## 王旭院长开幕式致辞

Respectful guests from Switzerland, United States and other countries,

Dear colleagues and friends, ladies and gentlemen

Good morning!

Today I am standing here with great honor to speak at the opening ceremony of the third International Symposium on Sino Swiss Evidence Science co-hosted by the Institute of Evidence Law and Forensic Science, China University of Political Science and Law, the Sino Swiss Evidence Science Research Center, the School of Criminal Justice, Faculty of Law, Criminal Justice and Public Administration, the University of Lausanne and Guanghua Law School of Zhejiang University in the beautiful City of Hangzhou. Thank you all for coming here today!

On December 9, 2013, Professor Dominique Arlettaz, President of UNIL, and Professor Zhang Baosheng, the former Vice President of CUPL were present at the opening ceremony of the Sino Swiss Evidence Science Research Center (SSESRC). Ever since that day, SSESRC has never stopped achieving vigorous progresses and continued in-depth communications with forensic professionals all over the world.

The first International Symposium on Sino Swiss Evidence Science was held in Haikou, China in 2015. 33 top-tier scholars from China, Switzerland, the United States and New Zealand attended that meeting. They had an in-depth exchange of thoughts over law and forensic science and left the conference with a better understanding on each other’s researches.

The second International Symposium on Sino Swiss Evidence Science held in Lausanne, Switzerland in 2016. More than 40 scholars from China, Switzerland, the United States, Australia, New Zealand and other European countries participated the meeting. They came together to discuss, debate and celebrate the discipline of evidence science that has constantly become a more and more important subject to nowadays adjudicative activities all over the world.

Today, I am here to sincerely wish that the 3rd ISSSES in Hangzhou will achieve another great success. In today’s judicial fact-findings, forensic science bears a growing responsibility in uncovering the truth.

More than 20 years ago, with an aspiration of truth-seeking, I became as a medicine practitioner. Over the years, I personally witnessed the progress made in forensic science in China. As of my own institute, Institute of Evidence Law and Forensic Science of CUPL, our crew has grown significantly, and we gained more and more experience from scientific practicing to researching. Our experimental resource is more abound than before and we are now capable of providing high-quality scientific forensic reports to the general public and offer better educational opportunities to our students.

As forensic professionals, to pursue truth in each and every case is our original aspiration. With the acceleration of China’s internationalization and judicial reforms, Chinese forensic professionals shall never forget where we started and always stick with our original aspiration. That is why I think the main topic of the 3rd ISSSES – “Pursuit of Truth from Different Perspectives” – is crucial to all. I sincerely hope that we are all being inspired from the discussions in the coming days.

Finally，I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the Preparatory Committee for the 3rd ISSSES. Thanks to Professors Zhang Baosheng, Christophe Champod, Alex Biedermann and Wang Yuanfeng for all your hard work in conference preparations. Thanks to China Collaborative Innovation Center of Judicial Civilization, the “111 Plan”.------ Evidence Science Innovation and Talent Base, and John Wiley & Sons Commercial Service for all your powerful and generous support in funding the 3rd ISSSES. Thanks to Mr. Laurent Moreillon for his great support to the collaboration between CUPL and UNIL. Thanks to Prof. Allen and all the other keynote speakers for their kindly sharing with us.

I hope you all have a wonderful time in the next few days!

Thank you!

## 张保生教授闭幕式致辞

Dear Friends,

It is this moment again, we are about to conclude our conference.

In a short span of four years, we have held three international conferences in three different cities. Each time, we have fully packed schedule for three days. No matter how you organize the panels, we still don’t feel we have enough time to hear each other and to learn from each other.

Just like our first two conferences, we have heard presentations from both forensic scientists and evidence law scholars from different counties came from various universities, research institutions, government agencies and other organizations. Based on our common interests in furthering understanding of judicial proof by exploring the forefront issues from different perspectives, we have successfully carried out our shared mission of promoting “cross fertilization” across disciplines, countries and professional orientations. In particular, we continued our debate surrounding such key issues as “subjective probability” and the proper role of probabilities theory in judicial proof.

Four years ago, I tried to use a few “C”s to summarize our first conference held in Haikou. Today I want to use the same technique to summarize our third conference. This time I will use three letters: “D”, “B”, and “Y”.

First, “D”. Here, D represents “deeper,” which means that our discussions have become more sophisticated in terms of theory and practical application. They have moved from some fundamental issues of judicial proof and forensic science to some of the cutting-edge issues, including the best explanation theory, adaptive complex system and the issue of certainty in providing expert evidence.

Second, the letter “B” represents “broader” in the sense that we have further expanded our coverage. True to its subtitle of “Pursuit of Truth from Different Perspectives,” our conference has included topics from judicial perspective, natural sciences perspective and social sciences perspective. The presentations have provided insights drawn from recent forensic investigations (such as the “bottle tempering” investigation commissioned by the International Olympic Committee), new case law developments (such as US cases on electronic evidence from smart phones), emerging theories (such as decision-making analysis of expert evidence), new statutory developments (such as the Swiss Federal Code of Criminal Procedure), and many others.

Finally, the third letter “Y” stands for “younger”. I’m very pleased to see that a younger generation of legal scholars and forensic scientists have joined our discussion. Our speakers have a growing number of junior scholars and scientists, including a few Ph.D. students. Their participation has injected fresh energy and newer ideas to our discussion. It indicates the enduring interest and bright future for our shared mission of pursuing truth from different perspectives.

I would like to thank the organization committee composed of Professors Wang Xu, Wang Yuanfeng, Zhao Dong, Chu Fumin and Li Bing from CUPL and Professors Christopher Champod and Alex Birdermann from the University of Laussane for organizing this conference. I especially appreciate the hard work of Prof. Wang Yuanfeng and the entire team. Special thanks go to our local host, Guanghua Law School of Zhejiang University, for helping us have the conference in the beautiful Hangzhou City.

Thank you, Professor Allen, my American teacher, for your unfailing support and inspiration! Special thanks to my friend Professor Thomas help me drafting this closing Remark.

I also would like to thank Dean Moreillon for your great support, and hope that you will allow us to return to Switzerland to hold our next conference in 2020.

Finally, let me thank all our presenters and attendees for your time and efforts to make this conference a great success.

Thank you!