

The Challenges of Global Governance and China's Solutions from the Perspective of "Community of Human Destiny"

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Abstract

Since the 1990s, driven by globalization and global challenges, global governance has increasingly become a major issue of concern to the international community. With the growth of China's power, China's participation in global governance has changed from passive participation to active promotion, and has gradually become a leader in global governance, and has put forward the Chinese theory of international relations of "community of human destiny". From this theoretical perspective, this paper analyzes the current challenges facing global governance and proposes corresponding Chinese solutions.

Keywords

Community of human destiny; Global Governance; China's Solutions.

1. CHINA'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS THEORY OF "COMMUNITY OF HUMAN DESTINY"

In March 2013, President Xi Jinping pointed out in a speech at the Moscow Institute of International Relations that "in this world, the interconnectedness and interdependence of countries have deepened as never before, and human beings live in the same global village, in the same space and time where history and reality intersect, becoming more and more a community of destiny where you have me and I have you." [1] Since then, he has repeatedly stressed the importance of building a community of human destiny, and in the report of the 19th Party Congress, he clearly proposed to "adhere to the road of peaceful development and promote the building of a community of human destiny" [2]. In the face of the "unprecedented changes" in the world today, Xi Jinping proposed the concept of the community of human destiny, standing on the high point of human civilization, showing the vision of development with common values, shared responsibilities, shared interests and mutual appreciation of civilization, which is a Chinese solution to global problems, with rich ideological resources and distinctive contemporary It has rich ideological resources and distinctive contemporary connotations. The Community of Human Destiny is a Chinese theory of international relations based on traditional Chinese thinking but gradually accepted by the international community.

As President Xi Jinping pointed out at the opening ceremony of the Belt and Road International Cooperation Summit Forum, "from the historical dimension, human society is in an era of great development, change and adjustment. World multipolarization, economic globalization, social informatization and cultural diversification are developing deeply, the trend of peaceful development is becoming stronger and stronger, and the pace of change and innovation is continuing to move forward" [3]. This accurate grasp of today's international situation reflects a new outlook on the future, a positive mindset that integrates national rejuvenation with the destiny of mankind, and a commitment to a bright vision of cooperation among nations. This new view of the times indicates that we should grasp the evolution of the themes of the times, strive to achieve mutual understanding and harmonious coexistence

between Eastern and Western cultures, promote the convergence of the scientific and humanistic spirits of the times, form a consensus of the times in the face of global issues, and lead the times with the value of promoting the common development of all countries in the world. This is China's attitude toward current international relations and cooperative governance, and we have always adhered to the path of peaceful development and have been striving to practice it.

Scholar Gao Qiqi [4] elaborates the connotation of "community of human destiny" as follows: first, its logical basis is win-win cooperation; second, its communication attitude is equal consultation; third, its behavior mode is interconnection; fourth, its operation process is inclusive and common understanding; fifth, its realization goal is just and reasonable.

2. CURRENT CHALLENGES TO GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

Since the 1990s, driven by globalization and global challenges, global governance has increasingly become a major issue of universal concern for the international community. In the past two decades, the West, led by the United States, has no longer been able to realize its expected benefits from globalization, and has been forced to share some of the dominance of the global governance system with developing countries, as well as to face new challenges in the path of global development and the direction of governance [5].

2.1. One Is the Issue of International Governance Rule-making

The existing rules of governance are mainly the legacy of the Bretton Woods system established after the end of World War II. These legacies, whether in the areas of trade and finance and money or in the area of direct investment, embody the concept of capitalism pursued by Western countries, such as privatization, self-regulating market economies, and free and open states and societies. [6] The United States has been able to lead the world for a long time since the Second World War not only because of its strong hard power base, but also because of its soft power, especially the important role played by the power of international rule-making and agenda-setting. The U. [7] S. enjoys international priority precisely because it has a special responsibility for global security and development, from assisting in the reconstruction of post-war Europe to reviving the global economy, from addressing the threat of terrorism to managing various global risks. As multipolarity continues to develop and emerging countries emerge, international power is facing a trend of diversification, and the existing rules of governance are difficult to adapt to the development of the international community.

2.2. The Second Is the Structural Problem of International Governance

At present, the main body of global governance is divided into three categories: First, the state-centered governance model. That is, the governance model in which the sovereign states are the main subjects of governance. Specifically, sovereign states cooperate with each other in the areas of mutual concern and out of consideration for common interests through consultation and negotiation to jointly deal with problems, and then produce a series of international agreements or regulations. The second is the limited field governance model. That is, the governance model in which international organizations are the main subjects of governance. Specifically, international organizations carry out activities in specific fields (such as economy and environment) to achieve dialogue and cooperation among relevant member countries and seek to achieve common interests. Third is the network governance model. That is, the governance model in which NGOs are the main subject of governance. Specifically, it refers to the cooperative management of existing networks of cross-organizational relationships to coordinate the strategies of actors with different goals and preferences on the basis of trust and mutual benefit in response to specific issues. With the diversification of actors involved in global

governance and the dispersion of power due to the transfer of power, the issues of global governance have tended to be diversified and hierarchical, manifested by different actors' consideration of issue priorities. States prioritize issues that enhance socio-economic welfare, such as trade, currency, investment, finance, and energy; NGOs prioritize human rights, environment, and health based on the perceptions of civil society and individual citizens; and multinational corporations prioritize labor, technology, intellectual property, and market access that are consistent with the effective operation of their companies. The trend of diversity and hierarchy of issues poses a challenge to issue setting in global governance.

2.3. Thirdly, the Problem of Sharp Contradictions Among the Participants of International Governance

This problem is further divided into two levels, on the one hand, the contradictions within the subjects of governance, from Europe and the United States, the United States military spending surge, "the problem of unfair domestic distribution led to social division, the rise of social protection movements" [8]; the European debt crisis; the British Brexit issue continues to ferment so that the UK is exhausted; France's The "yellow undershirt movement" in France has caused a strong impact on the domestic system and economic development; the refugee problem and taxation problem in Germany have led to the continuous intensification of the conflict between the people and the government. Due to the internal governance difficulties in Europe and the United States, countries lack sufficient energy and financial resources to support the construction of global governance institutions, resulting in a serious shortage of funds for a series of global governance institutions led by developed countries in Europe and the United States. [9] On the other hand, the contradictions between the subjects of international governance, the most complex and acute contradictions between the developed countries of Europe and the United States and the developing countries and regions in the Third World. For a long time, there are serious contradictions and differences between developed countries and developing countries and regions in terms of responsibility for major global issues and criteria for fulfilling obligations. Based on their own interests and political aspirations, the developed countries in Europe and the United States have not fully taken into account the differences in the development level, development stage and development conditions of each country, and the "one-size-fits-all" criteria are absolutely unacceptable to the developing countries, especially the small and weak countries [10], which has also intensified the contradictions between countries. This also intensifies the contradictions between countries.

2.4. The "Chinese Solution" to Global Governance

Many scholars have put forward their views on global governance from the perspective of common human destiny, and Guo Shuyong [11] has analyzed three shifts in the theory of international cooperation in international relations. The first shift is from expedient cooperation to the theory of international mechanism, or the "international political economy shift. The second turn is the "international political-sociological turn" of the concept of community cooperation. The third turn is more in the non-Western international relations community and may be called the "cross-cultural turn," which is essentially an adaptation to a pluralistic and ethical international system. He proposes that the establishment of a new model of supportive international cooperation (international support is the core concept of the new international cooperation theory, which is the basic criterion of international cooperation under the logic of the semi-governmental system and plays an important role in overcoming the shortcomings of the self-help system, establishing a supportive international system and building a community of human destiny, etc., but also has more stringent operating conditions) can better strengthen international cooperative governance. Wang Xinying Wang Xinying [12] explains the historical history of China's participation in global governance and puts

forward the prospect of improving China's issue-setting ability in global governance and strengthening its ability to integrate resources and international coordination in global governance; [13] Niu Jusheng et al. point out three major problems facing China in the process of global governance, namely, the legitimacy of leading global governance, the balance of governance costs, and the distribution of power in the process of leading global governance. They proposed that China should lead global governance by adhering to the value of the community of human destiny, the value of consistent authority and responsibility, openness and inclusiveness for different subjects of global governance, and the principle of "common consent, common construction and sharing" in the process of global governance.

By combing through the literature, the author has also come up with some of his own views.

First of all, development is the hard truth, further expanding the opening up to the outside world and strengthening the country's comprehensive strength. The reform and opening up has made a great leap from "standing up" to "getting rich", laying a solid foundation for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, and adding new hope for development in a world of increasing risks and uncertainties. But at the same time, we should also be soberly aware that China is still in the primary stage of socialism and is still the largest developing country in the world, so deepening reform and achieving high-quality development internally and further expanding opening up externally remain the top priorities for China's future development. China needs to continue to break down the various concepts and institutions that hinder greater openness, maximize its comprehensive national strength with high-quality and sustainable development, and promote the construction and improvement of an open world economic system with the responsibility of a great power, so as to become a stabilizer in the world's chaos.

Secondly, to establish the concept of win-win cooperation, to transcend the cold war mentality, zero-sum game and other stereotypes, to replace war and confrontation with peace and cooperation, so that all peoples of the world share the fruits of development. To this end, it is necessary to advocate the concept of multilateral diplomacy and to resolve international disputes through consultation and dialogue. The "community of human destiny" puts forward new arrangements for the distribution of interests in global governance, advocates adhering to the correct concept of righteousness and profit in global governance, establishing the concept of win-win cooperation and development, advocating taking into account the interests of other countries while pursuing national interests, making the cake of common interests bigger and sharing the cake of common interests, and truly recognizing the "one prosperity, all prosperity" between the various parties. We should truly recognize the cascading effect of interests between various parties, "one glory and one loss", "cooperate in competition and win-win in cooperation" [14], and resolutely oppose hegemonic practices that sacrifice the interests of other countries for our own interests. At the same time, the "Community of Human Destiny" advocates the construction of a global governance pattern of mutual consultation, common construction and sharing, and fully responds to the interests of the majority of developing countries and NGOs in global governance.

Then again, respect for cultural traditions. As the process of globalization continues to advance, exchanges between countries are no longer limited to economics and politics, but are increasingly developing in the direction of culture. Culture has become a soft power that affects a country. To build a community of human destiny, we should respect the cultural traditions of different countries and nationalities, and deal with the relations between countries in a harmonious and different way, so that we can breathe together, share the same fate and develop together in practical cooperation. Chinese culture emphasizes the principle of "do unto others as you would have them do unto you". This principle was the basic principle of interpersonal relations of the ancient wise men, and by extension, it should also be the basic principle of cultural interactions of different countries and nations. This principle has been respected by

many famous thinkers and is considered the "golden rule" for relations between cultures, religions and nations, reflecting the Chinese spirit of "tolerance". To promote world peace and development, to promote cooperation and win-win situation among all countries in the world, it is necessary to carry forward the Chinese culture of becoming self-realized and realistic, and to build new international relations with the cultural concept of mutual benefit and reciprocity.

Finally, taking the "Belt and Road" as an opportunity to build a new pattern of economic globalization and explore a new order of global governance together with countries along the route. Since the implementation of the "Belt and Road" initiative, countries along the route have reached a broad consensus on the concept, focus and form of cooperation. On the basis of the existing bilateral and multilateral development mechanisms, we are striving to build a partnership for global connectivity and realize "policy communication, facility connection, smooth trade flow, financial integration and people-to-people contact" [15] with the countries along the route, and jointly build a community of interests, responsibilities, and destiny with mutual political trust, economic integration and cultural tolerance. The "One Belt and One Road" initiative has created a community of interests, responsibility, civilization and destiny with mutual political trust, economic integration and cultural tolerance. The "Belt and Road" initiative truly outlines the ideal vision of "community of human destiny" in practice, provides a realistic guide for a new type of globalization, and also provides "a new just and reasonable international political order from the perspective of the 'Belt and Road' construction". It also provides "useful nutrients for a new, just and reasonable international political order to grow naturally from the 'Belt and Road' construction process" [16]. This open, inclusive, and win-win path has proven to be a new practice for improving global governance, and is also very much in line with the expectations of countries along the route. It should be clear that the Belt and Road Initiative is an important platform for the Chinese government and countries along the route to achieve win-win cooperation and address global governance challenges, and is not a strategic tool for China to claim power and hegemony. As Xi Jinping said, "The 'One Belt, One Road' initiative originated in China, but the opportunities and results belong to the world." [17] Therefore, it is all the more important for China to play its role in the face of the general trend of international governance and development, and to play its part in the establishment of a new order of international governance!

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