

Study on China's Proposal for Establishing a New Order of Global Governance

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ABSTRACT. *With an examination of related literature, this paper expounds the current global governance mechanism and its implementation effect. This paper theoretically explores the dilemma of constructing a new order of global governance. On the basis of learning from outstanding thought at all times and in all lands, this paper gives a systematically and comprehensively elaboration of basic components of china's plan for global governance.*

KEYWORDS: *China's proposal, a new order, global governance*

1. Relevant research trends at home and abroad

The world today is facing major changes unseen in a century. One is the common problems faced by mankind began to show new changes with the decades' development after cold war. A new global governance system and mechanism is urgently needed because the various issues like global poverty, climate, refugees, new geopolitical conflicts, terrorism, cyber security and major infectious diseases and so on. Second is the rise of developing countries, represented by China, has brought about profound changes in the international balance of power. It has become an inevitable problem that how does the global governance system and mechanism dominated by developed countries reflect the status, rights and demands of developing countries. Therefore, the reflection, discussion and innovation of theories and practices related to global governance have increasingly become an important topic of world political and economic development.

1.1 Relevant research trends abroad

The foreign record suggests that some scholars have carried out relevant research at the beginning of 20th century. Enter the keyword "global governance" into three foreign language databases that are CALIS, CADAL and Annual Reviews, and a total of 680531 relevant literatures are shown. After reading and combing the above literature, we found that with the further advance of globalization, foreign scholars

have gradually realized that it is impossible to draw a clear line between interests of different countries and nations. Only by relying on global governance can the whole mankind survive one crisis after another and establish a reasonable global order. In addition to discussing and defining the core concepts of global governance, scholars mainly analyze the prospects for global governance as a whole or in special areas from the perspectives of political science and international law.

First of all, scholars such as Rosenau, Oran R. Yang, and XingYeZhaoJi have made different interpretations on the ideal outcome and value choice of global governance under the influence of different principled positions. Rosenau pointed out in *Governance in the twenty-first Century* (1995) that governments cannot assume full responsibility for global governance while Non-governmental actors such as bottom-up individuals, social movements and NGOS (Non-governmental organization) should also play an important role in international politics. Building on this idea, XingYeZhaoJi further pointed out that in order to solve global problems and address the unreasonable distribution of rights and resources worldwide, we must strengthen supranational global governance mechanisms and realize a structural change to global society in the form of transnational, non-governmental and non-market. However, in the process of global governance, who can really exercise the power in this kind of pluralistic governance mode of non-state center. In his book *Governance of World Affairs* (2007), Oran R. Yang put forward the Neoliberal international mechanism theory of global governance. He thought that although global governance is the sum total of various management mechanisms and norms jointly established by state subject and non-state subject, states and governments have a more distinct advantage in owning, mobilizing and allocating the resources needed to achieve this goal, and it can also better control the realization of goals. Therefore, global governance is a state-centered relation of interdependence.

Second, the concept of "global civil society" had triggered a discussion in the field of international relations after the cold war. According to various kinds of argumentation of western scholars, for the change of global governance, above concept emphasizes reform the international system of national centers and play to the role of multi-layer governance autonomous body from local to global, while advocates equality, freedom, justice and other universal values. The theoretical study of "global civil society" makes the western theory community's study on the prospects of global governance form two major assumptions: First, people assume common responsibilities through states, governments and international organizations, they enjoy common interests and reform global governance with the democratic thought of pluralism, Second, except states and international organizations, other forms of community like associations rebuild the global governance system under the legal constraints.

1.2 Domestic Relevant Research Dynamic

In China, scholars' research on global governance can be dated back to 1980s. By searching the theme that including "global governance" in Cnki net and AiritiLibrary,

we found that from 1981 to 2019, there are 12377 journal articles in all and it shows a trend of fast increasing and experienced a blowout in 2010. The research results of Yu Keping, Qin Yaqing, Wang Guoxing, Hong Yousheng, Huang Wei, Qian Hao, Wang Wen and other scholars have received much attention. In terms of book information, a total of 270 books on "global governance" sold by e-commerce platforms such as amazon, jd.com and DangDang. After reading and combing the above literature, it is found that the domestic researches mainly include the following three aspects.

(1) Study the relationship between the theory on global governance and tradition theory on international relation. In his book *World Politics and Global Governance: Essays on International Relationship* that edited in 2014, Qing Yaqing study the effectiveness of the international system by thinking critically towards three mainstream meta-theories of western international relations and there are structural realism, neo-liberal institutional-ism and structuralism. He believes that the international order should be reconstructed through the knowledge communication between countries. Xu buhua focused on the connection and difference between the theory on global governance and the major paradigms of international relations theory, such as realism, institutionalism, constructivism and pluralism in his essay *Comparative Analysis between Global Governance Theory and Traditional International Relations Theory Paradigm* (2016). And on this basis, he proposed a global governance approach.

(2) In light of China's theory of international relations and the practical needs of diplomacy, this paper proposes a Chinese plan for participating in global governance. In his paper *Trends in Global Governance and China's Strategic Choice* (2012), Yu Keping analyzed the development trend of global governance from following perspectives. First is the main body of global governance are diversified, second is the power boundary of sovereign states in the process of global governance are blurred, third is the diversification of global governance's values while fourth is the binding of global governance rules. He also put forward some suggestions on China's participation path as a developing country, especially stressed bringing China's "harmonious world" into the value system construction of global governance. In his book *World Politics and Global Governance: Essays on International Relation* (2014), Qin Yaqing points out that in order to change the failure of global governance, we must rebuild the ideas about order. Since the 18th national congress, the Central Committee with Xi Jinping as general secretary has expressed a more positive attitude towards China's role in global governance. Faced with major changes unseen in a century, the Central Committee has gradually focused on molding and spreading the version of a community with a shared future for mankind. Therefore, the research on "community of common destiny" became a focus for a while. Some scholars have analyzed the background of "community of common destiny" by means of literature collection. Some scholars have also analyzed the feasibility and practical significance of the version of a community with a shared future for mankind, and it is mainly embodied on specific governance mechanisms such as the "One Belt And One Road" initiative, the construction of free trade zone, leading to establish the Asian infrastructure investment bank, and China's

connectivity with neighboring countries.

(3) The researches focusing on specific governance areas, including economic governance, security governance, cyberspace governance, ecological and environmental governance and other non-traditional security governance. Among them, research on global economic governance is the most fruitful. With the great adjustment of the world economic structure after the 2008 global financial crisis as the turning point, scholars have paid more attention to the G20 mechanism, which covers a wide range of areas, especially more emerging economies. Institutionalization of G20 and Reform of Global Economic Governance by Wang Guoxing and Cheng Jing (2010), Shift in Global Centre of Economic Governance Gravity: G20 and The Strategy of Major Powers by Hong Yousheng and Fang Qing (2012), Global economic governance under the leadership of the G20 and China's Expectations by Huang Wei(2015), The Role of T20 in G20 Global Governance by Qian Hao and An Dewan(2019), 20 years of G20 mechanism: Evolution, Dilemma and China's Response by Wang Wen and Wang Peng. All above mentioned confirm that the G20 mechanism has found a new path for global economic governance. It has a relatively balanced membership, a democratic process of consultation, and focuses on the core economic governance mechanism for stable global economic growth. This core economic governance is a multilateral economic governance platform that protects an open economy, builds international rules and provides global public goods. It provides an opportunity for emerging countries to participate in global governance and gain greater power to influence the setting of the global agenda.

1.3 A review of domestic and international research trends

To sum up, scholars at home and abroad have conducted extensive and in-depth studies on the background, ideas and approaches of global governance from different levels, with fruitful results, which are worthy studying and use for reference. However, the study of China's plan for global governance still needs to be improved. At present, the research on China's global governance scheme is mostly focused on the macro analysis at the theoretical level or the micro analysis of a specific governance mechanism. There is still a lack of systematic and comprehensive analysis of the basic content of China's plan for global governance and the analysis of the international identity of China's solution to global governance. This provides the room and possibility of innovation for the research of this project.

2. Current global governance mechanism and its implementation effect

(1) Current global governance mechanism: The current global governance mechanism, formed under the old international political and economic order, is a "center-periphery" governance paradigm with the coordination of developed countries as the main task and the participation of developing countries as the supplement. Developed countries are in the center of governance and are essentially governors, while developing countries are on the edge of governance and often

become governed. Although, some western scholars try to update the theory of global governance, with the increasing complexity of global governance, and also in the context of multiple crises, their ideas still has obvious limitations.

(2) The effectiveness of the global governance mechanism: Global governance mechanisms have been widely applied in different fields such as economy, environment, education, Internet and security. Governance effects coexist with problems. First, the existing global governance mechanisms have not been able to root out problems in every area of governance, and some problems have even been exacerbated by poor governance. The refugee crisis is widening, the world economy is in the doldrums, terrorism is spreading globally, climate change is becoming more serious, cyber conflicts are obviously intensifying, and poverty is getting worse. Second, although some governance areas have achieved some results, but progress is slow. Since Trump took office, the United States has frequently withdrawn from international multilateral organizations, which seriously undermining the normal global governance order and weakening the overall governance efficiency.

3. The dilemma of constructing a new order of global governance

There are various reasons that lead to the poor implementation of the global governance mechanism, which are mainly reflected in the following four aspects: 1. due to the conflict of values and ideas, it is difficult for governance subjects to cooperate. 2. The complexity and frequency of global problems have made global governance passive. 3. The lack of legitimacy and representativeness of the global governance mechanism makes it difficult to ensure the rights and interests of developing countries and non-state actors. 4. The absence of a comprehensive and systematic global governance assessment system.

4. China's plan for a new order of global governance

The formation of China's plan for global governance is the result of the integration of all kinds of thoughts. It is also the results of collective leadership with Xi Jinping as its core that has scientifically grasped the trend of the Times and the major changes in the world, and also accurately grasp the new historical position in which China is developing.

4.1 The theoretical source of China's proposal on global governance

(1) Some Chinese excellent traditional culture like "sight in china or the world", "concordance", "kindheartedness and justice". (2) Marx community thought; (3) The diplomatic strategy since the founding of new China; (4) Theory and practical experience of contemporary global governance.

4.2 The basic components of China's plan for global governance

On March 26, 2019, at the closing ceremony of the Sino-French Global Governance Forum, President Xi Jinping pointed out clearly that the international community was facing four major challenges: managing deficits, trust deficits, peace deficits and development deficits. In response to the "deficit management", Xi emphasized that we should adhere to the global governance concept of common consultation, joint construction and sharing, insist that global affairs be handled by the people of all countries through consultation, and actively promote the democratization of global governance rules. We should continue to hold high the banner of multilateralism of the United Nations, give full play to the constructive role of global and regional multilateral mechanisms such as the World Trade Organization, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the Group of Twenty and the European Union, and jointly promote the construction of a community of human destiny. Compared with traditional ideas, Xi Jinping's global governance thought has achieved innovation and development in concept, mechanism and value

4.3 International recognition of China's global governance program

To study of this problem, the author intends to achieve this in three ways: (1) To judge the overseas influence and recognition degree of China's scheme, this paper analyses the relevant reports of the overseas edition of China's domestic media (including traditional paper media and new media platforms) on the overseas cognitive status of China's global governance scheme, and the methods and Strategies of reporting China's scheme. (2) To understand the recognition of China's Global Governance Program in other countries from the conversations on exchange of visits between Foreign and Chinese Leaders, foreign Leaders 'publicity and evaluation of China's Global Governance Program in other public places, institutional reports, academic papers and other analytical articles, as well as the frequency and attitude tendency of foreign media reports. (3) To the extent possible, a public opinion survey is conducted among foreign students in domestic universities to examine the psychological identity of citizens of other countries with the global governance plan for China.

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