

The United Nations and Global Governance: Approaches to Forge Ahead on the 70th Anniversary of the United Nations

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This year marks the 70th anniversary of the founding of the UN which has held many commemorative activities and summits, especially when the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was passed in the summit of sustainable development. At the same time, new progresses are made in both global and regional governance, such as the founding of the New Development Bank BRICS and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, the Belt and Road initiatives, and the agreement of TPP, which have jointly speeded up the transformation of global and regional governance.

From September 26 to 28, president Xi Jinping paid his first visit to UN Headquarters and presided over the round-table conference of south-south cooperation and the Women World Summit, putting forward China's voice of peace and development and announcing that China will support the measures and actions of UN. On October 12, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC organized study in the framework and system of global governance, when Xi Jinping emphasized that the system of global governance should be more fair and reasonable to create favorable conditions for China's development and global peace.

The global governance is going through significant transformation.

The transformation of global governance refers to fundamental change of the framework and system of global governance, including global economic governance and security governance.

But the global financial crisis in 2008 stimulated the change of the global governance framework and system and its rebuilding process, which marks the transformation in a real sense. The transformed global governance follows the new trends and features: Firstly, the main part of governance shifted from unitary system to multiple one, including states and non-states, government, society, market, inter-governmental organizations, multinational corporations and global civil societies; Secondly, the west-dominated governance manner has changed to a co-governance one in a global sense, particularly in a situation where emerging developing countries have become a driving force for the transformation; Thirdly, the content of governance has shifted from security to economy. On the one hand, global security governance lags behind and does not cater to the needs, and it cannot deal with such global security threats as marine conflicts, terrorism and cyber-attacks, along

The UN has been playing an important role in international development and global governance, and it is now going through significant transformation after functioning as an international organization for 70 years. There are plenty of advantages and resources that could be used to improve the global governance, which requires the cooperation and collaboration between the UN and regional organizations. And China is now become more influential in the world stage and its diplomacy in the UN is now marching toward a new normal.

with the situation where no effective ways can be found to solve regional hot issues; on the other, global economic governance sees a promising future; fourthly, the core of the governance has shifted to international and regional governance from the globe, with the Asia-Pacific region becoming the key point such as APEC, CICA, SCO, EAS, “One Belt and One Road”, AIIB and TPP; fifthly, the key of governance lies in the financial field. Whether traditional IMF and World Bank, or the emerging Development Bank of BRICS, the band account of SCO, AIIB or Silk Road Fund, they are all highlights of global economic governance.

In recent years, global governance has achieved great progress. It includes: First, the transformation of UN -- the sustainable development summit of UN passed the 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development, setting up 17 goals to provide approaches for global development and international development cooperation. The summit on peacekeeping built standby peacekeeping mechanism through the reform of peacekeeping actions. The earlier transformation consisted of the proposal of “the responsibility of protecting”, setting up Human Rights Council, Peace Commission and UN Women; Second, the reform of IMF and World Bank -- reaching an agreement of reform in 2010, despite the fact that this was not achieved but the share reform of IMF and voting right reform of World Bank has been irreversible; third, the development of G20 mechanism -- it has shifted from a mechanism to deal with financial crisis to the one to deal with economy; fourth, the rising of BRICS -- the establishment of New Development Bank and contingency agreement fund means the first financial organization after the World War II with no developed members was built, injecting fresh blood to international financial system and serving as a model for global governance; fifth, a breakthrough of TPP and TTIP -- pushed forward and dominated by the US, and in fact, it is an action of economic governance dominated by the western countries.

In the transformation of global governance, China serves as an important driving force. Since the 2014 Beijing APEC summit when Asia-Pacific free trade zone and connectivity blueprint were passed, the “One Belt and One Road” strategy, AIIB and New Development Bank BRICS have been successively launched by China, exerting profound effects on regional cooperation and governance and bringing about great significance to global economic governance.

Advantages and resources of the United Nations

During the transforming process of global governance, UN seemed not to take actions to change the situations although it had been drumming for the reform. As a center of international order and global governance

for the past 70 years, today's UN is facing marginalization. Thus, UN should continue with the past and open up the future, giving full play to its special advantages and resources and reshaping the organization's core position.

On the one hand, the UN should demonstrate its universality, authority and global advantages. Firstly, it should uphold and publicize its universal concept and values, including sovereignty and human rights, democracy and equality, freedom and development, justice and fairness, inclusiveness and harmony, and so on. Secondly, it should strengthen its authoritativeness and effectiveness. UN should urge its members to better follow the International Law, treaties and the resolutions. Thirdly, it should push forward global agendas and proposals, focusing the common interests in climate change, terrorism, public health and marine, cyberspace, outer space, and polar region issues, and erecting rules for common governance.

On the other hand, the UN should strive to strengthen its interaction with regional organizations and emerging multilateral mechanisms in order to achieve a state of cooperation and shared governance in the globe and among various regions. For example, they could send representatives, let each other know their own condition and exchange information from time to time.

There are both competition and cooperation between the UN and the Group of 20 in the global economic governance. These two organizations reflect two different kinds of orientations and characteristics in the global economic governance: the UN exposes the pursuits of commonness and equality while the Group of 20 put emphasis on efficiency and efficacy. Strengthening the cooperation and collaboration between the UN and the Group of 20 will help reinforce the balance of the global economic governing system, achieve sustainable growth in the development of the world economy, reflect reasonable concerns of middle and small countries and thus help achieve the cooperation and shared governance in the development of the world economy.

The UN and the BRICS could share the idea, experience and agenda of development. The BRICS could utilize the mechanism and platform of the UN, strengthening its cooperation and collaboration with the UN on international issues and enhance its status and influence in global governance. Furthermore, the UN could vigorously promote sustainable development and South-South development and cooperation in the new period through the demonstration effect of the effective cooperation of the BRICS. The UN could take its own advantage of being international, representative and authoritative, give play to its function of arranging and

coordinating ,and mobilize and integrate all the development resources from both the emerging multilateral mechanisms and transforming forces such as the BRICKS and the development system, various specialized agencies, fund and schemes of the UN, thus promoting international development and cooperation ,enhancing the legality and effectiveness of the global development and governance framework.

The UN could cooperate with the emerging multilateral mechanisms of Asia and strive with them to build a new order the safety and development of Asia. The concept of One Belt and One Road could be taken as an example. This is a trans-regional initiative for development and cooperation which not covers Asian countries along the line as the main part but also include countries form other continents as participators. It could build a new order for the development of Asia and facilitate its efforts through the mechanisms and platforms of the UN. For example, the target abutting with the development agenda of 2030 is promoted under the frame and mechanism of South-South cooperation.

The Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia could also be taken as an example. As a regional security forum with the largest coverage area, the most members and the widest representative influence, the CICA vigorously initiate the Asian Security Outlook of commonness, comprehensiveness, cooperation and Sustainability, establish a few framework for regional security and pursue the road of joint construction, sharing and win-win, which promises to develop into the basis of the new security order of Asia. Asian countries could make contributions on concepts and actions for the global security governance dominated by the UN, and the UN, at the meantime, could provide a platform and approach for the construction of the Asian security order. Under the UN framework, strengthening the cooperation of Asian countries (especially eastern and southern Asian countries) in peace operation will be an effective way to enhance mutual trust and build the regional order.

China's Diplomacy in the UN March toward a New Normal

With President Xi Jinping's attendance in the series of activities celebrating the 70th anniversary of the UN as a flag, China has been transforming the previous participatory diplomacy to a guiding-oriented mode. This kind of transformation is mainly manifested in the following aspects:

1. The agenda was established for the first time. The South-South Cooperation round-table conference and the Global Summit of Women are held under the proposal of China, cosponsored by China and the

UN, and hosted by President Xi Jinping and Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon, showing China's breakthrough in the setting-up of the agenda. In President Xi's speech on the series of summits of the UN, he proposed the concept and design, provided topic and schemes for discussion and established the system and rules, marking an important elevation of China's multilateral diplomacy.

2. Standby Peace-keeping forces have been established. China's diplomacy in the UN is the core of China's multilateral diplomacy, and peacekeeping is the highlight of China's diplomacy in the UN. Participating in the peace-keeping activities is beneficial to the building of Chinese military force and will help improve China's acting capacity in overseas areas and shape its image as a great power.

3. A center and an institute have been set up. The Knowledge Center for International Development and the Institute for South-South Cooperation and Development embody China's new ideas and measures in the issue of foreign aid and the mode of international cooperation, and foresee the breakthrough that China will make in the process of fighting for international discourse right.

4. China has raised its discourse right and influence over the globe through foundations and donations. Setting up China-the United Nations Peace and Development Fund and the assistance fund for South-South cooperation and donating to the World Health Organization and UN Women will greatly enhance China's discourse right and influence in these fields.

5. More importance has been attached to International rule of law. In the year of 2014-2015, President Xi Jinping, Prime Minister Li Keqiang, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Wang Yi respectively offered their propositions of promoting the legalization of international relations, safeguarding the authority and effectiveness of international law and propelling the process of achieving international rule of law. Ruling of law is the mainstream value of the international community and accord with the concept of law-based governance of our country in some way. If we say that there are still relatively evident differences between China and the Western world on the issue of democracy, freedom and human rights, then ruling of law is a common topic on which China could have a dialogue with the western countries.

However, China still needs to make innovations and breakthrough in a series of important issues to achieve the transformation of diplomacy in the United Nations. For example, China's identity and location as a developing country need reemphasize. China is the secondly largest

economy in the world. The membership fee and apportioned money it pays to the United States rank second among all countries, and China send the most peacekeepers among the five permanent member of the United Nations Security Council. President Xi Jinping declared a set of measures and actions to be taken to support the United States and the developing countries on the General Assembly and announced that China will always vote for developing countries. But there are over 130 developing countries in the world and each defends their own benefits and values. China has been growing into a special member among this group and shows attitudes which are different from common or even most developing countries on some issues. Moreover, there is an issue related to the membership fee and apportioned money used for peacekeeping. China “objects to be treated differently when compared with other developing countries and refuses to accept any method of calculation going beyond China’s payment capacity.” But what is even more important is that we should utilize the condition to fight for more legal rights and learn to earn the money back through the platform of the United States. And the third issue is the reform of the United States. China’s position paper delivered on the 70th anniversary of the United States didn’t cover the reform of this organization, and President Xi Jinping seldom mention this issue in his speech on the General Assembly, either. Actually, we should comply with the current circumstances and trends, playing a guiding role in the reform instead of avoiding it and making the United States more democratic, powerful and effective through carrying out reform. The president of the 68th UN General Assembly——John Ash (Antigua and Barbuda) was accused of corruption and members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference was involved in this case. We should prevent and avoid the corruption problem in the process of carrying out the plan of multilateral aid and indeed become a responsible great power in the international community.

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