

Research on the Development of China's Concept of International Order under the Global Governance of Artificial Intelligence

Lin Xia

*Globalization and Global Issues Institute, China University of Political Science and Law, Beijing 100088, China
Corresponding author: XIA Lin, e-mail: xialin666@126.com*

ABSTRACT. *The general path of global governance in the era of artificial intelligence includes digital governance, preventive governance and active supervision strategies, but there are still some problems or shortcomings in different degrees, and short-term and medium-and long-term effects should be considered. China's new order view is not to overthrow the existing international order, but to promote the development of the existing international order in a more just and reasonable direction through restructuring and creation while participating in the existing international order. As a country at the forefront of the development of artificial intelligence technology, China should fully grasp the institutional discourse power in the global governance of artificial intelligence, actively participate in the construction of the artificial intelligence global governance platform and maintain the status of national sovereignty in governance. In the new era, China should use artificial intelligence to promote the modernization of national governance, implement the "Belt and Road" initiative through artificial intelligence, and use artificial intelligence to promote the construction of ecological civilization, so as to promote the development of China's concept of international order.*

KEYWORDS: *Artificial intelligence; Global governance; International order*

1. Introduction

Since the great nautical era, the West has gradually established all-round advantages in world politics, economy, and even ideological and cultural fields, and has unceremoniously incorporated the entire human society into the international order based on "Western Centrism" [1]. Since the beginning of the 21st century, due to the development of globalization and the rise of non-Western countries, the consensus of Western liberal institutionalism, which has long been the dominant position, is facing severe challenges [2]. Artificial intelligence is a theory, method, technology and application system that uses digital computers or machines controlled by digital computers to simulate, extend and expand human intelligence, perceive the environment, acquire knowledge, and use knowledge to obtain the best results [3]. The international order is the standardization of the behavior of the international community in accordance with the basic norms. It is the operating mechanism and rules for the interaction of major countries. Based on the national foreign strategy and its implementation, it is manifested in the order of the major countries in the international society. Stability is the international The main characteristics of order [4]. As one of the most cutting-edge technologies in the world, artificial intelligence has extensively and profoundly affected the production and life of human society, and brought many conveniences and efficiency improvements to the production organization and human life style. But at the same time, artificial intelligence has also continuously blurred the boundaries between the machine world and the human world, extending complex ethical, legal, and security issues [5]. As a general-purpose technology, artificial intelligence will promote human beings from the information age to the intelligent age, and the global governance issues brought about by this are as important as the development of artificial intelligence [6]. In the new era, China should use artificial intelligence to promote the modernization of national governance, implement the "Belt and Road" initiative through artificial intelligence, and use artificial intelligence to promote the construction of ecological civilization, so as to promote the development of China's concept of international order.

2. Motivation analysis of global governance of artificial intelligence

2.1 The regional imbalance of the impact on Employment

The global governance of artificial intelligence stems from the fact that the risks generated by artificial intelligence have cross-border transmission and spillover. Strengthening international cooperation in artificial intelligence supervision and coping with transnational risks of artificial intelligence is the proper meaning of global governance of artificial intelligence. The changes and challenges brought by artificial intelligence once affected the domestic political and public policy discussions. Generally speaking, the government needs to plan ahead to create conditions for the use of artificial intelligence to promote the reform of national governance. Different from the general global problems, the artificial intelligence technology carried on the Internet has the basic characteristics of crossing national borders, global connectivity and pluralistic openness [7]. The impact of artificial intelligence is different from other technologies, and its impact on society is comprehensive and basic, which cannot be dealt with by traditional governance logic. Traditional global governance issues are often dominated by international politics, security and economy. From this perspective, the global governance process of artificial intelligence has started among the government, international organizations, technical communities and the private sector. Artificial intelligence technology has obvious dual characteristics of coexistence of risks and benefits. Therefore, there is no doubt that a governance platform above a single country is needed to coordinate the governance efforts of various countries on artificial intelligence.

Social public affairs are becoming increasingly complex and heavy, and the subjects of public governance are bound to diversify. The government is no longer the only administrator and power center of society. Public governance must rely on the government, market mechanism, numerous third sectors and the general public to jointly manage social public affairs. The following figure reflects the main structure of public governance.

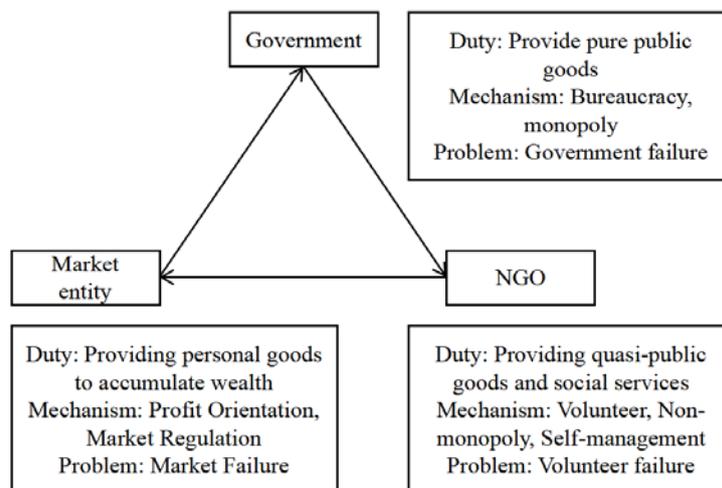


Figure 1 Schematic diagram of the main structure of public governance

From the perspective of technical ethics, the development of artificial intelligence may affect social stability and social fairness, so it is necessary to pay attention to the ethical issues in the process of artificial intelligence technology, so as to effectively avoid the moral hazard of artificial intelligence. With the rapid application and spread of artificial intelligence technology in the world, the risks caused by artificial intelligence will spread to the whole world through trade, cross-border investment, etc., with the help of information networks, at an uncontrollable speed. From the perspective of global governance, in fact, it can be subdivided into two different governance, that is, using artificial intelligence to participate in global governance. When artificial intelligence replaces one artificial industry after another, social wealth will gradually concentrate on the technology giants in developed countries with advanced artificial intelligence technology. Labor-intensive industries in developing countries are often replaced by artificial intelligence. The comparative advantages of low labor costs in these countries no longer exist, and their employment is severely impacted. From the perspective of international system, artificial intelligence may enlarge the power gap between actors, break the balance of power structure, promote the reform of power distribution, and lead to major changes in the international system. From the national point of

view, the pioneer countries and big countries of artificial intelligence can still make up for the losses of traditional industries with the benefits of developing artificial intelligence, and maintain the basic stability of society by using part of the benefits for transfer payments and social security systems.

2.2 National differences of social ethical standards

Unconscious discrimination caused by artificial intelligence in the decision-making process will lead to unfair treatment of specific people. The production mode of artificial intelligence is open, and designers and companies can develop and apply artificial intelligence programs at will. The openness of this mode of production brings great challenges to its governance. Governance subjects in various countries must build a cross-functional resource sharing platform, mobilize all available resources and mobilize the strength of the international community, and effectively restrain and guide the development of artificial intelligence. From the perspective of necessity, western countries should change their course and adjust the concept of global governance from the source. It can be said that the traditional global governance model has been deeply mired in the dilemma of theory and practice. On the one hand, the supply of international public goods is difficult to meet the demand for realization, on the other hand, it shows a tendency of getting away from the demand for realization [8]. Like cyberspace, artificial intelligence should not only fully consider the logic of technology, but also consider the application of technology and its influence on the international system. In order to predict the possible risks of artificial intelligence more accurately and take effective measures, it is necessary for different countries to cooperate and share knowledge. At the same time, it should be noted that the development of artificial intelligence technology is closely related to the application of big data. From a practical point of view, the global governance process of artificial intelligence is also similar to the cyberspace governance process. The governance of artificial intelligence has become a rapidly developing field in global governance. Different actors are participating in the construction of governance system with their own advantages and abilities, and finally form a governance ecology similar to the cyberspace system complex. Under the inevitable trend that artificial intelligence will become the core power of future economic development, global innovative enterprises need to strengthen the exchange and interaction of technical knowledge with a more open mind, so that artificial intelligence technology can benefit more underdeveloped countries and regions in the world.

3. Global governance and the development of China's concept of international order

3.1 The value foundation of China's concept of international order

China is a socialist country led by the Communist Party of China, which determines that there is an irreconcilable contradiction with the existing international order dominated by capitalist countries, and class struggle will continue to exist for a long time. Since the beginning of the new century, China's entry into international organizations has exceeded the world average level, approaching developed countries such as the United States, China's ties with the international community have become closer and China's understanding of the international system has become more comprehensive. China takes advantage of the opportunities brought by economic globalization, realizes peaceful rise through its own diligent efforts, feeds back the process of economic globalization, promotes the rational reform of the international order, and maximally accommodates the interests demands and governance concepts of all parties. China believes that the fate of the world should be controlled by all countries, international rules should be written by all countries, global affairs should be governed by all countries, development achievements should be shared by all countries, and a common future should be shaped. The growth of China's military strength is aimed at defending national sovereignty peacefully, and China's development will not pose a threat to other countries, and China's development is aimed at peace. In the view of revolutionaries, the existing international order is a bad order, so we should take a radical revolutionary position and establish a socialist order led by the Communist Party of China. China needs to integrate with the existing international order and carry out reforms in order to promote the development of the international order in a more just and rational direction.

3.2 The development of China's view of international order

In the 1970s, China focused on the political security of the country in terms of the connotation of the international order, and its main goal was to unite the third world countries and the second world countries to form constraints on the first world countries. China is an ancient civilization with a history of 5,000 years, which is closely related to traditional culture. Some people even think that with the revival of China's strength, China's traditional civilization should be revived and the so-called "Second Renaissance" should be realized. In the new century, China continues to accelerate the pace of opening to the outside world, promote the development of international trade at the global level, and promote the economic development of other countries in the world through China's economic development. Starting from the methodology of empirical research, examining the relationship between China and the world order is to examine the interactive relationship between China's domestic institutional system and values and the world's institutional system and values under the background of the restructuring of international power structure brought about by China's rising strength [9]. At present, China's comprehensive national strength has been further improved. With the group rise of emerging economies represented by China, the enhancement of national strength and the decline of the influence of the United States and its allies, power resources in the international order have started a new round of distribution to achieve balance. In the international community, big countries often take the establishment of an international order conducive to their own development as the central task of diplomatic activities. Without the strength of a country, it is impossible to formulate an international order. After the comprehensive national strength is improved, big countries want to participate in the formulation of international rules in the international order. In hierarchical governance and its various periods, it is necessary to deal with insufficient information first. Decision makers and managers need to try to absorb a certain number of artificial intelligence technical experts into management departments, or strengthen management through short-term employment and exchange visits. The general path of global artificial intelligence governance should also have the necessary flexibility to adapt to the cultural differences between actors, especially nation-States, and to bridge the differences between domestic legal systems as much as possible.

4. Conclusions

Global governance in the era of artificial intelligence undoubtedly mainly refers to artificial intelligence itself, that is, global artificial intelligence governance. Although the current development of artificial intelligence is not enough to threaten human existence, its social impact should be highly valued. The community of human destiny is a beautiful vision and expectation, and it is also the implementation and goal of symbiosis optimization, but it is a long-term, complex and tortuous process, which can only be achieved by relay running from generation to generation. In the eyes of Chinese leaders, today's international order dominated by the West has become a world order or a global order, which is essentially an international public product. In the new era, when China participates in global artificial intelligence governance, it should not only strive to seize the commanding heights of high-tech research and development, but also pay attention to gradual development and long-term investment, so as to properly cope with the difficulties and new challenges of global governance in the era of artificial intelligence. China's promotion of the international system and order towards a just and rational direction is not to overthrow or even subvert this public product, but to change the political nature of this old order, making it more just and reasonable and able to better serve people all over the world. China needs to integrate with the existing international order and carry out reforms in order to promote the development of the international order in a more just and rational direction.

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