

COMPILATION OF OUTCOMES OF

International Seminars on Building a Community with
A Shared Future in Cyberspace

**2022 World Internet Conference
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Editor's Note

Cyberspace is the common space of activities for mankind. The world is undergoing both changes of a magnitude not seen in a century and the information technology revolution. Cyberspace holds the future for mankind, and the future of cyberspace should be in the hands of all countries. In order to effectively promote positive transformation in the global cyberspace governance system, more than one hundred experts and scholars from universities, research institutions, technology communities and government departments around the world participated in a series of international seminars centering on building a community with a shared future in cyberspace from April to September 2022 at the invitation of the International Research Institute of Global Cyberspace Governance of Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications, Southeast University, Tongji University, Zhejiang University, Beihang University, Harbin University of Technology, Fudan University, Wuhan University and Tsinghua University respectively. Their discussions focused on key issues such as network infrastructure, cyberculture, digital economy, network security, and global Internet governance system critical to the development of a community with a shared future in cyberspace. The seminars have produced a number of outcomes aimed at making more intellectual contribution to building a community with a shared future in cyberspace.



I Building a New Order in Global Cyberspace Governance

On June 28, 2022, the International Research Institute of Global Cyberspace Governance of Fudan University held an international seminar entitled “A New Order of Global Cyberspace Governance in the New Time”. Experts from Fundação Getulio Vargas (FGV), Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA), Beijing Normal University, Diplomatic Academy of the Russian Foreign Ministry, Fudan University, Moscow State Institute of International Relations, National Defense University of the US, United States Information Technology Office (USITO), University of Cape Town, Jawaharlal Nehru University, China Institute of Contemporary International Relation, Communication University of China, and China Academy of Information and Communication Technology attended the seminar. Their discussions focused on issues related to promoting positive changes in global cyberspace governance. The seminar produced the following outcomes:

1. Cyberspace has in fact become an indispensable component of the global society. There is increasing evidence that state and non-state actors tend to promote benign evolution and build a new order of global cyberspace governance catering to the demands of all parties in the new era. All parties should work together in consensus to promote the building of the community with a shared future in cyberspace.

2. From the perspective of global cyberspace and related governance practices, the common principles of governance should be fully



flexible. With the expansion of global cyberspace and the increasing activities of various actors in it, the principles of governance in cyberspace should be fully elastic for dynamic changes. Many practices have proved that the win-win cooperation should be a core principle for the benign evolution of cyberspace governance. A new order of global cyberspace governance should help promote the development of digital technology for the benefit of all humanity and make the digital economy more open, inclusive, balanced, secure and beneficial to all. Establishing a new order of global cyberspace governance would be a new strategic opportunity for all countries to achieve benign development in the digital era.

3. The core of global cyberspace governance is that actors build all kinds of institutions, mechanisms and norms in the cyberspace. They promote, consolidate and strengthen the benign order of cyberspace, in order to ensure the rights and interests of sovereignty, security and development of different actors in the cyberspace, including the state and non-state actors.

4. The evolution of global cyberspace governance is a historic and dynamic process. With the continuous development of information technology and geopolitics, sovereign states are still the most important actors in the international system. The benign evolution of global cyberspace governance as well as the efforts to establish a new order of global cyberspace governance, should be carried out in a pragmatic manner, avoiding any deliberately created opposition and disagreement, and taking into account the concerns of different actors, especially the non-state actors, to the greatest extent. It is of great importance to ensure



the launch of true multistakeholder principles, which are in line with the development of ICT and the demand of the time, considering the diversity of the needs of security, freedom, development, and privacy in a balanced manner.

5. Only with the most inclusiveness can the community with a shared future contribute to the development of human society to the greatest extent. The global cyberspace shall not be fragmented in any way.

6. Sovereign states assume special responsibilities in building a new order of global cyberspace governance. All countries should adhere to the United Nations Charter and the international legal system built upon it. They are supposed to make positive contributions to the benign evolution of global cyberspace governance, and the building of the community with a shared future in cyberspace, in a responsible manner.

7. Additionally, the task of building a shared future community in cyberspace could not be done by any actors alone. This task requires the encouragement of multisector cooperation, evolving sovereign states, international organizations, companies, academy, and society as a whole.

8. The participants believed that the establishment of online platforms or discussion mechanisms should be encouraged to facilitate researchers to reach a consensus on key terms and knowledge of cyberspace, so as to make positive contributions to benign evolution in global cyberspace governance.



II Strengthening the International Rule of Law in Cyberspace

On August 12, 2022, the international seminar on “International Rule of Law in Cyberspace” was held by the Research Institute for Cyberspace Governance of Wuhan University and attended by experts from National Research University Higher School of Economics of Russia, Nanjing University, Stockholm University, Law School of Tanzania, Wuhan University, The University of Hong Kong, Xiamen University, Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization, University of Naples Federico II, University of Glasgow, Chinese Academy of Social Science, and China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations. Their discussions focused on frontier and hot issues in the international rule of law in cyberspace and produced the following outcomes:

1. The proposition that international law, in particular the Charter of the United Nations, is applicable and essential to maintaining peace and stability and promoting an open, secure, peaceful, and accessible ICT environment, has been reaffirmed by several important international documents and has become a vital stepping stone for furthering international rule of law in cyberspace.

2. The application of international law in cyberspace is a complex issue deserving continuous exploration. Further common understandings need to be developed on how international law applies to State use of ICTs, so as to increase the predictability of State behavior, reduce the possibility of conflict, minimize escalation and prevent misattribution,



and eventually enhance international peace and security.

3. There is a consensus in the international community that the principle of sovereign equality enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations extends to cyberspace. While States may differ in their conception and practice with regard to the exercise of sovereignty in cyberspace, the application of sovereignty in cyberspace has become a universal practice of States.

4. The global interconnectivity of cyberspace and the dependence on ICTs have increased the importance attached to the principle of non-intervention to address cybersecurity threats. A wider consensus should be reached as to the application of this principle, centering on how to safeguard the ability of all states to freely choose their political, economic, social, and cultural systems and formulate their foreign policies (including scenarios both related to and beyond election).

5. The application of the non-use of force principle and the transparent interpretation and application of its exceptions in cyberspace closely relates to the peace and security of cyberspace and that of the entire human society. Thus, in order to ensure sound application of this principle in cyberspace, in-depth studies should be prudently conducted on such key issues as whether specific cyber operations constitute uses of force in the sense of article 2.4 or armed attacks in the sense of article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

6. Voluntary, non-binding norms for responsible State behavior in cyberspace constitute an important supplement to the application of existing international law in cyberspace and have become a key compo-



nent of international rule of law in cyberspace. On the basis of the 11 norms adopted by the UN Group of Governmental Experts on the use of Information and Communications Technologies in the Context of International Security (UNGGE) in its 2015 report and reaffirmed in its 2021 report, endeavors should be made to ensure effective implementation of existing norms and further development of new norms.

7. The prevalence of cybercrime and cyberterrorism has become a serious challenge to the security and legal order. Efforts should be made to further strengthen the relevant international legal framework and enhance international cooperation, so as to more effectively prevent and combat cybercrime and cyberterrorism, and maintain peace and development in cyberspace.

8. The international rule of law in cyberspace can serve as a powerful safeguard for building a community with a shared future in cyberspace. Based on the principles of engaging in discussions as equals, seeking common ground while shelving differences, and pursuing mutual benefits, all stakeholders in the international community (including States and non-state actors) have the responsibility to strengthen communication, harmonize positions, speed up the formulation of universally acceptable international rules and codes of conduct for cyberspace, and jointly build a peaceful, secure, open, cooperative, and orderly cyberspace.



III Expediting the Development of a Rule System for the Digital Economy

On June 9 - 10th, 2022, the international seminar entitled “The Rules of Digital Economy” was held by Beihang University. Experts from Beijing Normal University, Beihang University, University of International Business and Economics, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), KDDI Research Inc., University of Zurich, National University of Singapore, City University of Hong Kong, The University of Hong Kong, Renmin University of China, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and China University of Political Science and Law attended the seminar and focused their discussions on the rules of the digital economy. The following outcomes were reached:

1. Data is the key element of the digital economy. The establishment of fair and reasonable rules for data flow and usage is important to maximizing the value of data and facilitating the growth of digital economy. When addressing data governance issues such as data flow, data convergence and data interoperability, the principle of security and development should be maintained, the interests of online platforms, users and third parties should be considered, and a balance between facilitating data flow and protecting data security and privacy should be maintained.

2. In terms of cross-border data flow, all countries shall enhance international cooperation, clarify the rules and standards for cross-border data flow, and promote the secure and free cross-border data flow on



the premises of the protection of legitimate public policy objectives and individual data rights.

3. Online platforms hold an important position in the digital economy. The governance of online platforms should insist on multi-stakeholder participation, promote public-private cooperation and realize collaborative governance. In regulating online platforms, the principle of encouraging innovation and fair competition should be adopted to clarify the liability boundaries and competition rules of online platforms, and reasonable attention should be given to the activities of mega online platforms, so as to promote the healthy development of digital economy.

4. The human-centered principle should be adhered to, and the regulation of AI and algorithms should be strengthened through multiple approaches such as technology, ethical guidelines and law to optimize their positive role in the growth of the digital economy, improve the transparency of algorithms and control the risks of their application.

5. The high-quality development of the digital economy depends on the protection of the intellectual property. In the era of digital economy, the IP legal system faces many new challenges, risks, and problems, which require the joint responses of the government, enterprises, and all sectors of the society.

6. The establishment of user-friendly, secure, fast, fair and affordable online dispute resolution mechanism is of great significance to protect consumer interests, improve consumer trust, promote the development of the digital economy and guarantee the achievement of digital justice. In order to resolve cross-border e-commerce disputes timely, it



is essential to establish a set of international institutional framework and system of rules to support online dispute resolution mechanism.

7. To promote the long-term and sustainable growth of the global digital economy, countries should enhance dialogues and exchanges, build consensus, promote the establishment of international rules of digital economy, deepen international cooperation in the field of digital economy, share best practices in the field of digital economy governance, and jointly establish the cyberspace community with a shared future.

IV Strengthening the Construction of Digital Infrastructure

On April 28, 2022, the International Research Institute of Global Cyberspace Governance of Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications held an international seminar on “Data Access Technology for Poverty Reduction and Recovery in the Post Epidemic Era”. Experts from the University of Agriculture in Peshawar, Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications, Ladies Who Tech in Malaysia, Ant Group, the United States Association for Global Exchange, University Anáhuac Online, University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Institution of Engineering and Technology (IET), Terminus Technologies Co. Ltd, University College London, the Consultative Committee on Information Technology of China Association for Science and Technology, China Academy of Information and Communications Technology, and China Institute of Contemporary International Relation attended the seminar



and exchanged views on how data access technology can effectively promote poverty reduction and economic recovery in the post epidemic era. They reached the following outcomes:

1. In the post covid-19 era, we should strengthen connectivity, promote the general access to global network infrastructure and the universal services, take more concerns on the inclusive and diversified choice of digital access technology, and promote economic recovery.

2. For enabling the older persons and the persons with disabilities to access internet, to create convenient conditions by aging-adapted reformation of digital devices is necessary for promotion of universal access.

3. For the achievement of UN’s sustainable development goal of no poverty, we need to combine digital technology with poverty alleviation with professional knowledge and practical experience, and make full use of digital technology, Internet of things technology and blockchain technology to promote the development of agricultural intelligence.

4. For poor families and students in the pandemic, it is necessary to introduce an Internet access plan, speed up the deployment of network, optimize online education methods, improve the effect of online education, and prevent the students from low-income family falling behind on learning progress due to the lack of digital access tools.

5. All our stakeholders shall further strengthen cooperation, cross digital divide, jointly build digital space, share digital dividends, and work together to build a community of shared future in cyberspace for the benefit of all mankind.



V Enhancing International Cooperation on Critical Information Infrastructure Protection

On August 6, 2022, the International Research Institute of Global Cyberspace Governance of Southeast University held an international seminar on “Strengthening International Cooperation on Critical Information Infrastructure Protection”. Scholars from University of Technology Sydney, University of Macau, Helmholtz Center for Information Security (CISPA), Southeast University, Kangwon National University, University of New Brunswick, Illinois State University, Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Nanjing Normal University, The University of Hong Kong, University of Sussex, and University of Surrey discussed ways of strengthening international cooperation in the protection of key information infrastructure, and reached the following outcomes:

1. In the digital age, countries should accelerate the construction of critical infrastructure and promote connectivity. On the basis of equal consultation, we should strengthen international cooperation on the protection of critical infrastructure and open up new prospects for digital cooperation.

2. On the basis of respecting sovereign equality and the recognized norms of international relations, in-depth exchanges and research cooperation on bilateral or multilateral international laws and regulations on the protection of critical infrastructure need to be promoted.

3. We need to strengthen the information sharing about cyber se-



curity threats and improve the critical infrastructure network security situational awareness. Further, an integrated active defense and early warning system for critical information infrastructure security can be formed.

4. For cross-border cooperation in constructing Critical Information Infrastructure, we could serve the integrated development of the regional economy, implement economic and technological integration innovation, promote common prosperity, and share the dividends of the digital economy. In this case, a community with shared futures in cyberspace that benefits all humanity can be built.

VI Promoting Online Cultural Exchange and Mutual Learning

On September 17, 2022, the international seminar on “Mutual Learning among Civilizations and Value Consensus” was held by the International Research Institute of Global Cyberspace Governance of Tongji University and attended by scholars from National University of Modern Languages, Fundação Getulio Vargas (FGV), Leiden University, St Petersburg State University, ESSCA, National Engineering School of Tarbes, Fudan University, SKK Institute of China Studies, New York University, Carnegie Endowment for international Peace, Peace Research Institute Oslo, Tsinghua University, Shanghai Institutes for International Studies, Tongji University, Nanyang Technological University, Lancaster University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, and China Institute of Contemporary International Relations. The seminar focused on online cultural exchange



and mutual learning, and produced the following outcomes:

1. Civilizations only vary from each other, just as human beings are different only in terms of skin color and the language used. No civilization is superior over others. We need to respect each other as equals and say no to hubris and prejudice; live in harmony and deepen understanding of the difference between one's own civilization and others; interact with each other in a manner that transcends national boundaries, time and space, as well as the difference between civilizations, and work to promote interaction, dialogue and harmony among cultures and civilizations.

2. We need to stay open and inclusive and draw on each other's strengths. We need to promote reciprocal, equal-footed, diversified and multi-dimensional exchanges and mutual learning; be broad-minded and strive to remove all barriers to cultural exchanges; be inclusive and always seek nourishment from other civilizations; let all civilizations flourish and promote the common progress of global civilizations through exchanges and mutual learning.

3. We need to move forward with the times and explore new ground in development. We may use the Internet digital technology to add impetus and inspiration to the development of our civilizations. With these efforts, we will deliver achievements for our civilizations to transcend time and space and have a lasting appeal.

4. We need to follow the truth and assume public responsibility. We should say no to cyber pollution and purify the cyberspace. We need to give play to the key role of multilateralism to jointly combat false information and foster a sound network environment in which digital civilization is shared by all.



VII Strengthening International Cooperation on Digital Technology Development

On June 30, 2022, the International Research Institute of Global Cyberspace Governance of Zhejiang University held an international seminar on "Strengthening International Cooperation on Digital Technology Development". Scholars from Seoul National University, Hansei University, Hanyang University, Dong-A University, Gyeongsang National University, University of Waterloo, Illinois State University, University of Tokyo, The University of Hong Kong, National University of Singapore, National Research Council of Italy, University of Nottingham, University of Warwick, and Zhejiang University discussed ways to strengthen international cooperation in the development of digital technology in the new era, and reached the following outcomes:

1. Under the current international situations, we should strengthen the international cooperation in core innovation areas, further expand the international business and trade chain centered on the common interests of regions, strengthen the construction of a new compound industrial chain so as to create a new model of international industrial cooperation, and actively seek deeper global industrial integration by breaking through the existing commercial barriers.

2. In the post-epidemic era, digital economy has become the driving force for economic recovery and the promotion of social welfare. It is necessary to strengthen the support for the digital economy in terms



of policies, and it is even more necessary to promote the application of digital technology to the lifestyle and material guarantee of all individuals in society, to improve the ability of the social communities to respond to disasters and accidents, so as to protect people's life, health and property.

3. Accelerating the standardization of digital technology itself and the granting of clear digital rights and interests is the technical basis for seeking the integration of the global digital economy industry and the promotion of international cooperation, which is conducive to ensure that digital technology can complete the process of innovation and market derivation under a unified standard system.

4. Actively participate in the construction of the industrial digitalization standard system, create the standard paradigm and model of the digitalization of various industries, promote the high-speed development channel of the relevant industries in the process of digital transformation, and realize the high efficiency of the circulation, authorization and industrialization of existing technologies.

5. Improve the intellectual property protection system, strengthen the legal protection of digital technology and related property, enhance the protection of intellectual property rights in fields related to the digital economy, strengthen the protection of property rights in key areas of core technologies in a targeted manner, and actively explore measures such as reducing administrative non-essential procedures and granting more reasonable scope and duration of protection.

6. Industrial digitalization and digital industrialization are still the



core tasks of the future development of the digital economy, and the development of digital technology has become the technical foundation of the development of the digital economy, providing scientific guarantee for the application of digital transformation for traditional industries, and implementing digital innovation technology in emerging industries, which is a powerful hand to create an incremental market.

7. The global flow and marketization cycle of innovative technology, data and other core elements of the digital economy industry is an important condition for the accelerated development of the digital economy, and regional discrimination, trade barriers and the political position of small groups run counter to the development of the digital economy and the security of people's livelihood. The international community should work together to create a better environment for the economic recovery and make digital economy a key element for a community of shared future in cyberspace.



Concluding Remarks

Cyberspace is a new territory for humanity created by the information technology revolution. Like all other great technological transformations in human history, the information technology revolution has promoted human advancement. It has also laid bare challenges that call for effective response. Human practice since the beginning of the 21st century has revealed the huge contribution that cyberspace can make in promoting economic development, cultural prosperity and positive global interaction. In the meantime, the uncertainties and enormous risks arising from cyberspace may also bring impact and challenges to the human community as never seen before. Therefore, we should continue to build a community with a shared future in cyberspace on the basis of our practice and understanding.

The Compilation of Outcomes is an important trial to pool the wisdom and efforts of experts from different countries, sectors and industries in promoting the development and governance of cyberspace. These seminar outcomes represent intellectual inputs on key issues pertinent to the development of cyberspace, and seek to share information, knowledge and consensus in a more mature and institutionalized way. They will constitute an important contribution to the joint development of a community with a shared future in cyberspace. We thank the following scholars for their contributions!



a) International Seminar on “A New Order of Global Cyberspace Governance in the New Time”

1. Brendan S. Mulvaney, Director, China Aerospace Studies Institute at National Defense University, USA
2. Christopher Millward, President and Managing Director, United States Information Technology Office, USA
3. Elena Zinovieva, Deputy Director, Center for the International Information Security, MGIMO-University, Russia
4. Hanani Hlomani, University of Cape Town, South Africa
5. Jose Eduardo Malta de Sa Brandão, Senior Researcher, International Research on Political and Economic Affairs, Institute for Applied Economic Research, Brazil
6. Luca Belli, Professor at FGV Law School, Coordinator of Center for Technology & Society, Brazil
7. Swaran Singh, Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India
8. Vadim Kozyulin, Head, Center for Global Studies & International Relations of the Institute of Contemporary International Studies of the Diplomatic Academy of the Russian MFA, Russia
9. Guo Feng, Deputy Chief Engineer, Policy and Economic Research Institute, China Academy of Information and Communications Technology, China
10. Li Yan, Director, Institute of Sci-Tech and Cyber Security Studies, China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations, China
11. Qian Yiqin, Associate Professor, School of Journalism and Communication, Beijing Normal University, China



12. Shen Yi, Director, International Research Institute of Global Cyberspace Governance, Fudan University, China
13. Xu Peixi, Director, Research Center for Cyberspace Global Governance, Communication University of China

b) International Seminar on “International Rule of Law in Cyberspace”

14. Annachiara Rotondo, Researcher of International Law, University of Naples Federico II, Italy
15. Eduard Ivanov, Professor, National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russia
16. Kamalinne Pinitpuvadol, Secretary-General, Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization
17. Pål Wrange, Professor, Stockholm University, Sweden
18. Zakayo N. Lukumay, Professor of Law, Law School of Tanzania, Tanzania
19. Feng Ye, Research Assistant, Glasgow Centre for International Law and Security, UK
20. Huang Zhixiong, Vice Dean of Law School, Wuhan University, China
21. Lang Ping, Head of Department of National Security, Institute of World Economics and Politics, National Institute for Global Strategy, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China
22. Li Yan, Director, Institute of Sci-Tech and Cyber Security Studies, China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations, China
23. Yang Fan, Deputy Director, Cyberspace International Law Center,



- Xiamen University, China
24. Zhang Hua, Professor, School of Law, Nanjing University, China
 25. Zhao Yun, Professor, Faculty of Law, The University of Hong Kong, China

c) International Seminar on “The Rules of Digital Economy”

26. Alex Chung, Consumer Policy and Law Expert, UNCTAD Division on International Trade and Commodities
27. David Tan, Professor, National University of Singapore Faculty of Law, Singapore
28. Rolf H. Weber, Professor, University of Zurich Faculty of Law, Switzerland
29. Ding Xiaodong, Professor, School of Law, Renmin University of China, China
30. He Tianxiang, Assistant Professor, School of Law, City University of Hongkong, China
31. Qian Yiqin, Associate Professor, School of Journalism and Communication, Beijing Normal University, China
32. Wang Weisi, Researcher, KDDI Research Inc., Japan
33. Wang Xiaoye, Researcher, Institute of Law, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China
34. Yu Ying, Legal Officer, UNCTAD Division on International Trade and Commodities
35. Zhang Linghan, Professor, Institute of Data Law, China University of Political Science and Law, China



- 36. Zhang Xin, Associate Professor, School of Law, University of International Business and Economics, China
- 37. Zhao Yun, Professor, Faculty of Law, The University of Hong Kong, China
- 38. Zhou Xuefeng, Professor, School of Law, Beihang University, China

d) International Seminar on “Data Access Technology for Poverty Reduction and Recovery in the Post Epidemic Era”

- 39. Charlene Liu, Co-Founder, Ladies Who Tech, Malaysia
- 40. Christine Tan, Fellow, Institution of Engineering and Technology, Singapore
- 41. Jerrie Ueberle, CEO, Global Interactions, USA
- 42. Kai-Kit Wong, Chair/Professor, University College London, UK
- 43. Randika Anjalie Jayasinghe, Researcher and Eco–Entrepreneur, Sri Lanka
- 44. Razaullah Khan, Lecturer, University of Agriculture, Peshawar, Pakistan
- 45. Ricardo Israel Robles Pelayo, Professor, University Anáhuac Online, Mexico
- 46. Gong Ke, Chair/Professor, Consultative Committee on Information Technology, China Association for Science and Technology (CCIT/-CAST), China
- 47. Guo Feng, Senior Researcher, China Academy of Information and Communications Technology (CAICT), China
- 48. Li Yan, Director, Institute of Sci-Tech and Cyber Security Studies,



- China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations, China
- 49. Tao Xiaofeng, Professor, Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications, China
- 50. Tao Ye, Head of Product for Digital Identity, Ant Group, China
- 51. Yang Yang, Chief Scientist, Terminus Group and Peng Cheng Laboratory, China

e) International Seminar on “Strengthening International Cooperation on Critical Information Infrastructure Protection”

- 52. Célia Matias, Assistant Professor, University of Macau, China
- 53. J.K. Jeong, Professor, Kangwon National University, ROK
- 54. Bu Qingxiu, Associate Professor, University of Sussex, UK
- 55. Chen Liqun, Professor, University of Surrey, UK
- 56. Cheng Guang, Professor, Southeast University, China
- 57. Lu Rongxing, Associate Professor, University of New Brunswick, Canada
- 58. Tang Yongning, Professor, Illinois State University, USA
- 59. Wang Bing, Professor, Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, China
- 60. Yu Shui, Professor, University of Technology Sydney, Australia
- 61. Zhang Xiaofeng, Professor, Nanjing Normal University, China
- 62. Zhang Yang, Researcher, Helmholtz Center for Information Security (CISPA), Germany
- 63. Zhao Yun, Professor, Faculty of Law, The University of Hong Kong, China



f) International Seminar on “Mutual Learning among Civilizations and Value Consensus”

64. Abdur Rehman Shah, Assistant Professor, National University of Modern Languages, Pakistan
65. David Abdou, Adjunct Professor/Assistant Professor, University Institute of Technology in Tarbes, France
66. Maria Adele Carrai, Assistant Professor, New York University, USA
67. Pramod Jaiswal, Senior Fellow, Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies, India
68. Seguchi Kiyoyuki, Senior Fellow, Canon Institute for Global Studies, Japan
69. Swaran Singh, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India
70. Thomas Amadiou, Associate Professor, School of Management, ESSCA, France
71. Yana Leksyutina, Professor, Saint-Petersburg State University, Russia
72. Yulbin Lee, Professor, Sungkyun Institute of China Studies, ROK
73. Jiang Tianjiao, Associate professor, Fudan Development Institute, China
74. Li Bin, Professor, Department of International Relations, Tsinghua University, China
75. Li Yan, Director, Institute of Sci-Tech and Cyber Security Studies, China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations, China
76. Lu Chuanying, Deputy Director and Researcher, Institute for Comparative Politics and Public Policy, Shanghai Institute of International



Studies, China

77. Men Honghua, Director, Institute for Cyberspace Governance Studies, Tongji University, China
78. Zeng Jinghan, Professor, Lancaster University, UK
79. Zhong Zhenming, Vice Dean and Professor, School of Political Science and International Relations, Tongji University's, China

g) International Seminar on “Strengthening International Cooperation on Digital Technology Development”

80. Enrico Francesconi, Professor, National Research Council, Italy
81. Heon Hui Lee, Professor, Gyeongsang National University, ROK
82. N. Asokan, Professor, University of Waterloo, Canada
83. Pan Do Son, Professor, Dong-A University, ROK
84. Paul Torremans, Professor, University of Nottingham, UK
85. Sang Jo Jong, Professor, Seoul National University, ROK
86. Sun Hee Yun, Professor, Hanyang University, ROK
87. Toshiya Watanabe, Professor, University of Tokyo, Japan
88. Yongsun Cho, Professor, Hansei University, ROK
89. Cheng Le, Professor, Zhejiang University, China
90. Feng Hao, Professor, University of Warwick, UK
91. Zhao Yun, Professor, Faculty of Law, The University of Hong Kong, China