

# Strategies of China's Participation in Global Governance Under the Trend of Anti-Globalization

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## ABSTRACT

The current global trend of anti-globalization has largely hindered the deepening and development of globalization. Globalization is a double-edged sword for any country. Opportunities and challenges coexist. The emergence of the phenomenon of "reverse globalization" has attracted the attention of all countries in the world. Under the background of "anti-globalization", countries around the world should further correct imbalances in the process of economic development and actively adapt to economic globalization. The "anti-globalization" is more to remind us that we should reflect on institutions and policies in the process of globalization, and explore better development methods to solve various problems and contradictions in the process of globalization. As the largest developing country in the world, China is an active builder of the global governance system and strives to adopt various forms to promote globalization and promote the just development of the international order.

**Keywords:** *reverse globalization, the Belt and Road Initiative, AIIB, the BRICS*

## 1. THE RISE OF ANTI-GLOBALIZATION

### 1.1 The background of anti globalization

Since the 1980s, the wave of globalization, led by multinational corporations and led by some developed countries in the United States and Europe, based on the information revolution and promoted by scientific and technological advances, has shaped the international pattern of the past 30 years. Although globalization has brought unprecedented wealth in history, it has also led to an unprecedented income gap and a high degree of social differentiation. Political parties have become the spokespersons of pursuing interests. The interests of the middle class are constantly being eroded, and industrial workers have fallen from the middle class to the lower levels. The interests of the bottom of society, especially the minority groups, are neglected. The interests of white people in Western social subjects are often neglected. The problem of economic inequality in some parts of the world is intensifying, the distribution of resources is unfair, and the sense of abandonment and insecurity in society is enhanced. The "mainstream" ideology of the people turned to "populist" and began to move toward conservative and isolationism. With the reduction of the world economy, especially the financial crisis that began in developed countries in 2008, the momentum of globalization has turned from prosperity to decline. In 2016, the United Kingdom stepped out of the first step of Brexit in the swing. Flaunting "US priority" Trump was elected as the

45th president of the United States in 2017. The far-right forces gave political and ecological influence to major European countries such as France, Germany and Italy. It has brought about a huge impact. From different angles, it reflects that the trend of counter-globalization has been flooding in the western countries, and globalization has suffered successively. "Reverse globalization" refers to the global economic downturn. Many countries and regions around the world have different opinions on the development of globalization, and regional protectionism and isolationism are regarded as value ideas. The main manifestation of counter globalization in today's world is the rise of protectionism and the obstruction of integration. Due to the frequent economic and social problems, governments have hoped to maintain a stable economic and social order through policy adjustments. This was originally a positive action to deal with problems and challenges. However, in the process of policy adjustment, countries have focused on their own interests and even blamed their neighbors, which has given birth to various forms of protectionism. The United States has become the main promoter of global protectionist measures. For example, as the only multilateral trading system in the world today, the WTO has made great contributions to promoting the facilitation of international trade and investment, responding to trade protectionism and promoting the sustainable development of the global economy since its establishment. At the multilateral level, the WTO Doha Round did not make substantial progress after many rounds of negotiations. Under the new situation, the development of the WTO has encountered unprecedented resistance. The new negotiating process has

stalled, making it difficult to provide sustained momentum for the integration of the world economy.

### **1.2 The influence of anti globalization**

In a survey of attitudes of people in developed and developing countries on global trade and foreign investment, 81% of respondents said they believe trade is good for the economy, and people in both developed and developing countries hold this a point of view [1]. However, similar to the perception of foreign investment, people's views differ greatly in terms of the impact of trade on jobs, salary levels, and prices. The skepticism of trade and foreign investment by many developed countries highlights the political embarrassing situation that globalization is facing in these developed countries. Of all the US respondents, half said that trade would lead to the loss of domestic jobs, and only 20% said that free trade would create jobs. In Germany, nearly 90% said they believe that foreign companies' acquisition of domestic companies will have a "bad" impact on the economy, compared with 3/4 and 2/3 in Japan and the United States, respectively. On the one hand, the rise of anti-globalization thoughts stems from the imbalance of global interest distribution. The gap between the poor and the social elites is growing. At this level of interest distribution, local instability factors increase. On the other hand, The global economic recovery is slow, corporate profits are declining, jobs are decreasing, and the number of unemployed people is increasing. In many countries, employees are worried about the continuous advancement of globalization, which has a serious impact on domestic enterprises. Losing jobs has become a member of the employment force, thus opposing globalization. From an international perspective, the most important factor affecting state relations is the interest relationship. The idea of promoting "anti-globalization" is that we should emphasize nationalism and strengthen national protection. These views have an impact on many ordinary people and agree with this view. Globalization is a double-edged sword for any country. Opportunities and challenges coexist. The emergence of the phenomenon of "reverse globalization" has attracted the attention of all countries in the world. Under the background of "anti-globalization", countries around the world should further correct imbalances in the process of economic development and actively adapt to economic globalization. The "anti-globalization" is more to remind us that we should reflect on institutions and policies in the process of globalization, and explore better development methods to solve various problems and contradictions in the process of globalization.

## **2.THE IMPORTANCE OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE**

The growing global issues underscore the importance and urgency of global governance. But the current global

governance system does not meet the spirit and principles of democracy. Due to the narrow national benefit, global governance has raised various levels of problems: although the power contrast between developing and developed countries is moving in the direction of favoring developing countries, developed countries have been dominant in global governance. And become the makers of global governance rules, and developing countries have to be the adherents and followers of the rules. As the situation changes, the structure and functions of some traditional global governance mechanisms face adjustments and changes. However, due to the obstruction of vested interests by countries and groups of countries, these adjustments and changes have progressed very slowly. At the same time, some new global governance mechanisms have yet to be developed and improved. Developed countries enjoy the main rights of global governance, but they are influenced by populism and try their best to evade their responsibilities. However, developing countries still cannot obtain the right to speak in line with their own strength. The emergence of numerous problems has greatly reduced the effectiveness of global governance.

As global leadership by the USA is called into question, the leadership norms advanced by emerging powers represent different formulas that may ultimately be transferred to the global level. Brazil in South America, Germany in Europe, India in South Asia, and China in East Asia demonstrate specific types of leadership that may coincide or clash as their roles in global governance grow in importance [2]. With the rapid improvement of economic strength, China has become an important player, builder and contributor to global governance, and has also played a leading role in some areas. China is the world's largest developing country, the second largest economic country, the largest foreign trade country, the second largest foreign direct investment country, the largest foreign exchange reserve country, and the largest tourism market. It plays a very important role in global governance. As an active participant in the construction of a global governance system, China, along with the rest of the world, continues to work hard to promote an international order and a global governance system in a more just and rational direction.

## **3.HOW DOES CHINA RESPOND TO THE CHALLENGE?**

For a long time, especially since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, China has actively participated in and practiced global governance, contributed to the China program to improve global governance, and made important contributions to the response of human society to the challenges of the 21st century. Today, Chinese leaders pay more attention to the important and far-reaching impact of global governance on China and the world.

In October 2015, General Secretary Xi Jinping presided over the twenty-seventh session of the Political Bureau of

the CPC Central Committee with the theme of global governance and global governance system, and systematically expounded China's ideological system to promote a more just and more rational global governance system. Further deepening the concept of global governance with Chinese characteristics. Adhering to the status of a developing country is the basic premise for China to participate in global governance. At present, China's status as a developing country has not yet changed substantially, and China is also a major global power. This is the two basic identity positions of China's participation in global governance. On the one hand, as the world's second largest economy, China should gradually assume reasonable international responsibilities. This is not only the meaning of China's active participation in global economic governance, but also the concrete display of China's responsible big country image. On the other hand, China is still a member of the developing countries. It should combine the protection of its own interests with the safeguarding of the common interests of the vast number of developing countries. It must not only see the demands of its own development on the world, but also the international community, especially the expectations of developing countries for China. Therefore, China should actively promote the global governance system to reflect changes in the international political and economic landscape, continuously improve the voice and representation of emerging and developing countries in global governance, and protect the interests of the least developed countries in global governance from harm. "Co-Consultation, Co-Contribution and Shared Benefits" is the basic concept of China's participation in global governance. Consultation, Contribution and Shared Benefits are indispensable system chains to strengthen global governance and promote the modernization of governance systems and governance capabilities. The three together constitute the organic system of China's global governance concept. Co-consultation means that the basic principles, key areas, rules and mechanisms, development plans of global governance are all discussed and formed by all participants. Co-construction means to exert the advantages and potentials of all parties to jointly promote the reform of the global governance system. Innovation; sharing means that all participants share the results and benefits of global governance fairly. The concept of "communicating, building, and sharing" advocates brainstorming, giving full play to each other, doing their best, and sharing results. It fully reflects China's openness and inclusiveness in participating in global governance and conforms to the development trend of democratization of international relations. To implement this concept, we need to give full play to the enthusiasm and initiative of all actors, especially the developing countries, to reflect the concerns and demands of all parties, to better safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of all parties, and to give all participants a more sense of improving global governance.

In order to cope with the challenges brought about by the globalization trend of globalization, all countries in the world should actively participate in global governance and

promote the reform and improvement of global governance. China is a staunch supporter of the globalization process and has set an example for other countries in the field of global governance. With the rapid improvement of economic strength, China has become an important player, builder and contributor to global governance, and has also played a leading role in some areas. The following is a brief introduction of how China has actively participated in global governance through the "Belt and Road" initiative, the establishment of an AIIB, and participation in the "BRIC countries" in the context of the anti-globalization trend.

### **3.1 Build the "Belt and Road"**

Building the "Belt and Road" is the top design of China's participation in global governance. In September and October 2013, during his visit to Central Asia and Southeast Asian countries, President Xi Jinping successively proposed a major initiative to jointly build the "Silk Road Economic Belt" and the "21st Century Maritime Silk Road", which received high attention from the international community. "One Belt and One Road" is mainly based on policy communication, facility connectivity, trade smoothness, capital finance, and people's heart. It is not only committed to promoting pragmatic cooperation in all aspects, but also is committed to building a community of interests and a community of destiny for political mutual trust, economic integration, and cultural inclusion. And the community of responsibility. All of these are closely related to international rules or mechanisms and involve different dimensions of global governance. The "One Belt, One Road" initiative proposed by China is an important attempt to explore the global governance model. Globalization itself needs to be realized by interconnection and inter-communication. The path can be sea or land, that is, through sea route globalization and land globalization. The process of globalization. The globalization of the sea refers to the development model that relies on the maritime path in the process of globalization, that is, the globalization strategy of trade and investment along the coastal road; while the railway, highway, waterway, airway, and information highway are global public In the product category, the interconnection between them is the foundation of globalization. The strategic model of promoting globalization based on land facilities such as roads and railways is land-based globalization. Therefore, from the perspective of global governance, the "Belt and Road Initiative" promotes the formation and interconnection of global production networks through agreements through the transfer of economic rights between countries, which is to solve the problem of public goods in the context of globalization. And to promote globalization, is a functional cooperation between countries in the global governance system. The "One Belt, One Road" initiative provides a model for international cooperation and a new standard for regional capacity cooperation. It is an important strategy that can combine

China's actual interests with countries along the line, and can achieve the recovery of the global economy in the post-crisis era. Balance, and the industrial advantages in the region complement each other. From an international perspective, the "Belt and Road" reflects China's positive contribution to international cooperation and global governance model innovation, and is in the fundamental interests of the international community. From the domestic perspective, the "Belt and Road" is an important starting point for coordinating the two major domestic and international situations, and is the top-level design of China's participation in global governance. China's joint efforts with other countries in the world to build the "Belt and Road" not only add new positive energy to global governance, but also highlight China's great power responsibility. The goods trade volume between China and countries and regions along the Belt and Road Initiatives (BRI) surpassed 6 trillion U.S. dollars from 2013 to 2018. In the past six years, China has signed 173 cooperative documents with 125 countries, including the developed and developing countries, and 29 international organizations[3].

### **3.2 Establish the AIIB**

On October 24, 2014, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, initiated by China to promote the process of building interconnection and economic integration in the Asian region, and strengthening cooperation between China and other Asian countries and regions was established. With the establishment of the AIIB, China can play a greater appeal and influence in the future Asian region and the world. At the same time, it will promote the development of the regional economy in the direction of integration, and then promote the reform of the international financial order and achieve The goal of rebalancing the global economy can also enhance China's voice in the international community. The AIIB is a multilateral development bank with a mission to improve social and economic outcomes in Asia[4]. The AIIB is targeted at Asia's much-needed infrastructure, and is essentially a multilateral financial platform for investment and financing. Its purpose is to promote the construction of some unbalanced and imperfect areas in the development of infrastructure in Asia, as well as to promote the development and common prosperity of the Asian economy. Its nature is based on the commercialization of operations, and it also pursues profit maximization. Its main business and functions are: paying attention to the infrastructure projects that are global in nature and closely related to people's livelihood, and using a series of financial means and various measures to solve the problems and infrastructure of regional economic development level. Perfect. The first goal of the establishment of the AIIB is to invest in the construction of the "Silk Road Economic Belt", one of which is the railway construction from Beijing to Baghdad. In the national composition of the AIIB, as of August 31, 2016, there were 19 members of the AIIB in Europe, 18 of which

were intentional founding members, 3 permanent members of the UN Security Council, and 5 G20 members. The AIIB is an attempt by China to improve its international political and economic order and is an attempt by China to independently take the lead in international organizations. The AIIB is the first international institution with far-reaching significance and extensive influence initiated and hosted by China. The AIIB is also an attempt by China to make up for the lack of regional and global financial public goods. With the continuous growth of comprehensive national strength, the total amount of international public goods provided by China is also constantly increasing. The participation in the East Asian regional foreign exchange reserve pool has also become a useful attempt for China to participate in the supply of regional financial public goods, and the AIIB has further enriched the provision provided by China. The types of global financial public goods. The AIIB, initiated by China, can support the infrastructure construction in an uneven region of Asia and strengthen its internal interconnection and communication. It can also break the current situation of financial constraints and restrictions on self-development in the Asian region, thereby reducing dependence on external countries, and regional economic integration in Asian countries will be strengthened and promoted. The AIIB is a world-wide financial organization platform. It will work with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to compete, compete and restrict each other, and will greatly stabilize the world's financial order. The establishment of the AIIB is conducive to the promotion of the internationalization of the renminbi. The establishment of the AIIB and the construction of regional infrastructure have made it possible for the renminbi to become an international currency. The gradual internationalization of the renminbi provides more choices for the world's other countries' currency reserves, balances the currency reserves, and promotes the world economic developed. China's international status and world influence will be greatly enhanced. Other countries will naturally increase economic and trade relations with China. The image of China's responsible big country will be more deeply rooted in the hearts of the people. The establishment of the world financial order and the development of the world economy of the AIIB have far-reaching influence and important significance.

### **3.3 BRICS cooperation**

In 2001, Jim O'Neill, chief economist at Goldman Sachs, first proposed the concept of "BRIC", referring to Brazil, Russia, India, and China. In December 2010, it was agreed to include South Africa as a full member to join the mechanism. The BRICS cooperation is the product of globalization and the product of China's strategic adjustment in the new century. Driven by the wave of globalization, the emerging economies of emerging economies have become an important driving force for the transformation of the international political and economic

system. The strategic influence will be increasingly enhanced and become the carrier of strategic coordination among emerging economies. China is an important strategic force for promoting cooperation among BRICS countries. BRICS cooperation is not only a form of realization of China's diplomacy toward developing countries in the new era, but also an important form of realization of multilateral diplomacy. Since May 2008, the BRICS Foreign Ministers have held frequent meetings to discuss the UN Millennium Development Goals, climate change, South-South cooperation, reform of the international financial system, energy, food security and agricultural policies. In particular, in April 2011, the Sanya BRICS Cooperation Summit successfully reached the "Sanya Declaration" and reached broad consensus on promoting international economic reform, achieving economic and social inclusive development, and a series of international and regional issues. The BRICS cooperation mechanism is Highlights an increasingly powerful competitive edge. In the report of the 18th National Congress of 2012, the BRICS cooperation was clearly regarded as an important diplomatic platform. On March 27, 2013, with the support of China, the Fifth BRICS Summit adopted the Durban Declaration and Action Plan and signed a number of cooperation documents. The summit decided to establish the BRICS Development Bank and prepare for it. Established a foreign exchange reserve, announced the establishment of the BRICS Business Council and the Think Tank Council, and reached broad consensus on jointly addressing global and regional hotspot issues, reforming the international monetary and financial system, and promoting global development. The BRICS cooperation mechanism is becoming substantive. Field advancement. The BRICS cooperation is not only an important form of realization of the diplomacy of developing countries in the new era, but also an important part of China's pace of accelerating global governance. The BRICS cooperation is an important starting point for China's developing countries' diplomacy in the new era. China will cooperate with the BRICS countries, oppose hegemonism and all kinds of new interventionism, and promote the democratization of international relations and the diversification of development models. In the governance of global affairs, China will participate in the handling of international affairs in a more active manner, actively play the role of a responsible big country through the cooperation of the BRICS countries, and safeguard international fairness and justice. In dealing with climate change, trade frictions, financial reforms, etc., China will maintain close consultations with other emerging economies through BRICS cooperation, coordinate positions, set issues, and increase the representation of developing countries in international affairs. The right to speak, to promote the development of the international system and the international order in a fair and reasonable direction, allows emerging economies to play a greater role in promoting a more balanced global development partnership. The international system and the international order are moving in a fair and reasonable direction,

allowing emerging economies to play a larger role in promoting a more balanced global development partnership. As China becomes the world's second largest economy, BRICS cooperation plays a more important role in China's international strategy of participating in global governance. China will adhere to the correct view of justice and interests, actively promote cooperation among BRICS countries, and continuously innovate through institutional mechanisms. Enhance the strategic influence of the BRICS countries and give full play to the role of BRICS cooperation in global governance.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

China should carry out public diplomacy in all areas of global governance. It should take the initiative to make a voice, promote people to people exchanges through traditional media, online media, new media, and other aspects, and enhance the voice of global governance. Through bilateral diplomacy and multilateral diplomacy, China should put forward its plan in participating in regional cooperation and global governance.

Globalization has become an irreversible process, which is spreading rapidly, including almost all of the world states. However, during the last few years there existed also anti globalization manifestations which took place in the proximity of the high-level international conferences [5]. The rise of the anti-globalization trend has its specific background. China's participation in the global governance system is a process from learning, adaptation to comprehensive integration. China was initially on the verge of a global governance system. However, with the outbreak of the Western financial crisis, global governance has undergone new changes, and China has begun to actively participate in the global governance system and governance process. China's economic operation system has been covered under the global economic development system and framework. To formulate China's economic policies, we must change our domestic perspective [6]. China must adapt to the new situation of global governance, accelerate the transformation of China's international role, realize the reorientation of China's role, accelerate internal institutional innovation, realize internal and external linkages, and coordinate systems of internal and external coordination; innovate diplomatic ideas and break through the shackles of traditional diplomatic concepts. Actively and effectively integrate into the global governance system. More active participation in global governance is a rational choice for China's foreign strategy in the 21st century. This choice is based on a correct understanding of the current status and trends of international relations and human civilization. In this way, China's image as a big country can be truly reflected. In the confrontation between globalization and counter-globalization, facing Western trade protectionism, China has the ability to promote a new round of globalization and free trade by participating in global governance.

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