



Online International Conference Report

“Working Together towards a Community with Shared Future”



Jointly Organized by

Pakistan Research Center for Community with a Shared Future, Communication University of China (CUC), Beijing, and Center for Global and Strategic Studies Islamabad on 23rd December, 2020



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Concept Note

Understanding the significance of a collaborative approach towards the handling of global crises, economic development, peace, and prosperity, Pakistan Research Center for a Community with Shared Future is organizing an Online International Conference on **“Working Together towards a Community with Shared Future”**. Through the Online International Conference, we aim to address global problems and seek solutions to achieve sustainability and prosperity.

Furthermore, the subject Online International Conference aims at discussing the academic collaborations between China and other international partners across the globe.

Objectives:

- To advocate the concept of a Community with Shared Future
- Identify common concerns and challenges
- Promote academic cooperation through a network of collaborations
- Support joint research projects



Program

1300 – 1305 hrs	Opening Remarks
1305 – 1320 hrs	<p>Mission, Vision, and Future Prospects of Pakistan Research Center for a Community Shared Future</p> <p>Ms. Minahil Shawal Afridi, Deputy Director, Pakistan Research Center for a Community with Shared Future</p>
1320 – 1335 hrs	<p>Future Prospects of International Academic Network for a Community with Shared Future (IAN-CSF)</p> <p>Prof. Huailiang Li, Dean, Institute for A Community with Shared Future, Communication University of China, Beijing, China</p>
1335 – 1350 hrs	<p>Enhancing Regional Connectivity through the Global Concept of a Community with Shared Future</p> <p>Prof. Dr. Muhammad Saleem Mazhar, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan</p>
1350 – 1405 hrs	<p>Working Towards an Inclusive World: Global concept of a Community with Shared Future</p> <p>Mr. Tan Sri Ong Tee Keat, Chairman of ASEAN Research Center for a Community with a Shared Future, Malaysia</p>
1405 – 1420 hrs	<p>Dialogue of Civilizations</p> <p>Dr. Iram Khalid, Chairperson, Political Science Department, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan</p>
1420 – 1435 hrs	<p>How “A Community with Shared Future” can defeat common global challenges?</p> <p>Prof. Deqiang Ji, Vice Dean, Institute for A Community with Shared Future, Communication University of China, Beijing, China</p>
1435 – 1450 hrs	<p>Community with Shared Future: Social Foundation of the New World</p> <p>Mr. Jean Christophe, CEO The Global Compass, Paris, France and Head Of The European Network Of The Center For A Community With Shared Future</p>



1450 – 1505 hrs	<p>A Community with Shared Future: Africa’s Vision of China-Africa Relations</p> <p>Dr. André Dominic Negussie, The East African Research Center for a Community of a shared future of Mankind</p>
1505 – 1510 hrs	<p>Achievements of Pakistan Research Center for a Community with Shared Future</p> <p>Ms. Palwasha Nawaz, Deputy Director, Pakistan Research Center for a Community with Shared Future</p>
1510 – 1525 hrs	<p>Question & Answer Session</p>
1525 – 1530 hrs	<p>Concluding Remarks</p>

Profiles of Speakers

Prof. Huailiang Li, Dean, Institute for a Community with Shared Future, Communication University of China, Beijing, China



Huailiang Li is Professor and Dean of the Institute for a Community with Shared Future at Communication University of China. He also serves as the Director of National Research Base for International Cultural Trade, is a member of the National Committee of Experts on Public Cultural Construction, Vice President of Chinese Association of Media Economics and Management, and a member of the review committee of National Cultural Industry Foundation and Five One Project. In 2015, Li was awarded the Outstanding Contribution to Media Economics and Management in China. He has published more than one hundred articles on international cultural trade and cultural industries in many leading academic journals and newspapers including 'Qiushi Journal'. He has led and completed thirty research projects and published twelve books including 'Contemporary Cultural Trade and Cultural Competition'.

Prof. Dr. Muhmmad Saleem Mazhar, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan



Prof. Dr. Muhmmad Saleem Mazhar is currently serving as the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan. He is also Professor Department of Persian, University of the Punjab, Lahore. He completed Post Doctorate Degree in Persian Language & Literature from School of Oriental & African Studies (SOAS), University of London. U.K.

He has also served as the Dean Faculty of Oriental Learning, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Director, Centre for South Asian Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore and Chairman, Department of Persian, University of the Punjab, Lahore. He also remained the Editor of SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES, A Research Journal of South Asian Studies, University of the Punjab,



Lahore. His research focus areas include Persian Language, Literature, Sufism, Historiography and Cultural, Social, Political, Literary, Relations of South Asia, Iran and Central Asia.

Mr. Tan Sri Ong Tee Keat, Chairman of ASEAN Research Center for a Community with a Shared Future, Malaysia



Mr. Tan Sri Ong Tee Keat, Chairman of CNIA, is the former Federal Transport Minister and Former Deputy Parliament Speaker of Malaysia. He is currently the President of The Malaysia-China Silk Route Business Chamber and has been active in promoting Malaysia – China relations since his early days in active politics, more so after exiting from partisan politics in 2013. He is a well-known figure in Chinese language literary circles for his creative writing as well as his social critique and political commentaries.

Dr. Iram Khalid, Chairperson, Political Science Department, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan



Prof. Dr. Iram Khalid is Professor of Political Science at the University of the Punjab, Lahore from where she also obtained her Ph.D. on “Crisis Decision Making: A Case Study of Pakistan-India Conflicts (1950-1999)” with having an experience 23years. She did M.Phil in International Relations (Quaid-e-Azam University Islamabad, 1994) and an M.A. in Political Science (University of the Punjab, Lahore, 1989). She has published almost 70 research papers in reputed national and international journals. She is the author of 3 books, and 4 edited books. The most recent books are “Revisiting Pakistan’s National Security Dilemma” and “Insurgency-Counter Insurgency Challenge to State Security Stability Prosperity” She has completed projects titled on “Impact Of River Diversions; People’s Perception And Water Management” Funded by International Organization Action Aid, Islamabad and “Urban Security: A case study of



Lahore, Rawalpindi and Bahawalpur” funded by HEC Govt. of Pakistan. Her area of interest include National Security, Water Politics in South Asia, Nuclear Politics, Pakistan’s Diplomatic Foreign Policy and Domestic Politics of Pakistan,

Prof. Deqiang Ji, Vice Dean, Institute for A Community with Shared Future, Communication University of China, Beijing, China



Dr. Ji Deqiang is Professor of Communication Studies and Vice Dean of Institute for A Community with Shared Future at Communication University of China. He is the Vice Chair of the International Communication Section of International Association for Media and Communication Research (IAMCR). His research interests include media and digitization, political economy of communication, and international communication. He has published widely in both Chinese and English.

Mr. Jean Christophe, CEO The Global Compass, Paris, France and Head Of The European Network Of The Center For A Community With Shared Future



Mr. Jean Christophe was the Head of Strategic Development and Partnerships at the United Nations of the Alliance of Civilizations, an initiative of the UN Secretary General aimed at improving understanding and cooperation among nations and peoples across cultures, promoting cultural diversity and building inclusive societies. In 2014 and 15, Jean-Christophe served as Director of Democratic Citizenship and Participation at the Council of Europe, running a team of approximately 160 staff dedicated to foster democratic competences , participation and responsible citizenship and fighting radicalization and extremism. Prior to this, Jean-Christophe has developed a unique experience in the field of policy dialogue as the first Executive Director of the Aspen Institute in France (1994-1999), chaired by the former French Prime Minister Raymond Barre; he is now a vice chairman of the advisory Board of the Institute, appointed by Michel Pebereau (CEO BNP Paribas). He was a Professor of Political Sciences at the



Institut d'Etudes Politiques in Lyon and a Vice President of the European Fund for the Freedom of Expression

Dr. André Dominic Negussie, The East African Research Center for a Community of a shared future of Mankind



Dr. André Dominic Negussie is associated with the East African Research Center for a Community of a shared future of Mankind, Tanzania. He is also associated with the St. Augustine University of Tanzania.

Team of Pakistan Community of Pakistan Research Center for a Community with Shared Future

Moderator:

Mr. Khalid Taimur Akram, Director, Pakistan Community of Pakistan Research Center for a Community with Shared Future



Mr. Khalid Taimur Akram is the Director of Pakistan Community of Pakistan Research Center for a Community with Shared Future. He is also the Executive Director of Center for Global & Strategic Studies (CGSS), Islamabad since September 2016 where he is responsible for implementing and developing plans, leading projects, and working with collaborators to achieve mission of CGSS of finding solutions for sustainable objective policies for regional, extra-regional and beyond. He continues to contribute his influential expertise to regional connectivity. He is an eminent expert on geo-strategic affairs with special emphasis on the Central Asian and Euro Asian region amid to enhance the prospects for regional connectivity and socio-economic linkages among the regional players. He continues to contribute his influential expertise to regional connectivity in public forums around the globe; engaged in different activities, seminars, conferences in the region including SCO, China and Eurasian countries.

Ms. Minahil Shawal Afridi, Deputy Director, Pakistan Research Center for a Community with Shared Future



Ms. Minahil Shawal Afridi is an International Relations expert with special focus on China, Central Asia and the Eurasian Region. She holds a Master's degree in International Relations from the Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad and is currently an MPhil scholar at the National Defense University Islamabad. She has wide research publications on national as well as international affairs.

Her articles are published in many international platforms and is a regular contributor in various national and international newspapers and magazines. She

also deals with international media and has appeared in various radio programs and interviews. Ms Minahil has a wide experience of moderating and hosting national as well as international conferences, seminars and webinars. She has appeared as a speaker in various international conferences. Ms Minahil is Deputy Director, Pakistan Research Center for a Community with Shared Future.

Ms. Palwasha Nawaz, Deputy Director, Pakistan Research Center for a Community with Shared Future



Ms. Palwasha Nawaz is Deputy Director, Pakistan Research Center for a Community with Shared Future. She is also the head of the CGSS's subsidy organization by the name "The Platform" which offers customized training for the educational institutes and the corporate sector. Ms. Nawaz is a trainer in Project Management and Communications. She specializes in strategic level training and Portfolio building of various levels. Her role as a Professional Groomer and an advanced level managerial trainer is well known in the various universities in Pakistan. Ms. Nawaz also handles the Women wing of various business councils set up jointly by CGSS and regional countries. Additionally, Ms. Nawaz is an active contributor to National and International Newspapers.



Executive Summary/Future Prospects

1. Vision of a Community with Shared Future for Mankind

- a. The world is amid perils ranging from regional conflicts, terrorism and social disruptions to economic downturns, unequal development and climate change. These global challenges call for a global solution with mutual cooperation among states.
- b. In the changed world, various developments have transformed the political and economic scenarios of many institutions and countries. Obsolete and dysfunctional principles are replaced by modern ideas and trends. Which offers a rationale coherence for upgrading and revising the world's narratives and policies to keep up with the time.
- c. Likewise, the global structural reforms have paved the way for the states to modernized their economies, expand their markets, build positive apparatus for sustainable development and multilateral integration in various aspects.
- d. In this context, the vision of communities with a shared future is significant to examine. The strong narrative was proposed by Chinese leadership in 2015 to the international community at UN headquarters.
- e. Gauging the potential of this narrative, it is indeed beneficial for every state. Working under this concept would allow states to develop mutual trust and work collectivity for prosperity of the world and inclusive economic development.
- f. The primary elements of the idea underpin as: tolerance, fair relations, mutual respect, equality and dialectical balance. The narrative is a vital defining pillar of globalization.



- g. The concept of community with shared future emphasis multilateralism in politics, security, development of civilizations, culture, academic domain, environment. It also holds solidarity in all kind of problems which is faced by mankind. For example, pandemics, drugs, terrorism and climate change etc.
- h. Moreover, this idea will help the countries to curtail people to people gap by launching cultural exchange and awareness programs, conducting webinars and conferences, facilitating academic networks, scholarships and increase other educational activities.
- i. Under this idea, Chinese leadership jointly with Communication University China (CUC) Beijing, has taken the initiative to establish research centers in six partner countries. Pakistan, Tanzania, Malaysia, South Korea, France and Ethiopia.
- j. As the world is witnessing the emergence of new world order with multiple modernities or civilizational multipolar patterns, community with shared future, dialogue of civilization (DOC) and regional integration could present a great model to counter the risks and add in global peace process. It will enhance regional cooperation and establish strong social foundation.

2. Common Global Challenges in Post Pandemic Era and Panacea:

There are certain common threats which are being faced by the mankind in post COVID-19 era. These could be defeated under the concept of community with a shared future of mankind.

- a. Global Governance:** Presently, the pandemic is a real threat to the global governance. The structural foundation is aid crisis and under this vision of multilateralism, partner countries should join hands together to revamp their economies and assist each other.



- b. Decline in Global Economies:** In post pandemic era, no state is immune by the adverse impacts of the virus. Furthermore, the limitations like trade constrain and policies of protectionism should be replaced by advanced inclusive economic mechanism.
- c. Culture Conflicts:** There are many cultural conflicts between different regions and countries. In this regard, DOC and vision of shared future provide ample number of opportunities in order to enhance people to people connectivity.
- d. Fragmentation and Dilemma:** The pandemic have shown that the sharing of resources is already happening but not as a community. The world is facing fragmentation, mistrust and chaos among different regions. So, this vision provides the fundamentals to establish a strong social community to share resources and manage the two pillars i.e., shared future and community in a balanced way.
- e. Existing Western Prejudices, Mistrust and Anxiety:** The west projects itself as dominate, sole power, advanced and democratic and consider the rest world (Asian countries and third world states) as barbaric, autocrats and orthodox. The concept of shared community paves the way for the western countries to get associated with this vision and promote wellbeing, peace and erase existing prejudices against China and Asian states.
- f. Academic/Educational domain:** Today it is so difficult to find truth and deliver facts to the audience. Misinformation, false propaganda and fake news are common on social media. So, through an integrated academic platform under this narrative, can help devise educational policies, create positive image and enhance international regional networks of research and education.

3. Future Prospects for Working Under Community with a Shared Future:

- a.** In the present context of escalating polarization, the concept of forging a community with shared future, as was espoused by China, is no doubt a timely wake-up call for the international community.



- b.** Working towards an inclusive world should be made the realizable consensual goal of our pursuit for a community with shared future. In this regard, universities or research-based institutions of BRI participating countries can play meaningful roles in shaping an inclusive world.
- c.** Revitalization of a coherent community is the need of this time. The community will establish inter-dependence, connectivity, diversity, win-win situation, reciprocity, mutual understanding, respect and strong cultural ties.
- d.** Dialogue of civilization is also transforming perspective in international relations. In this globalized world, the concern is not about swapping of ordinary thoughts or ideas in daily affairs but process of comprehensive dialogue among civilizations. Which enable nations to understand and respect each other's cultures and integrate together for inclusive economic development. It also fosters the peace process, strengthen the political discourse and co-existence on equal level.
- e.** Alliance of civilization, strategy to improve co-governance, connectivity and enhancing the sphere of educational domain would be a boon for each partner state in achieving the targets collectively and practically.
- f.** Multilateral approach for socio-economic development, political stability and peaceful coexistence is vital. In this aspect, alliance of co-governance can promote peace and security for the better resolution of political, economic and geographic issues among nations by enhancing the avenues of cooperation as a new global order.



- g.** Considering the diversities for the resolution of all the issues, what is required is a system based on opportunities to all. In this context, the international educational networks can play substantial role. By offering scholarship programs to students and facilitating joint research projects, the vision would get synergy. With the implementation of the international academic networks more pervasive grounds for connectivity would be endorsed.
- h.** Role of international media and think tanks holds great importance. They can project soft power image and advocates consolidation, valuable contribution and shared benefits among countries.
- i.** China, with its wide gamut of technological innovations, should endeavor to promote its innovative forte. It has more to contribute in shaping inclusive collaboration through powering of such capacity with its established expertise. More tech-based innovations with local cultural touch could be produced in the developing world in the name of 'joint research'. This will contribute in mutual learning under this novel idea.
- j.** China is already sponsoring its partner states in foreigner student exchange programs, jointly with Pakistan and other respected partner states. The regional integration research centers would enhance the soft power and make people to people contacts feasible.
- k.** Hosting of forum and seminars designed to explore the humanity aspect of forging a community with shared future should not be the sole initiative in the present context but this has to be matched with more implementable initiatives to showcase the building of inclusive collaboration.



- l.** It is not difficult to envisage such a gesture of altruistic sharing would ultimately reshape the world, not merely in terms of improving quality of life, but also in setting the stage for genuine global collaboration in times to come.

- m.** Enough rhetoric's centered on inculcating awareness worldwide have been endeavored. The process of development is gradual and would take some time but with support of China and other partner countries there will be rapid progress in order to achieve common targets and build strong social foundation.



Annexures **Scripts of the Speeches by the Speakers**

Speaker 1:

**Prof. Dr. Muhammad Saleem Mazhar, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, University of the Punjab,
Lahore, Pakistan**

It is great opportunity to be here together for the betterment of region, humanity and welfare of these regional countries. As Mr. Chair has mentioned and explained that University of the Punjab is the oldest and biggest university in this region. Presently, we are having 47000 on campus students at different levels. We have produced three Nobel laureates, which is unprecedented in the region of south Asia. I also want to congratulate you all that you have taken very good step to develop a share community and managed to assembled France, South Korea, Ethiopia, Tanzania and China. University of the Punjab has established the regional integration center that will integrate all the academic research activities of the region. On 23rd October 2020, Pakistan center was established which will surely contribute a lot towards the regional cooperation. Now, the world has come to know that when you go to help other, they reciprocate it. The sharing of resources and idea of community with shared future with regional integration will be beneficial for all the partners. It is a win-win situation for all those who are working together. The CUC center in Pakistan will surely contribute in this domain. Everyone knows that we can't change our neighbors. So regional states are neighbors, that will help in this domain mainly China. Which is sharing the resources and helping the communities without bringing any change in their civilization, culture and social norms. Respecting the norms, cultures and traditions of a society is really a great thing. University of the Punjab welcomed this initiative and we will move forward in this domain to have a better future for our generation. In this context, we will have collaboration and workshop programs which academic section can do in its power. Thank you very much.



Speaker 2:

**Prof. Huailiang Li, Dean, Institute for a Community with Shared Future,
Communication University of China, Beijing, China**

Thank you so much. I want to express my gratitude and appreciation to CGSS and colleagues in Pakistan for your outstanding working, organization and enthusiasm for community with shared future. Now the world is becoming more multilateral. This year we have two big deals. one is Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) which 15 countries have signed. US take China as the pioneer of RCEP which is not true. It has driven mainly from ASEAN. The treaty was to develop Asian economies as they do not want to choose sides between China and America. Another big event of 2020 is Brexit. It has weakened American influence in Europe. President Emmanuel Macron emphasized on the independence of Europe. Germany has trade policies benefits from China. EU countries are considering their economies more now. All this shows that the world is multilateral not unilateral anymore. The concept of community with shared future emphasis multilateralism in politics, security, development of civilizations, environment and solidarity in all kind of problems facing mankind e.g., pandemic, drugs, terrorism and climate change. In the phase of Covid-19, all nations should join hands. In this context, i have some suggestions for international think tanks. Firstly, the international think tanks should enhance academic dialogue to erase prejudices. At present, the miss information has worsened and is misleading the world. So, to resolve these we need dialogue and soft power. West is narrating and projecting false information against China. Nevertheless, China has always hold soft and positive approach to resolve the conflicts. Secondly, international think tank should promote mutual understating among countries. Since the WW2, liberal internationalism dominantly explains that how society and human relations work. The west divides the world as modern vs traditional, democracy vs autocracy and civilization vs barbarism. The rest world (Asian countries and third world) is referred as traditional, autocratic and barbaric and should be replaced by modern and advanced democracy and civilization that what's west narrative is. However, the population of the west accounts for only 12% and rest accounts for 88%. So,



beside the west there is many civilizations and the world is amid variety. Different cultures should learn from each other. The world has changed profoundly and that wheel should not be stagnant. Thirdly, international think tanks should be responsible. Some think tanks in western countries accused BRI as threat to the western democracy and a death trap. But in fact, BRI is on very different level advocates a consolidation, contribution and shared benefits among countries. It is entirely a commercial and democratic approach. As for the death trap, the most common example west take is Sri Lanka's port in which China is accused of looting for military purposes. But what needs to be clarified that the port program was proposed by the Sri Lankan government. Under the 99-years lease treaty with China, Sri Lanka can redeem the port in any year and China does not use the port for military purposes. In May 2020, the Heritage Foundation of US has published a report entitled "government buildings in Africa are a likely vector for Chinese spy". Another case is of Australian think tank, Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI) published a report this year about Xinjiang. Both reports are based on misleading and speculation without any facts. You can critic China but you cannot critic China based on fiction and imaginations. All these practices based on prejudices and not in line with principle of diversity and interest of the people of the world. We should replace conflict with dialogue and superiority with mutual learning. Now we have eight institutions of community with shared future and academic networks. Within this network, we should enhance the collaboration. For example, we could launch conferences, webinars, exchange visiting scholars and students. I sincerely invite scholars from our academic network to visit and research at CUC. Thank you very much.



Speaker 3

Mr. Jean Christophe, CEO The Global Compass, Paris, France and Head of The European Network of The Center for A Community with Shared Future

Thank you very much. It is good to see this small community of likeminded people, the champions and advocates for the community with shared future are now launching these regular interactions among ourselves. I would like to express my gratitude to CGSS to put together this event today and giving opportunity to bring everyone together. This vision is making progress and habit to change views. I would really like to wish that our community should more expand and get strengthen in coming years. I would also like to express my gratitude to Mr. Li for his inspiring words that he shared with us. We are all committed to share this very narrative. In this pandemic we have understood that we just not headed towards the community with shared future but we are already sharing in present times. We all are confronted with one common threat of pandemic. So, the notion of sharing is already present but not as a community. The world is reacting differently in this shared future and I think that it is very interesting element of reflection. That we have two major components of this idea. One is the vision of community and second is the vision is of shared future. Our responsibility is to work on these two components in a balanced way. We also need to build a sense of community and still need to make progress. We have six to seven branches in Europe which showed their interest of joining this community and ready to discuss and put valuable content. We need to work together as one community despite throwing blame on each other. What we are witnessing today is more fragmentation, mutual distrust and dilemma. So, we should work on these two pillars to build strong community with a shared future. My point today is that we have a long way to go and, in this way, we are the pioneer of this very concept. I would like to give some pre-requisites to reach towards the common goal of shared future. First, we need to rebuild the spirits and mechanisms for multilateralism which have been very damaged for several past years. we all are connected to common threats like pandemic, climate change, etc., which requires multilateral response. So, the strength to be together and resolve conflicts must be restored. Second, is to



acknowledge that where we stand in this planet and get agreed to that, we have not just a single culture in a way we call it dialogue of civilization. It requires to understand others culture and civilizations and accept the differences. I think it is vital to learn from each other's cultures and civilizations and respect each other's ideas. History teaching and educational part is important in this domain. There is no clash of civilization but clash of ignorance and it requires radical transformation in the educational system. Third and final, is we need to do further research in way which brings us together in 21st century of human kind. We need to come up with the set of values which would be a common set up and guide for all. The world has radically changed in economic manner, geo politically and demographically. So, we need to acknowledge that we are in a different world. We need to enter in the discussion of values. I think it is very curial and important step to open the global conversation. In Paris and Europe, we are ready to take part and initiate such projects and work with every one of you. Thank you so much.



Speaker 4

Prof. Deqiang Ji, Vice Dean, Institute for A Community with Shared Future,
Communication University of China, Beijing, China

Thank you very much. It is my pleasure to be a part of this wonderful gathering on this very important idea. Today I am going to share some slides regarding how we can defeat common global challenges by these ideas and alternative proposal for better future. I would like to show the main findings of research and summary of my previous topics related to this idea.

Global challenges in the Post-Covid-19 Era

- Divide in **global governance** and multilateralism: from global to regional to national, and escalated geopolitical conflicts
- Decline in **global economy**: trade constrains (e.g. path dependence and protectionism, Pascal Lamy & Eduardo Pedrosa, 2020)
- Intensified **cultural conflicts**: from stereotyping to stigmatization
- **Infodemics**: crisis in professional communication, fake news and misinformation, social media-generated anxiety, etc.
- Deepening **Platformization**: digital platforms rebuilding global connectivity
- **Globalization at the crossroads**

The global challenges which we should defeat under this idea is global governance. The pandemic of COVID-19 is a real challenge to the structure of global governance. So how can we revitalize it is by the concept of multilateralism, globally. There is a transition from global to regional and national. For example, the conflicts between US and China and other regional states. Second, challenge is of decline of global economies that the rising economies are facing decline due to the pandemic. The traditional global economies are on the traditional paths. So, there is trade constrains and policies of protectionism. Third, there is culture conflicts. During past years, we saw many cultural conflicts between regions and countries



which are intensified. Fourth, is infodemics related to field of research. Today it is so difficult to find truth and deliver facts to the audience. Mis-information, fake news is common on social media. Fifth, is platformization, which is of vital importance challenge for us to recognize. This is penetrating in our society and the mobility of people got limited due to COVID-19. Finally, I think that concept can be understand by this idea of globalization at the crossroads that how to figure out the future.

A Community with Shared Future

- A new **concept** in defining globalization
- An alternative, reflective, and hybrid **norm** in driving globalization (moral dimension, Sun, 2010)
- Featuring **connectivity, diversity, inter-dependence, win-win, reciprocity, mutual understanding and respect**
- A **China's proposal or a global consensus?**

Activate Win
Go to Settings

I would like to summarize some features of community with shared future, proposed by the Chinese leadership. This concept is defining globalization in a different way. It is also an alternative, reflective and hybrid norm in driving globalization to the next stage mainly from Chinese perspective. We have multiple elements which we have been doing for so long by the initiative of China. There are features of this new idea for example, connectivity, diversity interdependence and all mentioned in the slides. We need to understand that this concept is China's proposal but for a global consensus. So, we all have same goals which leads to global consensus.



How to defeat common global challenges

- Revitalizing the notion of community (e.g. “global community” by Li 2020; “power with others” by Nye, 2020)
- Rebuilding the channel for dialogue and trust in collaboration
- Rethinking the roles of media in global communication: from offline to online

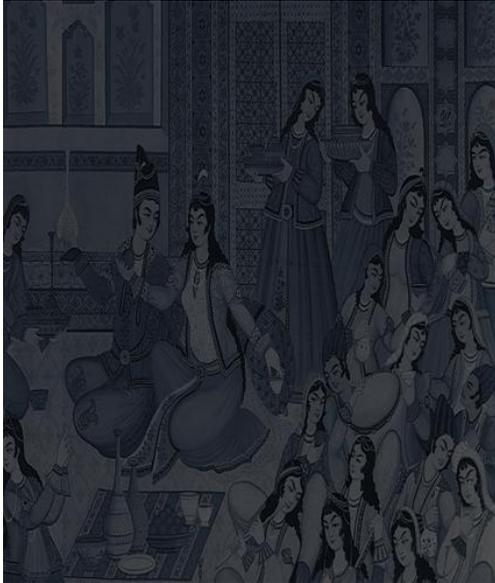
How we can defeat the common challenges under this shared future is to get inspiration by talking about the practices of this notion. There are three aspects which I would like to propose. One, I think we are divided in different systems and civilization so, we need to revitalized the notion of community. Second, is to rebuild the channel for dialogue and trust in collaboration. We have a lot of channels that we can collaborate. Finally, we really need to think that how can we move towards offline to online like these apps of zoom to share our understating's. This is one of the outcomes of COVID-19 that we have move to cyber space to communicate with each other. So, this could be the opportunity for community with shared future. I think this is the start of our dialogues but we have long way to go. Thank you very much for the time and invitation.



Speaker 5

Dr. Iram Khalid, Chairperson, Political Science Department, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan

I am very thankful to CGSS and friends from China and Paris and other states. I am here to talk on the topic of dialogue of civilization. In Pakistan it is a new area. So, I tried my best to introduce this topic and divided my presentation into different important parts. I would also try to give some suggestion so that can be done to initiate the dialogue of civilization. While introducing the topic, I would like to say that the world has been witnessing paradigm shift in global politics throughout human history in the wake of various issues and challenges among civilizations. So, one world order took over the other with the power shift among civilizations on the canvass of the globe as is evident from history. Changing patterns in global politics and socio-cultural intermingling and interpenetration are opening new vistas in international relations among nations for the time to come. The continued transformation in the conduct of international relations patterns and power concentration are leading nations towards uncertainties. I think the narrative is a favor for not only humanity but also the world community. Because when we talk about the circumstantial trends, it enhances level of independence and open up new horizons of opportunities for shifting governance system. These trends decrease reliance on western system for cooperation, common betterment, development, peace and justice because people are getting more information and new horizons of understand.



Main Theme

Circumstantial trends, enhanced level of independence and regionalization are opening up new horizons of opportunities for shifting governance system and decreasing reliance on western system for cooperation, common betterment, development, peace and justice.

There are major objectives of my presentation which are mentioned in the slide below.



Objectives

- To explore the idea behind the concept of Dialogue of Civilizations
- To highlight the importance of connectivity among nations and civilizations.
- To analyze interactions among emerging world states and political systems
- To predict how changes will occur in world politics and how community will react to a dialogue.

There are also some important questions emanated from my study which I would answer in further discussion. The questions are mentioned in the slide.

Questions

- Is the Dialogue of Civilization a response to the clash of civilization or a plan to initiate connectivity among states?
- What alternative possibilities can be apart from conflicting approach of civilizations on global arena as proposed by Huntington in his thesis clash of civilizations?
- How the emerging regional powers will challenge the status quo and to what extent in the presence of conflicts and divergence internally to form a neo-world order and how effectively dialogue of civilizations will take place?
- What type of measures can be taken for the success of this thesis?

We have heard a lot about western vs non-western debate. Specially in the last quarter of the 20th century witnessed. Which a debate on westernization that was followed by the debate/ thesis of clash of civilizations in the political arena of the world. The 21st century is a century of dialogue which has given answer to the elements, trying to present the anti-thesis of clash of civilization thesis. My presentation is answer to the Huntington's theory and also beneficial for all the community. On the falling of Berlin wall, a debate on the End of History was started that the world would be dominated by cultural conflicts especially the West and the Rest. Western civilization faced counter narratives and anti-western movements which proposed anti-thesis to it because civilizations are not tectonic plates that are bound to collide with one another rather they are interpenetrative and interdependent. So, their mutual interests align the civilizations that they can interact, coexist and overlap. Moreover, other phenomenon such as complex interdependence and globalization are gripping global community under their strong clutches by bringing new challenges



- Civilizations are not tectonic plates that are bound to collide with one another rather they are interpenetrative and interdependent.
- Mutual interests align the civilizations so that they interact, coexist and overlap
- Moreover, other phenomenon such as complex interdependence and globalization are gripping global community under their strong clutches by bringing new challenges
- Huntington's paradigm of clash of civilizations, this world order is elaborated by the western philosopher in one's own way of thinking and perception to make it more controversial by negating the other civilizations orders.

In 20th century, we have heard that the culture influence civilization mainly the Western hegemony. It is not because of cultural domination but economic, political and security reasons. As many Eastern countries are rich in their culture, they have their distinct identity due to this. On the other hand, we have experienced that China, Iran and CARs are rich in their culture and have doing a lot for sharing their soft image.



Cultural Influence and Civilization

- Huntington stresses that cultural influence is interdependent and if Western culture influences it is also influenced by less powerful civilizations.
- However, the contrasting idea is that culture of mighty civilizations influences more the less powerful civilizations.
- Moreover, Western hegemony is not because of cultural domination but economic, political and security reasons as many Eastern countries are rich in their culture having their distinct identity due to unique culture.
- For instance, China Iran and Central Asian Republics are rich in their culture having unique identity and history.

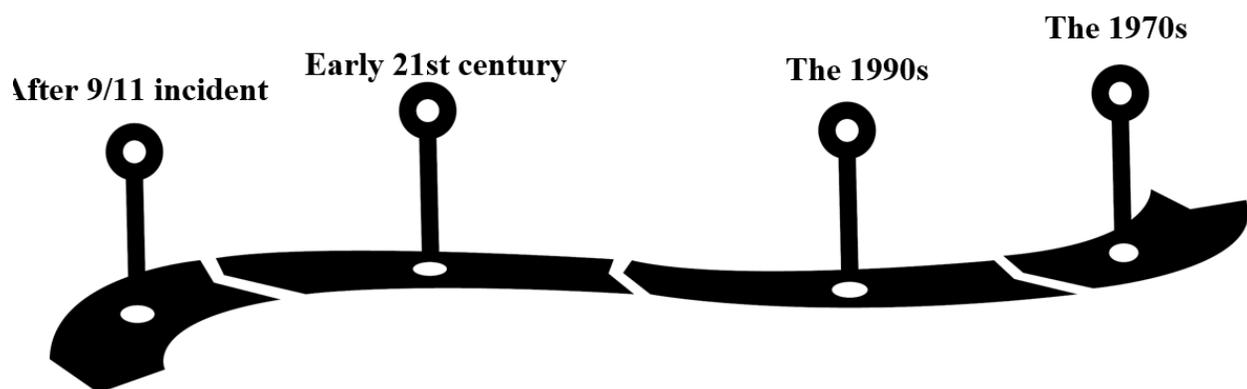
When we talk that the world is getting modernized, we see that it is going to be less Western. As the people getting information regarding their rights now nothing can be hidden. The Economic status is making all the difference among civilizations. A continuous advance in information technology is truly making our world a global village. Truly, the time is approaching when war and armed conflicts will be regarded as outdated methodologies of tackling conflicts/disputes among nations, regions and communities. There are some features of dialogue of civilization which is mentioned in the slide below.

Features of Dialogue of Civilizations

- The philosophical nature of dialogue
- The multicultural realities
- Regional connectivity
- Inter-civilizational framework of mutual exchange
- Co-existence on equal level
- Tolerance and mutual respect
- Equality of civilizations on socio-cultural level
- Sovereign equality of states on the political level

I also want to add the evolution of DOC by reviewing the literature. In 70s, the articles were published related to this topic by French writers. In 1990s, the efforts were made by Sweden writers, also there was material published by the Iranian scholars. Then in early 21st century a very important debate by Iranian president at UN forum was on this theme. Specifically, after the event of 9/11, there was whole new dimension to this theme and the need of DOC became much important.

Evolution of DOC



There are some challenges to the theme of DOC. I have categorized these challenges in the slides below as philosophical, historical, systematic, communication and contemporary challenges.

Challenges



The major international challenges are mentioned in the slide below.

Major Challenges

- The United States has been showing unhappiness towards the evolving balance of power in favor of China reshaping the global governance deviating from globalization and global governance from Americanism. Therefore, the United States has become more inward looking and less inclined to fulfill commitments towards 'Global Commons', it intends to change the global governance rules in her favor.

- The widening gap between the rich and the poor, imbalance in market efficiency and social justice that continues even in the era of globalization is harming the very social fabric of societies including developed societies and renewing the capitalists' phenomenon of class struggle. This fundamental contradiction between capital and labor class remains the hardest nut to crack as the capitalists earn a lot of benefit when there is free and unchecked movement of capital with total disregard to other considerations like social justice etc.

- Increasing uncertainties are bringing forth entanglements and complexities between and among major powers if not handled prudently can lead to conflicts and confrontations thus affecting the course of emerging world order and globalization.

Continued...

- The challenge at the philosophical level is about civilizations and their relationships whether civilizations will go in clash or fusion and will the future world will become one civilization by conquering the other ones or peaceful coexistence.

- It is evident from the history of nations that sources of conflicts and turmoil have been misunderstandings among civilizations and lack of exchange of dialogue on all the issues. There are two competitive civilizations in the world.

- The United States believes they are the best civilization with the best political system having best model for all others to follow. Whereas, Chinese civilization perceives them unique and culturally rich hence there cannot be two number ones so there can be conflict.

Here are some recommendations as well which i have divided into five levels. i.e., theory of dialogue along civilization. Which needs more projection, b) alliance of civilization that needs collective effort to promote shared benefits of the community, c) the strategy to improve co-governance. There must be some consultations regarding improvement in the governance

policies mainly in regard with Pakistan, d) connectivity. There is a dire need of image building for these people-to-people contacts which are important. e) self-reliance through education. Being a university professor, i really believe in the educational development. By involving youth, in this initiative, it would be more worthy and beneficial in achieving the targets collectivity and practically.

Recommendations Various Levels



I would like to share my conclusion that there should be multilateral approach for socio-economic development, political stability and peaceful coexistence. Multilateral approach in the form of co-governance can promote peace and security for the better resolution of political, economic and geographic issues among nations by enhancing the avenues of cooperation as a new global order. However, alternative road map for the community of civilizations is use of collective wisdom in the form of DOC for better understanding. Thank you very much.

Speaker 6

Dr. André Dominic Negussie, The East African Research Center for a Community of a shared future of Mankind

Thank you so much. My topic is “a community with shared future: Africa’s vision of China-Africa relations”. The history of China-Africa relations dates back as far as the 16th century, but it has grown up in the last decade resulting in China being the continent’s largest trading partner. This relation presents as mutual socio-cultural and economic partnerships.



Introduction

- ❖ The history of China-Africa relations dates back as far as the sixteenth century, but it has grown up in the last decade resulting in China being the continent’s largest trading partner.
- ❖ This relations presents as mutual socio-cultural and economic partnerships.
- ❖ China views Africa as a strategic partner in the race for natural resources and a ground for newer markets. On the other hand, Africa views China as the strategic development partner due to her friendly terms of engagement in development aid and relief assistance.
- ❖ This paper presents the Africa-China historical relations, and a common future goal.

China views Africa as a strategic partner in the race for natural resources and a ground for newer markets. On the other hand, Africa views China as the strategic development partner due to her friendly terms of engagement in development aid and relief assistance. The historical relation further moves towards a common future goal. The trade and investment contact between Africa and China have a longer history. Beijing’s investment in Africa dates back to some six centuries, when explores set off from Asia across Indian ocean. At 2015 forum on China-Africa cooperation the relationship had reached a stage of growth unmatched in history. China is portrayed in two ways either in a very positive manner and bringing development or exploitative and destroyer of the environment. The truth is that

China is coherent and strategic about its objectives. The perceptions of Chinese engagement with Africa could be summarized into three categories as mentioned below in the slide. a) Sino-optimism. That views that Chinese cooperation with Africa will enhance positivity, b) Sino-pessimism. That views that China's engagement largely benefit itself and very little to Africa, and c) Sino-pragmatism. That holds a moderate view of first two opposite perspectives.



The stat of current China-Africa Relations

- China is coherent and strategic about its objectives.
- Perceptions of Chinese engagement with Africa may be summarized into three categories:
 1. Sino-Optimism
 2. Sino-pessimism
 3. Sino-pragmatism

China-Africa relationship is positive. China has been willing to work with any type of government whether it is democratically elected or authoritarian.



According to Chinese government, its development cooperation s provided in eight different forms as mentioned below in slide

China's development cooperation is provided in eight different forms

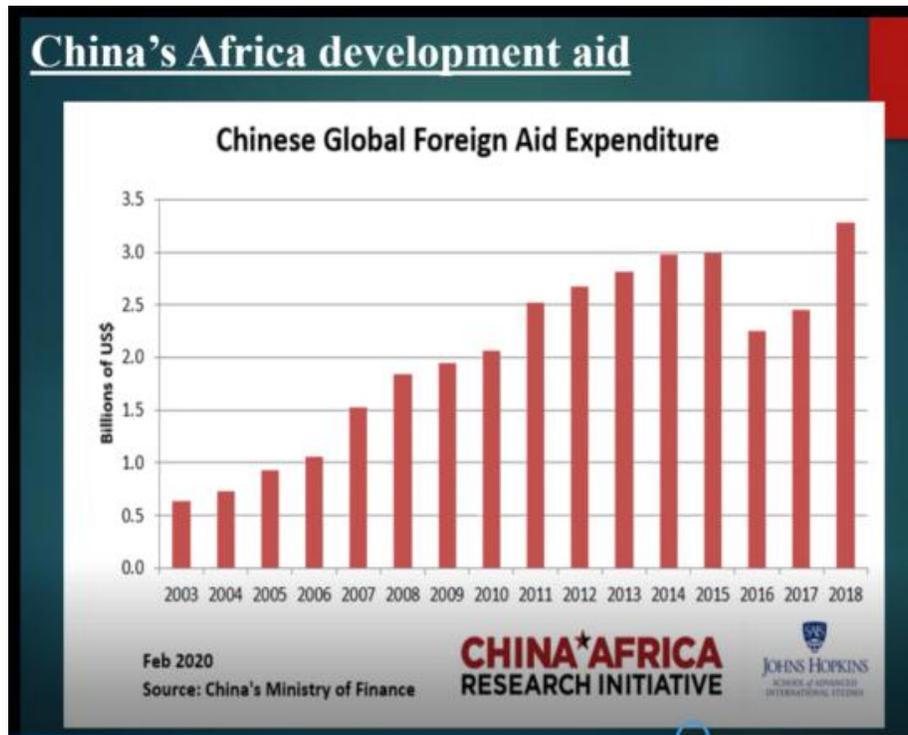
1. Complete sets of projects
2. Commodity aid
3. Technical cooperation projects
4. Cooperation on human resources
5. Sending Chinese medical teams
6. Emergency humanitarian aid
7. Volunteers programmes
8. Debt forgiveness

Talking about ways of financing there are three ways mentioned in the slide. a) grant or a donation. Which is used for social development. For example, construction of hospitals, parks or educational institutes and used to provide goods and services along with humanitarian aid, b) interest-free loan. They are provided for the operationalizing of the projects, c) concessional loan. These are to be provided for infrastructure building projects and provided directly by the import and export agency of China.

Ways of financing

- Grant or a donation
- Interest-free loan
- Concessional loan

The China Africa development aid has been increased in recent years as mentioned in the slide below.



There are also two approaches of theoretical reviews of development aid. a) savings-investment gap approach, b) foreign exchange earning expenditure gap approach. The details are mentioned in the slide below.

Theoretical review of development aid

- Savings-Investment Gap Approach
- Foreign Exchange Earning Expenditure Gap Approach
 - The major assumptions of the foreign exchange earning expenditure gap approach are:
 - I. There are many goods and services of critical importance to growth and development which are not produced locally at the early stage of development and need to be imported.
 - II. Non-availability of these goods and services affects optimum level of production and leads to non-utilization of domestic resources.
 - III. Imperfect substitutability of domestic and foreign resources.
 - IV. Secular decline in terms of trade of primary commodity exporting countries.

The development aid by Chinese government was started by the liberation movement originated in 1951. The modernization of Chinese economy has paved the way for its role as the provider of development aid. This was visible in the ministerial meeting of China-Africa cooperation forum. The evolving Chinese economic policies have some distinguished features as compared to the western aid donors. I would like to give some highlights of the features in the slide below.

Development aid by Chinese government to Africa countries

- The first major Chinese funded infrastructure project in Africa was construction of the Tazara railway.
- Chinese aid policies:
 1. There is a very strong emphasis on bilateral project aid.
 2. The aid is generally strongly tied to the use of Chinese goods and services and there is very little transfer of cash.
 3. A significant portion of the aid – the subsidization of loans and credits – cannot be classified as aid must have a minimum 25% grant element and that aid shall not be formally tied.
 4. Chinese bilateral aid is not implemented by one agency.

Now let take some country cases of development. There are three African countries as cases of development. Ethiopia, Tanzania and Kenya.



In Ethiopia, Chinese assistance and development goes to three sectors. One, energy transport and supply 52%, second, transport and storage 31% and third, industry 12%. In May 2007, Ethiopia and China signed a debt relief agreement. Chinese government also canceled large debts and provided interest free government loan that got matured in 2009. Tanzania received more than 100 projects supported by Chinese government. The majority of earlier aid projects were started in Tanzania by the assistance of Chinese government. The key projects in which the famous project is Tanzania, Tazara and Zambia railway linkage. China has provided Tanzania with financial aid in many areas mainly in agriculture sector, cultural development and extensive economic liberalization and privatization programs. In 2015, the ratio of Chinese export with Kenya by 61%. Now, to conclude that what is African vision to china, I would say that Chinese relations with African countries aims at achieving tangible development results and are favorable without complex conditions. China has invested in a number of road construction, hospitals, schools, preventing of diseases projects and offered to train the local people. The real transformation, however, will come from African leaders choosing their own policies and implementing them with China and play a supportive role.

We African people are united with Chinese and others countries. concluding, I would like to say that Chinese narrative of community with a shared future for man-kind can go together with African philosophy of human being which is “I am, because we are, we are because I am”. Therefore, the human being has to work together for the good human being. Thank you very much.

Conclusion

- African philosophy of Human being which is “I am, because we are, we are because I am”.

Therefore, the human being has to work all together for the good of human being.





Speaker 7

Mr. Tan Sri Ong Tee Keat, Chairman of ASEAN Research Center for a Community with a Shared Future, Malaysia

Good afternoon everyone and all the participants in this webinar. First of all, in my capacity as the chairman for the center of new inclusive Asia, I would take this opportunity to congratulate the host for successfully hosting this event. Which is important and crucial in present times. The topic that is “working towards an inclusive world: global concept of a community with shared future” is indeed very challenging topic for us to discuss. The world has never been homogenous since time immemorial. Over the ages, the inherent plurality in the human world has on one hand been blamed as the root of various conflicts. But on the other hand, it must also be acknowledged that it is through such diversity that mankind managed to compete and progress, ultimately contributing to what it is today. Waning and waxing of human cooperation might have characterized the entire history of mankind. Nonetheless, we don't need rocket science knowledge to dawn upon us that mankind would most likely risk its very survival if coordinated collaboration continues to remain fragile in the face of existential threats. Common sense would ring alarm in any sensible minds among us that "No Man Is an Island". This is particularly so when the world is wantonly ravaged by the prevailing pandemic. In the past one year, admittedly mankind community has generally failed to put up a good fight against the coronavirus concerted. Multilateral international collaboration left much to be desired, though not in absolute tatters. The unipolar hegemon had, for the first time in the past 7 decades, conspicuously been absent from the international web of collaboration, let alone providing leadership to a globalized endeavor in the fight against the deadly contagion. On the other hand, paradoxically, the US having been incensed by its escalating anxiety of being displaced as the unipolar superpower, notably in view of the meteoric rise of China, the US has grown excessively intolerant of, if not paranoid of, any outreach initiatives of China in engaging the international community. The level of intolerance has breached the record high that even successful model of containing the spread of pandemic in China is selectively discriminated against with ideological prejudice. The pouring of Chinese aid in terms of PPEs to several pandemic worst hit countries on humanitarian ground has also met with scornful labeling as 'geopolitical Trojan'. The specter



of McCarthyism was deliberately resurrected at the expense of multilateral international cooperation. Indeed, the coronavirus outbreak has heavily polarized the globalized community. Instead of enhancing coordinated synergy of human resources and endeavors, the contagion has been made a convenient tool to stoke a fresh round of Cold War, pushing the world to the brink of conflict. In the American perspective, realizing the dwindling of its global geopolitical influence, the unbridled spread of the contagion across the US, as well as among its allies readily reminds the superpower and the world of the analogy of Suez Moment. This has also fueled the trumpeting of such belief as the end of 'Pax Americana', the relative peace thought to be brought about by the preponderance of the US power after WW II. The rise of China and its increasing role and weightage in global geopolitics has since been labeled as the potential threat. Against such a biased geopolitical backdrop, no amount of persuasion or preaching of the virtues of consolidating international cooperation could ever convince the prejudicial minds obsessed with arrogance of power preponderance. The Pax Americana, compounded with the American exceptionalism, has over the past 7 decades bred the ubiquitous American dominance. The collapse of Soviet Union and its satellite Eastern bloc had further buttressed the US status as the sole unrivalled hegemon. In the Chinese perspective, the rule-based paradigm in the global governance has time and again been taken for a ride as a carte blanche for the US to impose unilaterally its doctrine of ideology throughout the world under the cloak of liberal democracy. Any alternative model of governance, deemed not in sync with the Western model of democracy, is virtually left with no room for survival on the world stage under the prevailing global order dictated by the US. In the present context of escalating polarization, the concept of forging a community with shared future, as was espoused by China, is no doubt a timely wake-up call for the international community. More so, in the wake of increasing existential cataclysms that no single nation state could ever handle singlehandedly. Taking cognizance of such imperative, any recalcitrant resistance, motivated by geopolitical interests, to inclusive global cooperation is not only irrational and foolhardy, but also disastrously suicidal. International community has to come to sense that schism along ideological divide has no place in the face of cataclysm onslaught, particularly when the mankind survival is at stake. Multilateral



international cooperation could only be marshaled and anticipated to live up to the expectation of fending off common threat, if and only if, genuine inclusiveness is upheld. In this perspective, working towards an inclusive world should be made the realizable consensual goal of our pursuit for a community with shared future before it is too late. It is simply hyperbolic to contend that the goal runs contrary to the existing global order merely because it did not originate from the West, more so from a nation state of differing model of polity and civilization. After all, the Post-war international order has never dictated that the international institution of cooperation is the exclusive club for western democracies. In this regard, universities or research - based institutions of BRI participating countries can play meaningful roles in shaping an inclusive world. Hosting of forum and seminars designed to explore the humanity aspect of forging a community with shared future should not be the sole initiative in the present context. Enough rhetoric's centered on inculcating awareness worldwide have been endeavored. But this has to be matched with more implementable initiatives to showcase the building of inclusive collaboration. China, with its wide gamut of technological innovations, should endeavor to promote its innovative forte beyond mere market exploration for its products of cutting-edge technology. Knowing the constraints restricting the technological capacity building in most developing countries, China has more to contribute in shaping inclusive collaboration through powering of such capacity with China's established expertise. More tech-based innovations with local cultural touch could be produced in the developing world in the name of 'joint research'. Instead of marketing the 'Made in China' products in the third world market, China could easily seek to make the locally produced tech innovations 'powered by China' the shared intelligent property with the host country. By so doing, China is virtually powering the local technology and supply chain through technology transfer, in addition to buttressing the self-confidence and national pride within the local social fabric. This would further endear the ideal of 'forging a community with shared future' to the populace of the developing world which constitutes the major bulk of the world. This could be a real litmus test to China's soft power and its willingness to share the intellectual property rights of its technology with the rest of the world. It is not difficult for us to envisage such a gesture of altruistic sharing would ultimately



reshape the world, not merely in terms of improving quality of life per se, but also in setting the stage for genuine global collaboration in anticipation of more imminent crises impacting our very survival on earth in times to come. On this note, ladies and gentlemen I thank you for your attention.

Concluding Remarks

Prof. Dr. Muhmmad Saleem Mazhar, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan

Thank you very much everyone. I am particularly thankful to Col Khalid Taimoor Akram, executive director, CGSS and his team for organizing such a wonderful webinar. We were listening to our colleagues from different countries, their thought-provoking conversations and discussions. Which were very useful. Keeping in view our experts, I am thank full to Prof. Huailiang Li, Dean, Institute for a Community with Shared Future, Communication University of China, Beijing, Mr. Jean Christophe, Head Of The European Network of The Center For A Community With Shared Future, Paris, France, my colleague, Dr. Irum Khalid, Chairperson, Political Science Department, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Dr. André Dominic Negussi from the East African Research Center for a Community of a shared future of Mankind and Mr. Tan Sri Ong Tee Keat, Chairman of ASEAN Research Center for a Community with a Shared Future, Malaysia.

I think that the huge dilemma of humanity is the communication gap. Most people do not know about the latest development in different parts of the world particularly in China. So, there are many whisperings but with the passage of time, positive discussions are taking place in general public in Pakistan. I think now cooperation, help, support, respect and tolerance have become the second name of China. Where ever you bring the name to China, people give positive remarks. This BRI initiative by China in making Pakistan its important stakeholder and partner leads towards creating positive image between both states and among other regional states as well. There is a notion that 'together we will develop and progress' and China has given practical strength to this notion. The world is thinking about



China as a hope of their progressive development. So, I am thankful to all participants who gave their analysis and presentations. The initiative of organizing this type of webinars from CGSS is highly appreciable. As far as University of the Punjab is concerned, it has recently established a graceful organization titled “regional integration center”. The main objective and aim of this organization are, to integrate the region in academic and research domain. The institute would try to integrate the activities of researchers and academicians. For this purpose, we have certain programs. i.e., to exchange of students between the partner countries and neighboring countries, organizing joint workshop, conferences and research projects. We University of the Punjab very sincerely welcome all our colleagues and academicians from all our partner countries to please come and practically contribute in building community with a shared future. The process of development is gradual and would take some time. We are hopeful with support of China and other partner countries that we will be able to progress rapidly in this domain. Thank you very much.

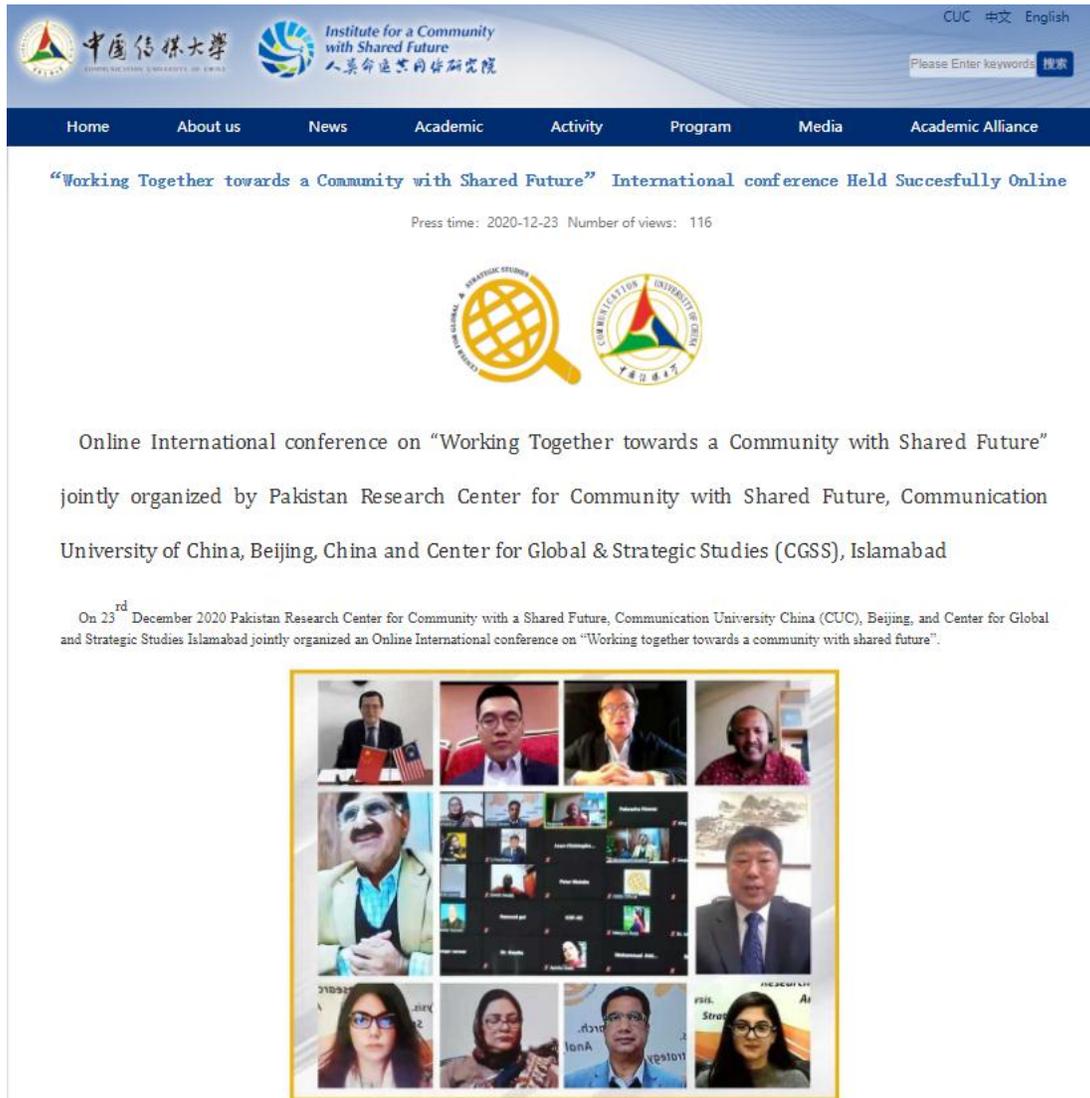
**Prof. Huailiang Li, Dean, Institute for a Community with Shared Future,
Communication University of China, Beijing, China**

Thankyou. I am very happy today to see so many friends from different countries gathered here to discuss the concept of community with a shared future. As Mr. Jean Christophe has said that we are the like-minded people and the pioneer to spread this concept. So, we hope that more people will know the concept and more countries will mutually learn from each other, have mutual respect and help in dialogue process. We hope bright future will come for all of us. Specially, i hope that academic network for Community with a shared future will do more activities, as CGSS has set a good example for us. Since, the establishment of Pakistan center, CGSS has done a lot of outstanding work that is respectable. In this context, more research and academic exchange programs will help in future as we all of us are the pioneers. Thank you so much.

MEDIA COVERAGE

1. Institute for a Community with Shared Future

<http://icsf.cuc.edu.cn/en/2020/1223/c6810a177389/page.htm>



The screenshot shows the website for the Institute for a Community with Shared Future. At the top, there are logos for Communication University of China (CUC) and the Institute for a Community with Shared Future. The navigation menu includes Home, About us, News, Academic, Activity, Program, Media, and Academic Alliance. The main content area features a news article titled "“Working Together towards a Community with Shared Future” International conference Held Successfully Online". Below the title, it states the press time as 2020-12-23 and the number of views as 116. The article text describes an online international conference jointly organized by the Pakistan Research Center for Community with Shared Future, Communication University of China (CUC), Beijing, China, and the Center for Global & Strategic Studies (CGSS), Islamabad. It mentions that on 23rd December 2020, these organizations jointly organized an online international conference on "Working together towards a community with shared future". A video conference grid showing multiple participants is included at the bottom of the article.

2. Diplomatic News Agency

<https://dnanews.com.pk/experts-discuss-prospects-intl-academic-network/>



Experts discuss prospects of the Intl academic network

DNA News | December 23, 2020



University China (CUC), Beijing, and Center for Global and Strategic Studies Islamabad jointly organized an Online International conference on “Working together towards a community with shared future”

DNA

ISLAMABAD: Pakistan Research Center for Community with a Shared Future, Communication University China (CUC), Beijing, and Center for Global and Strategic Studies Islamabad jointly organized an Online International conference on “Working together towards a community with shared future”.

The conference aimed to analyze international academic networks and bringing nations together through regional integration, the concept of creating harmony resulting in a strong social foundation to counter challenges faced by the global community.

3. National Herlad Tribune

<https://www.dailynht.com/epaper/main.php?action=epaper&id=main&page=6&dt=24-12-2020>

6 INTERNATIONAL National Herald Tribune

PAKISTAN RESEARCH CENTER FOR COMMUNITY WITH A SHARED FUTURE, COMMUNICATION UNIVERSITY CHINA, BEIJING, AND CGSS, ISLAMABAD JOINTLY ORGANIZED AN ONLINE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON "WORKING TOGETHER TOWARDS A COMMUNITY WITH SHARED FUTURE".

The initiative of sharing resources, ideas to be beneficial for all partners and will create a win-win situation for all those working together: Prof. Dr. Saleem Mazhar Think tanks in western countries accuse the BRI of being a death trap, which is wrong: Prof. Hualing Li, - Says BRI advocates joint contributions and shared benefits for all its member countries

SALEEM RAIS

ISLAMABAD, December 23: Pakistan Research Center for Community with a Shared Future, Communication University China (CUC), Beijing, and Center for Global and Strategic Studies Islamabad jointly organized an Online International conference on "Working together towards a community with shared future".

The conference aimed to analyze international academic networks and bringing nations together through regional integration, the concept of creating harmony resulting in a strong social foundation to counter challenges faced by the global community.

Prof. Hualing Li, Dean, Institute for a Community with a Shared Future, Communication University of China, Beijing, China discussed prospects of the International academic network for a community with a shared future. He stated that in 2020 the world has witnessed two major events, one of them is the ASEAN agreement, which embodies the agreement of ASEAN countries and it tells us that the countries of Asia wish to live independently, they do not wish to choose between China and America.

and to connect them on common goals and objectives.

Prof. Dr. Muhammad Saleem Mazhar, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, University of the Punjab, Lahore, briefly discussed the ways of enhancing regional connectivity through the global concept of a community with a shared future. He shed light on the establishment of the Regional Integration Center in collaboration with CGSS and how it will contribute towards the regional cooperation and the idea of a community of a shared future.

He further commented, that this initiative of sharing resources and ideas will be beneficial for all partners and will create a win-win situation for all those who are working together. Mentioning the effective role played by China in helping the communities, Dr. Mazhar highlighted that China's policy of non-interference and its aim to respect other cultures, norms and civilizations has played an important role in bringing the regional countries together. China has always promoted that our future is together. He also mentioned that Punjab University, Lahore welcomes this initiative and is ready to have a shared bright future under this concept introduced by China and accepted by Pakistan.



and socio-cultural intermingling and interpenetration are opening new vistas in international relations among nations for the time to come. She stated that the time is approaching when war and armed conflicts will be regarded as outdated methodologies of tackling conflicts/disputes among nations, regions and communities. She also shared effective rec-

these global challenges we must rebuild the channel for dialogue and trust in collaboration.

Mr. Jean Christophe, CEO of The Global Compass, Paris, France and Head of The European Network of The Center for A Community with Shared Future emphasized the social foundation of the new world under the concept of a com-

extensive presentation on the topic and enlightened the audience by sharing interesting facts. He stated that China and Africa relations date back as far as the sixteenth century but in the last decade it has grown to such an extent that today China is the continent's largest trading partner. He also highlighted that China's development cooperation with Africa is based on a complete set of projects, commodity aid, technical cooperation, help from Chinese medical teams, and humanitarian aid. He concluded by sharing that China and Africa believe in the philosophy of "I am because we are, We are because I am".

Ms. Minahil Shawal Afridi, Deputy Director, Pakistan Research Center for a Community with Shared Future highlighted the aim of 7 Research Centers across the world. They vow to collaborate, cooperate, and work collectively towards making a progressive and prosperous community. She further highlighted that Research Center for a Community with Shared Future envisions the promotion of a community with a shared future through collaborative efforts to put aside differences and establish harmony and peaceful co-existence.

4. Daily Islamabad Post

<https://islamabadpost.com.pk/experts-discuss-prospects-of-the-intl-academic-network/>

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PAKISTAN

Experts discuss prospects of the Intl academic network

December 23, 2020

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University China (CUC), Beijing, and Center for Global and Strategic Studies Islamabad jointly organized an Online International conference on "Working together towards a community with shared future"

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OPINION



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Christmas Day and Rights of Minorities
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BUSINESS



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5. Centreline

<https://centreline.com.pk/2020/12/23/experts-discuss-prospects-of-the-intl-academic-network/>

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Pakistan

Experts discuss prospects of the Intl academic network

By admin - December 23, 2020

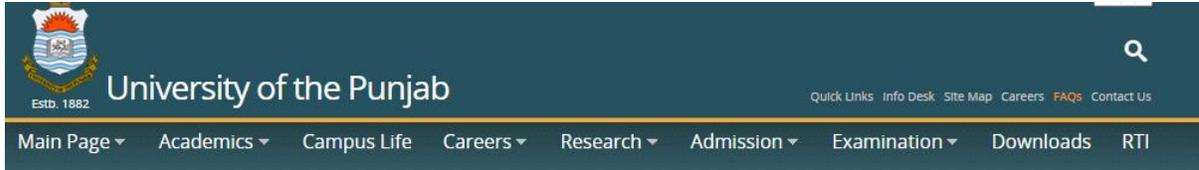
84 0



University China (CUC), Beijing, and Center for Global and Strategic Studies Islamabad jointly organized an Online International conference on "Working together towards a community with shared future"

6. University of the Punjab, Lahore

<http://www.pu.edu.pk/home/section/allpress/11171>



Press Release

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News Archives

University of the Punjab, Lahore, Nukus State Pedagogical Institute Named After Ajiniyaz, Uzbekistan, and Center for Global & Strategic Studies (CGSS), Islamabad

24 Dec 2020
PU IEEE organizes engineering congress

22 Dec 2020
PU CCPSY organized a one day post-conference workshop on "Mediation Analysis through AMOS and PROCESS"

23 Dec 2020
Online International conference on "Working Together towards a Community with Shared Future" jointly organized by Pakistan Research Center for Community with Shared Future, Communication University of China, Beijing, China and Center for Global & Strategic Studies (CGSS), Islamabad

23 Dec 2020
Punjab University, Sichuan University discuss bilateral ties

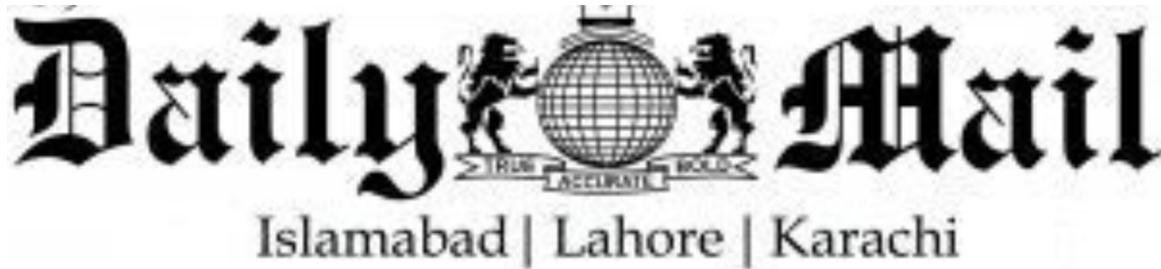
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Suits among PU club employees distributed

Online International conference on "Working Together towards a Community with Shared Future" jointly organized by Pakistan Research Center for Community with Shared Future, Communication University of China, Beijing, China and Center for Global & Strategic Studies (CGSS), Islamabad



7. The Daily Mail International

<https://dailymailnews.pk/2020/12/24/virtual-moot-on-working-together-for-community-held/>



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