

"Belt and Road" 10th Anniversary Special Topic

## "One Belt, One Road" Initiative and China's Strategic Construction of International Organizations\*

Yuan Zhengqing Zhao Yang

Abstract: Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the relationship between China and the international community has undergone very profound changes. The rising China has transformed from a participant in international organizations to a reformer and innovator. The joint construction of the "Belt and Road" proposed in 2013 Although the initiative originated from China, it belongs to the world. It is a public product provided by China to the world on the road of Chinese-style modernization. It not only brings tangible material benefits to the participants at the material level, but also contributes to the conceptual level. Chinese wisdom and Chinese solutions. The concept of extensive consultation, joint construction and sharing contained in the "One Belt, One Road" initiative embodies a new concept of global governance. As a practical platform for building a community with a shared future for mankind, the joint construction of the "One Belt, One Road" initiative requires China to actively set up mechanisms in international organizations. agenda, embed conceptual discourse, spread new ideas in global and regional organizations, communicate with the international community, and form a broad international cooperation consensus on jointly building the "Belt and Road". The "Belt and Road" initiative and its core concepts have been written into the United Nations and the 2020 In the relevant documents of the Group of Nations, APEC, and other regional organizations, in the future, China also needs to strengthen its institutional voice in international organizations, expand the functional scope of existing international organizations, and promote key node organizations to adopt policy initiatives. Starting from all aspects, we will further promote the normative principles and specific initiatives of the "Belt and Road Initiative" to be recognized, accepted and adopted by more international organizations, increase the enthusiasm and efficiency of international organizations to participate in the "Belt and Road Initiative", and promote global governance to become more just and universally beneficial. , develop in a win-win direction, and lay a more solid conceptual foundation for building a new form of human civilization.

Keywords: "One Belt, One Road" initiative, global governance, international organizations, public goods About the author:

Yuan Zhengqing, Professor at the School of International Political Economics, University of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Researcher at the Institute of World Economics and Politics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Zhao Yang, School of International Relations, University of International

Business and Economics Associate Professor y China National Library

Classification Number: D820 Document Identification Code: A Article Number: 1002 - 6649 (2023) 03 - 0002 - 24

\* This article is a phased result of the National Social Science Foundation project "Research on the 'Belt and Road' Initiative and China's International Organization Strategy" (No. 19BGJ 077).



In response to the universal needs of global governance, international organizations in their daily operations need to meet the interests of their member states and the interests of the global public in a broad sense. There is a certain tension between the two. The "Silk Road" adhered to by the "One Belt and One Road" Spirit" and the advocated governance concept of "co-discussion, co-construction, and sharing" are combined with various specific development initiatives, providing a blueprint for action to promote international organizations to overcome their own limitations and operate more fairly and effectively. Therefore, Promoting the integration of the normative principles and specific initiatives of the "Belt and Road Initiative" with the development concepts and initiatives of relevant international organizations is an important prerequisite for further promoting the development of global governance in a more just, reasonable, inclusive and win-win direction.

### 1. China from participant in international organizations to reform innovator

The positive interaction between China and international organizations is a prerequisite for promoting the broad acceptance of the specific development concept of "co-consultation, co-construction, and sharing" and the "One Belt, One Road" in the international community. The so-called positive interaction refers to the positive interaction between China and international organizations. Organizations learn from each other, absorb useful development experiences from each other, and promptly transform this experience into part of their own development strategies. The participation of international organizations promotes the multilateral agenda of the "Belt and Road" initiative, that is, through multilateral cooperation Promote the construction of the "Belt and Road" to be more regular, professional and institutionalized, and transform and upgrade it into an international development agenda. Multilateral agenda is conducive to the "Belt and Road" gaining universal support from the international community, making it a more popular international public product

The interaction between China and international organizations under the framework of the "Belt and Road Initiative" is the product of the continuous development and upgrading of relations between China and international organizations. Since the reform and opening up, China has "achieved a historical transformation from closed and semi-closed to all-round openness, and actively participated in the process of economic globalization." Having made due contributions to promoting the common development of mankind, it has become recognized by the international community as a builder of world peace, a contributor to global development, and a defender of the international order." By 2000, the number of China's members in intergovernmental international organizations had increased. It is on par with major developed countries such as the United States and Japan, and has become a member of important institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Especially in 2001, after more than ten years of negotiations, China officially joined the World Trade Organization, starting a new round of The process of integrating into the world economy. For a long period of time after the reform and opening up, China's attitude towards international organizations was mainly to comprehensively learn and adapt, and gradually played a constructive role. By the beginning of the 21st century, the relationship between China and international organizations The relationship has developed into an integral part of the international community.

---

Zhang Guihong: "International Organizations and the Multilateral Agenda of the Belt and Road Initiative", Published in "China Social Sciences Journal", 4th Edition, March 17, 2022. Xi Jinping: "Speech at the Conference to Celebrate the 40th Anniversary of Reform and Opening Up", Beijing: People's Publisher, 2018, page 16, Wang Yizhou, "Briefing Multiple Perspectives on the Relationship between China and International Organizations" Beijing: China Development Publishing House 2003 p 26

However, as China continues to participate deeply in various activities of international organizations, the limitations of the existing international system have become more and more prominent for China. On the one hand, as it gradually grows into an economic power, China needs to be concerned about in the international system. However, the institutional arrangements and rules and norms of some existing international organizations have restricted China's ability to safeguard its legitimate interests, and have even been politicized and instrumentalized by some Western developed countries. On the other hand, as China participates in international With the deepening of organizational affairs, China has also brought its own background knowledge into international organizations, which has collided with the existing concepts that guide the operation of these international organizations (these concepts mainly come from Western developed countries). From the perspective of national interests, the so-called great power is Countries with general interests, that is, these countries have interests as broad as the international system, and this today means world-wide interests. ¶ As China rapidly grows into an economic power and its national interests continue to extend outward, how to organize in international organizations Maintaining and promoting its legitimate interests has become an important challenge for China. However, an important feature of most existing international organizations (including various types of international systems) is non-neutrality, that is, one rule or system is not applicable to different participants. The meanings are different, so those individuals or groups who benefit from the established system or may benefit from certain institutional arrangements in the future will try their best to fight for or maintain institutional arrangements that are beneficial to them. ¶ Observe various aspects of current global governance If you look at various international organizations and international systems, you will find that whether it is the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank that originated from the Bretton Woods system, or various systems in the fields of politics, security, economy, environment, etc., they all rely on non-neutral rules. This is because most of these organizations and systems were established at the beginning of the Second World War, when Western countries occupied an absolute dominant position in the distribution of global power. They mainly reflected the interests and demands of developed Western countries. Preferences and values. Various organizations and institutions often reflect the power relations that prevailed when they were first established, and tend to promote people's collective understanding to be consistent with such power relations. ¶

At the beginning of the establishment of these organizations and systems, Western countries used their absolute dominance in world politics to create a discourse hegemony, making these organizations and systems widely considered "legitimate" and "legitimate". It is precisely by using these non-neutral organizations and systems that Western countries have been able to maintain their dominant position in world politics for more than half a century after the war. For example, the World Bank's loans to various countries are significantly affected by U.S. interests. The impact of the International Monetary Fund on

---

¶ [English] Written by Martin White, translated by Song Aiqun: "Power Politics" Beijing: World Knowledge Press, 2004, page 22 Zhang Yuyan:

¶ "Interest Groups and System Non-Neutrality", published in "Reform", Issue 2, 1994 Issue, Page 98, Robert W Cox¶

¶ "Social Forces¶ States and World Orders: Beyond International Relations Theory"¶ in Millennium: Journal of Internatio nal Relations¶ Vol 10 No 2

The loan conditions of other countries also vary according to the closeness of the relationship between these countries and the United States. Without the support of the United States, it will be difficult to reach an agreement that is beneficial to all parties. In international organizations and international systems, rules are inconsistent. Neutrality is often expressed as a bias towards the dominant power in the distribution of interests. This bias is mainly realized through exception clauses, weighted voting, veto power, etc., and is also reflected in the United Nations Security Council, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other institutions. have been clearly reflected. For the United States, which leads the establishment of various rules that support contemporary international society, controlling the formulation process of international rules has brought huge benefits to it in the fields of international trade and finance. During World War II The international order established later contains many important rules that are beneficial to the United States, and alliance treaties between the United States and its allies often contain unequal content. ¶ The International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the later world banks) were helpful in preventing the economic anarchy that followed World War I, but they were also dominated by the powerful economic power of the United States and were therefore labeled by some critics as "vehicles of U.S. economic imperialism and the capitalist system." ¶ The United States has provided a large amount of funds for the operation of these institutions and has maintained commensurate control over their activities. Therefore, people no longer have any doubts about the original intention of the Bretton Woods system to serve the long-term interests of the United States." ¶¶ The restrictions imposed on China by the

non-neutral rules of existing international organizations or systems indicate that China needs to become a reformer and innovator in international organizations, not just a participant. The reform and innovation here mainly include two aspects: 1. On the other hand, China needs to promote changes in existing international organizations, embed its own development concepts into these international organizations, and promote the operations of these international organizations to be more fair and just, so that all countries can equally participate in the activities of these organizations and jointly benefit from these organizations. ¶ On the other hand, China also needs to create new international organizations that can better reflect its own global governance concepts and the interests of developing countries, so as to promote the development of global governance in a direction of universal benefit and win-win results. Whether it is promoting the reform of existing organizations or creating New international organizations all involve China promoting its own conceptual public goods to the international community. Only by combining "restructuring" within existing organizations or systems with "creation" in building new organizations or systems can China play a leading role in global governance. Only by safeguarding and promoting the interests of developing countries can we

---

¶ He Fan, Feng Weijiang, Xu Jin: "Challenges Facing the Global Governance Mechanism and China's Countermeasures", published in "World Economy and Politics", Issue 4, 2013, Page 21, ¶ Issue 2,

Zhou Fangyin and He Peishan: "The Weakening of International Rules: How the Trump Administration Changes International Rules", published in "Contemporary Asia-Pacific" 2020, Page 9

¶ [US] Editor-in-Chief Kong Huarun (Warren I. Cohen) Translated by Wang Chen: «Cambridge History of American Foreign Relations (Part 1)» Beijing: Xinhua Publisher, 2004, page 223.

¶ [US] Written by Norman Rich, translated by Shi Yinhong: "Great Power Diplomacy: From World War I to the Present", Beijing: China Renmin University Press, 2015, page 225.

To promote the development of global governance in a more fair and reasonable direction.

In terms of international economic governance, China actively promotes the reform of institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and the Group of 20. The reform of the International Monetary Fund mainly includes the reform of the quota allocation system, the reform of exchange rate supervision, the reform of the rescue mechanism and the reform of the Special Drawing Rights. In 2008 In 2010, the International Monetary Fund approved a reform proposal to increase the share of developing countries, and adopted a specific reform plan in 2010. After the efforts and active efforts of China and other developing countries, this reform plan was approved in 2016. It officially came into effect in 2015, and the voice of emerging economies in the International Monetary Fund has been greatly improved. After the reform, China's voting share rose from sixth to third. The voting power of developing countries in the International Monetary Fund has also increased. The share of rights has also generally increased.

In the G20, China actively promotes the organization to play a greater role in global economic governance. As early as 2010, shortly after the outbreak of the international financial crisis, China advocated that the G20 should be transformed from a mechanism to respond to the international financial crisis. Transformed into a major platform to promote international economic cooperation. Before and after the 2016 G20 Hangzhou Summit, China actively used its home field advantage to take the initiative in setting the agenda, guiding the summit to achieve a series of groundbreaking, leading, and institutional results. It has played a positive role in pointing the direction for the world economy, providing impetus for global growth, and laying a solid foundation for international cooperation. At this summit, President Xi Jinping proposed the strategy of promoting the world economy to embark on a path of strong, sustainable, balanced, and inclusive growth. The five recommendations include strengthening macroeconomic policy coordination, rationally promoting global economic growth, maintaining financial stability, innovating development methods, tapping growth momentum, improving global economic governance, consolidating institutional guarantees, building an open world economy, and continuing to promote trade and investment freedom. and facilitate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to promote inclusive development. At the same time, President Xi Jinping also put forward four suggestions to further enhance the role of the G20 in global economic governance, including that the G20 should The economy needs to adjust its own development direction and further transform from crisis response to long-term governance mechanism. It is necessary to implement every action and make the G20 an action team instead of a chat room. It fully listens to all countries in the world, especially the development The voice of China can make the work of the G20 more inclusive and adhere to the partnership spirit of helping each other to cope with crises and challenges and achieve common development.

In terms of "creation", China has actively promoted the construction of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank ("AIIB"), making it an important investment and financing platform under the "Belt and Road" framework and serving as a foundation for various countries.

“What revelations did the G20 Toronto Summit give to the world”, China News Network, November 10, 2010, <http://www.china.com>

《“一带一路”倡议与全球治理》 / 张宇元 / 世界知识出版社 / (2015年9月) [9 10 11 12 13 14 15]

Author of Zhang Yuyan: «Research on Xi Jinping's Diplomatic Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era», Beijing: China Social Sciences Press, 2019,

Page 193, «Collection of Xi Jinping's Diplomatic Speeches (Volume 1)» Beijing: Central Literature Publishing House, 2022, pages 438-441.

To provide necessary financial support for infrastructure construction. The AIIB has the core goal of promoting sustainable, innovative and interconnected green infrastructure construction and realizes this vision by providing financial support to member countries. The investment seeks to cultivate sustainable economic development, create wealth and improve infrastructure connectivity, and help member countries cope with challenges by providing personalized investments. It should be pointed out that China's promotion of the construction and operation of the AIIB is not to compete with developed countries. Instead of competing with the existing dominant global economic governance institutions, such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, they should complement them so that the new global economic governance institutions can promote each other and learn from each other's strengths and weaknesses with the old institutions.

The World Bank, as the second The multilateral development banks established under the leadership of the United States after the World War have provided important help in promoting the economic development of various countries, especially developing countries, for a long time. However, this institution is currently facing many criticisms, including unsustainable development policies, The approval cycle is too long, there is insufficient financial capacity to support infrastructure construction, and policy conditions are too harsh. Infrastructure construction is a shortcoming for many developing countries, and they cannot benefit from traditional financial institutions such as the World Bank or the Asian Development Bank. It has received sufficient financial support from multilateral development banks. It is against this background that China established the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank to actively provide financing support for infrastructure construction in developing countries. This multilateral development bank is not dominated by China alone. Rather, it is jointly led by all member countries. At the same time, the AIIB has no intention to change the current "rules of the game." It will remain consistent with existing multilateral development banks in terms of lending standards, complement each other with many multilateral development banks, and support the World Bank's There is no negative impact on the operation. Regarding the huge demand for infrastructure financing in Asia, there is broad room for complementarity between new and old multilateral banking institutions. New mechanisms such as the AIIB make up for the main shortcomings of existing mechanisms and innovate business models. and financing mechanisms, which can help countries along the "Belt and Road" develop high-quality, low-cost infrastructure construction projects. It can be said that the AIIB is an institution established to address the specific "bottlenecks" faced by developing countries in the process of economic development. The focus is that existing multilateral development banks cannot meet the huge needs of developing countries in infrastructure construction. Its establishment can not only help develop

Solving the funding problem required for infrastructure construction can also prompt traditional multilateral development banks to reflect on their own shortcomings and promote institutional reforms.

Since the reform and opening up, China has become more and more actively involved in the affairs of international organizations.

---

See the website of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. <https://www.aiib.org/html> [2023-  
]

World Bank" Vol 77 No 1 2023 p 217 p 218 Zhang Yuyan: "Research on Xi Jinping's

Thought on Socialist Diplomacy with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era" Beijing: China Social Sciences Press, 2019, Page 174

It has accepted the existing international mechanisms and has become a reformer and supporter of the international system. Now, what Keohane calls "argumentative multilateralism" has appeared in international organizations or systems. China has actively participated in "reform" and "creation", is committed to promoting the development of international order and global governance in a fair and reasonable direction, and has established a positive interactive relationship with international organizations, laying a good foundation for the "Belt and Road" cooperation concept to be more widely accepted by the international community. The compatibility between the "Belt and Road" cooperation concept and the development concept of international organizations has become a necessary condition for realizing the joint construction of the "Belt and Road" and the docking of international organizations.

## 2. The concept of "One Belt, One Road" empowers global governance

In addition to various infrastructure construction, investment and financing projects, various trade exchanges and cultural exchanges, the advocacy of development concepts is also an important part of the "Belt and Road". In 2015, the "Promoting the Joint Construction of the Silk Road Economic Belt and 21 Vision and Actions of the Century Maritime Silk Road» In the white paper, the "Silk Road Spirit" of "peaceful cooperation, openness and inclusiveness, mutual learning, mutual benefit and win-win" is used as the guiding concept of the "One Belt, One Road", and it is proposed that this To build a community of interests, a community of destiny and a community of responsibility based on political mutual trust, economic integration, and cultural inclusiveness, we must build a community of shared interests, a community of destiny, and a community of responsibility. To achieve this goal, we need to build relevant consensus among countries around the world, including the current challenges faced by the international community. common challenges, ways to deal with these challenges, what the future international society should look like, and what actions countries should take to build an ideal international society. The "Belt and Road" itself is a carrier for shaping consensus, and its in-depth development is also accompanied by Based on the "Silk Road Spirit", China further proposes to adhere to the principle of "co-consultation, co-construction and sharing" in the process of jointly building the "Belt and Road" and actively promote the development strategy with countries along the route. Docking "Co-discussion, co-construction, and sharing" is proposed in response to the current practical problems existing in the international society, and represents a new concept of global governance.

In the current international society, the contradiction between developed countries and developing countries has become increasingly prominent. Both groups of countries are dissatisfied with the current international order. For developed countries such as the United States, Japan and Europe, although at the beginning of the 21st century, In the past 20 years, the total volume of the world economy has increased significantly, but these countries have continued to decline in the world economy.

“Promoting the joint construction of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road» National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ministry of Commerce: \*Promoting the joint construction of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road» Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2015, pp. 5-6, p. 2.



However, their proportion in the economy has declined. This has caused developed countries to worry that the rise of developing countries will erode their vested interests and affect their right to formulate rules for the world order. Because of this, the Trump administration in the United States will vigorously promote "America First" and aggressively "withdrew" despite opposition from all parties. After taking office, the Biden administration has changed some of the Trump administration's unilateralist practices, but it is still obsessed with building exclusive small groups and alliances in world politics. System, and engage in confrontation in economic, political, military, values, ideology and other aspects. As for developing countries, although their economic aggregate has increased, their right to speak in global governance has not been correspondingly improved. Instead, they are constantly under pressure. Exclusion and suppression by developed countries. The urgent need for developing countries is to promote the democratization and rule of law of global governance, strive for more equal rights, and enhance their own representation and voice. This requires reforming global governance first. The concept of "co-discussion, co-construction, and sharing" is proposed in response to the core issues existing in current global governance. It is issued to promote the development of global governance in a more fair, just, inclusive, and win-win direction. A "Chinese prescription". It focuses on solving the practical challenges currently faced by countries around the world, with the overall goal of building a community with a shared future for mankind. It answers major questions such as "who will govern", "how to govern" and "why to govern". Emphasizing the plurality of subjects in governance, openness and inclusiveness, fairness and justice. The "One Belt, One Road" initiative takes as its main connotation and goal the construction of a cooperation system with diverse consultations, an open and inclusive world economy, and a community with sustainable development as its core.

At a more specific level, "co-discussion, co-construction, and sharing" are reflected in the various development initiatives and concepts included in the "One Belt, One Road" initiative. The "Belt and Road" is not a "one-man show" for China, but a "one-man show" for countries along the route. "Chorus". Therefore, the way to jointly build the "Belt and Road" is to "focus on goal coordination and policy communication". It does not deliberately pursue consistency, but can be highly flexible and elastic. It is a diversified and open cooperation process. This requires "The development concept of "One Belt and One Road" is interconnected with the development concepts of other countries and international organizations, so as to promote all parties to work together to deal with various challenges in current global governance. International organizations, especially intergovernmental international organizations, are the ideal link between "One Belt and One Road" and the development concept of "One Belt and One Road". Important targets, because these organizations play an important role in promoting the formation of international rules and norms, coordinating the actions of various countries, setting the international agenda, promoting the prominence of specific issues, building a global partnership network, and even affecting the priorities of national interests. Global governance itself is a series of rule systems that rely on inter-subjective meaning. In other words, governance can only be effective when the majority of people accept it.

---

ÿ Ji Zhiye et al.: «Research on the New Concept of Global Governance», in "Contemporary China and the World", Issue 4, 2022, Page 55 Qin Yaqing, Wei Ling: «New

ÿ Concept of Global Governance and the Cooperation Practice of the "Belt and Road Initiative", in «Diplomatic Review», Issue 2, 2018, Page 2. Written by the National Development and Reform Commission,

ÿ the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Commerce: «The vision of promoting the joint construction of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road and Action» Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2015, Page 21

Otherwise, the national government will only act according to its own will even in the face of strong resistance.

In an anarchic international system, there is no centralized authority capable of forcing decisions at the global level. Shaping the intersubjective meaning of rules and norms about governance is not easy, even if actors have the authority to do so on relevant issues. Although there are very clear common interests and the willingness to take action, it still requires difficult bargaining to establish behavioral norms that can safeguard these common interests. Although in the long run, all parties can benefit from cooperation and participation in global governance, in the short term In terms of interests, the parties still have large differences. This is why dilemmas such as the "Prisoner's Dilemma," "The Tragedy of the Commons," or "The Logic of Collective Action" can often be observed in global governance. Intergovernmental international organizations need to be effective. Play the role of coordinating the actions of various countries.

Therefore, rather than aligning with the development concepts and initiatives of the countries along the route, it is equally important to promote the alignment with the development concepts and initiatives of international organizations in the joint construction of the "Belt and Road". The "Belt and Road" itself is an initiative to improve current global governance and solve development problems. It is an important measure to balance the issue and is an important public product that China contributes to the international community. Similarly, the basic concepts and development initiatives contained in the "One Belt, One Road" initiative are also conceptual public products that China contributes to the international community. They need to be supported by various international understanding and recognition by members of the international community, including organizations. International organizations do not just passively accept and reflect the interests of countries. They become tools for countries to pursue their own interests, impose external constraints on national behavior, overcome market failures, and promote the flow of information. Its functions also include creating actors, specifying the responsibilities and authorities of these actors, defining the work that these actors should do, and endowing these work with meaning and normative value. Even in the absence of material resources, international organizations Power can be exerted by constructing the social world.

"One Belt, One Road" is an important way for China to participate in global governance, and the purpose of China's participation in global governance is to build a community with a shared future for mankind and contribute Chinese wisdom to the innovation of global governance concepts. "Consultation, co-construction, and sharing" as "One Belt, One Road " The overarching principle is also the basic principle for China's participation in global governance. The various development concepts and initiatives included in the "One Belt, One Road" are the embodiment of the principle of "co-consultation, co-construction, and sharing" and guide all countries to jointly build Specific norms for a community with a shared future for mankind. Specific norms need to rely on the overall principle to exist and be guided by the overall principle. In social practice,

---

James N Rosenau "Governance Order and Change in the International System" d Ernst - Otto Czempiel Governance without Government: The New Global Politics and the New Global Order Ambridge: Cambridge University Press 1992 p 4 p 5 Li Dongyan: «Global Governance : Actors, Mechanisms and Issues» Beijing: Contemporary China Press, 2015, Page 15 Michael N

Barnett and Martha Finemore ies of Internal

Y Zhang Yuyan: "Research on Xi Jinping's Thought on Socialist Diplomacy with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era" Beijing: China Social Sciences Press, 2019, Page 186

Rules usually shape meaning and construct the range of possibilities for action, and often involve the specificity of human activities. It is a series of specific tendencies regarding social action. As an overall principle, "co-discussion, co-construction, and sharing" It constructs an action framework for countries in global governance and tells countries "how they should participate in global governance." The specific development concepts included in the joint construction of the "Belt and Road", whether it is the concept of sustainable development, South-South cooperation or green development, They are all norms that guide how countries take specific actions in global governance. The purpose of China's interaction with international organizations around the joint construction of the "Belt and Road" is to use the general rules of "co-discussion, co-construction, and sharing" as well as various specific The development concepts of international organizations are transformed into the goals, agendas and behavioral norms of international organizations, thus promoting international organizations to construct the social world based on these concepts.

If China wants to take "co-discussion, co-construction, and sharing" as the basic principle guiding global governance, it needs to make this concept a basic norm that constitutes the international order. This basic norm can be understood as Christian Reus-Smit. The so-called "fundamental institutions" constitute the normative foundation of international society, and they have a mutually constitutive relationship with institutional practices. On the one hand, the fundamental institution is practice produces and Reconstruction. On the other hand, the meaning of these practices is defined by the fundamental institutional rules displayed in practice. In other words, the fundamental institutions determine the way countries coexist in international anarchy. If we say that China It is necessary to promote "co-discussion, co-construction, and sharing" to become the fundamental system that constitutes the international order. This concept must be promoted to be adopted by the world's major international organizations. On this basis, the specific implementation of the "Belt and Road" can be further promoted. The development concept, that is, the specific practical activities under the fundamental institutional framework of "co-discussion, co-construction, and sharing" are connected with these international organizations to promote the implementation of these concepts by international organizations. International organizations have the role of "norm entrepreneurs". A certain number of countries can be persuaded to accept a norm, thereby laying the foundation for the further dissemination of the norm. When a sufficient number of countries accept the concept of "co-discussion, co-construction, and sharing", this concept will serve as an inter-subjective It exists with meaning and becomes a normative principle guiding global governance activities.

### 3. "One Belt, One Road" concept embedded in international organizations

It is undeniable that in the period after the Second World War, the international

---

As a result of the Second World War, the international system has undergone a profound change. The United Nations was established, and the Cold War era began. In this context, the concept of "One Belt, One Road" emerged as a new initiative for global development and cooperation. This concept is not only a response to the needs of the world's developing countries but also a reflection of the changing international power structure. The "Belt and Road" initiative aims to promote economic growth and regional integration through infrastructure construction and trade facilitation. It has attracted widespread attention and support from various countries and international organizations. The success of the "Belt and Road" initiative depends on the active participation and cooperation of all parties involved. Only through mutual trust and cooperation can we build a community with a shared future for mankind.

Order has indeed played a positive role in promoting the recovery of the global economy from the damage caused by the world war.

However, when the ability of Western countries to lead international affairs has significantly declined, or when these countries are no longer able to provide the necessary public support for maintaining international order. When it comes to products, continuing to maintain the so-called international hierarchical order will only further aggravate the inequality between developed and developing countries, causing developing countries to suffer the negative effects of globalization while being unable to enjoy the benefits brought by globalization. This will lead to increasingly acute conflicts between developed and developing countries, further hindering countries from promoting global governance through international cooperation. The concept of "co-discussion, co-construction, and sharing" advocated by the "Belt and Road" is precisely aimed at It is raised based on the increasingly prominent issues in contemporary global governance such as the unequal distribution of discourse power, unclear division of powers and responsibilities, and unfair distribution of interests. It will help promote various international organizations to play a greater role in solving the global governance deficit. As a The basic principles of the "One Belt and One Road" are that consultation means finding points of convergence of interests through equal consultation on the basis of mutual respect, and co-construction means that on the basis of common interests, everyone thinks together, works towards the same goal, and implements the project. If implemented well, a more convenient and more inclusive institutional arrangement

will be formed. Sharing is to ensure that all participants can benefit from the "One Belt, One Road" initiative. "Consultation, co-construction, and sharing" highlights the consultative nature of global governance, indicating that governance It should be based on the consensus between countries. In contemporary international relations, the existence of divergence of interests between countries is an objective phenomenon. Developed countries and developing countries have their own goals and interest demands. However, apart from the special interests of each country, In addition, there are also common interests between countries, and global governance is based on the consensus of countries on each other's common interests. This requires countries to negotiate on each other's interests and concerns and not to impose their will on others. People. As far as international organizations are concerned, their role in global governance cannot be just a tool to realize the interests of a few countries, but must pursue the realization of "global public welfare." Therefore, international organizations must be oriented towards public interests that transcend individual national interests. Promote joint action by all countries to solve these issues involving global public interests. Decisions made by international organizations should be based on dialogue and deliberation rather than coercion and inducement. Countries should reach agreements through equal dialogue in international organizations. The process of making collective actions is a "practical reasoning" process. Through this process, actors can identify the nature of the problems and clarify what should be done to solve these problems. Rules are important for solving the challenges faced by global governance is an important issue, but the

---

Editor-in-chief Su Ge: «Easy to the People: The Power of Xi Jinping's Language (Diplomacy Volume)» Shanghai: Shanghai Jiao Tong University Press, 2018, pp. 102-103

“ ”  
“ ”  
“ ”

They must be formulated through deliberation, rather than being imposed by a few countries on other countries. Deliberation is the basis for the legitimacy of rules. It means that effective principles are established through dialogue, in which all parties seek to reach an agreement. All countries will be affected by global issues, it is possible and necessary for all countries to participate in the deliberative process involving global governance. The reason is that rules or norms can only be effective if they are agreed by all countries whose interests may be affected by them. In deliberations in the process, there is no preset "best solution". Each party may convince the other party, and may also be convinced by the other party. This kind of persuasion does not rely on coercion, but relies on "the power of better arguments." (the force of the better argument) is achieved. The key factor in whether one party can convince the other party is the persuasiveness of the arguments used by it. It can be seen from this that introducing deliberation into global governance can well solve the problem of what constitutes global governance. The problem of non-neutrality of rules and institutions. International anarchy means that global governance can only be carried out by relying on institutions with persuasive legitimacy, and deliberation provides institutions with persuasive legitimacy. It establishes the system. It has a discursive responsibility to show that the decisions made by the system serve the common interests of the international community. To effectively crack the global governance deficit and better promote a fair and just global governance system, the normative content contained in the "One Belt, One Road" initiative must be. It is an effective way to embed the principles and the specific development concepts and initiatives generated under the guidance of the principles into various international organizations.

The United Nations is the core of the contemporary global governance system, and numerous regional international organizations are also important subjects of global governance. These regional organizations often have incomparable advantages over other organizations in terms of governance practices, governance mechanisms, and effectiveness. Held in 2019. At the opening ceremony of the second "Belt and Road" International Cooperation Summit Forum, President Xi Jinping stated that the development and cooperation of the "Belt and Road" initiative with the United Nations, ASEAN, the African Union, the European Union, the Eurasian Economic Union and other international and regional organizations Plan docking, docking with the development strategies of various countries. The "Belt and Road Initiative" has docked with the United Nations agenda in the three fields of sustainable development, South-South cooperation and green development. Sustainability is a basic connotation of the high-quality development of the "Belt and Road Initiative". It contains three levels of content: the first is the physical level, which refers to the sustainability of resources and the environment; the second is the institutional level, which refers to the sustainability of international and domestic systems; the third is the spiritual level,

---

In the field of world politics, there is always the issue of legitimacy, that is, the management of reason at the collective level, which is a necessary condition for agreement between subjects. See Erik O Eriksen's "Getting to Agr" element: Mechanisms of Delivery Decision - "Making" in *International Theory* Vol 10 No 2 2018 pp 78-97 by Andrew

Linklater *Critical Theory and World Politics: Citizenship and the New*

*International Theory* Vol 10 No 2 2018 pp 78-97 by Andrew

*International Theory* Vol 10 No 2 2018 pp 78-97 by Andrew

Social Integration and Cosmopolitan Republicanism in *International Theory* Vol 10 No 2 2018 pp 259-277 by Li Dongyan: «Global

Governance: Actors, Mechanisms and Issues», Beijing: Contemporary China Press, 2015, page 43. Xi Jinping: «Let's work

together to create a bright future for the Belt and Road Initiative – Keynote speech at the opening ceremony of the second Belt and Road International Cooperation Summit Forum», Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2019, Page 2

It refers to the sustainability of production and life concepts, that is, intergenerational sustainability. In short, sustainable development is inclusive development, striving to achieve equality between the first and the last, equality between big and small countries, and equality between generations, and change the intolerance of the West Others and intolerance of intergenerational status. ¶ The United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is also committed to promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth and social development, and emphasizes the irreplaceable role of infrastructure construction in achieving sustainable development. ¶ The United Nations "Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" published in 2015 divided sustainable development into three aspects: economic, social and environmental, and listed 17 sustainable development goals. ¶ As the main content of the "Belt and Road" construction Policy communication, facility connectivity, unimpeded trade, financial integration and people-to-people connectivity are all directly or indirectly linked to these 17 sustainable development goals. 4. As far as South-South cooperation is concerned, it promotes the economic development of developing countries and promotes Practical cooperation among developing countries is an important goal of the "One Belt, One Road" initiative. President Xi Jinping once pointed out that all countries are welcome to board the train of China's development, "Whether it is an 'express train' or a 'free ride', we welcome them all." ¶ Emphasize that China adheres to the correct concept of justice and interests in its cooperation with developing countries. It does not engage in I lose and you win, I have more and you have less. It will take into account the interests of each other in some specific projects. ¶ The United Nations will always promote the technological and economic development of southern countries . Development cooperation in other aspects is an important part of the work, and many projects have been carried out in conjunction with the "Belt and Road Initiative". Green development is also the development concept adhered to by the "Belt and Road Initiative". Currently, building a green "Belt and Road Initiative" has been identified as China's major measures to actively respond to climate change and maintain global ecological security are also an important carrier of high-quality development and building a community of life between man and nature along the Belt and Road Initiative. ¶The green "Belt and Road Initiative" is in line with the United Nations' initiative to build a green economy and promote the environment . Therefore, the United Nations is also cooperating with all parties involved in the "Belt and Road" around green development.

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (referred to as "SCO") is also an important organization that interfaces with the "Belt and Road Initiative". The SCO is not a traditional alliance or collective security system, nor is it a "small circle" built by a few countries, but a kind of The new cooperation mechanism has the characteristics of being open, non-exclusive, and not targeting specific third parties. The SCO is guided by the "Shanghai Spirit" of "mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality, consultation, respect for diverse civilizations, and seeking common development" and implements the "Common , integrated, cooperative and sustainable" Asia

---

Wang Yiwei: «The World is Connected: The Logic of the "Belt and Road Initiative"» Beijing: The Commercial Press, 2016, page 147 ¶ Cao Jiahua: «The connection between the "Belt and Road Initiative" and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development »¶ Published in "International Perspectives", No. 2 , Issue 3 , 2016, Pages 46 - 47. United Nations: "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development"

¶ rg / zh / documents / y / treaty / A - RES - 70 - 1 [2023 - 05 - 02] Liu Le: "The United Nations and the "Belt and Road" Construction", Published in "International Forum", Issue 4, 2021, No. 28 - 29 Page

Written by Xi Jinping: «On persisting in promoting the construction of a community

¶ with a shared future for mankind», Beijing: Central Literature Publishing House, 2018, page 153. Shi Zehua: «Jointly building a green "Belt and Road": Ten years of achievements and future development», Published in «International Forum», 2023 Issue 3 of the year, page 22.

¶

The Security Concept is an important institution for maintaining regional peace and stability and promoting regional common development. The "Silk Road Spirit" upheld by the "Belt and Road Initiative" is highly consistent with the "Shanghai Spirit". The "Belt and Road Initiative" and the SCO are not only geographically All involve the Central Asian countries along the ancient Silk Road, and all emphasize the concepts of equality, mutual trust, mutual benefit, openness, and inclusiveness. The China-Central Asia-West Asia Economic Corridor passing through the SCO member states is one of the six major "Belt and Road Initiative" One of the economic corridors, it is an energy corridor. The China-Kazakhstan crude oil pipeline along the route is known as the "First Pipeline of the Silk Road". The areas along the China-Central Asia-West Asia Economic Corridor are deeply troubled by religious extremism and terrorist activities. Relevant forces also pose a threat to the construction of the "Belt and Road Initiative". On the one hand, in terms of ideology, the "Belt and Road Initiative" aims to achieve regional prosperity and wealth sharing, which also aims to combat the existing regime and grasp national power. There are conflicts between extremist organizations. On the other hand, the implementation of the "Belt and Road Initiative" is conducive to promoting the common prosperity of all countries and promoting regional prosperity, but this will compress the activity space of extremist organizations and shake the foundation of the existence of extremist organizations. Based on these two Due to various factors, the "One Belt and One Road" initiative can easily become the target of attacks by extremist organizations. One of the core goals of the SCO is to combat terrorist activities. Currently, a complete set of security cooperation mechanisms has been formed. In 2022, the SCO At the Samarkand Summit, the leaders of the member states jointly issued the "Samarkand Declaration of the Council of Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization", reiterating that they will "resolutely combat terrorism, separatism and extremism, and continue to take active measures to eradicate those who breed terrorism" eradicate latent terrorists and their hiding places from the soil of socialism". In practice, the SCO coordinates the concerted actions of member states to combat religious extremism, national separatism and international terrorist activities, and stabilize the construction of the "Belt and Road" Zhiyuan has provided an important guarantee. Cooperation with African countries has long been an

important part of China's foreign relations, and the African Union ("AU") is an important fulcrum for the "One Belt, One Road" initiative to penetrate into the African continent. China's cooperation with African countries In cooperation, we have long adhered to the correct view of justice and interests, upheld the concepts of "amity, sincerity, mutual benefit and inclusiveness" and "truth, real results, affinity and good faith" to help African countries develop people's livelihood. At the opening ceremony of the Johannesburg Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation held in 2015, President Xi Jinping proposed to The new China-Africa strategic partnership has been upgraded to a comprehensive strategic partnership, and the "five pillars" for strengthening and consolidating China-Africa relations have been proposed: political equality and mutual trust, economic win-win cooperation, civilized exchanges and mutual learning, security and mutual assistance, and unite and cooperate in international affairs. At the same time, Xi Jinping proposed to carry out "ten major cooperation plans" between China and Africa, including industry, agricultural modernization, infra

---

王直民:《“一带一路”倡议的地理背景与总体构想》北京:北京出版社,2018,

第54页 王义伟:《“一带一路”倡议:机遇与挑战》北京:人民出版社

2015年,第113页,《“上海合作组织成员国元首会议宣言”》,《人民日报》

在线,2022年9月17日, <http://world.people.com.cn/n1/2022/0917/c1002-32528112.html> [2023-05-02]





The docking of development initiatives is also an important guarantee for the in-depth advancement of the "Belt and Road". In its interactions with ASEAN, China adheres to the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, and taking care of each other's comfort, especially respecting ASEAN's leading position in regional affairs. China and ASEAN countries share a common historical memory of being colonies and semi-colonies. Currently, they are both facing the historical tasks of safeguarding national sovereignty, developing national economy, and achieving national prosperity. Therefore, they also reflect mutually consistent principles when dealing with foreign relations. In its long-term practice, ASEAN has formed the "ASEAN Way" with non-interference in internal affairs and consensus as the core, and has made it the dominant norm for building a security community in the Southeast Asian sub-region. The core of the "ASEAN Way" is "ASEAN's centrality". That is, by constructing various relationship networks to achieve relationship balance and maintain ASEAN's core position in regional affairs. ASEAN's network of relationships is mainly reflected in the "ASEAN+" approach. First, ASEAN includes regional powers and stakeholders. The relationship process of "ASEAN+" has gradually formed a relationship network with itself as a node. Secondly, based on the dialogue relationship of "ASEAN+", ASEAN has obtained a unique advantageous position and relational power in the relationship network, and gradually promoted the establishment of multiple "circle" of relations centered on ASEAN. Through this process, ASEAN's central position in regional affairs can be maintained and consolidated. The "Belt and Road" is also based on dialogue and consultation, emphasizing that cooperation must be based on voluntary and reciprocity, when it comes to the relationship between the "Belt and Road Initiative" and ASEAN, President Xi Jinping stated that China regards ASEAN as a priority direction of peripheral diplomacy and a key region for high-quality joint construction of the "Belt and Road Initiative", and is willing to work with ASEAN in «China - ASEAN Strategic Partnership Vision 2030» to promote cooperation in all fields under the guidance of the "One Belt, One Road" initiative, maintain the good momentum of prosperity and development in the region, and build a closer China-ASEAN community with a shared future. Cooperation documents such as the China-ASEAN Strategic Partnership Vision 2030 and the China-ASEAN Joint Statement on Cooperation between the Belt and Road Initiative and the ASEAN Connectivity Master Plan 2025 were formed, and China and the ten members of ASEAN Both countries have signed bilateral cooperation documents on the joint construction of the "Belt and Road". Projects such as the China-Thailand Railway, the China-Laos Railway, the Jakarta-Bandung High-Speed Railway in Indonesia, the Phnom Penh-Sihanoukville Expressway in Cambodia, and the East Coast Railway in Malaysia are advancing steadily. In particular, the China-Laos Railway has promoted Laos has achieved a historic transformation from a "land-locked country" to a "land-linked country". In the future, ASEAN countries still have high demand for infrastructure construction, and China and ASEAN still have huge potential for cooperation around the "Belt and Road Initiative".

---

43 3 Wei Ling: "Relationship balance, ASEAN centrality and the evolution of regional order", published in "World Economy and Politics", Issue 7, 2017, Page 53.

3 «Collection of Xi Jinping's Diplomatic Speeches (Volume 2)» Beijing: Central Literature Publishing House, 2022, pp. 314-315 3 Wang

3 Zhimin, Chen Zonghua: «Seven-year review and reflections on the construction of the "Belt and Road"», published in «Northeast Asia Forum», Issue 1, 2021



Reasonable interests in international organizations can overcome the negative impact of the non-neutral characteristics of international organizations to a certain extent, and promote international organizations to be more conducive to the interests of developing countries in terms of system design, agenda setting and concept orientation. From the perspective of participating in global governance, improving institutional discourse can enhance China's ability to provide public goods to the international community, enable China's development to further benefit the world, and enhance the ability of international organizations to solve global governance deficits. Institutional discourse Insufficient power will cause China to suffer unfair accusations and criticism in global governance, and may even be required to assume responsibilities that do not belong to it. As China begins to consciously enhance its institutional voice, especially with the "Belt and Road Initiative" and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank have been put into practice one after another, China has begun to gain a certain dominant position in setting issues in global economic governance. At the 2016 G20 Hangzhou Summit, China promoted the participating parties to reach a series of consensus for Propose pragmatic solutions to the problems faced by the world economy and demonstrate excellent leadership and

organizational capabilities. The reason why institutional discourse power is important is because there is a mutually constitutive relationship between discourse and power, and thus arises in the discourse game. Institutions can also consolidate the identity and power of actors. Social rules themselves are integrated with discourse, and the establishment of rules cannot be separated from their expression in discourse. Therefore, institutional discourse power means using language to formulate rules in international institutions. Taking global economic governance as an example, countries with institutional voice can lobby other countries to accept specific economic and trade institutional arrangements. For example, the United States once successfully persuaded other countries to join the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement. In the international economic system, actors are The construction of identity and power involves which country can raise new issues, which country can exercise decision-making, executive and judicial powers, and which country's rules are used to exercise these powers. Countries with higher institutional voice Then they can become leaders in institutional negotiations, helping countries overcome or avoid various collective action dilemmas in the system, so as to reach an agreement around the terms of the charter contract. At the G20 Hangzhou Summit, China coordinated various countries to adopt the "G20 Global Investment Policy Guiding Principles" China's solution makes up for the lack of global multilateral investment rules. The AIIB also helps to increase China's institutional voice. China initiated the establishment of the AIIB precisely in the face of the long-term problems of the United States and other Western developed countries. Strategic choices made to control the situation in the international financial field, and in the field of

---

孙文利和谢丹: "G20平台的制度性话语权: 中国的定位与改进方式", 发表于《国际论坛》, 2016年6月, 第38-39页

陈伟光, 王彦: "全球经济治理中的制度性话语权: 一个基本的理论分析框架", 发表于《社会科学》, 2016年10月, 第20页

Nicholas Green Onuf *World of Our Making: Rules and Rule in Social Theory and International Relations* Columbia: University of South Carolina Press 1989 p 78 Oran R. Young: «Political

Leadership and Mechanism Formation: On Institutional Development in International Society» [Beauty] Lisa Martin, Edited by Beth Simmons, translated by Huang Renwei, Cai Penghong and others: "International Institutions", Shanghai: Shanghai Century Publishing Group, 2006, page 9.

It is competitive and innovative in the field, and it is also an impact on the rules in the international financial field dominated by the United States. If the AIIB is not established, developing countries such as China will have to continue to endure the existing non-neutral rules of the international economy. Unfair treatment, and these rules will also limit the space for developing countries such as China to further develop their own economies and safeguard their own interests.

(2) Expanding the functional scope of existing international

organizations. The functional scope of international organizations is not static, but will continue to expand. International organizations will always show the tendency of "mission creep", that is, they will gradually move away from each other. When they enter new areas based on their original goals, they will also formulate new rules and norms in response to the new problems they identify. This is determined by the attributes of international organizations as bureaucracies. The attributes of bureaucracies give international organizations independence from their members. The ability to take action against the country. Bureaucracies always show an inherent tendency to expand, that is to say, their scope of functions will continue to expand over time. From the perspective of institutional design, the scope of the issue is international systems or international organizations. One of the important features of international systems. It involves the issue areas covered by international systems or international organizations. The scope of topics of different international systems has narrow and broad differences. Countries can promote cooperation by controlling the scope of topics. Some international organizations are often when they are first established. Focus on a specific single issue, and then gradually develop into an organization with multiple goals through bargaining among members with different preferences within the organization. The mechanism that promotes the expansion of organizational goals can be called "compensatory stratification" (compensatory layering) It refers to a mechanism in which a series of bargaining about the control rights of an organization and the scope of issues lead to progressive changes in the design of the system. Countries in international organizations or systems can often promote progressive changes in organizations or systems through bargaining, making their goals continuous. Expand, thereby allowing itself to gain action space in the organization. Each round of bargaining can lead to gradual adjustments to the organizational design, thereby producing different institutional levels, which expands the scope of the organization's issues. These different institutional levels further change the system. status quo, so that future bargaining can occur in the new environment.

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization is an example of China's active expansion of the scope of functions of international organizations. The original goal of the organization was to deal with non-traditional security issues, including international terrorism, religious extremism and

Edited by Zhao Longyue: «Institutional Power: Reconstruction of International Rules and China's Strategy», Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2016, pp. Page 405

Machine Translated by Google

National separatism. According to the "Declaration on the Establishment of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization" issued in 2001, the purpose of this organization is to strengthen mutual trust and good neighborliness, encourage cooperation, work together to maintain and ensure regional peace, security and stability, and establish democracy, justice and , a reasonable new international political and economic order. ̣ The "Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism" signed at the same time laid the foundation for the member states of the organization to work together to combat the "three evil forces" and respond to the illegal trafficking of weapons, drugs and illegal immigration, and other regional security issues. ̣ Before the "One Belt, One Road" initiative was proposed, the SCO's main areas of cooperation focused on security issues. Member states also carried out many security cooperation including joint military exercises. "One Belt, One Road" The proposal of the initiative has broadened the scope of functions of the SCO, gradually transforming the organization from an organization focusing on security issues to an organization that pays equal attention to economic issues and security issues. Among the six major economic corridors planned by the "One Belt, One Road", The China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor, the New Eurasian Continental Bridge Economic Corridor, the China-Central Asia-West Asia Economic Corridor, the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor and the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor all pass through the SCO member states, observer states and dialogue partner countries. "One Belt, One Road" "The five key lines under construction also all pass through the SCO region. Driven by the joint construction of the "Belt and Road", the SCO member states signed the "Intergovernmental Agreement between the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Member States" at the Dushanbe Summit in 2014. Agreement on International Road Transport Facilitation» and officially came into effect in 2017. The agreement legally regulates the transportation behavior of all parties and stipulates the establishment of a joint committee to coordinate various issues in the implementation of transportation facilitation. In 2019 At the Tashkent Summit, member states adopted a new version of the "Outline for Multilateral Economic and Trade Cooperation among Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization", proposing goals such as strengthening interoperability, building a mutually beneficial and win-win cooperation space in the Eurasian region, and carrying out innovative cooperation in multiple fields. In 2022, At the Samarkand Summit, the member states adopted the "Infrastructure Development Plan for the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Member States", proposing to continue to deepen cooperation in the field of transportation, create multimodal transportation corridors, and establish an international logistics, trade and tourism center. and the implementation of other infrastructure cooperation projects aimed at effectively utilizing the transit transport potential of SCO member states, etc.

(3) Promote key node organizations to adopt policy initiatives.

There are many international organizations in the contemporary world. These organizations constitute many overlapping networks. The so-called network refers to organizations characterized by voluntary, reciprocal, and horizontal communication and exchange models. Form. As far as political networks are concerned, information plays a key role, and the value of so-called "commodities" is also difficult to measure. ̣ In international relations, the network composed of international organizations is mainly a "transnational initiative"

---

̣ Tang Xianxing: "Contemporary Chinese Diplomacy", Shanghai: Fudan University Press, 2004, page 338.

̣ Zhang Qingmin and Li Xiuduo: "China's Diplomacy in the 40 Years of Reform and Opening Up (1978-2018)" Beijing: World Knowledge Press, 2019, page 108. [US]

̣ Written by Margaret Keck and Katherine Hinkink, translated by Han Zhaoying and Sun Yingli: «Activists Beyond Borders: International Advocacy Networks in Politics» Beijing: Peking University Press, 2005, pp. 9-10





Support for the economic and social development of Africa. ¶ In November of the same year, "a community with a shared future for mankind" was once again included in the two United Nations security resolutions "Further Practical Measures to Prevent an Arms Race in Outer Space" and "No First Place of Weapons in Outer Space". ¶ These facts show that The overall development concept advocated by the "Belt and Road Initiative" has been adopted by the United Nations, thus providing a basis for the spread of this concept among other international organizations.

### Five Conclusions

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, China in the new era has transformed from a participant in international organizations to a reformer and innovator. Although the joint construction of the "Belt and Road" originated from China, it belongs to the world. In the past ten years, the "Belt and Road" initiative has not only It has brought tangible material benefits to countries along the route, and also provided conceptual public goods to the international community. Currently, changes in the world, the times, and history are unfolding in an unprecedented way, and human society is facing unprecedented challenges. ¶ In the face of endless global problems and challenges, the original global governance system structure and mechanism dominated by Europe and the United States can no longer adapt to the changes in the situation. It requires all countries in the world to work together in a responsible spirit, practice true multilateralism, and work together to cope with and overcome the dilemma of collective action. The "One Belt, One Road" is a new concept and new plan for global governance proposed by China under the great changes of a century. It needs to be advocated and promoted, and embedded in the international community to make it a global governance As an important subject of global governance, international organizations play an irreplaceable role in setting agendas, building value consensus, coordinating joint actions, and promoting the dissemination of norms. China actively promotes "co-discussion, co-construction, and sharing" and Various specific development initiatives and measures should be connected with the development initiatives of international organizations to promote more fair and effective operation of international organizations, thereby solving the problem of global governance deficit. The United Nations, G20, APEC, ASEAN, AU, Global or regional organizations such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization have written the core concepts and specific initiatives of the "One Belt, One Road" into relevant documents. The rules and order of the international community have been marked with China's imprint. In the future, China will also need to strengthen its own We will start from three aspects: institutional voice in international organizations, expanding the functional scope of existing international organizations, and promoting key node organizations to adopt policy initiatives. We will further promote the normative principles and specific initiatives of the "Belt and Road" to gain the support of more international organizations. Recognize, accept and adopt, improve the enthusiasm and efficiency of international organizations to participate in the "Belt and Road" initiative, promote global governance to develop in a more just, universally beneficial and win-win direction, and provide a

solid foundation for building a new form of human civilization. (Wang Shua

---

¶ "Building a community with a shared future for mankind" was written into a United Nations resolution for the first time», Xinhuanet, February 17, 2017, [http://www.xinhuanet.com/world/d/2017-02/12/c\\_129476297.html](http://www.xinhuanet.com/world/d/2017-02/12/c_129476297.html) [2023 - 05 - 02] ¶ The concept of "building a community with a shared future for mankind" was once again written into the United Nations resolution» People's Daily Online November 3, 2017 <http://world.people.com.cn/12017/1103/c1002-29624208.html> [2023 - 05 - 02]