

**China's approach to reforming global governance under the guidance of the concept of "a community with a shared future for mankind"**

**Научный руководитель – Казаринова Дарья Борисовна**

*Лю Цзинюань*

*Postgraduate*

Российский университет дружбы народов, Факультет гуманитарных и социальных наук,  
Москва, Россия

*E-mail: liujingyuan@mail.ru*

China's concept of "a community with a shared future for mankind" is a theoretical innovation designed to provide strategic support for China's leading role in global governance in the context of its reform and overcoming the global governance crisis. "a community with a shared future for mankind" for the leadership of China is an important step in the process of reforming the global governance system, which serves as a confirmation of China's global ambitions. Guided by the concept of "a community with a shared future for mankind" Chinese scholars have shown China's various approaches to reforming global governance. This is mainly expressed in the following aspects:

First, China's global governance strategy should give priority to theoretical strategies. At present, the basic principles of global governance are mainly based on Western theories, which are characterized by Western centrism. In the process of participating in global governance, first of all, it is necessary to strengthen the research on global governance theories, question the existing Western theories and make some authoritative proposals, concepts and principles that can be recognized by the international academic community, and form the basis for the theory of great power international relations with Chinese characteristics. But this certainly does not mean "opting out" or "destroying" the existing international system, but rather bringing forward more creative and valuable new concepts and systems of global governance while participating in the reform of the existing international system[1].

Second, to strengthen the construction of a national system of public and social management, which will be the basis for promoting the transformation and development of global governance, according to the Chinese side. China has always attached great importance to the overall planning of the domestic and international situation, and has emphasized building an effective national governance system and improving its governance capacity to participate more actively in the global governance process. China's role in this depends largely on effective domestic governance. In this regard, Cai Tuo notes that the level and degree of modernization of national governance is the most important factor determining the level and degree of governance at the global level. The national governance system includes values, authoritative decision-making, administrative execution, economic development and social construction, the rational placement and healthy functioning of these systems and mechanisms determine the level of modernization of national governance, which in turn can stimulate and deepen global governance[2].

Third, to determine its strategic position regarding the reform of the global governance system. China has become a full participant and active builder of global governance, and its position is becoming more and more prominent. Based on this, China must recognize its lack of global governance capabilities and clearly build a strategic framework for participation in this, commensurate with its combined strength. In the process of promoting the transformation and development of this governance, China should rely on the UN and the G20, two global governance platforms in which China enjoys an advantageous position. China occupies a key position in the G20 global economic governance platform, and economic governance remains the

most important task of global governance. At the same time, emphasis is placed on the need to move from a crisis response model to a long-term management mechanism, from the advantage of a short-term perspective to paying equal attention to medium-term and long-term planning. China seizes the opportunity to urgently restore the international financial order and guides the preparation and operation of the AIIB, the BRICS Development Bank and the Silk Road Fund on a strategic basis[3].

Fourth, to promote regional governance strategies. Chinese development and practice of the concept of "a community with a shared future for mankind" began in China's neighboring countries and will go through the development path from neighboring countries and the Asia-Pacific region, the Indo-Pacific region to the whole world. To create a community with a shared future with neighboring countries is the first step towards "a community with a shared future for mankind"[4]. The main mechanism of "AIIB" and "Belt and Road", China has constantly strengthened interpersonal and cultural exchanges with neighboring countries and regions, expanded the consensus, ultimately forming a "regional community with a shared future"[5].

In short, since the 18th CPC Congress, the concept of "a community with a shared future for mankind" has become a theoretical innovation of China's participation in the reform of the global governance system. The concept of a "community with a shared future", put forward by Chinese President Xi Jinping, is an important step towards reforming the current system of global governance. This fact confirms China's growing ambitions at the global level. In response to Xi Jinping's concept of "a community with a shared future for mankind" Chinese experts have proposed various approaches: prioritizing theoretical strategies, strengthening the construction of a national system of state and social governance, defining their own strategic position on reforming the global governance system, and promoting regional governance strategies.

### References

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