industrial revolution driven by intelligent machines and algorithms. This roundtable discussion will bring together leading experts from academia and industry to reflect on the transformative potential of AI, and explore the extent to which the rapid integration of AI into various sectors represents an industrial revolution of our time.

**Moderator: LIU Shaoshan**

Director of Embodied Artificial Intelligence, Shenzhen Institute of Artificial Intelligence and Robotics for Society (AIRS); Co-founder and CEO, PerceptIn

**HWANG Kai**

Chair Professor Emeritus, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen

**ZHENG Yongnian**

Chair of the Academic Committee, Institute of Public Policy, South China University of Technology; President of the Institute for International Affairs, Qianhai, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen

**YUAN Xiaohui**

Senior Expert and Director of Innovation Research Center, Tencent Research Institute

**LIU Lei**

Senior Manager, Baidu University Cooperation Department

# GENERAL

# INFORMATION





## About IPP

IPP is a leading institute dedicated to policy research in China. IPP's mission is three-fold: first, to help innovate social sciences based on China's modernizing experience; second, to produce high-quality policy research; and third, to facilitate international dialogues between scholars, industry experts, and policymakers across different regions on issues of global significance.

IPP was founded in 2012 by Professor Mo Daoming, President of Guangzhou McWaltz Investment Holdings Ltd, and is now headed by Professor Zheng Yongnian, Chair of IPP Academic Committee. In the past decade, IPP's research has focused on two fronts, namely, China's national governance and its foreign affairs. IPP proposed the idea of "economic zone of Pan-Pearl River Delta", which was translated in 2015 into the policy of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area. In addition, IPP also produced a great number of policy papers on various aspects of China's foreign affairs, including Sino-US relations, China's peripheral diplomacy, and the Belt and Road Initiative. In 2022, IPP was recognized by Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China as a "Key Partner Institute for Policy Research."

IPP is committed to improving China's academic and policy research through global engagement. We have organized 10 international conferences in the past decade, along with numerous workshops and seminars with international participants. In 2013, Professor Ezra F. Vogel of Harvard University was appointed as IPP's Honorary Professor. The following year, IPP collaborated with UNESCO to organize an international conference on prospects of China's economic reform. In 2023, we invited Professor Barry Buzan at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) as a keynote speaker to address the concept of multiple modernities. IPP has engaged actively with international audience through academic discussion over critical issues regarding China's economic development and the transformation of global order.

Apart from organizing international conference, IPP researchers publish extensively across disciplines including sociology, economics, political economy, law, and international relations. In 2020, IPP launched a book series titled *IPP Studies in the Frontiers of China's Public Policy*, which combines original research and theoretical innovation to provide fresh insights into the fast-changing landscape of China's public policy. To date, we have published seven books in this series, with topics ranging from China's relations with the world order to housing management in Hong Kong and to China's healthcare system.

Looking ahead, IPP will continue to deliver rigorous and innovative research to interpret China's modernization and its relations with the world.

## About Nansha

Nansha district was set up on April 28, 2005, and was duly approved by the State Council as a national new zone and free trade zone in 2012 and 2014.

Located in the southern part of Guangzhou right at the geometric center of the Greater Pearl River Delta Economic Region and situated at the supporting position of the “A” shape formed by Guangzhou, Hong Kong and Macao, Nansha is the hub connecting the city groups on the banks of the Pearl River Estuary.



Nansha district is the principal water thoroughfare of the Pearl River Estuary and the only passage from Guangzhou to the ocean. It has the advantages needed for the building of an international deepwater port and development of port-related industries, and as such is the perfect region for Guangzhou and Guangdong province to adjust and upgrade their industrial structures.

The district has the world’s top 12 ports and shipping hubs and top three shipbuilding bases, as well as China’s leading automobile and parts manufacturing and export bases and advanced equipment industry clusters. It also has a number of national-level scientific research innovation institutes and incubators such as the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (HKUST).

The Nansha deepwater port’s cargo routes cover the world’s major trade areas, such as Europe, the Americas, South East Asia, the Middle East, and Australia. With the completion of the second and third phases of the Nansha Port project, it has formed a new pattern for modernized international ports coupled with related industrial zones. The Nansha government plans to take advantage of the international port to develop an ancillary industrial zone which will include fundamental industries such as ship building, iron and steel processing, and petrol-chemicals, promoting the concerted development of Guangzhou’s traditional industries, the high-tech industries located nearby and service industries.

## Event Logistics and Venue Details

### Venue: G Hotel GuangZhou

 NO.129, Jiaoxi Road, Nansha District, Guangzhou, Guangdong, China

**Conference Venue:** Galaxy 2, 3rd floor, G Hotel GuangZhou

**Dinner Venue:** Sea Banquet/Golden Jade Suite, G-Yan Chinese Restaurant, 2nd floor G Hotel GuangZhou

**On-site Contact:** CHEN Jiahui, Mobile: +86 15766764751

## Transport

Located at the heart of Jiaomen central area in Nansha, G Hotel Guangzhou is adjacent to the Nansha Government Affairs Center and the mega shopping center Coco Park. The hotel is a pleasant 10-minute walk away from the Jiaomen Metro Station on Line 4 and is accessible by highway from Guangzhou city center and Shenzhen.

With only a 15-minute drive to Qingsheng Railway Station and 18-minute drive to Nansha Passenger Port, the hotel provides easy access to Hongkong, Macau and other cities in the Greater Bay Area.

### Metro Station

#### **Jiaomen**

About 13 mins from hotel by foot (910m)

#### **Jinzhou**

About 6 mins from hotel by car (3.0 km)

### Train Station

#### **Qingsheng Railway Station**

About 16 mins from hotel by car (10.1 km)

#### **Shundexueyuan Railway Station**

About 43 mins from hotel by car (28.3 km)

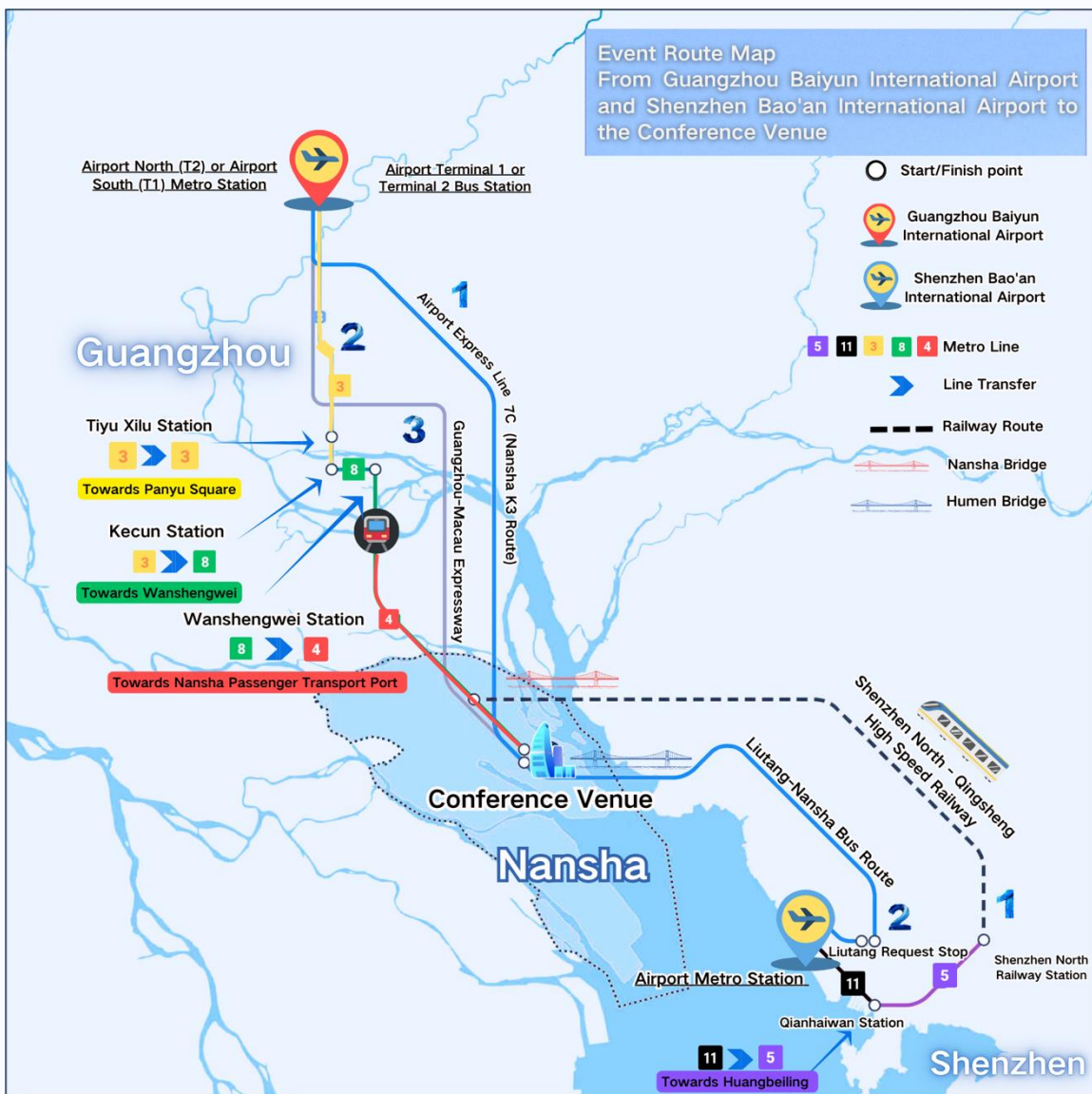
 **Airport**

**Guangzhou Baiyun International Airport**

About 1 hr 15 mins from hotel by car (90.8 km)

**Shenzhen Bao'an International Airport**

About 56 mins from hotel by car (57.2 km)





华南理工大学  
公共政策研究院  
Institute of Public Policy  
South China University of Technology

