ДИЈАЛОЗИ О **КИНИ**
对话中国
DIALOGUES ON **CHINA**

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS
The 5th "Dialogues on China"
International Academic Conference:

Recalibrating the Global Compass: China and Shared Future in a Fragmented World

October 15–16, 2025

Dr. Katarina Zakić, Dr. Dragan Trailović (Eds.)

Conference organisers
Institute of International Politics and Economics, Belgrade
China Institute of International Studies, Beijing

Supported by

Republic of Serbia
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE,
TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION

Science Fund
of the Republic of Serbia

Within

COMPASS PROJECT

PERSPECTIVES 2030

Belgrade, October 2025

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS
The 5th "Dialogues on China" International Academic Conference:
Recalibrating the Global Compass:
China and Shared Future in a Fragmented World
www.dialoguesonchina.com

DOI: https://doi.org/10.18485/iipe_dijalozi_kina.2025.5

Organisation
Institute of International Politics and Economics, Belgrade
China Institute of International Studies, Beijing

Supported by
Ministry of Science, Technological Development and Innovation
of the Republic of Serbia

Publisher
Institute of International Politics and Economics

For the Publisher
Prof. Dr. Branislav Đorđević, Director

Editors
Dr. Katarina Zakić, Senior Research Fellow, IIPE
https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6091-8433
Dr. Dragan Trilović, Research Fellow, IIPE
https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9707-9867

Layout
Sanja Balović

Cover Design
Dr. Nenad Stekić

Print: Donat Graf doo, Mike Alasa 52, Belgrade

Number of copies: 100

ISBN: 978-86-7067-356-4

Disclaimer
The opinions represented in this publication do not represent the official positions of the organizations in which its authors hold employment, nor do they represent the positions of the publishers of this Conference Proceedings, its editors, or its sponsoring organizations.

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Dr. Richard Sakwa, Professor Emeritus, University of Kent, United Kingdom, President

Dr. Branislav Đorđević, Full Professor, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Serbia

Dr. Feng Zhongping, Full Professor, Institute of European Studies, China

Dr. Elena Safronova, Leading Researcher, Institute of Far East, Russian Academy of Science, Russian Federation

Dr. Igor Pellicciari, Full Proffesor, University of Urbino, Italy

Dr. Liu Zuokui, Professor/Senior Research Fellow, the Institute of World History of the Chinese Academy of Historical Sciences, China

Dr. Bart Dessein, Full Professor, Ghent University, Belgium

Dr. Iulia Monica Oehler-Sincai, Senior Researcher, Institute for World Economy of the Romanian Academy, Romania

Dr. Valentin Katrandziev, Associate Professor, Diplomatic Institute to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria, Bulgaria

Dr. Dragan Pavlićević, Associate Professor, Xi'an Jiaotong – Liverpool University, China

Dr. Ivona Lađevac, Senior Research Fellow, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Serbia

Dr. Katarina Zakić, Senior Research Fellow, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Serbia

Dr. Alexander Lukin, Professor, MGIMO University, Russia

Dr. Jennifer Pédussel Wu, Professor, Berlin School of Economics and Law (HWR Berlin), Germany

Dr. Viktor Eszterhai, Research Fellow, Jogn Lukacs Institute, Ludovika University of Public Service of Hungary, Hungary

Dr. Weiwei Ju, Assistant Professor, Institute of European Studies, China

Dr. Aleksandar Mitić, Research Fellow, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Serbia

Dr. Nenad Stekić, Research Fellow, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Serbia

Dr. Nevena Šekarić Stojanović, Research Fellow, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Serbia

ORGANISING COMMITTEE

Dr. Nenad Stekić, Research Fellow, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Serbia

Dr. Katarina Zakić, Senior Research Fellow, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Serbia

Dr. Jelica Gordanić, Research Fellow, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Serbia

Dr. Aleksandar Mitić, Research Fellow, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Serbia

Dr. Dragan Trailović, Research Fellow, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Serbia

Dr. Slobodan Popović, Research Fellow, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Serbia

Jovana Nikolić, MA, Research Assistant, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Serbia

TECHNICAL PREPARATION OF PAPERS

MA **Ivana Dunjić**, Research Assistant, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Serbia

MA **Aleksandra Kastratović**, Research Associate, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Serbia

MA **Nataša Pajić**, Research Assistant, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Serbia

MA **Marina Radovanović**, Research Assistant, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Serbia

REVIEWING COMMITTEE

Katarina Zakić, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Serbia
Dragan Trailović, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Serbia
Duško Dimitrijević, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Serbia
Ivona Lađevac, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Serbia
Nenad Stekić, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Serbia
Aleksandar Mitić, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Serbia
Nataša Stanojević, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Serbia
Slobodan Janković, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Serbia
Marina Kostić Šulejić, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Serbia
Jelica Gordanić, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Serbia
Slobodan Popović, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Serbia
Nevena Stojanović Šekarić, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Serbia
Bogdan Stojanović, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Serbia
Danilo Babić, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Serbia
Jovana Nikolić, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Serbia

CONTENTS

Preface 13

Keynote speech

Chen Bo

PROMOTING THE MODERNIZATION PROCESS OF THE WORLD THROUGH CHINESE PATH TO MODERNIZATION 17

Part I:

Contesting Global Order(s):

Security, Strategy, and Geopolitical Competition

Bart Dessein

TOWARDS A 'MODULAR HOME' 25

Zeno Leoni

IS AN EASTERN BLOC TAKING SHAPE IN EURASIA? 35

Zhidas Daskalovski

THE CONFLICT OF VALUES – SOVEREIGN EQUALITY OR THE RULES-BASED WORLD ORDER 53

Ladislav Zemánek

CHINA AND RUSSIA IN GLOBAL SECURITY GOVERNANCE: STRATEGIC CONVERGENCE AND NORMATIVE ALIGNMENT 71

Vesna Shapkoski

CHINA'S GLOBAL CIVILIZATION INITIATIVE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE SHIFTING GLOBAL LANDSCAPE – CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES 83

Aness Ouadid

CHINA'S NORMATIVE STATECRAFT IN A FRAGMENTED WORLD: MULTILATERALISM, CIVILISATION DISCOURSE, AND THE RECONFIGURATION OF THE GLOBAL ORDER 96

Greg Simons, Aftab Hossain

DECODING THE RHETORIC OF TRUMP 2.0 FOREIGN POLICY AND THE HIGH STAKES GEOPOLITICAL GAME 119

Anh Tuan To, Hien Thuong Hoang
US-CHINA INSTITUTIONAL BALANCING SINCE 2017
NEW SECURITY INITIATIVES AND IMPLICATIONS
FOR THE INDO-PACIFIC SECURITY ARCHITECTURE 137

Dejan Stojković
MILITARIZING THE FUTURE:
EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES, GLOBAL SECURITY,
AND GEOPOLITICAL SHIFTS 155

Lilei Song, Jiaming Yang
CRITICAL KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION
IN GLOBAL SOUTH STUDIES:
A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CHINESE
AND WESTERN ACADEMIC DISCOURSES 170

Orazio Maria Gnerre
CIVILISATIONAL DIALOGUE BETWEEN EUROPE
AND CHINA DURING AND AFTER MULTIPOLARISATION 188

Part II:
The Political Economy of China's Global Rise

Markus Taube, Jörn-Carsten Gottwald, Steffi Weil
THE GEOPOLITICS OF ECONOMIC STATECRAFT
IN EU–CHINA RELATIONS 205

Marjan Svetličič
IMPLICATIONS OF THE SELF-DEFEATING TRADE WARS
ON THE ROLE OF CHINA IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY 221

Samat Kozhobaev
CHINA THROUGH THE LENS OF ROSTOW'S
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT MODEL:
NAVIGATING THE CHALLENGES OF MATURITY AND BEYOND 239

Elena I. Safronova
ESTIMATED IMPACT OF CHINA'S ECONOMIC SLOWDOWN
ON CHINESE-LATIN AMERICAN RELATIONS 261

Swati Kanwar
CHINA'S STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES
AND THE GLOBAL RENEWABLE ENERGY SUPPLY CHAIN:
CASE STUDY OF TIANQI LITHIUM IN AUSTRALIA 277

Carlos Abreo, Ignacio Silva Neira, Jennifer Pédussel Wu
THE ROLE OF CHINA IN THE BRICS:
MODERN HIGH-TECH TRADE NETWORKS 295

Mengsi Li, Jing Cai, György Iván Neszmélyi
THE IMPACT OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION
ON INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION AND UPGRADING
IN CHINA'S YANGTZE RIVER ECONOMIC BELT 315

Chaoqi Wu, Xiang Li
INDUSTRIAL PRACTICES OF THE GREEN SILK ROAD:
A STUDY ON THE SPILLOVER EFFECTS OF CHINESE
NEW ENERGY VEHICLE ENTERPRISES ON EU SDG7 337

Part III:
Regional and Case-Study Perspectives

Bruno Macciotta Pulisci
CHINA'S "TRUE MULTILATERALISM" AND THE GLOBAL SOUTH:
NEW NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT OR STRATEGIC FLEXIBILITY?
THE CASE OF LATIN AMERICA 361

Elena Carolina Díaz Galán, Harold Bertot Triana
CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA:
POSSIBLE PATHS IN THE FACE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION'S
STRATEGIC AUTONOMY 378

Bahar Özsoy
THE FUTURE OF CHINA-RUSSIA COOPERATION IN THE ARCTIC 392

Nikola Rajić
GEOPOLITICS OF THE ARCTIC:
WHERE DO CHINESE AND RUSSIAN INTERESTS OVERLAP? 413

Jizhou Zhao
NATO'S ROLES IN THE ARCTIC AND CYBERSECURITY
AND IMPLICATIONS FOR A SHARED FUTURE:
A CHINESE SCHOLARLY PERSPECTIVE 428

Danilo Lorenzo Delos Santos
RE-ESTABLISHING CHINA'S FOREIGN POLICY STRATEGY
IN THE ASEAN UNDER A MULTIPOLAR WORLD 445

Roozbeh B. Baker
INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE SOUTH CHINA SEA:
A NEW PATH FOR AN OLD DISPUTE? 468

Teodora Peneva
PERSPECTIVES OF CHINA AND CENTRAL
AND EASTERN EUROPEAN RELATIONS BY 2030 481

Muamer Hirkić
CRISIS PARTNERSHIP WITH CHINA?
EVIDENCE FROM A SURVEY EXPERIMENT
IN SARAJEVO AND TUZLA 502

Part IV:
Connectivity, Innovation and Sustainability

Stefano Valente
CHINA'S ROLE IN CENTRAL ASIA-EUROPE CONNECTIVITY:
INFRASTRUCTURE CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES
FOR SYNERGIES WITH ITALY AND TURKEY 527

Mikhail A. Molchanov, Fernando Lopez-Alves
THE MIDDLE CORRIDOR OF EURASIA:
TRANSNATIONAL CONNECTIVITY AND REGIONAL CHALLENGES 544

Gökhan Tekir
THE IRAQ–TÜRKIYE CORRIDOR AND CHINA:
STRATEGIC CONNECTIVITY AND GEOECONOMIC SHIFTS 564

Vesna Vučinić Nešković
SPONGE CITIES: REVIVING TRADITIONAL WISDOM
FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN THE BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE 585

Jana Marković
THE GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE:
A CHINA-LED APPROACH TO ADDRESSING
CLIMATE ACTION (SDG 13) 602

Jelica Gordanić
CHINA'S GLOBAL EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE UN
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS:
THE CASE OF JUNCAO TECHNOLOGY 621

Part V:
Think-tank Perspectives on Chinese Progress

Mehreen Gul
CHINA'S NORMATIVE VISION AND THE GLOBAL SOUTH:
AN EPISTEMIC SHIFT IN GLOBAL GOVERNANCE 639

Khalid Taimur Akram
CHINA'S GLOBAL SECURITY INITIATIVE:
SHAPING A NEW SECURITY ARCHITECTURE FOR STABLE FUTURE 655

Jasminka Simić, Ako Chubiyojo Abbah
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AS A NATIONAL INTEREST OF CHINA:
COMMON ACHIEVEMENTS WITH THE BELT
AND ROAD INITIATIVE COUNTRIES
AND SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION 668

Diego Martín Cagliolo
THE GROWTH OF THE COMMERCIAL AIR INDUSTRY IN CHINA
AND ITS IMPACT ON GLOBAL COMPETITION: THE COMAC CASE 695

Phuong Mai Bui, Anh Duc Tran
CHINA'S SOFT POWER STRATEGY
AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR VIETNAM 719

PREFACE

The *Dialogues on China* conference continued its tradition in 2025 by dedicating the fifth instalment of this international scientific gathering to the theme: "Recalibrating the Global Compass: China and Shared Future in a Fragmented World." Held on October 15–16, 2025, in Belgrade, the conference was jointly organised by the Institute of International Politics and Economics (IIPE), Belgrade, and the China Institute of International Studies (CIIS), Beijing. The event convened 140 participants from thirty-six countries worldwide, highlighting its growing global reach and significance.

In addition to the institutional organisers, the conference received the support of the Ministry of Science, Technological Development and Innovation of the Republic of Serbia, as well as two research projects: the COMPASS project, funded by the Science Fund of the Republic of Serbia, and the PERSPECTIVES 2030 project, supported by the China–CEE Institute in Budapest.

The opening session featured welcome addresses from the directors of the host institutions. Director of CIIS, Madam Chen Bo delivered the keynote speech entitled "Promoting the Modernization Process of the World through Chinese Path to Modernization".

Panels at the 2025 conference reflected a broad spectrum of debates on China's evolving role in international affairs. Discussions addressed global power realignments, multilateralism in a multipolar era, China's economic relations with Europe and the broader world, and the challenges of sustainability, climate, and energy transformation. Particular attention was given to China's relations with the Global South, the country's new global initiatives, and its influence in Central and Eastern Europe. Other panels examined connectivity in the context of the Belt and Road Initiative, as well as technology and digital development. Scholars debated China's contributions to global governance, security architecture, and its foreign policy strategies, with case studies spanning Latin America, the Arctic, and Southeast Asia. The second day brought panels dedicated to the COMPASS project, Sino-Serbian cooperation, and China's bilateral relations.

The academic impact of the event is reflected in the present proceedings, which include 39 papers authored by 51 scholars from 22 countries (Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Morocco, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Russia, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom, United States, Türkiye, Vietnam). This volume

of conference proceedings is accompanied by a separate Book of Abstracts, which contains 111 summaries.

This volume brings together varied approaches and insights from scholars across continents, reflecting the complexity and urgency of understanding China's evolving role in global affairs. The contributions are organized into five thematic parts, each addressing a distinct dimension of China's engagement with the world.

In the first part, titled *Contesting Global Order(s): Security, Strategy, and Geopolitical Competition*, the authors examine the evolving architecture of international relations, focusing on China's strategic positioning amid shifting global power dynamics. Topics include the reconfiguration of geopolitical blocs, China's rhetorical and institutional balancing with the United States, and the implications of its Global Civilization Initiative. The section also reflects on civilizational dialogue and knowledge production in the Global South.

The second part, *The Political Economy of China's Global Rise*, turns to the economic dimensions of China's ascent. Contributions analyse China's economic statecraft in its relations with the European Union, and the impact of trade wars on China's role in the global economy. Case studies from Latin America and Australia explore China's role in renewable energy supply chains and BRICS trade networks, while other essays investigate regional integration and the global implications of China's green industrial practices.

In the third part, *Regional and Case-Study Perspectives*, the volume offers focused analyses of China's interactions with specific regions. From Latin America's strategic flexibility to Arctic cooperation with Russia, the essays map China's foreign policy recalibrations. The section includes discussions on NATO's evolving role, ASEAN dynamics, legal disputes in the South China Sea, and China's relations with Central and Eastern Europe, including empirical insights from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The fourth part, *Connectivity, Innovation and Sustainability*, addresses China's infrastructural and environmental ambitions. Authors explore connectivity projects linking Central Asia and Europe, the Middle Corridor of Eurasia, and the Development Road Project, highlighting infrastructure challenges and opportunities for synergies with other countries. The section also examines climate resilience through traditional urban planning, the Global Development Initiative, and China's contributions to the UN Sustainable Development Goals through innovations such as Juncao technology.

Finally, the fifth part, *Think-Tank Perspectives on Chinese Progress*, presents forward-looking analyses from policy researchers and think-tank scholars. Topics include China's Global Security Initiative, the strategic role of artificial intelligence, and the rise of China's commercial aviation industry.

The Organising Committee wishes to convey its deepest gratitude to the Ministry of Science, Technological Development and Innovation of the Republic of Serbia, the China Institute of International Studies, the Science Fund of the Republic of Serbia, and researchers from the Institute for International Politics and Economics. We are also sincerely thankful to the volunteers, staff, and contributors, whose dedication, expertise, and commitment have been indispensable in ensuring the success of the *Dialogues of China* conference and the preparation of this proceedings volume.

Special recognition is extended to the leadership of the IIPE for their steadfast guidance and support, which have been instrumental in bringing both the conference and the publication of its proceedings to completion. The Committee also acknowledges the invaluable contributions of scholars and practitioners from across the globe, whose insights and engagement have enriched the discussions and reinforced the significance of this volume as a platform for advancing understanding of China's evolving role in international affairs.

In Belgrade, October 2025

Editors
Dr. Katarina Zakić
Dr. Dragan Trailović

ADVANCING THE MODERNIZATION PROCESS OF THE WORLD THROUGH CHINESE PATH TO MODERNIZATION

Ambassador Chen Bo
President, China Institute of International Studies

Today, the world has entered a new period of turbulence and transformation. In a world full of changes and chaos, we must recognize both the growing risks and challenges, as well as the overarching historical trend of human progress and development. The current international situation could be observed from the following four perspectives.

First, hegemonism and unilateralism are rampant, seriously undermining world stability. Yet, the historical trend towards a multi-polar world will not change. For some time, some country has stubbornly tried to maintain unipolar hegemony, taking extreme measures to curb the development of other countries across economy and trade, finance, science and technology, and geopolitical security, attempting to reverse the world back to a unipolar pattern and causing severe turbulence in the international situation.

Since the end of the Cold War, an increasing number of countries have pursued strategic autonomy, and multipolarity has become a defining feature of our times. The European Union has made significant contributions to global economic growth and plays an important role in world affairs. Meanwhile, the collective rise of emerging markets and developing countries (EMDCs), their accelerated march toward modernization, is continuously fuelling the deepening of a multi-polar world. Over the past two decades, EMDCs have contributed around 80 percent of global economic growth. Over the past four decades, their share of global GDP has risen from 24 percent to over 40 percent. The balance of power in the world is evolving toward a more balanced direction, and the historical trend toward multipolarity is no reversible.

Second, while the backlash against globalization is disrupting global economic development, the historical trend of economic globalization will not be reversed. Economic globalization has greatly stimulated world economic growth, though it has also brought a lot of new challenges. Some countries have reacted with strategic anxiety to the rapid rise of the Global South in the globalization process. Instead of addressing their own structural problems through reform and innovation, they have politicized and securitized trade issues, sought to obstruct the industrial upgrading of other countries, and some country even launched trade and tariff wars — including against its own allies — in order to maintain a competitive edge. Such actions not only fail to solve underlying contradictions, but also deepen the difficulties of economic globalization and global economic governance, severely undermining the global development agenda and heightening uncertainty in the world economy.

Nevertheless, the fundamental pattern of deep economic interdependence among countries will not change. The global industrial and supply chains — characterized by extensive integration and mutual embeddedness — will not fundamentally alter. The fundamental driving forces and underlying logic of economic globalization remain strong and resilient. Through cooperation based on equality and mutual benefit, we can steer globalization toward a more inclusive and universally beneficial direction, ensuring that all countries and peoples share its benefits, and that the development aspirations of all nations are addressed fairly in a balanced manner.

Third, while a few countries are attempting to monopolize technological advantages, they cannot reverse the growing participation of emerging economies in the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Mutually beneficial cooperation and healthy competition have always been powerful drivers of scientific and technological progress. The new wave of technological revolution represents a historic opportunity for all humanity, not the exclusive privilege of a select few. However, a few countries are attempting to monopolize technological progress and appropriate the benefits of innovation, resorting to restrictive measures to suppress technological advancement in developing countries. This has led to issues such as a widening technological divide and a deficit in global science and technology governance.

Nevertheless, any attempts to monopolize technological progress are futile against the rapid advancement of innovation in emerging economies and developing countries. In 2024, China's total R&D expenditure exceeded 3.6 trillion

yuan, up 48 percent from 2020. China achieved a series of major original breakthroughs in artificial intelligence, quantum technology, and life sciences, and has ranked first globally for five consecutive years in both high-impact international journal publications and international patent applications. According to the World Intellectual Property Organization's Global Innovation Index 2025, a growing number of developing countries — including India, Türkiye, Viet Nam and Morocco — have risen steadily in the rankings. China, notably, entered the world's top ten for the first time.

Fourth, although deficits in global governance continue to widen, there is an increasingly strong international consensus on promoting a fairer and more equitable global governance system. The current global governance faces multiple challenges, including serious underrepresentation of the Global South, the erosion of the United Nations' authority due to unilateralism, and an urgent need for greater effectiveness.

However, eighty years on, the purposes and principles of the UN Charter have taken deep root in peoples' hearts, serving as the shared norms for the vast majority of countries in handling international affairs. Reforming and improving the global governance system has thus become a broad-based consensus among most countries. Europe has been in favor of multilateralism, while the Global South is playing an increasingly important role in addressing global challenges. The Global South cooperation mechanisms, such as BRICS and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, have significantly enhanced the voice and representation of developing countries in global affairs, steering the international order toward greater fairness and democracy. Other Global South cooperation mechanisms—including ASEAN, the African Union, the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, and the Arab League—have consistently voiced independent positions on the international stage, further powerfully driving the reform and improvement of the global governance system.

Overall speaking, although unstable and uncertain factors have become increasingly prominent in the international landscape, peace and development remain the shared aspiration of all peoples. More and more countries have come to realize that achieving modernization is not the exclusive privilege of a few countries. Instead, it is a shared endeavour where all countries advance together, working towards a global modernization defined by peaceful development, mutually beneficial cooperation, and common prosperity. As the largest developing country in the world, China has achieved in just a few decades the

level of industrialization that took developed countries centuries to complete, by pursuing a development path suited to its own national conditions. This represents a remarkable achievement in the history of global modernization. The practice of Chinese modernization has expanded the pathways available to developing countries in their pursuit of modernization, offering valuable insights for advancing the modernization process of the world.

Chinese path to modernization is closely linked with the vision of building a community with a shared future for humanity. This vision embodies China's fundamental understanding of the relationship between individual nations and the wider world. The development of one country cannot be sustained without a peaceful and stable international environment. Likewise, development that fails to follow the trend of The Times or unable to contribute to the common prosperity of the world cannot be sustainable. It is on this basis that Chinese path to modernization is characterized by openness and inclusiveness, and that China has consistently adhered to the path of peaceful development. This commitment has been written into both the Constitution of the People's Republic of China and the Constitution of the Communist Party of China. China seeks its own development while safeguarding world peace and development, and through its own progress, contributes to global peace and prosperity, highlighting the high degree of unity between China's development and that of the world. Over the past 12 years, the Belt and Road Initiative has driven China's opening up to the outside world and promoted the economic development of the participating countries. It has become the largest platform for international cooperation.

China promotes global economic stability through its own development. Despite challenges such as a complex external environment, sluggish global economic recovery, and rising uncertainties, China's economy has sustained stable growth with a positive outlook for a long time, demonstrating strong resilience and vitality. China remains the world's second-largest economy and continues to contribute about 30 percent of global economic growth. When confronted with challenges in economic development, China refrains from shifting its problems onto other countries but instead tackles them through deepening reform, expanding opening-up, and promoting innovation.

China remains committed to advancing high-standard opening up, introducing more self-initiated and unilateral opening-up measures. The country's overall tariff level has been reduced to 7.3 percent, and for 16 consecutive years, it has been the world's second-largest importer. Leveraging its vast market, China provides

extensive market and investment opportunities for all countries. Practice has fully demonstrated that Chinese path to modernization contributes greater stability and predictability to the world economy.

China provides global public goods that promote the reform and development of a fairer and more equitable system of global governance. As China continues to develop, it has become more active in participating in global governance reform. China has successively proposed the Global Development Initiative (GDI), the Global Security Initiative (GSI), and the Global Civilization Initiative (GCI). Most recently, President Xi Jinping put forward the Global Governance Initiative (GGI) at the "SCO Plus" Meeting. The GGI advocates staying committed to sovereign equality, international rule of law, multilateralism, people-centered approach, and real results. It provides a profound answer to the crucial question of "what kind of global governance system the world needs and how to reform and improve global governance." The proposal of GGI does not seek to repeat the old logic of power politics, nor does it aim to tear everything down and start over. Instead, it aims to uphold the purposes and principles of the UN Charter while pursuing necessary reforms. The goal is to make the existing international system and institutions more effective, better adapted to a changing world, and more capable of safeguarding the common interests of all countries — thereby reflecting diverse and legitimate concerns of all parties in a more just and balanced manner.

Chinese path to modernization offers valuable experience for the modernization of the world. China's successful pursuit of modernization demonstrates that there is no single model for progress. Every country can explore its own path to modernization in line with its national conditions, and all nations should respect each other's right to choose their own development paths independently. In advancing its own modernization, China has sought to address many of the shared challenges confronting human development. Chinese modernization is the modernization of a huge population, and of common prosperity for all. Since the launch of reform and opening-up, China has lifted nearly 800 million people out of poverty and brought over 400 million into the middle-income group, achieving the poverty reduction goal of the UN 2030 Agenda a full decade ahead of schedule. Chinese modernization emphasizes the coordination between material and cultural–ethical advancement — the pursuit of not only material affluence, but also spiritual enrichment. It promotes harmony between humanity and nature. Guided by the concept that "lucid

waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets," China is committed to green and sustainable development. Moreover, Chinese modernization upholds the path of peaceful development and seeks to build a community with a shared future for humanity. It provides fresh ideas and rich practices for properly handling the relationships between human and nature, between individuals and society, and among nations. In doing so, it contributes valuable experience to the modernization process of the world.

The Fourth Plenary Session of the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China will soon be convened. It will launch the formulation of the 15th Five-Year Plan for national economic and social development. During the 15th Five-Year Plan period, China will accelerate industrial transformation and upgrading along the lines of high-end, intelligent, and green development, and advance high-level opening-up across its vast market. Chinese path to modernization will continue to create valuable opportunities for the common development of all countries and will further contribute to the ongoing process of global modernization.

The content of the collection is available in open access,
in accordance with the license CC BY-NC-ND 4.0:
https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/

CIP- Каталогизација у публикацији
Народна библиотека Србије, Београд

327(100)"20"(082)
327::911.3(100)"20"(082)
330.34(100)"20"(082)
316.4(100)"20"(082)
338.1/.2(510)"20"(082)
332.1(510)"20"(082)

INTERNATIONAL Academic Conference : Recalibrating the Global Compass : China and Shared Future in a Fragmented World (5 ; 2025 ; Belgrade) Recalibrating the Global Compass : China and Shared Future in a Fragmented World : conference proceedings / Katarina Zakić, Dragan Trailović (Eds.). - Belgrade : Institute of International Politics and Economics : Faculty of Security Studies at the University, 2025 (Belgrade : Donat Graf).- 737 str. : ilustr. ; 24 cm

Tiraž 100.- Str. 13-15: Preface / Katarina Zakić, Dragan Trailović.- Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.- Bibliografija uz svaki rad.

ISBN 978-86-7067-356-4 (IIPE)

а) Међународни односи-- 21в-- Зборници б) Геополитика-- 21в-- Зборници в) Економска политика-- 21в-- Зборници г) Привредни развој-- Кина-- 21в-- Зборници

COBISS.SR-ID 179563273