

China's Perspective on Global Governance

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Abstract: *In recent years, global governance has become a hot topic in the international community, receiving extensive attention and wide-ranging discussions. Currently, China's comprehensive national strength has developed rapidly and China's status and role in the international community have been dramatically enhanced. At the same time, China has increasingly participated in the global governance and deepened its involvement in international affairs. Therefore, to analyze global governance bears great importance on China's participation in the reform of the international economic and security institutions and on enhancement of China's say in international affairs under the current international background of globalization.*

I. Interpretation of the Concept of Global Governance

Global governance is a concept put forward after the end of the cold war, which aims at establishing a global governance mechanism so as to respond to common global problems faced by the world, further strengthening international cooperation and coordination, and mobilizing various forces to participate in the governance of international affairs. Up to now, global governance still remains a theoretical concept and different schools in the international community have their different interpretations and its theoretical connotation is yet to get enriched and developed.

The concept of global governance is initially raised by Western scholars. In 1992, Brandt, German former Chancellor, former Chairman of the Socialist International and Chairman of the International Development Commission and others organized the "Commission on Global Governance" to specifically study this issue. At the 50th Anniversary of the Founding of the United Nations in 1995, the Commission issued a special report entitled *Our Global Neighborhood* calling the international

community to conduct extensive cooperation to jointly take up the public problems in the world. Since then, the international situation has witnessed dramatic changes. In 2001, the 9/11 terrorists launched attacks against the United States. The United States fought two wars respectively in Afghanistan and Iraq. In 2008, the world financial crisis broke out and the international economy went downturn. Under this background, the concept of global governance is once again given attention.

1. A definition of global governance.

The report *Our Global Neighborhood* issued in 1995 explained the global governance as follows: governance is the sum of the many ways individuals and institutions, public and private, manage their common affairs. It is a continuing process through which conflicting or diverse interests may be accommodated and co-operative action may be taken. It includes formal institutions and regimes empowered to enforce compliance, as well as informal arrangements that people and institutions either have agreed to or perceive to be in their interests.¹ This is the most authoritative explanation of global governance up to date, which emphasizes diverse participants in global governance and diverse problems to be dealt

with and expands the governance approaches of the existing international governance systems.

2. The range of global governance.

Global governance covers a broad world agenda, which includes numerous fields: the armed conflicts between countries and between regions, civil wars and unrests in some countries, proliferation of nuclear weapons, trade of conventional weapons, and illegal circulation of conventional weapons etc; economic development, protection of global financial market, and handling debt crisis; protection of ecological environment, rational utilization and development of resources, biological diversity protection, and response to climate change; anti-terrorism, smuggling and drug trade and other transnational crimes; protecting fundamental human rights, providing humanitarian relief, and preventing the spread of epidemic disease etc.

The report of *Our Global Neighborhood* lists the global issues commonly faced by the world as the targets of global governance, which cover such area as politics, economy, security and culture. The report also emphasizes military reform, arms race, arms trade, armed conflicts and other security threats, and argues that the unbalanced economic development has led to the broadening gap between the North and the South and the poverty problem in the developing countries. Besides, since the outbreak of the world financial crisis in 2008, the global economic governance is included in the main agenda.

3. Subjects of global governance.

The subjects of global governance are divided into three levels. The sovereign state governments and relevant authorities are on the first level, the basic level of global governance and the most important international actors. They have the national governance power and resources, and also shoulder the responsibility and duty of global governance. The intergovernmental international organizations

are on the second level, which mainly include the United Nations, World Bank, WTO, IMF and other world comprehensive organizations and professional organizations. In addition, regional organizations made up of regional countries are also important part of it, for example EU, the African Union, and APEC, etc. The intergovernmental international organizations are the main force in handling international affairs and have played a very important role. On the third level are non-governmental international organizations, which are non-state actors including private business organizations, NGOs, and mass organizations. According to statistics of the Union of International Organizations, currently there are 67000 international organizations, most of which are NGOs including all kinds of academic organizations, research institutions, professional associations and transnational business organizations.² The Red Cross and the Green Peace are well known. They organize international forums, provide research reports, give advices and suggestions to governments or take massive actions alone. They have become an important force in carrying out humanitarian relief and protecting ecological environment. In addition, NGOs also jointly hold activities with some governments. For example, the World Economic Forum, held annually in Davos, Switzerland, invites both world top economists and government officials to attend and analyze the world economic situation.

4. Approaches and norms of global governance.

The objective of global governance is to establish a sound international mechanism, formulate effective international norms, and achieve fair and effective governance. Global governance particularly emphasizes approaches of participation, negotiation and coordination instead of resort to force, advocates handling international disputes and standardizing behaviors of participants according to the UN

Charter and international norms. The report *Our Global Neighborhood* emphasizes that “there is no single model or form of global governance, nor is there a single structure or set of structures. It is a broad, dynamic, complex process of interactive decision-making that is constantly evolving and responding to changing circumstances. This is related to reforming and strengthening the existing systems of intergovernmental institutions, and improving its means of collaboration with private and independent groups. It will require the articulation of a collaborative ethos based on the principles of consultation, transparency, and accountability.”³

In a word, global governance is a three-dimensional network structure including multi-level and multi-dimensional efforts.

II. The Background of Global Governance and New Changes Ahead

1. The background of global governance.

The theory and practice of global governance took place in 1990s, which is strongly relevant with the background of that era. There are two reasons: The first is the disappearance of the confrontation between the two major camps led by the United States and the Soviet Union after the end of the cold war. The second is fast development of globalization, which has become the driving force of global governance. The process of globalization is a process of continuous mutual penetration, mutual fusion and multidimensional development covering global economy, politics and culture. Global governance is the logic result of the global process, a new developing pattern of international political and economic order after the end of the cold war, the realistic requirement by effective international norms and rules and also the product of global civil society and world democratization trend.⁴

2. The dramatic changes of the world situation. Under the background of

globalization, the international situation has changed dramatically. Firstly, the global politics has become multi-polarized, and multi-regional development centers have formed in Europe, Asia-Pacific, North America, Latin America and Africa. Secondly, the world economic globalization has developed rapidly and economic interdependence between countries increasingly deepened, and development and cooperation have been greatly strengthened. Thirdly, the development and application of high- and new tech have tremendously changed people’s life and become the major driving force of economic development and social changes. The digital revolution has scanned the globe. The new tech, especially the progress of computer and internet technologies, have led the world to enter the information age, which has forcefully pushed forward world economic development and social change. In the future, the digital revolution will become an important force to drive the world change and bring significant influence to the decision-making and practice of global governance.

In addition, there have been two major changes in international architecture. The first is the rise of the emerging markets. The international political and economic status of the emerging markets represented by the BRICS has grown rapidly and played a positive role in promoting world political multi-polarization, world peace and prosperity, which will exert important influence on development of future global governance. The second is G20 has played a prominent role in stabilizing the international financial order. Founded in 1999 with wide representation, G20 includes the original G8, EU and the emerging markets, and its GDP accounts for nearly 85% of the world total and its population for two thirds of the world total. In November 2014, the Communiqué issued at the Ninth Summit of G20 held in Australia emphasized that the

leaders of G20 promise to strengthen cooperation, promote economic growth, strengthen economic resilience and make greater efforts to realize strong, sustainable and balanced economic growth.⁵ G20 has established the confidence to jointly cope with and cooperatively solve the global financial crisis.

3. *New security threats in the world.*

International security is an important field of global governance. In 2004, the United Nations issued a special report entitled *A Safer World*, which divides the threats faced by the world into 6 categories: firstly, global and regional economic difficulties and social turmoil caused by poverty and disease; secondly, conflicts between countries; thirdly, domestic conflicts caused by civil war and massive violence; fourthly, proliferation of nuclear weapons and other WMD; fifthly, terrorist threats; sixthly, organized transnational crimes including smuggling and piracy.⁶

At present, as international situation changes dramatically, the world is facing a trend of diversified security threats. Although the world security situation is stable in general, there are quite a few armed conflicts in some regions and traditional threats related to sovereignty and territorial disputes are still serious; at the same time, the importance of cyber security, space security, marine security has spiraled, which draws international concerns. For example, the political turbulence of some countries in the Middle East and Africa continued in 2014 and expanded terrorism and religious extremists have become new unstable factors. In July 2014, the extremist groups established the Islamic State in Northern Iraq and carried out brutal violence. They have occupied a large part of Northern Iraq and expanded to Syria, which threatens regional and world security. In Africa, the outbreak of Ebola virus in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone infected more than 26000 people and

more than 10000 people died, which draws international concerns.

III. Global Governance and the United Nations

The year of 2015 is the 70 Anniversary of the Founding of the United Nations. 70-year experience demonstrates that the United Nations is the most universal and legitimate intergovernmental organization and has played a vital role in and exerted significant influence on international affairs and regional security, and played a leading role in global governance.

1. *The UN leading role in global governance.* For many years, as an intergovernmental international organization, the UN has played a role in mobilizing international public opinion, formulating international norms, taking international actions and supervising the compliance of resolutions. The UN has the following characteristics in global governance: the first is universality. As the most representative international organization, the UN provides a central stage for world politics, on which the smallest and least important country can feel it is a member of the world.⁷ The UN has 193 member countries and the UN resolutions can get universal compliance in the world. The second is its legitimacy. The UN is the most authoritative international organization in the world and has the function to formulate international laws. The UN has legitimacy and has strong public trust. In recent years, the UN has an excellent performance in dealing with world hotspots issues, displayed a fair image and achieved good results. The third is authority. The compulsory sanctions measures adopted by the UN Security Council have won major powers support and have binding power. For example, the peace-keeping missions authorized by the UN Security Council are mandatory and can get the support of regional organizations and major powers. These

missions enjoy sufficient manpower, resources and financial support and have produced remarkable results.

2. The UN's efforts on global governance.

For many years, the UN's role in global governance is obvious. In the field of non-traditional security, the UN developed the Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1992, which shaped the guiding instruments for responding to climate change. Then, the UN formulated Kyoto Protocol and put forward specific measures to reduce pollutant emissions. In 2000, the United Nations adopted the *UN Millennium Development Goals* and set the action plan goal to reduce global poverty by half on the base of 1995. These actions have promoted global governance. In addition, the UN has also played a prominent role in fighting against terrorism, preventing proliferation of nuclear weapons, controlling trade of conventional weapons, fighting against Ebola virus and in other fields of global governance. In the field of global economic governance, since the 2008 world financial crisis, the UN has strengthened its attention to international economic situation. In 2012, the UN General Assembly specifically adopted a resolution on the UN and Global Governance, and urged to strengthen the UN's coordinate function in global governance and the UN Secretary-General submitted a special report on this issue.

3. The UN's role in the field of international security. In the field of international security, the UN General Assembly and the Security Council have played a central role in the following aspects:

The first is to fairly deal with regional conflicts and reveal a firm belief in safeguarding world peace by the international community. For many years, the UN has carried out effective mediation activities in the armed conflicts in the Middle East, Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America, and implemented a

number of peacekeeping operations, which have maintained world peace and security. Currently, the UN is conducting peaceful mediation in many places in the world and promoting peace and peace-building. The UN has implemented 14 special political missions, appointed 10 special envoys or special advisers from the UN and established more than 100 UN national working teams all over the world.⁸

The second is to carry out UN peacekeeping operations and promote peaceful settlement of regional conflicts. The UN peacekeeping operation is one of its important functions in solving regional conflicts and maintaining world peace and security. According to UN's statistical bulletin, the UN is carrying out 15 peacekeeping operations attended by 120000 people from 120 UN member countries and the annual budget is about US\$7.5 billion.

The third is to carry out humanitarian aid and play a role in organizing and coordinating international aid. For many years, the UN has played an important part in carrying out international humanitarian aid and established a special office to conduct coordinating work and engaged in refugee relief and humanitarian aid activities.

The fourth is to negotiate international arms control treaties and prevent proliferation of WMD. As the main institution of international arms control and disarmament, the UN has established relevant deliberative body, negotiating body and decision-making body. NPT reached in 1968 has played an extremely important role in preventing proliferation of nuclear weapons, promoting nuclear disarmament and peaceful use of nuclear energy. In recent years, the UN has also played an outstanding role in responding to the DPRK nuclear issue and the Iranian nuclear issue. In addition, since 2003, the United Nations and Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons have jointly accomplished the

destruction of Syrian chemical weapon and provided a successful international example in preventing proliferation of WMD.

The fifth is to fight against terrorism and transnational crimes. Since 1990s, to fight against terrorism has become a UN's major task and the UN has imposed sanctions and other compulsory actions against activities related to terrorism and prevented relevant countries from providing any support to terrorists. Besides, the UN has also played a prominent role in banning drugs, fighting against money laundering and other transnational crimes.

Besides, the UN Security Council continuously shows serious concerns about the constant robbery of humanitarian aids transported on the Somali waters, the security of seamen and the threats to international shipping and maritime commercial routes by pirates and maritime armed militants. According to the UN report, with the severe blow by the international community, the pirate activities decreased in the Gulf of Aden in 2013 and the pirate cases along the Somali coast dramatically reduced.

4. The UN builds global partnership

The UN has played a significant role in global governance. However, the UN is not "a world government" and it is unable to solve all problems alone in the world. In recent years, the UN has cooperated closely with sovereign countries, regional organizations in global governance actions. The UN's major peacekeeping operations in Africa have been supported by African Union, EU and the French army, and have achieved good results. In recent years, the UN has established global cooperative partnership network, which provides important guarantee for global governance to achieve results.

Besides, the UN, WTO, WHO, IMF, African Union, EU, APEC, ASEAN and many other international organizations, regional organizations and international treaties have all

played major roles in global governance. The roles of these organizations and treaties are indispensable in politics, economy and security. The concept of global governance is to integrate, coordinate, reform global systems and help them play a more effective role, which will promote international economic cooperation and drive the development of the international political and economic order to a more equitable and reasonable direction. However, it should also be noted that the UN and many international organizations are still dominated by the United States and other Western powers, who have always made these international organizations serve their own strategic goals.

IV. China's Perspective on Global Governance

In recent years, Chinese scholars have done a lot of theoretical research on global governance and have proposed unique views from the Chinese perspective. Some Chinese scholars maintain that global governance is democratic consultation and cooperation by all governments, international organizations and civil societies aiming at maximizing common benefits. The core content of global governance is to improve and develop a set of new international political and economic order so as to safeguard human security, peace, development, welfare and human rights.⁹ Global governance means to carry out limited and necessary international management on global issues and the dominating role of the government of a sovereign country should be highlighted.

1. Chinese scholar's theoretical perception on global governance

The concept of global governance is the realistic reflection of the existing global governance order. However, there should be some breakthroughs in breadth and depth in governance.

Firstly, the scope of governance should be expanded. Global governance involves broader areas than the existing international governance systems, which not only include the areas of international security and economy, but also non-traditional security. In recent years, many EU and American research institutions have also strengthened study on global governance. Council on Foreign Relations of the United States has built Global Governance Monitor, which monitors 8 areas covering armed conflicts, transnational crimes, marine protection, climate change, public health and terrorism, etc.¹⁰ The Global Governance Institute in Brussels has 5 research areas including: peace and security, global justice, environment and sustainable development, global economy, in-depth research and innovation, among which anti-terrorism, climate change, environmental protection and global finance are new topics raised in recent years.

Secondly, increase public participation in governance. The subjects of global governance include NGOs and mass organizations. In the past, global governance was considered to mainly deal with relations between governments and now it involves not only governments and intergovernmental organizations, but also NGOs, multi-national corporations, academic circles and mass media.¹¹ In recent years, NGOs from some countries have been unprecedentedly active in areas including international arms control, economy and society, and human rights and promoted to reach some treaties, for example, Green Peace advocates environmental protection, the International Ban on Landmines, and promotes humanitarianism.

Thirdly, strengthen reform of international mechanisms. Some Chinese scholars believe that the core of global governance should be universal participation and universal benefit by the international community, create more

favorable conditions and environment for developing countries, make better use of the UN and other multilateral diplomatic platforms to carry out equal consultation and seek cooperation and win-win. The UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon also points out in his report that to ensure the global economic governance system to become more participatory, it is necessary to expand and strengthen developing countries' participation in decision-making in international economy. The reform of the governance structure of the Bretton Woods System should better reflect the relative position of its member countries in world economy, protect the poorest countries' right to discourse, representation, and inclusiveness and transform common interests into common action.¹²

Global governance does not mean establishment of "a world government". Although some scholars advocate establishing a world government, mainstream scholars do not agree with that view. The report entitled *Our Global Neighborhood* emphasizes that global governance is not to establish a world government or a world federation.¹³ Chinese scholars agree with this proposition and emphasize that a world government is like a distant dream of the human society, however global governance is a realistic goal which can be expected.¹⁴ At present, the UN is not a world government and it is impossible to establish other world government. What the international community can do is to strengthen cooperation and coordination between sovereign countries and relevant international organizations.

2. Chinese scholars' observations on the theory of global governance.

Global governance can play a positive role in handling international affairs. Firstly, it is conducive to development of globalization. Globalization closely links different regions and countries in the world together, and

interdependence has increased. Currently, both developed countries and developing countries have paid more attention to the agenda and objective of global governance. Secondly, it is conducive to the world to deal with global problems. At present, international conflicts in quite a few hot spots, reconstruction of world economic order, UN reform, climate change, environmental protection and other problems are never ending. The areas of governance are extending to cyber space, Arctic and Antarctica, aerospace and deep oceans. To handle these problems needs full range thinking of the global governance concept and needs to build a cooperative framework and to take actions. Thirdly, it is conducive to strengthening sovereign countries' cooperation. Sovereign countries are the base and key to deal with global problems since they represent the fundamental interests of their people and have the capacity and responsibility of global governance. Actually, global governance is to strengthen the international coordination and cooperation of sovereign countries. Fourthly, it is conducive to giving a full play to the role of the existing international organizations. Currently, there are numerous international organizations, regional organization and professional organizations in the world and a multi-level, wide-ranging international network has already shaped. The priority is to make them more efficient. Fifthly, it is conducive to promoting the existing international order to become more just and reasonable. Global governance should be carried out according to accepted international laws, international norms and international practices, and should adopt new norms according to development of the situation and properly handle global problems.

In general, the concept of global governance has gained extensive international recognition and feasibility. Firstly, global governance is conducive to the fundamental interests of every country in the world and all

countries benefit from globalization and at the same time face common security threats. Therefore, the international community has common requirements in safeguarding common interests, which is conducive to building a community of shared interests. Secondly, the existing international mechanisms and institutions have operated reliably. For example, the Bretton Woods System including World Bank and IMF and international non-proliferation system has played a major role in global governance. World Health Organization has been very successful in preventing and treating diseases. Thirdly, the international treaties have been gradually improved. The UN Charter has set the criteria for international relations and safeguarded world peace and security. NPT, UN Climate Change Treaty and UN Convention on the Law of the Sea have already played important roles.

However, on the other hand, the concept of global governance also has its limitations. Firstly, since the definition of global governance is ambiguous, and people have different understanding about it, so it is very difficult to use global governance to guide concrete actions. Secondly, it lacks executive power. Since there is no "world government", global governance can only depend on international cooperation. The executive power of the international organizations is limited and the process to reach an international treaty is complicated and time-consuming. Thirdly, sovereign countries have different interests and values, thus fail to reach consensus and understanding on many issues. Fourthly, with poles apart interests and demands, non-state actors' participation is far different, so to reach a resolution and to implement it becomes more difficult. Therefore, to turn global governance from a slogan to practice is a long way to go.

Some scholars have pointed out that global governance is the consensus of the international community. However, the

adjustment and development of globalization and informatization have not changed the reality of international politics. The sovereign nation state system and the principle of the supremacy of national interests have led global governance to face a serious predicament of collective action.¹⁵ The reasons are: firstly, every sovereign state, global civil society and international organization has its own interests and values and it's very difficult for them to reach consensus on some important global issues. Secondly, the United States, the only superpower in the world, pursues an international strategy of hegemony, which has a direct negative impact on fair and effective global governance. Thirdly, the current global governance mechanism is short of necessary authority and is not able to effectively carry out global governance and coordinate actions. Therefore, the norms of global governance still need to be improved.

Under the present conditions, global governance should promote the reform of global governance system based on reality. The first is to clarify focus of global governance, strengthen global security, promote international economic cooperation and control infectious diseases. The second is to strengthen the cooperation and coordination among sovereign countries, especially among the major powers. Sovereign countries are the foundation of modern international relations, and global governance will become an empty talk without their cooperation. In international relations, the legitimate rights and interests and major concerns should be effectively guaranteed. Peaceful coexistence is still an important norm to deal with current international relations. Under current international situation, to establish a new type of relations between major powers is the key to global governance. The third is to promote coordination of international organizations. The international organizations are links for

international relations. They are not only the vindicators of the international order, the decision-makers of international affairs, but also the makers of international laws and norms. First of all, global governance is comprehensive governance jointly carried out by international mechanisms and sovereign countries. The fourth is to strengthen NGOs participation in international affairs. The norms of global management should include private sectors and civil societies and reflect the aspirations of the people's livelihood. In recent years, some important international activities and the adoption of international treaties are promoted by NGOs. In the future, the positive role of NGOs will become ever more prominent.

V. China's Activities in Global Governance

In recent years, as China's comprehensive national strength grows rapidly, China's participation in international affairs has increased. China is dedicated to promoting equality, mutual trust, inclusiveness, mutual learning and win-win cooperation in international relations and jointly upholding international fairness and justice.¹⁶ China advocates promoting democratization of international relations and establishing a more equal and balanced global partnership for development and boosting the common interests of mankind.

Up to now, China has joined more than 300 international treaties and is an important member of many major international organizations. Especially after the world financial crisis, China has played an active and leading role in G20.¹⁷ It has actively participated in the formulation of international norms and tried to change its role from an observer to a participant.

1. China has actively participated in the reform of global governance. At the Summit of the 60 Anniversary of the Founding of the

United Nations in 2005, Chinese President Hu Jintao delivered a speech entitled *Striving to Build A Harmonious World with Enduring Peace and Common Prosperity* and put forward 4 propositions including safeguarding world peace, promoting common prosperity, boosting mutual benefit and win-win cooperation and achieving coexistence. China has made construction of a harmonious world its ultimate goal in peaceful development.¹⁸ The concept of harmonious world and the concept of global governance have quite few factors in common. Peace, development, cooperation and win-win for all are China's diplomatic strategy. In 2014, Chinese President Xi Jinping stated that China should promote common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security concept, and that China should effectively carry out multilateral diplomacy, promote reform of international systems and global governance and increase the representation and voice of China and other developing countries.¹⁹

To promote the reform of international system and global governance is one major task of China's multilateral diplomacy. China hopes the international community promotes peace and development in the framework of international law, and every party should jointly protect the authority and effectiveness of the United Nations, reform and improve the global governance system.²⁰

2. China makes efforts to take international responsibility

For years, China has provided a variety of support to and cooperation with the United Nations and other international organizations.

Firstly, China has actively participated in the UN peacekeeping operations. China is a staunch supporter and active participant of these operations. As a developing country, the financial cost of peacekeeping China pays ranks number six among the UN member countries. Since China dispatched military personnel to participate in the UN

peacekeeping operations in 1990, China's role in peacekeeping missions has been increasingly strengthened and the contribution is prominent. Up to now, it has sent nearly 30,000 men and women to the UN peacekeeping operations, more than other permanent members of the UN Security Council. Seventeen Chinese peacekeeping military personnel and policemen have contributed their precious lives. Now, 2100 Chinese peacekeeping personnel are on duty for peace in conflicting areas in the world.

Secondly, Chinese navy has participated in the escort mission in the Gulf of Aden. On December 26, 2008, the Chinese government started dispatching navy fleet to the Gulf of Aden and the Somali waters to safeguard the safety of Chinese ships and Chinese people sailing by the Gulf of Aden and the Somali waters, to protect the safety of ships carrying humanitarian supplies organized by the World Food Programme and other international organizations and to provide protection to other foreign ships sailing on these waters. The first Chinese escort fleet set sail from Sanya Military Port, Hainan, on December 26, 2008. Currently, the 19th batch of Chinese escort fleet is carrying out escort mission in the Somali waters in the Gulf of Aden. Up to now, 19 Chinese fleets have conducted escort missions for the safe passage of over 5,800 Chinese and foreign ships in the Gulf of Aden and off the coast of Somalia.

Thirdly, China helps African countries fight against Ebola virus. After Ebola virus broke out in Africa, China emergently provided personnel, material and financial aid. Up to November 21, 2014, the Chinese government provided emergency assistance worth of 750 million RMB and dispatched 400 medical staff to the affected areas. On November 25, the Ebola Treatment Center in Liberia built by the Chinese government was formally put into service.²¹

In a word, global governance has become

the consensus of the international community and has bright and broad future. It will have a positive impact on promoting international cooperation and effectively handling global

challenges. Of course, since the global governance is complex, there is still a long way to go to realize this goal and the international community should make unremitting efforts.

Foot notes:

- 1.The Commission on Global Governance, *Our Global Neighborhood*, Oxford University Press, 1995
- 2.Union of International Organization, *Yearbook of International Organizations*, 2014.
- 3.The Commission on Global Governance, *Our Global Neighborhood*, Oxford University Press, 1995
- 4.Yu Keping, *Introduction to Global Governance, Marxism and Reality*, Volume I, 2012.
- 5.http://news.xinhuanet.com/2014/11/17/c_1113269292.htm.
- 6.*A Safer World, Our Shared Responsibility*, International Materials Information, 2005, Volume 7.
- 7.Adam Roberts, *Global Governance, the United Nations in the Divided World*, translated by Wu Zhicheng, Zhang Di, CPC Compilation and Translation Press, 2010.
8. Ban Ki-moon, *Safeguarding International Peace and Security*.
<http://www.un.org.zh/sg/speeches/reports/68/report-peace.shtml>.
- 9.Yu Keping, *Introduction to Global Governance, Marxism and Reality*, Volume I, 2012.
- 10.Council on Foreign Relations, *Global Governance Monitor*,
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- 11.The Commission on Global Governance, *Our Global Neighborhood*, Oxford University Press, 1995
12. Ban Ki-moon, *Global Governance and Development*, <http://www.un.org/zh/sg/statements>.
- 13.The Commission on Global Governance, *Our Global Neighborhood*, Oxford University Press, 1995
- 14.*Global Governance: Challenges and Trends*, Zhu Liqun, Social Science Literature Press, 2014
- 15.*Global Governance: Challenges and Trends*, Zhu Liqun, Social Science Literature Press, 2014
- 16.http://www.gove.cn/ldhd/2012/11/17/content_2268826.htm.
- 17.He Yafei, *Chinese Wisdom and Thoughts in Global Governance*, China News Week, 2014, volute 43.
- 18.<http://politics.people.com.cn/GB/1024/369988tml>
- 19.http://news.xinhuanet.com/ttgg/2014/11/29/c_1113457723.htm.
- 20.http://www.beijingreview.com.cn/2009new/todaynew/2014/09/28/content_642402.htm.
- 21.<http://www.81.cn/201575457.htm>.

(Continued from Page 7)that lasting peace and shared development can be achieved.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We live together on the same planet. Europe is the region that has more developed countries than any other region in the world, while China is the largest developing country of the world. Europe and China are both consistent forces to maintain world peace and promote joint development. China always sticks to the road of peaceful development, and holds that every country should develop the concept of community of destiny shared by mankind. China constantly pushes forward the building of a new model of international relations with the core values of win-win cooperation, and pursues the building a peaceful, harmonious and prosperous world.

History is the best textbook and the best

dose of sobriety. The bitter lessons drawn from World War II have taught us that the strong preying on the weak, the law of the jungle, warlike or hegemonic policies, the winner-take-all mindset and zero-sum game do not benefit coexistence, peace or development of mankind. Peace instead of war, cooperation instead of confrontation and win-win for all instead of zero-sum game are the permanent theme of peace, progress and development for the mankind. May we joint hands to safeguard world peace, promote human development and build a prosperous world.

In closing, I would like to wish the “Peace Alert” international peace seminar a complete success, and hope it will play an important and positive role in enhancing international security and prosperity.

Thank you for your attention.