

# The integration and transcendence of the concept of a community with a shared future for mankind and global governance

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**Abstract:** The concept of a “community with Shared Future for Mankind” was first proposed in China and has quickly become an integral part of discussions on international relations and global governance. This concept originates from China’s profound insights into the interdependence of nations in the context of globalization, recognizing that the fates of countries are closely interconnected when facing global challenges. With the shifting balance of international forces and the increasing severity of global issues, traditional mechanisms of global governance have shown certain delays and inadequacies. From the difficult birth of climate change agreements to frequent conflicts in international security, from the uneven development brought by economic globalization to the ethical and management issues of emerging technologies, the structure of global governance faces unprecedented challenges. This paper focuses on the research question of how the concept of a “community with Shared Future for Mankind” aligns with and transcends the existing global governance system, using theoretical analysis and practical references for discussion. The findings suggest that the concept provides new ideas and frameworks for addressing global challenges such as climate change and international security, promoting the democratization and efficiency of global governance, especially in enhancing the representativeness and discourse power of developing countries in global decision-making. Additionally, the research identifies the transcendent nature of the concept in global governance, aiming to offer possible directions and strategies for the future development of global governance.

**Keywords:** community with shared future for mankind; global governance; alignment of ideas; transcendence

## 1. Introduction

The concept of a “community with Shared Future for Mankind” was initially proposed by China in the context of global governance and international relations, aimed at addressing increasingly severe global challenges. The concept was first introduced in the report of the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China in 2012, and has been repeatedly emphasized and promoted by Chinese President Xi Jinping at various international occasions thereafter. In recent years, the world has faced multiple crises, including economic recessions, security threats, governance deficits, and setbacks in the process of globalization. The global pandemic has further exacerbated the North-South divide, the technology gap, and issues of unequal development. Against this backdrop, the idea of building a community with shared future for mankind was put forward, emphasizing the importance of global cooperation and joint development (Chen and Liu, 2023).

The philosophical foundation of the concept is rooted in Marxism, Confucianism, and the teachings of Mencius, advocating mutual respect, fair trade, and shared wealth on a global scale, reflecting the traditional Chinese philosophical ideas of harmony

and balance. At the same time, the concept attempts to introduce a more inclusive and cooperative new model in international relations. Since its introduction, President Xi Jinping has repeatedly emphasized the importance of this concept on multiple international platforms, such as the United Nations and the G20 summits, making it a significant component of China's foreign policy. The concept has gradually gained acceptance in the international community and has been incorporated into the documents and resolutions of various international organizations, demonstrating its growing international influence and recognition. Despite the recognition of the concept of a community with Shared Future for Mankind in the international community, its practical advancement and realization face many challenges. Therefore, future efforts need to focus on finding common ground and mutual benefits through dialogue and cooperation, to effectively reform and develop global governance.

## **2. Concept of a community with shared future for mankind**

### **2.1. Content**

**Common Interests:** Common interests emphasize the need for countries in the international community to share prosperity, requiring nations to abandon self-centered zero-sum thinking and move towards a win-win model of multilateral cooperation. This cooperation is not limited to economic aspects but also includes joint efforts in environmental protection, technological advancement, and more. For instance, in addressing climate change, the Paris Agreement demands that countries reduce greenhouse gas emissions according to their capabilities and provide financial support to help developing countries cope with climate change, marking a symbolic achievement in global cooperation. In terms of global health security, the Global Fund, which pools resources from various countries to combat AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, is another successful example of multilateral cooperation (Ding and Cheng, 2017).

**Common Development:** Common development emphasizes the fairness and inclusiveness of development. International cooperation should help developing countries enhance their capacity for self-development, improve infrastructure, and raise educational and health standards. International aid and technology transfer can promote balanced economic development between the Global North and South, narrowing the gap between developed and developing countries. For instance, the "Belt and Road" initiative aims to promote infrastructure construction and economic cooperation between Asia, Europe, and Africa to foster common prosperity among the countries along the route.

**Common Responsibility:** In the face of global challenges such as climate change, poverty, disease, and terrorism, every country should assume its responsibilities, both morally and in practical action. Developed countries can provide more funding and technical support for poverty reduction and disease control, while developing countries need to effectively utilize these resources to improve governance capabilities. For example, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the global vaccine access initiative (COVAX) embodied the spirit of common responsibility, aiming to ensure that all countries, regardless of wealth, have fair access to safe and effective vaccines (Yu and Wu, 2024). This initiative, led by the World Health Organization and the Global

Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization, highlights the importance of international cooperation in the global health crisis.

**Common Security:** In matters of security, there is a need for countries to strengthen trust and establish effective communication and coordination mechanisms. Multilateral cooperation in counter-terrorism, cybersecurity, and regional conflicts ensures that the security needs of different countries are met and prevents further escalation of situations. Common security can be seen in multilateral arms control agreements, such as the New START Treaty between the USA and Russia, which aims to significantly reduce the strategic nuclear arsenals of both countries. Additionally, in the field of cybersecurity, the international community is making efforts through cooperation to prevent cybercrime and protect critical infrastructure, with the European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA) being one example of such efforts.

## **2.2. Objective**

**Building a World of Enduring Peace:** Dialogue and consultation play pivotal roles in resolving international conflicts. By establishing an environment where participants can share information and work collaboratively, dialogue facilitates mutual understanding and often leads to innovative solutions to conflicts. This process emphasizes the importance of understanding and uniting around both commonalities and differences without forcing a consensus, thus fostering a more resilient international community (Hui, 2019).

**A World of Universal Security:** The concept of universal security requires countries to adopt a comprehensive view that includes not just their own security but also that of others globally. This involves embracing collective security mechanisms and regional stability measures that allow for shared security responsibilities. Such approaches ensure that all nations are stakeholders in the peace process, thereby enhancing the effectiveness and durability of peace efforts.

**A World of Shared Prosperity:** Economic openness, innovation, and inclusive reciprocity are foundational to achieving shared prosperity. By promoting global trade and investment liberalization and facilitating the exchange of technology and knowledge, nations can create an interconnected global economy that benefits all. This approach helps bridge economic disparities and fosters a cooperative environment conducive to sustainable development.

**An Open and Inclusive World:** Enhancing exchanges and fostering mutual learning among different cultures and civilizations are crucial for building an inclusive world. Such initiatives encourage the appreciation of diverse perspectives and respect for cultural differences, which are essential for global harmony and understanding. Dialogue among civilizations, focusing on shared human values and common goals, can mitigate conflicts and enrich global cooperation.

**A Clean and Beautiful World:** Promoting green and low-carbon development strategies is imperative for sustaining our natural ecosystems. Innovations in environmental technologies and strengthening global environmental governance can drive the global community towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. This approach not only addresses immediate environmental concerns but also ensures the long-term viability of our planet for future generations.

### **3. Global governance concept**

#### **3.1. Background of concept proposal**

The concept of “global governance” was formally introduced in 1992 when former German Chancellor Willy Brandt, along with former Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson and 28 other internationally renowned figures, initiated the establishment of “The Commission on Global Governance.” In 1995, the commission released the report “Our Global Neighbourhood,” where “global governance” was systematically discussed for the first time as an officially recognized academic concept. During the United Nations Millennium Summit in 2000, then UN Secretary-General Kofi Atta Annan further elaborated on the ideas and principles of global governance in his report, indicating that global governance had become an urgent issue that the world must face and address in the 21st century (Feng, 2023).

Originally, the core concept of “governance” involved the collaborative management of affairs by individuals, institutions, public sectors, and private sectors. As global governance garnered increasing attention, its connotations were further refined and enriched. The subjects of global governance—its objects and agenda—are typically transnational issues identified through analytical forecasting, which are currently impacting or are likely to impact all of humanity and are difficult to resolve by a single nation or a small number of actors within the international community. Such issues include security, climate change, terrorism, non-proliferation, pandemics, and refugee crises.

Global governance mechanisms are complex, designed to address and manage global issues such as climate change, international security, economic stability, and health and sanitation. These mechanisms involve multilateral institutions, international regulations, and collaborations between governments and non-governmental organizations. Central global governance organizations include the United Nations and its related agencies, such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which play roles in mediating international disputes, formulating global policies, and promoting international cooperation. Additionally, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society groups, and the private sector help drive initiatives from the grassroots to the global level, monitor the activities of governments and international institutions, and provide innovative solutions to global challenges. For example, internet governance mechanisms like the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) demonstrate the importance of non-traditional actors in technology and specialized fields. Diversified mechanisms contribute to the continuous adaptation of the global governance framework to new international environments, aiming to improve decision-making efficiency and execution, thereby more effectively addressing global issues.

#### **3.2. The current state of global governance**

First, the center of global economic power is shifting from the West to the East. With the rapid rise of emerging market countries such as China and India, their proportion in the global economy continues to increase, as does their participation and

influence in the global governance system. This trend not only challenges the traditional global governance structure dominated by Western developed countries but also prompts the system to become more diversified and inclusive. For example, the rise of the G20 is a clear sign of the shift in global economic governance towards broader inclusivity, incorporating more emerging economies and developing countries to reflect a more balanced distribution of global economic power.

Second, the scope of global governance issues is expanding, with more non-traditional and emergent global problems arising. Issues such as climate change, reform of the international financial system, nuclear safety, trade protectionism, food security, and population aging have become important topics of global governance. These issues share the commonality that they require the joint efforts and collaboration of the international community, as traditional unilateral or bilateral methods are no longer effective in addressing them.

Third, the rise of regional governance organizations and mechanisms also has a significant impact on the global governance system. Emerging regional or functional international organizations, such as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and the BRICS, not only play roles in addressing regional or specific issues but also occupy increasingly important positions within the global governance structure. These emerging governance platforms complement the functions of traditional multilateral institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), while also challenging their influence and dominance.

However, the transformation of global governance is not without challenges. The pace of economic adjustments and policy orientations among countries varies significantly, and the adjustment of the international political and economic landscape makes global governance face complex interest relationships and coordination difficulties. In the process of global governance, although the roles of emerging economies like China and India are expanding, traditional Western countries are still reluctant to easily relinquish their dominant positions in the international system. Additionally, the fragmentation of interests within global governance also complicates the coordination of common policies, thereby affecting the efficiency and efficacy of the global governance structure.

#### **4. China's emphasis and practice in global governance**

In the context of globalization, traditional models of global governance face challenges such as political conflicts, economic inequalities, cultural clashes, and environmental issues. China's proposed concept of a "community with Shared Future for Mankind" not only aligns with the global governance principles needed to address these issues but also transcends them in some respects. Here are several key aspects of how China practices this concept in global governance, as well as the interactions and synergies between these practices:

First, Mutual Reinforcement of Political Trust and Economic Integration. In 2013, China launched the "Belt and Road" initiative to strengthen international infrastructure and economic cooperation, enhancing connectivity and development among participating countries across Asia, Europe, and Africa. The initiative aims to promote regional economic integration, facilitate trade and investment liberalization, and

strengthen the flow of goods and capital, providing new momentum for global economic growth. In this process, the participating countries have strengthened infrastructure and economic cooperation, enhancing political trust. Additionally, during the G20 London summit, China decided to purchase up to 50 billion US dollars in bonds from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), demonstrating China's responsible attitude towards global financial stability. China's cooperation with Central Asian and Eastern European countries includes not only trade and investment but also energy security and regional stability, illustrating the mutual promotion between economic integration and political trust (Chen, 2022).

Second, Support for Globalization and International Cooperation. In 2017, in the face of a backlash against globalization, Xi Jinping emphasized China's steadfast support for globalization in his speech at the Davos World Economic Forum. He explicitly opposed protectionism and populism, advocating for an open global economy. He emphasized that China would continue to open up, uphold the multilateral trading system, and play an active and constructive role in the global economy. China has actively pushed for reforms of the existing global governance system, enhancing the representation and voice of emerging market countries and developing nations in international economic and financial organizations. Moreover, China has advocated for and facilitated the establishment of new multilateral institutions, such as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and the New Development Bank of BRICS countries. These new institutions not only provide necessary development funds but also inject new vitality into the global economic governance system.

Third, Promoting the Concept of a 'community with Shared Future for Mankind'. In 2013, China proposed the concept of a "community with Shared Future for Mankind," emphasizing win-win cooperation and joint development in global governance. President Xi Jinping has articulated this concept's five pillars—political trust, economic integration, cultural inclusiveness, ecological coexistence, and shared security—at numerous significant international platforms, including the United Nations General Assembly. The concept has gradually been accepted by the international community and incorporated into several United Nations resolutions, becoming an important guiding principle for promoting global cooperation. In promoting cultural inclusiveness, China has strengthened cultural exchanges and understanding with countries worldwide through the establishment of Confucius Institutes, hosting Chinese Culture Years, and China-foreign cultural festivals, providing a social and cultural foundation for addressing global ecological issues. At international climate change conferences, China has actively promoted the concept of ecological civilization, emphasizing the importance of joint efforts with other countries to address climate change, reflecting the mutual support between cultural understanding and ecological cooperation.

## **5. Alignment points between the community with shared human destiny and global governance**

### **5.1. The alignment between holistic concepts and systemic governance**

In today's increasingly globalized world, global challenges such as climate change, terrorism, and economic crises require transnational solutions. The nature of these issues necessitates cooperation among nations to face challenges collectively, rather than in isolation. The "community with Shared Human Destiny" promotes a holistic view that requires considering issues and solutions from a global perspective, aligning with the fundamental requirements of the global governance system. Global governance requires systematic, holistic thinking to ensure coordinated international actions that effectively address global issues (Sindzingre, 2019). For instance, international agreements like the Paris Climate Agreement involve collective commitments by countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, representing a global effort rather than actions of individual nations. This holistic thinking proves its necessity and efficacy in addressing global challenges (Ren and Yang, 2023).

The Paris Climate Agreement was reached in 2015 and has been signed by nearly 200 countries to date. The broad participation of countries reflects a holistic governance concept, recognizing that climate change is a global issue that requires a collective approach from all nations. Each country has developed its "Nationally Determined Contributions" (NDCs), which are the emission reduction targets they commit to achieving. This approach demonstrates the flexibility and inclusiveness of systemic governance, allowing each country to set its targets based on its own national circumstances and capabilities, while ensuring that all countries work towards a common long-term goal—to keep the global average temperature increase below 2 degrees Celsius and to strive to limit it to 1.5 degrees Celsius. The agreement establishes a transparent framework requiring countries to regularly report on their emission reductions and implementation details, with a global stocktake every five years to assess the progress in global emission reductions (Jiang, 2021). This global assessment and feedback mechanism is a key component of systemic governance, ensuring coordinated actions and gradual achievement of the objectives.

## **5.2. The alignment of combating protectionism and promoting open cooperation**

In the current context of sluggish global economic recovery, evident trade protectionism, and rising anti-globalization sentiments, the ideas of open cooperation and combating protectionism promoted by the "community with Shared Human Destiny" are particularly important. This mindset encourages mutual openness and reliance among nations, establishing closer economic and political ties to collectively address global challenges. For example, through multilateral trade agreements and regional economic integration, countries can overcome the limitations of unilateralism and improve the effective allocation of global resources. This concept of open cooperation not only promotes global economic stability and development but also helps build more harmonious international relations (Wang and Wang, 2024).

The "Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership" (RCEP) is a multilateral trade agreement that represents the formation of the world's largest free trade area. RCEP includes the ten member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) along with five ASEAN free trade agreement partners, covering about 30% of the global population and GDP. Negotiations for RCEP began in 2012

with the aim of integrating several existing bilateral free trade agreements within the region to create a unified regional market. The RCEP agreement stipulates that member countries will eliminate at least 92% of tariffs on goods over the next 20 years, greatly enhancing trade flow within the region, reducing operational costs for businesses, and improving the overall competitiveness of the regional economy. In addition to goods trade, RCEP also focuses on liberalizing trade in services, including key sectors such as financial services, telecommunications, and healthcare, providing greater market access for service providers within the region and enhancing the vitality of service trade. According to estimates, RCEP is expected to significantly boost regional GDP in the coming years and could become a new engine for global trade growth, especially in the current international trade environment marked by uncertainty and rising protectionism. At a time when global economic trends lean towards isolationism and protectionism, the signing of RCEP demonstrates a commitment to open markets and multilateral cooperation by the countries within the region. This agreement helps to stabilize the global economy and promotes the development of an open world economy.

### **5.3. The alignment of peacefully resolving conflicts and promoting fairness and justice**

A core principle of global governance is resolving international disputes and conflicts through peaceful means, aligning perfectly with the dialogue and reconciliation methods advocated by the “community with Shared Human Destiny.” Prioritizing peaceful methods over military or coercive measures in addressing international issues can effectively prevent the escalation of conflicts and promote lasting solutions. Simultaneously, this approach reflects the pursuit of fairness and justice, ensuring that all countries, regardless of size, have an equal voice and influence in international affairs. This peaceful and just approach enhances the efficiency and fairness of global governance, further driving the international community towards a more peaceful and sustainable direction (Liu, 2022).

The Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) and the “Eight Major Initiatives” are notable examples of China and African countries actively promoting the peaceful resolution of conflicts and the advancement of fairness and justice under the global governance framework. This cooperation embodies the concept of a “community with a shared future for mankind,” which involves addressing global challenges through strengthened international cooperation and dialogue, especially in the areas of peace and security. As part of the “Eight Major Initiatives,” China has committed to enhancing peace and security cooperation with Africa by providing humanitarian aid, deploying peacekeeping personnel, and supporting African-led security capacity building to promote regional peace and stability collectively. As a component of the “Eight Major Initiatives,” China also pledged to support the rule of law and human rights protection efforts in African countries. By providing training, education, and the necessary technical and material support, China assists African countries in strengthening judicial independence and human rights education, which are cornerstones of maintaining fairness and justice. The implementation of the Beijing Summit of the FOCAC and the “Eight Major



Initiatives” aligns with the concept of a “community with a shared future for mankind” and reflects the core principle of global governance to resolve international issues through peaceful means.

## **6. Transcendence and innovation of the community with shared future for mankind and global governance concepts**

### **6.1. Innovation aspect**

In the context of modern international relations, the concept of a community with a shared human destiny introduces a new paradigm of governance, particularly emphasizing inclusiveness and respect for cultures—issues that traditional global governance systems have not fully addressed. Inclusiveness underscores that global governance should not be dominated solely by economically powerful countries but should include the participation and voices of all nations, especially those small and developing countries often marginalized in traditional systems. Comprehensive inclusiveness not only enhances the democracy and legitimacy of global governance but also ensures that the interests of all countries are genuinely balanced and considered in the global decision-making process. Respect for cultures is another significant innovation of the community with a shared human destiny concept. In traditional practices of global governance, Western values and lifestyles are often regarded as the standard and promoted globally. This approach not only overlooks cultural diversity but also frequently provokes resentment and resistance from non-Western nations. The community with a shared human destiny advocates that each culture has its uniqueness and value, deserving equal respect and protection. This respect for cultural diversity not only fosters harmony in the international community but also offers more flexibility and creativity in handling international affairs, as different cultural backgrounds can provide diverse ways of thinking and strategies for problem-solving, mutually inspiring each other to seek the best solutions (Zhai, 2024).

Inclusiveness is manifested in multilateral organizations and international cooperation. The International Commission on Peacebuilding implements multiple measures to balance and consider the interests of all countries in the global decision-making process, opening its platform to a broader group of countries, including small nations and developing countries, especially in regional and country-specific peacebuilding conferences. The Commission also collaborates with the Secretary-General’s Peacebuilding Fund of the United Nations to promote a unified, strategic, and coordinated approach, reflecting inclusiveness in global governance. Additionally, the International Peacebuilding Commission supports the participation of diverse groups, including women and youth, demonstrating respect for various cultural backgrounds. For example, in various meetings and activities, ensuring that women and youth are not only participants but also decision-makers, indicates a profound respect and integration of different cultural and social groups in global governance.

### **6.2. Potential reforms in global governance**

The potential reforms to the global governance structure by adopting the principles of a community with a shared human destiny are multifaceted. The

community with a shared human destiny principle advocates for global governance that goes beyond mere problem management and aims to create a more just and equitable international system. This requires fundamental reforms to the existing global governance institutions and rules. For instance, global economic organizations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank have long been controlled by Western countries in terms of voting and decision-making structures. This aspect needs to be readjusted to ensure that developing countries have a greater voice and influence in global economic decisions. Furthermore, the win-win cooperation principle emphasized by the community with a shared human destiny poses challenges to the traditional ways of handling international disputes in global governance. In traditional global governance, power politics and zero-sum games still dominate, whereas the community with a shared human destiny advocates for seeking win-win or multi-win solutions through dialogue and negotiation. This approach places a greater emphasis on long-term stability and the maintenance of relationships rather than the maximization of unilateral benefits. Additionally, the principles of a community with a shared human destiny can also promote cooperation on environmental and climate change issues within global governance. In this area, there are clear conflicts of interest between countries in the global North and South. The perspective of global responsibility and shared interests advocated by the community with a shared human destiny can help establish a more equitable environmental governance mechanism, fostering genuine international cooperation in global climate action.

## **7. Conclusion**

Global governance based on the concept of a community with a shared future for humanity will help create a more stable, peaceful, and prosperous international environment. A forward-looking global governance perspective offers new solutions for current international relations and provides guidance and inspiration for the future direction of the international community. This article explores the concept of a community with a shared future for humanity and the existing global governance framework, aiming to fundamentally change the way of global interactions from being competition and confrontation-based to more cooperation and win-win-oriented. This will promote broader trust and cooperation within the international community, providing a more effective platform for addressing complex transnational issues. Moreover, the new global governance paradigm will encourage international policies to place greater emphasis on inclusiveness and sustainability.

By practicing the core principles of a community with a shared future for humanity—consultation, joint contribution, and shared benefits—the international community can promote broader national and regional participation in global governance on an equal and mutually respectful basis. In this process, it is possible to narrow the gap between developing and developed countries and, through a fairer resource distribution and decision-making process, enhance the universal acceptance and enforcement power of the global governance system. Additionally, promoting the concept of a community with a shared future for humanity will help build a joint strategy for the international community to address global issues such as climate

change, poverty, pandemics, and security threats, making the global governance system more efficient and responsive.

In the future, we should continue to deepen theoretical research and practical exploration of the concept of a community with a shared future for humanity, further promote the formulation and improvement of international rules, persist in multilateralism, and strengthen global cooperation to ensure that the international community develops in a more just, peaceful, and prosperous direction.

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