**Strengthen International Judicial Exchanges and Cooperation, Make Justice Accessible to More**

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I am Zhang Qi from Shanghai Institute of American Studies, representing China Society for Human Rights Studies. As a think tank, Shanghai Institute of American Studies is committed to studying and promoting exchanges and cooperation between Shanghai and the US. Judicial exchanges between Shanghai and the US cover a wide range of aspects, including prison management, community correction, police cooperation and legal services. For example, since the reform and opening up, Shanghai prison system has received American guests to visit and talk, which has corrected some kinds of prejudices against China's prison management. What’s more, police in Shanghai and the US have cooperated successfully in several cases involving drug, smuggling, and intellectual property, among others.

Look back to the judicial exchanges and cooperation between Shanghai and the US, I would like to share two points of view: Firstly, exchanges improve mutual understanding. Secondly, cooperation is based on mutual respect.

However, since the US described China as a "strategic competitor", various measures taken by the US have had a negative impact on Sino-US relations, especially in the judicial field. Many people have been the victims of injustice. For example, China Initiative, an effort by the US Justice Department, its real goal is to defeat China in the technology competition. According to a recent joint research project by the Committee of 100 and the University of Arizona, about half (50.7%) of Chinese scientists report feeling considerable fear and/or anxiety that they are surveilled by the U.S. government. Furthermore, Trump administration imposed visa ban for some Chinese judicial department officials and their family members. Sino-US judicial exchanges are greatly hampered by all the above.

Given the importance of international judicial cooperation and the challenges it faces, as a representative of the think tank, I propose that:

1, States should strengthen exchanges and cooperation between judicial authorities at the national and sub-national levels, provide convenience rather than setting political obstacles.

2, In the international judicial exchanges and cooperation, states should attempt to understand and respect for the culture, society, ideology and system of each other, seek common ground while put aside differences, rather than imposing its own standard, system and practice upon others.