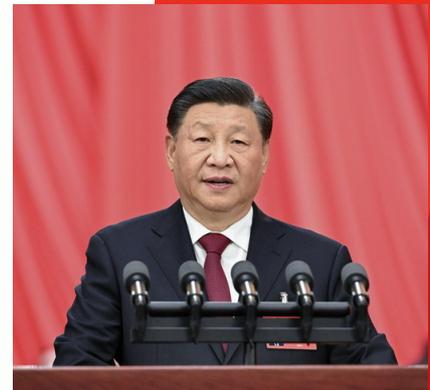


ROUNDTABLE

CHINA'S 20TH NATIONAL CONGRESS: TO PROSPERITY AND BEYOND

25 OCTOBER 2022



**ISLAMABAD INSTITUTE OF
CONFLICT RESOLUTION - IICR**

 **IICR.Islamabad**
 **@IICR15**
 **www.iicrpk.org**

ABOUT IICR

Islamabad Institute of Conflict Resolution – IICR is Islamabad based independent and nonpartisan research institute (think-tank) ardent to being a source of impartial research for the government officials, scholars, journalists, young researchers, activists, and academicians. It deems to work on regional and global security issues in an unbiased manner and initiate discourses on conflict and conflict resolution.

To strengthen the debate on peaceful coexistence, geo-political to geo-economic shift, and to avert the future crisis, IICR works with governments, think-tanks, universities, journalists, field experts, policy makers, and civil societies.

IICR is on mission to link research and policy through analysis and youth training to comprehend the state policies and global affairs. IICR aims to conduct in-depth research to propose sound solutions and policy recommendations to deal with humanitarian and security challenges of Pakistan and the region.

CONCEPT NOTE

China recently had its grand political congregation - 20th National Congress of Chinese Communist Party (CPC) which decided the social, political and economic trajectory of China for next five years.

Safeguarding world peace, promoting common development and building a community with a shared future for mankind is the overall goal of China's diplomacy in the new era. President Xi holds that "China has always been committed to its foreign policy goals of upholding world peace and promoting common development". Moreover, being a great power, the path set for the next five years will have serious effects on international politics as well.

In order to deeply examine China's 20th National Congress and its impacts on the global politics Islamabad Institute of Conflict Resolution (IICR) has organized a round table titled **"China's 20th National Congress: To Prosperity and Beyond"** on **25th Oct 2022**.

SPEAKERS' PROFILE

Dr. Tahir Mumtaz Awan holds Ph.D in Marketing and currently the Head of China Study Centre, COMSATS University Islamabad. He is also Senior Research Fellow at the China Brand Center of Academy of Entrepreneurship, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou. He trains Moscow School of Management, SKOLKOVO EMBA students at Shenzhen, China annually and is a regular member of the global business exposure visits team of the school. He was a United Nations Systems Staff College Fellow in Big Data for Sustainable Development. He was awarded research productivity awards by Higher Education Commission of Pakistan, Common Ground Publishing of University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign, USA. He delivered multiple talks, trainings and keynotes about CPEC, BRI, Marketing in developing countries, Big Data, Cryptocurrencies, etc. He wrote more than 40 academic articles, edited 5 books and serving various journals as member of editorial team.

Dr. Awan have an aim to help improve the people-to-people relationships among Pakistani and Chinese citizens, youth development for better placement opportunities, change the stereotype of “Made-in-China” products and ultimately make Pakistan a better consumer market in the world. To realize this aim he is currently providing hands on experience to the Pakistani youth in learning about China and help them become the ultimate choice of Chinese firms working in Pakistan. He also runs a Pak-China Youth Club from his China Study Centre.

Prof. Engr. Zamir Ahmed Awan, Founding Chair GSRRA, Sinologist (ex-Diplomat), Editor, Analyst, Non-Resident Fellow of CCG (Center for China and Globalization). He also lectures at National University of Science & Technology - NUST.

SPEAKERS' PROFILE

Dr. George I. H. Cooke is a Diplomatic Historian whose main areas of research include foreign policy, diplomacy, regionalism and integration.

He is a Senior Lecturer, Department of International Relations, University of Colombo, and Visiting Lecturer at the National Defence College of Sri Lanka, Bandaranaike International Diplomatic Training Institute, Defence Services Command & Staff College and the Air Force Academy. He is a faculty member of the NEXT Education Group.

He is the Initiator of the Awarelogue Initiative, a venture aimed at enhancing awareness and dialogue in the field of International Relations through multiple platforms in the virtual realm, and runs his own IR blog (<http://awarelogue.blogspot.com/>). He writes for local media, is the host of the weekly programme, 'The Sri Lankan Understanding' on HiTV and conducts Effective English Communication programmes for professionals in the private and public sectors.

His literary pursuits include the editing of several publications, including those on multilateralism and the United Nations, with his latest publication on Buddhist Diplomacy, as it explores the relations between Sri Lanka and Thailand. He has presented academic papers at universities in Sri Lanka, India, China, Indonesia and the United Kingdom, and is the Chief Editor of the Journal of the Defence Services Command & Staff College, and an editor of the Journal of the National Defence College of Sri Lanka.

Possessing a Doctorate in International Relations from the University of Colombo, he read for his Master of Arts degree from the same university and a Bachelor's degree in Social Sciences from the Open University of Sri Lanka. He is an alumnus of the Netherlands Institute of International Relations, Clingendael, in The Hague, and was a Visiting Fellow at the Ubon Ratchathani University, in Thailand.

A former Sri Lankan diplomat, he was recruited to the Sri Lanka Foreign Service in 2007, and his decade long career saw him serving at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as Assistant Director and Personal Assistant to the Sri Lankan Foreign Minister (2007-2009) and at the regional desk of East Asia and the Pacific, as well as the Public Communications desk. Overseas he was stationed at the Embassy of Sri Lanka in Paris and the Permanent Delegation of Sri Lanka to UNESCO.

SPEAKERS' PROFILE

Mr. Shakeel Ahmad is a political economist a lobbyist with strong background in policy research, lobbying, political economy, economic forecasting, global diplomacy and changing dynamics of global governance. He has deep understanding of China, Belt&Route Initiative (BRI), China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank (AIIB) climate change, environmental problems, mitigation, and Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). He also works on sustainable industrial production, consumption and green transition in the context of dual circulation model of China and principles of ecological civilization.

He also has keen interest Eurasia, Central Asia, Gulf Council of Cooperation, governance, digital diplomacy, International Financial Institutions (IFIs), Non-human Security Threats and Leadership with Imagination. He has produced a good number of publications on these subjects, including others. The publications are being used as reference material in top notch universities like Princeton University USA, British Columbia University Canada, National Defence University of Pakistan and others. Publications can also be found at UN websites including UNESCAP, UNFCCC, UNDP etc.

He also has rich experience of imparting training in the fields of climate change, greening the economy, leadership with imagination, peace and security, leadership, management, diplomacy and digital diplomacy. He also teaches at Foreign Services Academy of Pakistan and delivers lecture at ISPR, Army on digital diplomacy and negotiation skills. He has proven track record of conducting trainings for parliamentarians, bureaucrats, development practitioners, and media people in Pakistan.

He has served on many government and non-government committees including Prime Minister Task Force on climate change, Sustainable Development Committee of Foreign Office, Focal Person for Ministry of Food Security and Research, Institutional Reform Committee of Parliament, Foreign relation committee of Parliament, Climate Action Network of South Asia, Trade and Development Forum of South Asia, Global Diplomacy Lab (German Foreign Office initiative), Global Leadership Academy (Germany, GIZ Initiative), Imagine New South Asia, etc. He has also represented Pakistan at negotiations at UNFCCC, UNESCAP, Rio20+ etc. He is heavily engaged in track-II diplomacy with different countries. He is a member of different parliamentary committees including Finance and Revenue Committee, Climate Change Committee, CPEC Parliamentary Committee.

SPEAKERS' PROFILE

Prof. Zhou Rong, is visiting professor at China Renmin University, China Sichuan University, China East Normal University. He is also working as Senior Researcher of China Yun Nan Province Social Academy. He served in Pakistan for more than 10 years as chief journalist of Chinese Guang Ming Daily. Also worked at Peshawar University, Sindh University, and Punjab University as visiting Professor.

He is currently working as Expert at Chong Yang finance study of China Renmin University and visiting professor at Huadong Normal university. He authored books and write extensively on International Relations for national and international newspapers.

MODERATOR

Ms. Sabah Aslam is the Founder and Executive Director of IICR. She is security analyst and Human Rights Activist. She served as research fellow at Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad. She also served as professional trainer at CDA Training Academy. She regularly writes for national & international print media. She has served as visiting Lecturer at Quaid i Azam University and National University of Modern Languages. She has presented papers and have participated in many national and international conferences and workshops & seminars in Pakistan and abroad. She is EUVP Alumni. She is working with Parliamentary Committee on Kashmir Affairs, Government of Pakistan as Advisor on Research and Kashmir Youth Ambassadors program.

PROCEEDINGS

PROF. DR. ZHOU RONG

World is witnessing that China successfully paving the way to 'Chinese modernization', we remember that when Chairman Mao Zedong, (Former President of the People's Republic of China) came to power in 1949, he introduced Marxism in China style. Afterwards, Deng Xiaoping pursued socialism based on Chinese Characteristics. Now, President Xi mentioned 'Chinese modernization'. Here, one should not ignore that for such modernization, its mandatory to speed up manufacturing power, quality power, transportation power, internet power, agricultural power, as well as trade power, and financial power. What kind of modernization China is aiming for? (1) China has reiterated that China will not export this model to other countries, nor will it import models from other countries. Countries should have its own ways to modernization that suits its own situation and circumstances. (2) The western modernization that is driven by a capitalist, is increasingly showing its problems and the weaknesses amid profound changes that the world has not seen in the century. Domestically, uneven development and unfair distribution of wealth in the West are causing serious problems, and internationally, some Western modernize major powers, undermining the globalization through protection means, and the unilaterally seeking the conflict with other nonwestern major power and the inciting regional conflict, to push bloc confrontation. And also, another point is China is offering to the world that is total nonsense to misinterpret China's intention, that exporting its development model. No, it's not true. And the China will never act like some Western countries, by forcing other to accept its ideology as the only correct answer. And if the West banned the concept of Chinese modernization and comfortable and offensive, it means the West is getting less and less confident. And also another thing I would like to stress here, although modernization is a common pursuit for people from all over the country, but there is a no unified a model to achieve such a goal. And the Chinese modernization shares similarity with other countries path to modernization, and its passage to own characteristics. That is to say, China's huge population mean the country can't simply copy other countries model. And the Chinese modernization is aimed for allowing all Chinese people to live good lives and realize common prosperity, and we will not leave certain groups behind.

The Chinese modernization is a combination of both material and the spiritual civilization and the harmonium called egg this fence between humanity and nature. And the Chinese modernization is the modernization of peaceful development. We did not walk down the all the paths of war, colonization, robbery, pursue peace, development, and a win-win cooperation.

Chinese modernization reflects the fact there are multiple paths of the modernization not as the one. So Western ones that is necessary for all country in the world will learn from each other experiences, but they share more and the more common problems and the challenges which require not only cooperation, but also mutual learning. Also, under the Western, all the United States plan for modernization is dominated by capitalism. Well, Chinese modernization is based on socialist political system, and the US and the Western modernization is very advanced and very developed economy and the science and technology. But why do they look very pragmatics is a moment are problematic at the moment? The answer is in their political system, Western modernization in largely in the peace, orderly expansion of the capital, resulting in divided society where the wealth gap became wider and wider, as the majority of ordinary people fail to share in the benefits of development on the western dominated globalization, this has now resulted in intensify the struggle between different groups in their society, such as the left and the right, conservative, and the labor plight, and the white men and the women as well as LGBT and anti LGBT groups. So unfortunately, such an angry struggle have not had the way to reform their modernization and the political system, or to effectively solve some of the internal problems and make their people more united, and let the problem and so an even made them worse, which has made more and more nonwestern developed countries lose faith in western modernization, and are no longer believe the fairy tale of Western democracy.

That is why, the West is being held so hostile, and the suspicion towards Chinese modernization. So western who used to be arrogant, and now we have less other less confidence. It has happened in the capitalist the West, but we'll make efforts to achieve common prosperity for everyone. And the Chinese modernization that seek ecology for everyone will avoid effect, that hegemonic power which had domain power, which aim to dominate the world order. So it will impulse pressures on hostility on China, and how the CPC divide on its future economic policy to govern the China under pressure from US is a key question.

So I'm happy to say the common prosperity is an essential requirement of socialism and the key feature of Chinese style modernization. So as replace the CPCs commitment to the people centered the development of philosophy on the socialist has a condition and ability to achieve the common prosperity for all.

Well, capitalism seek maximum interest for capital and therefore can't attain real common prosperity. To real and a common prosperity China should first make a bigger cake through the joint efforts of the people then divide and distribute the cake properly through rational institutional arrangement and avoid polarization. And the China must continue to boost the maturity of the market and society, which are the most fundamental factor in economic development. Based on the vital market, China should then make for years of use institutional advantages. For example, concentrate resources to solve certain strength, strangle hold problem. My last word is layer show the work on the reality that China is still a developing country continue to develop productive policies by complying with China's the basic condition and the principle and accumulate social wealth continuously in order to have good living standards.

PROF. DR. ZAMIR AWAN

The 20th Congress and the decision made during this congress are even more important. The appointment of the new members of the Politburo and the disciplinary committee are very important. It will play a vital role in the years to come. President Xi Jinping has re-elected as the secretary general, and the chairman as of military commission. And this has strengthened his position for the next five years. I believe, based on his last 10 years performance, he has got the confidence of the people of China. He is one of the very popular leader in China, as well as globally. Many world leaders admire him, and they really appreciate his vision, his achievements, his policies, he is a strong person. His personality is a very strong and very stable person. He cannot be pressurized, he cannot be coerced he is a true soldier and he know how to survive under any circumstances. Of course, his team, the selection of his team, or the support his team is equally important to make him even stronger.

In this Congress, the 20th Congress, the team, which he has chosen, or the team he has selected, is on the one page with him, and they are fully in support of President Xi Jinping. He will emerge even stronger person and he will play a global role and his vision, how he was different from the previous leaders. I used to say that Chairman Mao was a great leader. But his job was to make China independent and liberate China. And then, in the early days of establishment of the People's Republic of China, he spent a lot of time and energies to make the political reforms. And he achieved that goal, especially till 1960s and 70s. The Chinese society was transformed completely politically, it was a classless society and this was his goal to make everybody feel equal. The feudalism and capitalism and landlord and everybody has gone and everybody was treated equally is the classless society. And the second stage of China's development was started with the reforms introduced in 1978 by Deng Xiaoping. His job or his task, or his objective was to transform China, globe economy and strong economy and of course, he has introduced the reforms and the new policies to develop the national economy.

For the last 40 years, the China was following the open-door policy, opening up to the rest of the world, introducing reforms and as a result, China has become the second largest economy of the world. President Xi Jinping was lucky that he got a country or when he came into the power, China has achieved two major goals. One was the political reforms already completed. Secondly, the economic reforms has also become mature. And China has got a certain prestigious place in the global economy. As a matter of fact, China was contributing to the global economy of forced by 1/3 of the global economy that is 35% approx.

President Xi Jinping, he has his own vision. He has his own approach. He was the promoter or lobbyists for the globalization, internationalization, multilateralism, and he introduced China to the rest of the world in a much more aggressive way. Before President Xi Jinping era, China in the international affairs, mostly keep quite or stay low profile. It was the policy of Deng Xiaoping that China should stay low profile and keep on developing internally. But President Xi Jinping, he already read that they've developed stage of the economy, then he was able to introduce China as a global power to China was very proactive. Under his leadership in the global affairs, either it was Afghanistan issue or the Kashmir issue or Taiwan issue South China Sea, Middle East, or any part of the world, whatever happens.

President Xi Jinping policy was proactive, and very positive. And, of course, based on his performance of the last 10 years that the poverty eradication by an absolutely handling of the COVID and fight against corruption. These were the three major achievement in his credit. And of course, his respect, and his trust among his own people in China has improved a lot. People blindly trust him, and he asked to take good care of his own people. Internationally, he was very friendly with the friendly countries, and especially the Belt and Road Initiative was his initiative. And under Belt and Road Initiative, China has helped many countries. Pakistan is one of the biggest beneficiaries of Belt and Road Initiative.

The reelection of President Xi Jinping for the next five year means that continuation of the policies that is very important for us for this region, that is China should pursue its current policies and keep on contributing to the rest of the world, especially with the neighboring countries and the friendly countries. And secondly, with his more grip on the power in China will make him more proactive. And he will deliver. And I believe we trust, he will meet the expectation of his own people and the global community. Whatever has been discussed in the 20th Congress, there are many take away. But few I will say the most important that he said that China will keep his policy of open door, opening reforms and high-quality reform. Secondly, Belt and Road Initiative will be speed up and expanded. And he said that modernization, China has reached or is ready to enter into new era that is the high degree of the modernization. China had the resources, China has the capability. China has the human resource infrastructure and the cash the money to modernize this country, either it is agriculture, industrialization, education, or Chinese forces. They have the capability to modernize at this is the need of the time. So, in this 20th Congress modernization was emphasized and in a much stronger way they will move towards the modernization of China.

Till today, China has surpassed many Western countries, especially European and American countries in many respects. Like high-speed train, China as the number one in telecommunication China is the leader of 5G technologies. In many other areas, many key technologies China is ahead of the Europe and America. But of course, in certain areas if China is behind them, but China has the capability and intention and the will to compete the rest of the world. The Chinese universities are upgraded, around 80 to 90 universities are in the top 500 universities of the world. Chinese research publication has surpassed America, Chinese patent registration has surpassed the rest. It means that China is in a position to move quickly towards the high end of the modernization. And in this 20th Congress, it was also decided that China should self-sustain and self-confidence and should make more progress based on its own resources. Its own human resource and natural resources and old technologies. This is very important because some of the Western countries has made the developments by launching war against their countries, controlling other countries resources are exploiting the other nation. But China was depending on its own internal resources.

China's very rich in agriculture, China's very rich in mineral and mines. China is very rich in the human resource in every aspect, they have the sufficient human resource for the upper end of the modernization and technologies. In fact, Chinese foreign policy will be more robust and more assertive in the international politics and the day to come. China will have a visible bigger role in the global affairs, including peace, security, economic development, and welfare of the humankind. In on many occasion, President Xi Jinping has said that the shared destiny, the shared destiny means that we are human being we are humankind, we have the basic needs, we have the same requirements. So every humankind whether he's living in a rich country or in a poor country, he had the basic need the same way. That is the shared future of the nations and it will be pursued in the days to come. We believe after the 20th Congress. China will make much bigger achievements and high end achievements and high quality achievements. We are very, very much optimistic.

And especially I want to say that our Prime Minister Shahbaz Sharif is going to visit China first of November, that is very important, and this will be very strategic visit. First of all, Shahbaz Sharif has visited China many, many times. China's not new for him as a chief minister. And before that he has been to China several times, China as a home for him. And but as a in the capacity of Prime Minister of Pakistan, this will be his first visit.

Secondly, after the 20th Congress when President Xi Jinping is in a new role in the border power, he will be the first Shahbaz Sharif will be the first foreign dignitary to visit him so this visit is very important during his visit, there are a lot of economic agenda that is the ML-1 and green corridor and knowledge corridor and many, many things, economic aspects. But I think the political aspect is even more important political aspect that in the geopolitics, many new changes are happening. And this is the time when we should take China on board and we should stand with China and we should declare our policies very clearly, definitely, there is a lot of pressure on Pakistan to keep distance from China.

But I believe that keeping good relations with America does not mean our it's not necessarily that we have to be a distance from China. In 1950s 1960s, we were in American block, and we were the signatory of many pacts with America. But we were very close with China. And that helped China as well as America to establish their diplomatic relations. So I believe Pakistan has this potential to maintain justice and balance between America and China. We should look after our national interest and during this visit, of course, we have high expectation from our leadership and to commend the Chinese and to maintain full relation with China as well as the rest of the world.

PROF. DR. TAHIR AWAN

I would connect my words from the same point from the same issues which we discussed in the first CPC Congress roundtable. I started with the foreign policy of USA in my previous discussion, and then move towards the shared prosperity concept and then the problems and issues we were having, and we are having at different borders, you can say, with different countries also. So, the answer for that shared prosperity, your answers for that problems or issues, were actually highlighted what actually discussed in detail in the CPC Congress recently from 16th to 20th ,October. And as we are more considerate as we are more talking about the CPC progress or the regional outlook, which I personally have a critical view. So, I believe Xi Jinping intends to go beyond the Mao's vision also, and the word which he has used, the new frontiers, this word frontiers is actually pointing towards the newer vision or the bigger vision. For the third tenor he is being the Secretary General of CPC.

And I would say the two steps strategic process or strategic plan that He has given is the most important thing, which we have to consider, which we have to see that is to realize the social modernization, socialist modernization from 2020 to 2035. And the next thing which he is which he is talking from 2035 to 2050, mid of the century also, is to build China into a greater modern society that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonial and beautiful. So, this two-step strategic process explains everything about his vision. And another important thing which I would like to highlight is that the report presented by Xi Jinping compared with what he said five years ago. So, he added two more points in it. And previously, it was 13 now it has 15 points, the additional points, I'm only talking about those two, is the national security and rule of law aimed at future centralizing power. And the second one is complete rewriting of the section of ideology. So, what I believe is that China is trying to have or China is trying to reshape its ideology, in a global world being the second most prosperous country second powerful nation.

It is now their way of projecting China in a better way. The speech which President Xi Jinping delivered five years ago discussed thoughts on socialism with Chinese characteristics for new era, and it is also called as the Xi Jinping thought, referred in many documents. So that Xi Jinping thought is now replaced with what I'm saying as the he's trying to go beyond the Mao's vision. So, the new strategy or new thought he is shearing is a new frontier in adapting Marxism to Chinese context at the needs of the time. So, believing in such a prosperous way, he is trying to project the country in again, the same thought that he started in 90s that is opening up of China. He is portrayed as President Xi Jinping is portrayed as direct hire of Karl Marx ideas or in the modern era. He also mentioned about the new frontier that suggests that he intends to go beyond that mission that I have the point from where I started my today's comments.

If we talk about progression, if we talk about the improvements that are being made, and also discussed in President Xi Jinping speech, so few of the things that is 1 million kilometers, new railways and highways were added about 3.56 million kilometers, which was in 2011, to 4.46 million in 2021.

Rural Roads, again, similarly in education in technology side, in the per capita disposable income, they have raised to 35,100 Yuan. So similarly, the progress is being spread over that previous 10 years, 10 years tenure of President Xi Jinping, and he is following the same strategy of progression. I would say that, as China is growing fastly China is the largest manufacturing sector in the world, it is the first in terms of grain output. So similarly, surpassing about 18.7% of the global GDP is generated by China. So similarly, this modernization concept, or this modernization issue that has been highlighted in in the CPC is they have a clear vision for that they have a clear roadmap for that also. And in that roadmap if we being Pakistani citizens being Pakistani nation, if we see our point, if we see our existence. So the first corridor of that important BRI project CPEC is also importance. Yes, I also talked about my previous discussion a few weeks ago, also that we have some shortcomings, we have some problems. We have some government political personnel issues also.

Learning from the Chinese model, as they say that we don't have to replicate the model. We want every country we want every nation to have his own model. So, replicating the Chinese model with the modifications of our own country, or our own country needs is important. And another important point, because I'm talking about Pakistan. Now, so important point, which President Xi Jinping has highlighted is the human resource development. So, we have to, make our human resource, Pakistani human resource, such indispensable that the Chinese companies trying to invest in Pakistan, or that have already invested in Pakistan, they should prefer to take the human resource from our country not to bring people who are maybe more costly for those companies. They don't have to bring those Chinese people in being an investing country being the host country, we have to provide them with good human resource and that and that is only possible, if we can try to understand if we believe we can work in the same way that is required by our sponsoring country or the Chinese companies. The Human Resource Development was highlighted and was stressed by President Xi Jinping and we have to take those important considerations. And it is our responsibility being an educationist also, I believe we have to start some programs. Dr. Zamir has rightly said about it, and our CEPC consortium of universities is already with us. So, we have the frameworks we have the platforms already present with us. What we just have to do is to step forward and play our role.

We have to move out or we have to move ahead from these roundtables also, and we have to work practically in this in these concerns. Lastly, I would like to mention because my last line maybe is a little harsh that we have to step forward, we have to move ahead of these conferences also, or these roundtables also. So, from the CPEC, consortium of universities platform, my center, the China Study Center of Comsats University, organizing, an international conference, maybe in the start of next year, and I'm going to announce the date soon, it is on the FinTech, which is one of the most important issues one of the one of the most important areas of Pakistan. So, our FinTech industry is also growing, but we can learn from the technological side of China also, again, I highlight this thing, many, many platforms that out of the 10 top technology firms, seven are from China, and maybe because my comment is getting older, so maybe now the number has increased and shown top 10 will be from China. So, Fin Tech is big data there are data mining techniques, artificial intelligence, this is the future. So, we have to work on these aspects also. And we have a good example in front of us we can take help from the Chinese technology experts also. And then, once again, say that this tenure this next five years will be of Xi Jinping hopefully will contribute much into the company and into the agenda or the mission that has been highlighted. And I wish this conference and similar initiatives back success and wish all of us can do something fruitful, something good for our country and for our Pakistan.

DR. GEORGE I.H. COOKE

So what I would like to focus on coming out of the last Congress, and also going forward is looking at where this country is going what this country is hoping to do. We know that the Congress very much focuses on internal developments internal progress, what the country is going to do, what the country envisions doing, what kind of plan, the leader of that country has fallen. But I am more interested in looking at how China is going to interact that much on the world stage. This is something of significance to Pakistan to two countries in Asia, countries in the world. Because China is not just another country on the world stage. It is not a country somewhere in the Far East who happens to be functioning. This is a country that has become quite momentous in terms of its action, it has become quite significant. Owing to its policies, it has become very visible and very present on the world stage through an amalgamation of policy programs, personalities, all coming together to ensure that the country has become quite a significant player on the world stage. And certainly one coming from Asia.

Now out of the speech of President Xi Jinping, whilst much foreign policy is not being advocated or not being focused on because it's very much as I said, to focus on the domestic arena, it's very important to try to understand the role of China's foreign policy and the impact it is having on multilateralism. Because this is where Sri Lanka, for example, is a country that has benefited greatly from China's role in the field of multilateralism. And that is something that I would like to share with you today. So let me outline at the very outset, I want to focus on three particular institutions, the United Nations, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. When we look at China and the role that he's playing in all three, we know that from the 1970s, the People's Republic of China took its rightful seat in the Security Council.

Firstly, the United Nations as the representative of the Chinese people, having had a long time when it was not been permitted to enter the United Nations system. Countries like Sri Lanka campaign it vigorously from the time that Sri Lanka joined, known as the lawn back in 1955. Every year, we would call for the right China to be represented at the United Nations that didn't happen. Now, from that point onwards, what we have seen is China's role in the United Nations China's role in the Security Council. How has this changed? How does this work? What particular position is this country taking? Do we take due note of China in the UN? Do we take note of China in UN agencies and organizations, some of the roles it has played some of the contributions it has made, but just give you a few examples? When we look at China's role in the United Nations, when you look at some of the sources, this is coming directly from the United Nations, when they're talking about the biggest contributors to the UN. This is where it is said that China ranks third. Now this number is continuing to grow.

And this is a country that has been able to in its short period of membership, we're looking from the 70s onwards, there are other countries that have been in the UN from the time of its creation, or from the time when countries have entered the international community, as independent countries as republics as sovereign entities coming out of out of colonialism, or maybe to exist. So this is where China has played and continues to play a pretty important role in terms of contributions to the United Nations regular budget.

When we look at assessed contributions, this is a country in 2020, which is being ranked number two. And this is where we are seeing the regular budget continue to grow because of the pressing demands from the United Nations. And with that we're also seeing the growth and contribution from countries, notably from a country like China. If we talk about the peacekeeping operations, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh, all of our countries are contributing peacekeeping troops. But if you go beyond that, if you look at the actual contribution of finances for the sustenance of peacekeeping operations, it's very important to have the resources the personnel equipment, the vehicles on the ground, but it's very important to also have a peacekeeping budget to be able to sustain all of these programs. And this is where China is coming in with the hefty 10% of the bill being funded. Now, this is a very significant contribution, a big chunk of the peacekeeping bill that is being pushed by China.

If you look at the Security Council, you might find this a pretty interesting analysis. When we look at how the veto is used in the United Nations Security Council, China out of the five permanent members has used it the least just 11 times between 1946 and 2007. So it is just 11 times that it has been used is incredible do further research into understanding how many times equals us pride, the People's Republic of China joining in terms of earlier representation that took place in the UN, it's outside. But if you look at that year on year change, from 2017, to 2018, it still remains 11. Whereas other countries have been using. Now the exception is France, as well as the United Kingdom, between countries that will use with the most, or the USSR as it goes on them in the Russian Federation and the United States of America, which continue to use the veto. But when it comes to the other three permanent members, China users, they have Jordan least, which means they're looking at facilitation working with trying to ensure that whatever comes before the Security Council is not completely blocked. But he's taken up for discussion. He's been moderated. He's been given a voice. Now when you look at the role of a country like my own Sri Lanka, in the United Nations in the Security Council, Sri Lanka, chaired the Security Council back in 1960. Now, this was a long time ago, Sri Lanka has not become a member, non-permanent member of Security Council since they're quite unfortunate.

But of course, whenever issues have come up two countries that have consistently stood by Sri Lanka, which has faced a lot of pressure, a lot of influence being brought to bear on a country like Sri Lanka, given various developments that have taken place in the island, two countries that have consistently supported Sri Lanka have been China and Russia. And this is something that we never forget in the eye, or we should never forget in this country. And whatever the issue may be China always encourages countries to look at ways and means to resolve it domestically, internally, rather than allowing it to become internationalized and become a much bigger issue. Because once the country gets on to the Security Council agenda, getting off the agenda is very hard. It's not something that's going to happen overnight, there has got to be tangible progress, there has got to be meaningful steps which are acceptable, which are viewed as acceptable, which are taken on board. And this is not something that happens all the time. If you look at the United Nations, as it turned 75, a couple of years ago, and they did an assessment a survey was conducted to understand positive impact.

China ranked second, in terms of positive impact percentage 88% of respondents strongly or somewhat agreed that the UN will have a positive impact on the world over the next decade. Now, this is extremely heartening to note coming from a country like China, which is identified as the largest country in terms of population on the world stage as a country that believes in the UN believes in multilateralism believes in the opportunities that it affords countries. And this is where the country has a massive role to play in this particular segment of the surveys that were done in terms of looking at the views of the UN. It was found at one stage that 53% were in favor, whereas 25% were unfavorable the rest were undecided both these statistics have since changed. If you look at the largest financial contribution to who I'm just taking one of the many UN agencies, the United Nations is so many agencies, organizations and funds operating under it, if we just take who alone, China comes in with \$37.4 million being contributed.

And these were assessed contributions this year, given various developments, these numbers tend to vary slightly. We do have to take into account understand the impact COVID had on the economy of China, on the growth rate of the country, on the world health organization as a whole on our individual countries as well. There have been massive tax. Some of them have been beyond our control. Some of them have been within our control, like in the case of Sri Lanka, where wrong policies, wrong advice, poor leadership led to the economy falling, where it is falling right now. Now, if I were to go further, second, look at the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. Look at China's role what China is doing how China has been able to integrate that much further with the US.

We are quite aware that in 2017 for example, when China was chairing the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, they took over the chairperson ship of the SCO. On that occasion, China was very concerned of ensuring that the SCO evolve, how did it evolve, they wanted to bring on board create pressure spaces one was the people's forum.

At these people's forum to have civil society coming together, this is not something that was usually done in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, it was the first it was something new that was taking place. Now, when you have such scenarios unfolding, such spaces being created, it's all going very well for the organization that is receiving it. But more than that, it's also speaking volumes of the country that is promoting. Whilst many might look at the SCO, or some might not even know about this, the SCO is an organization which has massive potential. For a country like Sri Lanka, immense amounts of potential sadly, we still remain on the dialogue partner. Whereas you were the first to join in 2007 countries like Turkey, have made massive progress through their role, Pakistan and India have become full members Sri Lanka still remains dialogue partner.

However, the SCO affords opportunities to member states irrespective of the status of their membership, and this is all going very well, this is contributing immensely. And when we talk about SCO, or when we look at 2017, in particular, and we reflect upon that which occurred in China, whether it was the people's forum, whether it was the various other platforms that were created, China also organize this the first SCO Women's Summit, they also organize the first ever is SCO Media Summit, and then went on in Qingdao to have SCO. So these were all spaces where there was a consensus forging that was taking place, trying to ensure that countries had common platforms, common avenues to go down. If we look at differences, if we want to explore differences, there are so many, you can write down so many differences that we have amongst our countries.

Each country is unique, but the SCO is providing a platform of bringing together states bringing together the neighbors in order to try to forge forward go forward. In order to address that bigger understanding of the Asian century, the contribution of Asia where we are going, how we are keeping to the Shanghai spirit, and how we are trying to build bridges and look at the potential of deepening communication, securing lasting peace guaranteeing security for our member states. The SCO started as a venture that was mainly focused on borders, and demilitarizing borders. But today SCO has grown has grown in potential it has grown in opportunity. It remains very much under the radar in certain parts of the world that's in those parts.

In others, it is very significant it is being able to play a much bigger role on the stage of Asia at the moment. But of course, there's going to be way more opportunity in the years in the decades ahead. And this is where the role of China, especially looking at it from the lens of Sri Lanka, even looking at it from the lens of Pakistan. Our two countries have close ties with China and we have opportunities of working that much closer.

China is creating a bridge for Sri Lanka, for example, and can be approved to work that much closer with countries in Central Asia. These are opportunities that we must not miss out on the SCO is certainly through China's vision for the future and where China is going where the Chinese leadership wants to take China, this is certainly going to be a very critical platform. And finally, I want to touch on the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. We already have the World Bank, we already have the International Monetary Fund, do we need another bank? In Asia we also have a bank identified as the Asian Development Bank. We all know how each of these institutions came into being the AIIB is the youngest 2015 it is put together 2016 it commences operations, it is less than a decade in operation. But if you look at the structure programs coming out of AIIB in terms of funding, in terms of support in terms of boosting infrastructure for member states, who are subscribing to who are becoming partners of AIIB, it is a huge input. This input is multi-dimensional it is looking at water projects, It is looking at rural upliftment, It is looking at urban development, It is looking at telecommunication, the list is in. There are very concerted programs, six thematic areas, which covers so many vital sectors of any society for any country in the world.

If we look at the AIIB, and we look at the projects in the pipeline, or we look at type projects that have already been implemented, anybody who understands South Asia and understands China would think that the largest amount of projects are in Pakistan or Sri Lanka. That is not the case, the largest number of projects coming out of the AIIB now this is something very interesting. This is where countries are coming together, countries are looking at forging consensus, looking at ways in which they can work together, and economic is a key bind. This is where going forward with multilateralism, with collaboration with cooperation of this nature, between the United Nations need to be a SCO through the AIIB. China has a very significant role to play and must not divest itself of that role. We all know that China focuses very heavily on bilateral relations. When China works with the country. When China deals with the country it is very much as though that is the only country around that is the most prominent country.

That is the significance that China gives a country that is important to China gives the country and when you look at the relationship between a country the size of China and the country, the size of Sri Lanka, it is absolutely huge. It's an if you look at the picture, if you think of these two large trees, perhaps imagine a small tree Sri Lanka, trying to have a massive tree like China, you can get one image. If you look at it the other way, a massive tree like China putting its arm around a small tree like Sri Lanka. Now, that is a completely different picture.

This is what China is trying to do this is what China is trying to evolve on the world stage. And you've got to understand, there's a whole different aspect of looking at domestic politics looking at how the country's evolving within how various steps are being taken. As one of the previous speakers mentioned, China identifies as a developing country, China is not coming on to the world stage and saying we are a developed country, except us as well. But if you go to cities like Shanghai, you see the future has arrived. You see how advanced technologically this country, the cities, you can see the massive contribution it is making for in the field of Artificial Intelligence. AIIB is racing forward, China certainly has massive potential massive opportunity and this is something that we can learn. It's not a case of emulating or copying what is being done it has to be endogenous. But we have got to be able to understand that there are ways and means in which these things can be done and are being done on the world stage, whether it be China relationship with the UN and the impact it has on other countries, whether it be China's relationship with the SCO and the impact it's having on our countries or the AIIB, which was initiated, but something that the head of the AIIB is very keen to say, he says Scott initiative, will then the initiator, look at what the bank is doing. Look at what the bank is offering, look at the future.

Is there any country on the planet, which has said we've got enough of infrastructure and we do not need any more, there is no country, every country wants to develop further, they want to make further progress down this road of development. Because you want to give your people a better life. You want to ensure that there is actual change taking place at all levels of society, irrespective of the structure to do that you need investment. But of course when that investment comes into a country now that's the tricky part. And that's a lesson that we learn in Sri Lanka when that investment comes into a country corruption has to be zero. Every single cent that comes in through investment projects have got to be used in the most effective manner for the benefit of the country, not for a select few of what their thoughts.

So this is where we have got to understand that we have got to realize that very often, when we look at the bilateral relationship, various accusations are made between Sri Lanka and China about the relationship. But one thing that I always reflect upon is Sri Lanka asked China we follow there's no reason to follow the giver. If we asked him we did not use it effectively. If we asked and we stole it. If we asked and we pilfered it away to corrupt practices.

That's not China's fault that's our fault. That's the country on a trajectory of its own that's a country that's growing that's a country that has strategized for the future. That's a country that knows where they want to be in 2014. That's a country which is serving as a model for many others. Sooner we realize that the sooner we get over this the sooner we begin to understand that as we go forward whilst bilateral relations are very important multilateralism coming together, whether it is geography and neighborhoods, whether it is common interests, the trade, be religion, be language, be based on research, whatever the fact may be, that is bringing countries together, the closer we get, the better it is for us. This is where we are going to remove any kind of preconceived notions, any kind of suspicion, any doubts, and we are able to work in collaboration with each other for the mutual benefit of all, and this is where China's foreign policy and multilateralism is an important area to look at, especially after this Congress, where China is going what policy China is going to take in order to understand the contribution that can be made in the multilateral theory.

MR. SHAKEEL A. RAMAY

I will try to concentrate on two areas. So, what are the challenges now China and CPC will be facing? I think the first challenge for CPC would be Xi phobia. If you have seen the Western media, or the Western newspapers, active campaigns against President Xi are going on. It's a phobia for the West. Hence am referring to the term 'Xi-phobia'. Like the 'Asian-phobia', so we will now see a new phobia, i.e., Xi-phobia. So, every Western country, and experts, especially from think tanks and media, they will be calling or they were trying to create an image of President Xi Jinping as the most dangerous person of the world. The western experts have already started a social media campaign and referring 'President Xi Jinping as the most dangerous leader to tackle in the coming years'. So, Western are going to the next level. That would be the biggest challenge for China, how to control Xi-phobia. Because the purpose is very clear. Once you denounce the leadership, you maligned the leadership, actually, you're playing with the moral of the nation. And when you have played with the moral of the nation, you succeeded, you don't need to find a bullet.

Second challenge would be how to counter the propaganda as a whole. In this world, whatever you see, is to say about the liberal economy, liberal democracy a liberal order. So, you are being tagged as a propagandist. You are pro regime you are pro-China, etc. The question is why everybody fight to buy it so easily. Because during the last seven decades, we have been marinated with the Western narrative of the propaganda, so anything that seems different from the Western propaganda seems like it is a propaganda even you are telling the truth. The term 'marinated' particularly used in this context is to be absorbed with the western way of thinking. That's why nobody wonder what the west did or said, as we are marinated with their way of thinking and propaganda. Hence, we do not accept anything out of that sphere. we view things coming from west as norms, and anything new would be nothing more than a lie or part of propaganda. We have been hypnotized with someone else' narrative. So, countering misinformation or data would be a great challenge. Because one has to counter the influence. The minds which have already been influenced through education, media and other means.

Third challenge would be to reform the CPC in coming era. It was good to know that President Xi Jinping has started the reform process long ago. Why there is a need to reform the CPC? Because China has to play a more complex, more complicated role now. that is why, China has to act as a major power, demand to be become the hub of innovation and technology. They want to be become the center of economics and trade. And for that purpose, they would need an entirely new set of capabilities and capacities. And those capabilities and capacities will emerge from the professionals. So, they will be needing new experts/professionals in the party. That's why from 2011 to 2021, the number of professionals in the CPC has been increased. In 2011 the number of professionals was 38.6% by 2021 it raised to 53.3%.

Even the number of foreign returnees in the party is increasing and few people that are on the Central Committee and one person is foreign returnee, he is in the standing committee of the political bureau. So, China understands we need to reform and party is reforming, and reforms in the anti-corruption. They caught the highest authorities whether from the military or from the party. Before President Xi Jinping, nobody was daring to touch the military. President Xi Jinping came into the power and he slashed the 300,000 soldiers from the military, he brought the top Military General under justice. He told the military you have nothing to do with business, you have to do what you have been assigned - defense. And that was the personality of President Xi, who was able to counter all the opposition because before President Xi, military was very strong in China also. CPC and ideology - socialism with Chinese characteristics and Marxism. They are telling the people for many years Confucius classrooms, Confucius Institutes, a number of other organizations they have created, but a real problem in ideology is an example to replicate. In other word, for example, they talk about Chinese narrative or the Chinese economic model that is also the ideology - economic ideology, how to replicate it, and what example they will present to the world which can be replicated in other countries as well. But the model cannot be replicated because they have different governing system, then the reference point goes to the liberal ideology, or to compete them. That's why they have very strong person in the standing committee of the Political Bureau, he is working on ideology for many years and to create example which can be replicated in practical way. To conclude, China is open for reforms and transformation to create proactive image in all sectors to be replicated in other part of world.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

We had two sessions, the first one on 13th October and the second one today on 25th October 2022. I would say it is one of its kinds, roundtables in which we had a pre and post event discussions. The main agenda definitely was the '20th Congress of CPC'. In this first one, the 13th October Roundtable which was mainly looking for the what we what China has achieved, how China has achieved and to what extent they have actually accomplished their goals in the previous 10 years, in the decade. So, we saw opening up, poverty reduction, then the regional impact as the main considerations as the main points that were discussed. So, we cannot definitely neglect the centennial goals; which one of the centennial goals have already been achieved by 2020 and they have reduced urban poverty and on the second one they are building on their next at least 25 years 25 to 30 years.

So today we are having a pre post event conference post event Roundtable, the Congress was held from 16th to 22nd. And after three days, we are mainly focusing on what is the future plan. So, the same strategic plan that I started with in my discussion and in fact, was highlighted by all of the speakers, that 'modernization' is the key word which we can take forward from 2022 onward. In the next five years, they are talking about modernization and till 2050, they are talking about making China more beautiful. And finally, they will achieve their second Centennial goal by 2050. And I believe, like the first one, they'll achieve it well ahead of time. Appreciating China and talking positive about China is not only because we are here to discuss CPC, but we have to consider that there is a country which came into being in 1949, then moving forward, moving slowly toward their own goals, making their strategic plans and then taking them into practice was what they were actually doing in all of this time. And comparing it with Pakistan, I believe, we have to understand that. We do have good leaders.

We do have good practitioners; we do have good technocrats. We do have good educationist. So, if not, why are we have any examples in the leading organizations? Why are people from Pakistan serving in NASA? Why are people from Pakistan serving in University of China? Why are people in Oxford and Howard, why are people in top leading organizations. But yes, on the other side, we have a competition, we have a rivalry we can say with India, also the recent news about the British Prime Minister. These kinds of things, we have to take them as motivating factors. And we have to move forward. We have a good example. In our neighborhood. I in the first roundtable talk that we have, or the point from where I started, I still remember was that we can we can choose our friends, but we cannot choose our neighbors. And luckily, this friend (China) is a neighbor also, and is also extending the hand of friendship. The modernization that we are seeing in Gwadar, versus what Gwadar was five years ago. So, take this small city as an example. And try to try to add something more from our (Pakistan) side.

Also try to use the knowledge, try to use the abilities of your workforce also, it's not that China will give you something ready-made and you will just have to wear it or eat it. They are showing you a model, they will not stop for you. They are progressing and they will keep on progressing. By the time you will catch them they will be maybe 100 miles or 200 miles ahead of you. So, you have to increase your pace because they are not going to decrease their base. They have their goals, they have their targets in front of them, and they are they're trying to achieve it with full energy. We I believe at the end of this concluding remarks for both of these sessions, I would say that currently we are seeing that there are some shaky relationships, Pak - China relationships, Pak - India relationships, Pak -US relationships. So, we are at a shaky side. We have to improve these relationships with our neighbors, with our strategic partners. Specially talking about because we are here from the regarding this CPC discussion. So, I would say our focus more on improving the relationships improving the strategic relationships and improving the working relationship with China.

IICR PRESS COVERAGE

Speakers for implementation of Chinese development model in Pakistan

Tue, 25 Oct 2022, 8:17 PM

Twitter Facebook WhatsApp Print LinkedIn



ISLAMABAD, Oct 25 (APP):The speakers in a roundtable discussion on Tuesday said that Pakistan should learn and implement Chinese development model and there was need to move ahead from subsidiary issues.

The Islamabad Institute of Conflict Resolution (IICR) organized roundtable discussion on 'China's 20th National Congress: To Prosperity and Beyond'.

The eminent speakers included visiting professor at China Renmin University Prof. Dr. Zhou Rong, founding chair GSRRRA Prof. Engr. Zameer Ahmed Awan, Head of China Study Centre COMSATS university Dr. Tahir Mumtaz Awan, a Diplomatic Historian and lecturer at University of Colombo Dr. George I.H. Cooke and a political economist Shakeel Ahmad Ramay. The session was moderated by Sabah Aslam, founder IICR.

Participating in the discussion virtually from China, Prof. Zhou Rong said that western social setup is deteriorating with ever increasing wealth gap in the society. Whereas the Chinese model of development based on socialist system encourages cooperation, mutual learning and peaceful development.

Prof. Rong added that Chinese development model is indigestible for the west due to which it is engaged in massive propaganda and its leadership.

Prof. Engr. Zameer Ahmed Awan said that China is contributing in the world economy with its shared progress ideology. It silently worked on organizing its internal dynamics and then aspire to lead the world. He said the world is acknowledging the Chinese progress. The key of Chinese socio-economic miracle lies in the trust of people towards its leadership.

Global Edition: ASIA, 中文, 汉语, Français

HOME CHINA WORLD BUSINESS LIFESTYLE CULTURE TRAVEL WATCHTHIS SPORTS OPINION REG

World Asia-Pacific Americas Europe Middle East Africa China-US China-E

Chinese model of development pushes mutual cooperation

By Muhammad Zameer Aslam | chinadaily.com.cn | Updated: 2022-10-28 17:30

ISLAMABAD: The speakers in a roundtable discussion said that the Chinese model of development based on socialist system encourages cooperation, mutual learning and peaceful development.

The Islamabad Institute of Conflict Resolution (IICR) organized a roundtable discussion on "China's 20th National Congress: To Prosperity and Beyond".

The eminent speakers included Prof. Dr. Zhou Rong, Prof. Engr. Zameer Ahmed Awan, Dr. Tahir Mumtaz Awan, Dr. George I.H. Cooke and Mr Shakeel Ahmad Ramay. The session was moderated by Ms. Sabah Aslam, the founder of IICR.

Speaking to the audience from China, Prof. Zhou Rong said that the western social setup is deteriorating with ever increasing wealth gaps in the society. Whereas the Chinese model of development based on socialist system encourages cooperation, mutual learning and peaceful development.

Furthermore, Prof. Rong added that the Chinese development model is indigestible for the west due to how it is engaged in massive propaganda against China and its leadership.

Full text of the report to the 20th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party



Speakers for implementation of the Chinese development model in Pakistan

4 Post Views: 143

The speakers in a roundtable discussion on Tuesday said that Pakistan should learn and implement the Chinese development model and there was a need to move ahead from subsidiary issues.

The Islamabad Institute of Conflict Resolution (IICR) organized a roundtable discussion on 'China's 20th National Congress: To Prosperity and Beyond'.

The eminent speakers included visiting professors at China Renmin University Prof. Dr. Zhou Rong, founding chair of GSRRRA Prof. Engr. Zameer Ahmed Awan, Head of China Study Centre COMSATS university Dr. Tahir Mumtaz Awan, a Diplomatic Historian and lecturer at the University of Colombo Dr. George I.H. Cooke and a political economist Shakeel Ahmad Ramay. The session was moderated by Sabah Aslam, founder of IICR.

Participating in the discussion virtually from China, Prof. Zhou Rong said that the western social setup is deteriorating with the ever-increasing wealth gap in society. Whereas the Chinese model of development based on a socialist system encourages cooperation, mutual learning, and peaceful development.

Prof. Rong added that the Chinese development model is indigestible for the west due to which it is engaged in massive propaganda and its leadership.

Prof. Engr. Zameer Ahmed Awan said that China is contributing to the world economy with its shared progress ideology. It silently worked on organizing its internal dynamics and then aspire to lead the world. He said the world is acknowledging Chinese progress. The key to the Chinese socio-economic miracle lies in the trust of people in its leadership.

HOME INTERNATIONAL PAKISTAN BUSINESS SPORTS PHOTOS VIDEOS PAK-CHINA XINHUA-PAKISTAN SERVICE PAK-SAUDI SERVICE INF-WEALTHPK



Chinese model of development pushes mutual cooperation, speakers

The speakers in a roundtable discussion said that Chinese model of development based on socialist system encourages cooperation, mutual learning and peaceful development. The Islamabad Institute of Conflict Resolution (IICR) organized roundtable discussion on 'China's 20th National Congress: To Prosperity and Beyond'.

Related News
Chinese model of development pushes mutual cooperation

Tech sector holds key to bright future of Pakistan: Masood

Implementation of Chinese dev model in Pakistan stressed

ISLAMABAD: The speakers in a roundtable discussion on Tuesday said that Pakistan should learn and implement Chinese development model and there was need to move ahead from subsidiary issues.

ARTICLES BUSINESS DIPLOMATIC NEWS DNA PHOTOS HEALTH INTERVIEWS LATEST NEWS PAKISTAN SP

IICR ORGANIZES ROUND TABLE ON "CHINA'S 20TH NATIONAL CONGRESS: TO PROSPERITY AND BEYOND"

ISLAMABAD, OCT 25 (DNA) – Islamabad Institute of Conflict Resolution (IICR) organized round table on "China's 20th National Congress: To Prosperity and Beyond". The roundtable was in continuation of IICR's Round table discussion based on Chinese National Congress.

Best Selling BLOG and MAGAZINE Theme of All Time

Speakers vouch for implementation of Chinese development model in Pakistan



ISLAMABAD, Oct 25 (AsiaFreePress) The speakers in a roundtable discussion on Tuesday said that Pakistan should learn and implement Chinese development model and there was need to move ahead from subsidiary issues.

The Islamabad Institute of Conflict Resolution (IICR) organized roundtable discussion on 'China's 20th National Congress: To Prosperity and Beyond'.

The eminent speakers included visiting professor at China Renmin University Prof. Dr. Zhou Rong, founding chair GSRRRA Prof. Engr. Zameer Ahmed Awan, Head of China Study Centre COMSATS university Dr. Tahir Mumtaz Awan, a Diplomatic Historian and lecturer at University of Colombo Dr. George I.H. Cooke and a political economist Shakeel Ahmad Ramay. The session was moderated by Sabah Aslam, founder IICR.

Participating in the discussion virtually from China, Prof. Zhou Rong said that western social setup is deteriorating with ever increasing wealth gap in the society. Whereas the Chinese model of development based on socialist system encourages cooperation, mutual learning and peaceful development.

Prof. Rong added that Chinese development model is indigestible for the west due to which it is engaged in massive propaganda and its leadership.

Prof. Engr. Zameer Ahmed Awan said that China is contributing in the world economy with its shared progress ideology. It silently worked on organizing its internal dynamics and then aspire to lead the world. He said the world is acknowledging the Chinese progress. The key of Chinese socio-economic miracle lies

IICR organizes round table on "China's 20th National Congress: To Prosperity and Beyond"



ISLAMABAD, OCT 25 (DNA) – Islamabad Institute of Conflict Resolution (IICR) organized round table on "China's 20th National Congress: To Prosperity and Beyond". The roundtable was in continuation of IICR's Round table discussion based on Chinese National Congress.

The eminent speakers included Prof. Dr. Zhou Rong, Prof. Engr. Zameer Ahmed Awan, Dr. Tahir Mumtaz Awan, Dr. George I.H. Cooke, Mr Shakeel Ahmad Ramay. The session was moderated by Ms. Sabah Aslam, Founder IICR.

Speaking to the audience from China, Prof. Zhou Rong said that western social setup is deteriorating with ever increasing wealth gap in the society. Whereas the Chinese model of development based on socialist system encourages cooperation, mutual learning and peaceful development.

Furthermore, Prof. Rong added that the Chinese development model is indigestible for the west due to which it is engaged in massive propaganda against China and its leadership. Adding further he said that west is leading an organized campaign against China in order to hinder the progress it is making.

The next speaker on the panel was Prof. Engr. Zameer Ahmed Awan who highlighted the effectiveness of the IICR for Chinese development. Prof. Ahmed said that China is contributing in world economy with its shared progress ideology.

It silently worked on organizing its internal dynamics and then aspire to lead the world. He said the world is acknowledging the Chinese progress whereas west feel threatened by it. The key of Chinese socio-economic miracle lies in the trust of people towards its leadership. People trust president Xi and supports his ideology.

PHOTO GALLERY





ISLAMABAD INSTITUTE OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION - IICR

WWW.IICRPK.ORG