

BRICS Research Topics

The BRIC Model of Global Governance: Generative Logic and Practical Path*

Xu Xiujun

Summary: Since its establishment, the BRICS countries have actively practiced the BRICS spirit of openness, inclusiveness, cooperation and win-win, actively responded to various risks and challenges in the century-old changes, and continued to promote the construction of a more complex and severe international environment. A comprehensive, close, pragmatic and inclusive high-quality partnership. In the practice of long-term cooperation, the BRICS countries have integrated interest-driven, institutional structure and action orientation to create a BRICS model of global governance. The BRICS countries pursue inclusiveness. Interests have widely gathered momentum for cooperation, promoted the formation of collaborative systems, maximized institutional effectiveness, continued to deepen pragmatic cooperation, and effectively stimulated development potential. The BRICS model of global governance has contributed to the reform and construction of global governance from the dimensions of interests, institutions, and actions. It provides important enlightenment. In the real world where common interests are scarce and conflicting interests are common, only inclusive interests can provide sustained impetus for global governance. In order to deal with the increasingly serious problems of institutional fragmentation and policy differentiation among countries, the international community urgently needs to build a global governance system. and between the global governance system and national policies. At the same time, global governance must adhere to the trinity of problem orientation, policy orientation and action orientation, take pragmatic cooperation as the focus and direction, and seek to solve the dilemma of global governance through pragmatic

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In November 2001, Jim O'Neill, then chief economist of Goldman Sachs Group

O'Neill analyzed the huge development potential of Brazil, Russia, India and China and formally proposed

The concept of "BRICs" In June 2006, Goldman Sachs Group opened the BRICs Fund on a trial basis

It is hoped that the good development expectations of the BRIC countries will bring them investment returns. In September 2006, the foreign ministers of the four BRIC countries visited the

The first meeting was held during the United Nations General Assembly, marking the formal establishment of the BRICS cooperation mechanism. June 2009

In September, the leaders of the four countries held their first meeting in Yekaterinburg, Russia, marking the formal escalation of BRICS cooperation.

It is the highest-level summit mechanism. In 2011, South Africa participated in the BRICS leaders' meeting for the first time.

The cooperation mechanism completed its first expansion, and the BRIC countries were renamed BRICS. 2014

In July 2015, the BRICS countries officially launched the preparation plan for the New Development Bank. In July 2015, the New Development Bank

With the announcement of its opening, the institutional structure of BRICS cooperation has been basically finalized.

As the BRICS cooperation becomes increasingly deepened and the mechanism becomes increasingly perfect, Goldman Sachs Group closed the

The BRIC Fund was closed. By the time of closure, the asset size of the fund had decreased by nearly 10% compared to the highest point in 2010.

The returns are far less than expected. Moreover, the economic growth rate of the BRICS countries is much higher than the high point in 2007.

According to calculations based on International Monetary Fund (IMF) data, the economic growth of the BRICS countries in 2007

The growth rate was 111% and dropped to 51% in 2015, a decrease of 60 percentage points in 8 years.

In 2020, the growth rate of the BRICS countries was -08%, while the growth rate in 2009 after the financial crisis reached

to 70%. After a rebound in 2021, the growth rate is expected to be 38% in 2022. At the same time,

The economic growth rates of BRICS members show obvious divergence. From 2005 to 2021, the economic growth rates of China and India

The average annual growth rates of the economies of Russia, Brazil and South Africa were 8.5% and 6.6% respectively.

It is still common to hear that the BRICS growth rates are 20% and 20%. As a result, the international community's negative views on the BRICS became increasingly widespread.

BRICS countries are 26% respectively. Some people even think that the BRICS is an absurd concept and has long been lost.

The glory of the past has faded. Some people claim that China relies on its dominant economic position to use the BRICS countries as a

As a tool for reshaping global economic governance

However, BRICS cooperation has not stagnated due to these arguments, nor has it collapsed.

The BRICS countries have jointly responded to various risks and challenges, and have continued to go deeper and deeper. In terms of economy, trade and finance, political security, humanities

The growth rate of the BRICS countries is calculated based on the weighted economic aggregate of the five countries converted by purchasing power parity. The data comes from the IMF World Economy Outlook (WEO) database, April 2022, <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2022/04/22/wEO2204>

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A series of practical cooperation results have been achieved in areas such as exchanges and exchanges, which has dispelled all the arguments that denounced BRICS cooperation. In recent years, many countries have expressed their desire to join the BRICS cooperation mechanism, fully demonstrating the attractiveness and potential of BRICS cooperation. Appealing power. Obviously, those analyzes of the BRICS concept based on market perspectives and country perspectives are obviously unable to understand the development process of the BRICS cooperation mechanism. Moreover, the BRICS countries are not just symbolic as early studies believed. and political concepts. Since its establishment, the BRICS cooperation mechanism has been far away from the "BRIC" as an investment concept of Goldman Sachs, and it has not much correlation with the fluctuations of economic growth. It can be seen from this that how A comprehensive and in-depth understanding of the development achievements and contributions of the BRICS cooperation mechanism is still a theoretical and practical issue worth exploring. After decades of practice in global governance, the international community has not only failed to fundamentally alleviate various global problems faced by mankind, but has also The global governance deficit is increasingly accumulating and has become a serious challenge facing human society in today's era. This is the background of the era when the BRICS countries jointly established a cooperation mechanism. As a member, they are relatively dispersed geographically and have strong political, economic, social and cultural differences. It is a new platform for international cooperation that is quite different from other aspects such as history and history. The establishment of the BRICS cooperation mechanism meets the needs of global governance in today's era and the mission requirements of emerging economies. The impact of BRICS countries on global governance is not only reflected in the economic level, and is more deeply reflected at the political level. Overall, the BRICS cooperation mechanism is a product of economic globalization. The vitality of BRICS cooperation lies in the fact that the BRICS countries have found a new model of global governance that adapts to the trend of the times and their own development.

The role and model innovation of BRICS in global governance

As emerging economies with huge economic development potential, the BRICS countries have good resource endowments, industrial foundations and development advantages, and have maintained a relatively high economic growth rate as a whole, and their influence and shaping power on global governance continues to increase. In more than ten years of cooperative practice, the BRICS countries have created a new model for emerging markets and developing countries to participate in global governance.

(1) Positioning of the BRICS role in global governance In the

current global governance system, developed countries represented by the United States have long occupied a dominant position, while emerging markets and developing countries find it difficult to obtain representation and discourse commensurate with their own strengths and responsibilities. Because of this, the cooperation of BRICS countries across regional boundaries has had a global governance function from the beginning. At the same time, the uniqueness of BRICS membership gives the BRICS cooperation mechanism a different role in the global governance process than that of developed countries.

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members of the governance mechanism. On important international occasions such as the United Nations General Assembly and the G20 Summit, the BRICS countries have also established coordination mechanisms during meetings, negotiated with developed economies to handle global affairs and strengthen policy docking. Third, it is a practical platform for a community with a shared future for mankind. BRICS cooperation topics are not limited to the BRICS countries themselves, but include all global issues that affect human well-being. BRICS countries practice true multilateralism, promote the joint construction of a human security community and a global development community, and contribute to building a community with a shared future for mankind. Contributed to the strength of BRICS

(2) Global governance model innovation from the perspective of BRICS

The rise of global governance has pointed out the direction for mankind to deal with global problems and challenges. In the face of global problems and challenges, no country can be immune to itself, and no country can rely on its own efforts. To achieve effective response. To this end, global governance has become an important agenda of all international institutions and the policy focus of all countries. In the past few decades, the awareness of countries around the world in participating in global governance has continued to increase, and the international community's investment in global governance has also continued to increase. However, global problems have become more prominent, and the deficit in global governance continues to increase. At the global level, the governance model dominated by developed countries has been increasingly questioned. Promoting innovation in global governance models has therefore become a core issue in global governance reform.

Global governance is a kind of governance under anarchy. This gives global governance very different attributes from national governance. In the international society, the motivations and purposes of various actors participating in international interactions are largely related to The pursuit of interests is inseparable. Since the international society lacks central authority, it can only rely on international institutions to constrain the behavior of various actors and regulate the relationships between various actors. Global governance is considered to be rule-based governance. Related Yes, whether it is the realization of interests or the implementation of rules (systems), strong actions are required, and this is precisely what is seriously lacking in current global governance. Based on this, the components of the global governance model at least include interests, systems and actions. Three dimensions, and can be evaluated from the perspective of interest drive, institutional structure and action orientation (see Figure 1).

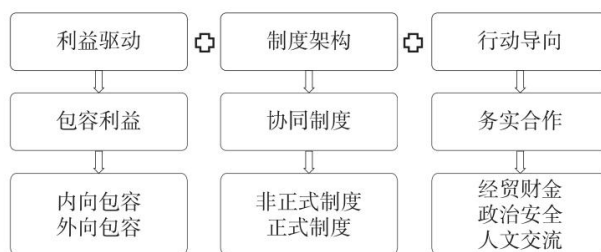


Figure 1 BRICS model of global governance

Source: Self-made by the author

Xiujun: "Rules Internalization and Rule Spillover—The Inner Logic of China and the United States' Participation in Global Governance", published in "World Economy and Politics", Issue 9, 2017, pp. 62-83.

In the trinity governance model of interests, institutions and actions, the practice of BRICS cooperation embodies the following characteristics. First, it pursues the realization of inclusive interests. From the inward dimension, inclusive interests are reflected in the tolerance of interests among members. From the outward dimension, inclusive interests are reflected in the inclusive interests between members and non-members. The second is to promote the formation of a collaborative system. The BRICS cooperation mechanism takes into account the flexibility of the informal system and the execution power of the formal system. It also takes into account the overall nature and importance of the summit. The third is to continue to deepen pragmatic cooperation. Under the three-wheel-driven cooperation framework of economy, trade and finance, political security, and people-to-people and cultural exchanges, the BRICS countries use practical actions to promote pragmatic cooperation, providing a stable and long-term basis for BRICS cooperation. Strong support. As the BRICS cooperation process gradually deepens, the BRICS model of global governance continues to develop and improve. This new governance model not only provides a strong guarantee for BRICS cooperation, but also provides an important basis for reforming and improving the current global governance system. Inspiration and reference

2. The interest drive of BRICS countries and the dynamic basis of global governance

National interests are the most basic factor driving state interaction in international relations. BRICS countries also have their own interests and demands in establishing cooperation mechanisms, deepening mutual cooperation, and participating in global governance. In their respective interests and demands, there are both common parts and At present, BRICS cooperation conforms to the common interests of all parties, promotes the coordination of interests of all parties, maximizes the inclusiveness of the interests of all parties, and effectively solves the problem of interest-driven issues.

(1) Common interests and conflicting interests in global governance

For a long time, common interests have been considered to be the motivation for cooperation. As the commonality or convergence of the interests of different countries in a state of interdependence, common interests reflect common benefits and common threats, and constitute It has laid the foundation for international cooperation under bilateral, multilateral and global frameworks. In early studies on international cooperation, regional integration and alliances, common interests often played a very important role in explaining the common choices of actors. For example, common development demands , responding to common threats, etc., can provide reasonable explanations for joint actions. In the field of global governance, the prominence of global issues has made responding to common threats to mankind and maintaining space for human survival and development a common aspiration of all countries in the world.

However, more and more global governance practices raise questions about whether common interests can effectively promote international cooperation.

• The so-called inclusive interests mean that the participants in the game maintain their own interests without harming the interests of other parties, and are even conducive to the realization of the interests of other parties. Therefore, they are essentially consistent with the interests of other parties. See Xu Xijun: "Institutional Non-Neutrality and BRICS Cooperation", published in "World Economy and Politics", Issue 6, 2013, pp. 90-96. Li Shaojun: "On

• National Interests", published in "World Economy and Politics", 2003 Issue 1, pages 4-9. Liu Xiaoyang: «Common interests among countries: concepts and mechanisms», published in «World Economy and Politics», Issue 6, 2017, pages 102-121.

challenges. On the one hand, having extensive common interests does not necessarily promote global governance actions. Global issues are related to the interests of all mankind, especially on the issue of climate change. The frequent occurrence of extreme climate disasters around the world has become a major threat to the survival and development of all countries. Challenges. However, the ineffective actions of various countries in addressing global issues such as climate change and the gradual accumulation of global governance deficits have become a reality that the international community has to face. On the other hand, countries have extensive interest differences and disagreements in the field of global governance. In the international society, due to the characteristics of players or the heterogeneity of countries, different actors have different stakes in global issues in different fields, and there are also differences in investment in various issue areas of global governance. Moreover, countries also have different interests. Often out of considerations of relative gains, they are unwilling to cooperate or even hinder cooperation. This shows that the widespread interest differences and even conflicts between countries are an important prerequisite that cannot be ignored in understanding global governance. However, conflicts of interest do not always hinder cooperation. Cooperation, on the contrary, conflicts of interest include the common basis for the conflicting parties to cooperate to achieve mutual benefit and win-win. It is just that the "profit" and "win" here are different for different participants. It is often not the same as for others.

In short, the existing research on global governance not only fully affirms the positive impact of the common interests of all participants on joint actions, but also pays attention to the positive effect of conflict of interests of various participants on joint actions. Since there is no "one" in the world in which human beings live, "World Government". In the field of global governance, the coexistence of common interests and conflicting interests among all participants is a normal state faced by human society. However, common interests and conflicting interests are not diametrically opposed and isolated interests, but exist in any country. the contradictory unity between

(2) The inclusive interests and cooperation motivation of BRICS countries.

In terms of participating in international cooperation and global governance, BRICS countries have the same interest demands and have their own strategic goals. The common identity is to resolve differences in interests and promote interests. Integration has created opportunities, making the BRICS countries a major long-term force in shaping the new architecture of international relations in the 21st century. At the same time, due to efforts to achieve inclusive interests, the BRICS cooperation mechanism has become an open international cooperation platform that continues to grow and expand. It has both Based on common interests, but also facing up to differences in interests, it not only pays attention to the coordination of interests among members, but also pays attention to the coordination of interests between members and non-members. This injects continuous momentum into BRICS cooperation.

Zhang Yuyan and Ren Lin: «Global Governance: A Theoretical Analysis Framework», published in «International Political Science», Issue 3, 2015, Pages 5

11-13. Xia Guangtao and Zhang Yuyan: «Understanding State Behavior: A Country Based on Relative Interests Utility function», Published in "World Economy and Politics", Issue 11, 2021, Pages

67-94. [US] Written by Thomas Schelling, translated by Zhao Hua and others: "Strategy of Conflict", Beijing: Huaxia Publishing House 5

2011, pp. 19-20. Zhang Yuyan: «Global governance: coexistence of common interests and conflicting interests of mankind», published in «Exploration and Debate», Issue 5, 2016, pp. 69-70.

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It has also created a driving force for global governance and promoted the "inclusive improvement" of the global governance system. The representativeness of the BRICS countries stems from the fact that it is a collection of members' common interests and differences in various fields. In various In the face of differences, the BRICS countries have achieved broad interest inclusion with their openness and inclusiveness.

The BRICS cooperation mechanism is not closed and exclusive. It neither restricts, interferes with or hinders any member from cooperating with any other country, nor does it limit BRICS cooperation to the initial members. As early as 2011, the BRICS cooperation mechanism opened for the first time. The BRICS cooperation mechanism will expand its membership and include South Africa as a formal member. As an important economic entity in Africa, South Africa's joining has made the BRICS cooperation mechanism a large-scale cross-regional cooperation mechanism connecting Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. In 2021, according to the gradual expansion of membership and geographical In line with the principle of balanced membership, the New Development Bank launched the membership expansion process and admitted four new members: Bangladesh, the United Arab Emirates, Egypt and Uruguay. In June 2022, the "Beijing Declaration" of the 14th BRICS leaders' meeting clearly expressed support for Promoting the BRICS membership expansion process through discussions. This shows that the BRICS countries have launched a new round of membership expansion process and will make future-oriented institutional arrangements around the issue of membership expansion. "Introducing fresh blood will bring new benefits to BRICS cooperation." It will bring new vitality and will also enhance the representativeness and

influence of the BRICS countries." At the same time, relying on the "BRICS+" model, the BRICS countries have achieved the continuous expansion of members and partners, bringing together emerging markets and developing countries. It is a powerful driving force for economies to promote international cooperation and participate in global governance, maximizing mutual benefit and win-win results for all parties involved. Since the 2013 Durban Summit in South Africa, the BRICS countries have strengthened their ties with other emerging markets and developing economies. relations, and established and improved an open dialogue mechanism for emerging markets and developing economies as well as important international organizations. During the 14th BRICS leaders' meeting in 2022, BRICS leaders held talks with Algeria, Leaders from Argentina, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Senegal, Uzbekistan, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Malaysia and Thailand attended the Global Development High-Level Dialogue to expand "BRICS+" cooperation to more emerging markets and development Chinese economies, which makes BRICS cooperation

The mechanism becomes a cooperation platform that integrates broader interest demands.

(3) The difference between inclusive interests and the power of global

governance to reshape the BRICS model and the global governance mechanism dominated by a few developed countries stems from two completely different understandings of international relations. On this issue, the public choice theory originated James Buchanan

Zhu Jiejun: "Transformation of the BRICS Cooperation Mechanism", published in "International Observation", Issue 3, 2014,

Pages 59-73, Ramesh Thakur "How Re ??????????????" ?????????????? erry Vol 35y No 10y

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"Beijing Declaration of the 14th BRICS Leaders Meeting", published in "People's Daily", page 9, June 24, 2022. Xi

Jinping: "Building a high-quality partnership to start a new journey of BRICS cooperation - in BRICS At the 14th National Leaders' Meeting Speech» Published in People's Daily, Page 2, June 24, 2022

A new global governance institutional system for global issues. The establishment, development and improvement of the BRICS cooperation mechanism has provided innovative practices for the reform and construction of the global governance system.

(1) Formal and informal institutions of global governance. Since the concept

of global governance emerged in the West, its definition has been inseparable from institutions or rules. Regarding the meaning of governance, James Rosenau earlier distinguished it from government rule. It also pointed out that governance is an institutional system based on common goals. It includes government systems, as well as informal and non-governmental systems. The Global Governance Commission pointed out that governance is "a variety of ways for individuals and public or private institutions to deal with common affairs. It includes both formal systems and mechanisms that are endowed with enforcement powers, as well as informal arrangements that people and various institutions accept or recognize to be in their interests." Olanyan clearly pointed out that global governance is "including governments The sum of various international institutions, including international institutions and international institutions in which non-governmental organizations participate"

In China, Yu Keping, a scholar who paid early attention to global governance issues, pointed out that "global governance is democratic consultation and cooperation between governments, international organizations, and citizens of various countries to maximize common interests. Its core content should be to improve and develop a A complete set of new international political and economic order that safeguards the security, peace, development, welfare, equality and human rights of all mankind, including global rules and systems for dealing with international political and economic issues." Cai Tuo defined global governance as "taking the holistic view of humankind and A new type of rules, mechanisms, methods and activities for managing human public affairs that is value-oriented and based on the theory of common interests, where multiple actors engage in equal dialogue, consultation and cooperation to jointly respond to the challenges of global changes and global issues." Zhang Yuyan believes that global governance is "In the absence of a world government, the sum of self-enforcing international rules or mechanisms established by states (including non-state actors) to resolve various global issues through negotiations and consultations, weighing their own interests"

In short, theoretical analyzes based on the practice of global governance all regard institutions as the core content of global governance, and note the differences in form and binding force between formal institutions and informal institutions. However, the formal institutions and informal institutions of global governance are different from each other. In addition to playing different regulatory roles in the behavior of actors, formal institutions

Yu Keping: "Introduction to Global Governance", published in "Marxism and Reality", Issue 1, 2002, page 25. Cai Tuo: "Chinese Perspective and Practice of Global Governance", published in "Chinese Social Sciences", Issue 2004 Issue 1, pp. 95-96. Zhang Yuyan: "China's Perspective on Global Governance", published in "World Economy and Politics", Issue 9, 2016, p. 4.

Yu Keping: "Introduction to Global Governance", published in "Marxism and Reality", Issue 1, 2002, page 25. Cai Tuo: "Chinese Perspective and Practice of Global Governance", published in "Chinese Social Sciences", Issue 2004 Issue 1, pp. 95-96. Zhang Yuyan: "China's Perspective on Global Governance", published in "World Economy and Politics", Issue 9, 2016, p. 4.

In addition, when evaluating the function and effectiveness of institutions in complex systems, it is also necessary to pay attention to the synergistic effects between the two.

(2) The coordination system and cooperation guarantee of BRICS countries

The BRICS cooperation mechanism has achieved a deep integration of formal and informal systems, effectively giving full play to the flexibility advantages of informal systems and the execution advantages of formal systems, and also taking into account the needs of the heads of state. The high level of the summit and the support of cooperation between functional departments (see Figure 2). It can be said that the BRICS cooperation mechanism is a collaborative institutional system, thus providing a strong guarantee for cooperation in various fields among BRICS countries to the greatest extent.

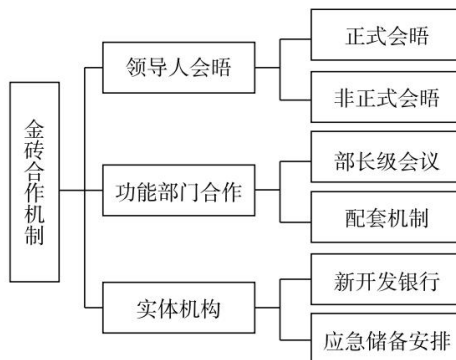


Figure 2 Institutional structure of BRICS cooperation

Source: Self-made by the authority

First of all, the leading summit mechanism plans the overall situation of BRICS cooperation. The BRICS leaders' meeting held regularly every year firmly grasps the overall situation of BRICS cooperation, coordinates positions and formulates plans, and plays a strategic leading role. Since June 2009, it has since the first meeting in Yekaterinburg, Russia, the BRICS countries have maintained and deepened international cooperation at the highest level, reached a series of cooperation consensus, and promoted the establishment and development of other cooperation systems and platforms under the BRICS framework. At the same time, since 2011, the BRICS Leaders of BRIC countries also held informal meetings during the G20 Summit to strengthen policy coordination in response to increasingly pressing global issues and challenges.

Secondly, all-round functional department cooperation has been continuously expanded and promoted in a coordinated manner. BRICS cooperation originated from cooperation in the diplomatic field. In September 2006, the foreign ministers of Brazil, China, India and Russia held their first meeting on the sidelines of the United Nations General Assembly, marking the beginning of BRICS cooperation. The mechanism was formally established. In addition to the foreign ministers' meeting mechanism, the BRICS countries have also established multi-level cooperation mechanisms such as regular meetings of high representatives on security affairs, professional ministers' meetings, coordinators' meetings, and irregular communication between envoys stationed in multilateral institutions. The BRICS countries have also held It has organized various forms of supporting activities such as entrepreneur forums, bank consortiums, cooperative forums, think tank meetings, financial forums, business forums, senior officials meetings and expert meetings. These informal meeting and forum mechanisms learn from and promote each other, and promote or achieve The BRICS Intergovernmental Agreement on Cultural Cooperation, the BRICS Intergovernmental Agreement on Cooperation and Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs Affairs, and the BRICS Remote Sensing Satellite Constellation Cooperation Agreement were signed.

Due to the increasing interconnectivity between issues, various systems that originally had a clear division of labor must strengthen collaboration to deal with a certain challenge. For example, as an international public health emergency, the impact and impact of the COVID-19 epidemic far exceed global public health. In terms of governance, the World Health Organization is simply unable to respond to this crisis that has seriously affected the economy, trade, social and political fields of various countries.

On the other hand, in the face of the increasingly serious problem of policy differentiation, it is necessary to build a coordination system between global governance systems and national policies. In many current global governance systems, there are widespread problems of member rights deficit and responsibility deficit. The rights deficit is mainly manifested in many Members' participation is insufficient and they fail to enjoy due representation and voice. For example, in the IMF governance structure, currently BRICS members have about 14% of the voting rights, and G7 members have about 42% of the voting rights. 29 times that of the BRICS members. However, in 2021, the economic aggregate of the BRICS countries was 57.3% of the G7 based on market exchange rates and 102.6% of the G7 based on purchasing power parity. The responsibility deficit is mainly reflected in the evasion of some developed countries. It not only further aggravates the imbalance of powers and responsibilities in global governance, but also seriously erodes the national foundation of the global governance system. Because it cannot effectively adjust the relationship between powers and responsibilities among countries, the global governance system has failed to coordinate the power and responsibilities between countries. Their policy and action capabilities have also been greatly reduced, and the policy differentiation among countries in the field of global governance has also become increasingly intensified.

The action orientation of the four BRICS countries and the practical path of global governance

The BRICS countries focus on practical cooperation and have achieved fruitful cooperation results, thus allowing all members to obtain tangible benefits. These results and benefits are inseparable from efficient practical cooperation actions. The benefits brought by the practice of BRICS cooperation The inspiration is that global governance must adhere to the action orientation and follow the path of pragmatic cooperation.

(1) Problem orientation and policy orientation of global governance

Global governance emerged along with global issues. Therefore, the fundamental task of global governance is to govern global issues. For a long time, problem orientation has become the primary driving force of global governance. In order to deal with the increasingly prominent global issues Governance systems in various functional areas have emerged in the international society, and the goals and purposes of various systems clearly indicate the problem areas to be governed. As a result, on the one hand, there are more and more global governance systems, and the institutional network is becoming more and more complex. On the other hand, the effectiveness of global governance is getting lower and lower, and global issues are overwhelmed. As the largest global governance institution, the United Nations has established a system that covers a wide range of areas.

IMF "Executive Directors and Voting Power". <https://www.imf.org/en/About/Executive-Board/Executive-Directors-and-Voting-Power> [2022 - 08 - 20] The

data comes from the IMF World Economic Outlook (WEO) database, 2022 April <https://www.imf.org/zh/press/2022/04/20/wEO>

It is a wide-ranging institutional system. The United Nations system includes the United Nations itself and multiple affiliated organizations called funds, programs and specialized agencies, covering all major areas of global governance. Although the international community has fully recognized the need to respond to various global issues and However, recognizing the problem does not mean that the problem has been effectively solved. Moreover, policy coordination around

global issues has become an important part of global governance. However, the progress of policy coordination has not brought about the expected results of global governance. As one of the most important global governance mechanisms in the world, the G20 plays an irreplaceable and important role in global macro policy coordination. In addition to a series of consensus reached at the leaders' summit, the G20 ministerial meetings also promoted policy coordination in various functional areas. In order to promote For policy communication at the working level, the G20 has also established working groups or research groups under the fiscal channel involving growth, international financial architecture, green finance, investment and infrastructure, climate finance and other fields, as well as working groups or research groups under the coordinator channel involving education, employment, and energy. Transformation, anti-corruption, health, climate sustainability, trade and investment, women business leaders, development, digital economy and other working groups. However, many policy communications at different levels and in different fields are still at the policy consensus stage and have not been effectively promoted. and implementation

It can be seen that the problem orientation and policy orientation of global governance are only the necessary foundation of global governance, rather than the necessary and sufficient conditions to effectively respond to and solve global problems. At present, the main factor restricting the progress and effect of global governance lies in the global governance participants Action and execution ability

(2) Practical cooperation and effectiveness of cooperation among BRICS countries.

Practical cooperation is the foundation for the stable and long-term cooperation of BRICS countries. It is also one of the biggest highlights of BRICS cooperation. Since its establishment, the BRICS countries have built a large trade and investment market and a large monetary and financial market. With the goal of connecting circulation, infrastructure, and people-to-people and cultural exchanges, a pragmatic cooperation pattern of "three-wheel drive" of economic, trade and financial, political and security, and people-to-people and cultural exchanges has been formed. Practical actions and practical results have been used to continuously inject new ideas into BRICS cooperation and global governance. kinetic energy

In terms of economic and trade cooperation, the BRICS countries rely on each other's complementary advantages in industrial structure and resource endowment to continuously improve the level of cooperation in the fields of trade and investment. In order to promote the liberalization and facilitation of trade and investment, the BRICS countries have formulated and deeply implemented the "BRICS Economic and Trade Cooperation" Action Plan» «BRICS Investment Facilitation Cooperation Outline» and «BRICS Economic Partnership Strategy 2025» and other policy documents, the scale of trade has hit new highs repeatedly.

The United Nations has six main organs: the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice and the Secretariat. Funds and programs include UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, Children Foundation, World Food Program, etc. Specialized agencies include FAO, ICAO, International Fund for Agricultural Development, International Labor Organization, International Monetary Fund, International Maritime Organization, International Telecommunication Union, UNESCO, Industrial Development Organization, World Tourism Organization, Universal Postal Union, World Health Organization, World Intellectual Property Organization, World Meteorological Organization, World Bank Group, etc. Relevant organizations include the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Criminal Court, the International Organization for Migration, the International Seabed Authority, International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, World Trade Organization, etc. In addition, the United Nations system also includes some subsidiary agencies and other entities.

Trade links among BRICS members have become closer. IMF data shows that the trade volume among BRICS members has not grown steadily. It is not only much higher than the growth of global trade volume, but also higher than the growth of foreign trade volume of each member. In 2021, Brazil, China Compared with 2005, the goods trade volume between China, India, Russia and South Africa and other BRICS members respectively increased by 69 times, 60 times, 51 times, 52 times and 33 times. During the same period, the five countries' foreign trade in goods The volume increased by 16 times, 33 times, 31 times, 13 times and 10 times respectively. During the same period, the global trade volume of goods An increase of only 11 times. In 2021, trade among BRICS member states accounted for 20% of the total trade in goods of each of the five countries. respectively, an increase of 31.2% compared with 2005. 20.8% and 21.3% 209, 32, 53, 129 and 113 percentage points (see Figure 3).

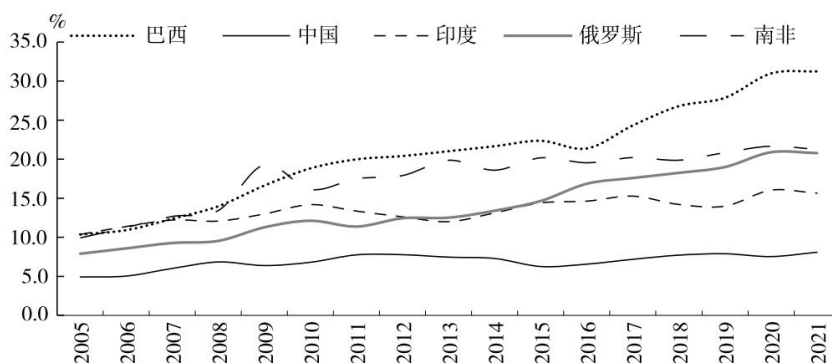


Figure 3 The proportion of goods trade among BRICS members in their respective total goods trade (2005-2021)

Data source: IMF 8-01]

In terms of financial cooperation, the BRICS countries are engaged in currency swaps, local currency settlement and loan business, and development Financial cooperation fields such as finance, crisis relief, capital markets, and reform of the international monetary and financial system A series of significant progress have been made, providing a platform for meeting the investment and financing needs of BRICS countries and preventing financial risks. Important support, especially the establishment and operation of the New Development Bank, demonstrates the BRIC speed of international cooperation. Since The fourth meeting of BRICS leaders in March 2012 discussed the possibility of establishing a new development bank. By July 2015, the New Development Bank had announced its opening. The New Development Bank was still under the affirmative governance structure. Institutional innovation has been achieved in terms of institutions, country systems, local currency investment and financing, and sustainable infrastructure projects. In terms of operations, the New Development Bank's projects only take 1 to 2 years from project establishment to approval, while traditional similar multilateral Institutions often take 2 to 3 years. As of the first half of 2022, the number of members of the New Development Bank has increased to 9, and approval of goods It has more than 80 loan projects, with a total loan amount of more than 30 billion US dollars, which has effectively promoted the urban construction and water supply of each member.

Y Zhu Jiejun: "Institutional Innovation and Development Prospects of the BRICS New Development Bank", published in "Contemporary World", Issue 10, 2021, No. Pages 22-23

But these problems are not the inevitable product of globalization. Generally speaking, economic globalization expands the allocation of resources from within the country to the global scale, which can improve the efficiency of resource allocation and thereby enhance global welfare. The waves of anti-globalization are rising one after another around the world, and the increasingly popular anti-globalization policies, which profoundly reflect the ineffective global action to control the negative effects of globalization. It cannot safeguard and balance the interests of different groups, shakes the public opinion foundation of global governance, and further aggravates the operational dilemma of global governance.

At present, reshaping the path of global governance through pragmatic cooperation is the inevitable choice and fundamental way out to alleviate the dilemma of global governance. Specifically, reshaping the path of global governance mainly seeks breakthroughs from the following three aspects. First, remove obstacles that hinder pragmatic cooperation. This means that we need to oppose the politicization, instrumentalization, and weaponization of global governance, oppose the destruction of cooperation and create divisions based on ideology and values, and oppose the placing of one country's interests above other countries' and even global interests. The second is to focus on the focus of pragmatic cooperation. This requires global governance to serve the purpose of improving people's livelihood, well-being, prosperity and stability in all countries, and implement it into the two major areas of promoting development and maintaining security, so as to meet the interests of the vast number of developing countries and poor people in various countries. The third is to strengthen the institutional guarantee of pragmatic cooperation. This requires promoting the reform and improvement of the global governance system in terms of agenda setting, resource allocation, performance evaluation, implementation supervision, punishment and incentives, etc., improving the efficiency of system operation, setting goals, planning actions and solving difficulties for practical cooperation, and promoting practical cooperation to achieve practical results.

Five Conclusions

The BRICS countries are advocates of new concepts in global governance, creators of new foundations for global governance, and providers of new platforms for global governance. Since its establishment, the BRICS countries have actively practiced the BRICS spirit of openness, inclusiveness, cooperation, and win-win. They actively respond to various risks and challenges in the century-old changes, continuously promote the establishment of a more comprehensive, closer, pragmatic and inclusive high-quality partnership, and achieve development and cooperation results that have attracted widespread attention from the international community in a complex and severe international environment. At present, the BRICS cooperation mechanism has become an important platform for emerging markets and developing economies to deepen international cooperation and participate in global governance. It has played an irreplaceable role in enhancing the representation and voice of emerging markets and developing economies in global governance. Moreover, through long-term cooperation practice, the BRICS countries have created a new model for emerging markets and developing countries to participate in global governance, integrating interest-driven, institutional structure and action orientation, and providing a new model for the reform and construction of global governance. Important revelation

First of all, the BRICS countries pursue inclusive interests and have widely gathered momentum for cooperation. The BRICS countries have extensive common interests, but they also have different interest demands among themselves. The differences between BRICS members

Zhang Yuyan and Li Zenggang: «International Economics and Politics», Shanghai: Shanghai People's Publishing House, 2008, pp. 413-414.

A fundamental reason why differences in interests have not hindered cooperation is that the BRICS countries strive to achieve inclusive interests among themselves and take into account the interests and demands of more countries with the concept of open cooperation. From an internal perspective, the BRICS countries do not restrict members from communicating with other countries. Even within the BRICS cooperation mechanism, there are the India-Pakistan-South Dialogue Mechanism and the China-Russia-India Cooperation Mechanism. From an external perspective, the BRICS countries have established and continuously expanded the "BRICS+" model, bringing together emerging markets and developing countries. It is a powerful driving force for economies to promote international cooperation and participate in global governance. However, the current dilemma of global governance mainly stems from the neglect and loss of interest demands of many countries. Therefore, the motivation to participate in global governance is seriously lacking. In a world where common interests are scarce and conflicting interests are common, in the real world that exists, only inclusive interests can provide sustained impetus for global governance.

Secondly, the BRICS countries have promoted the formation of a collaborative system and maximized the effectiveness of the system. At present, the BRICS cooperation mechanism has been formed with the summit as the guide, functional department cooperation as the support, entity institutions as the link, and "BRICS+" as the expansion. The all-round institutional structure achieves the deep integration of formal and informal systems, giving full play to the flexibility advantages of informal systems and the execution advantages of formal systems, forming a collaborative institutional system with complementary functions and mutual compatibility, with the largest. It provides a strong institutional guarantee for the current cooperation in various fields among the BRICS countries to the maximum extent. The operational practice of the institutional structure of the BRICS countries reflects that the reshaping of the global governance system must establish a collaborative system that effectively improves institutional efficiency. On the one hand, it is necessary to build a system of coordination between global governance systems must be built to cope with the increasingly serious problem of institutional fragmentation. On the other hand, a system of coordination between global governance systems and national policies must be built to cope with the increasingly

serious problem of policy differentiation among countries. Finally, Jin The BRICS countries continue to deepen practical cooperation, effectively stimulating development potential. The experience of BRICS cooperation in overcoming the doubts of the international community and breaking down obstacles to progress lies in practical cooperation, and has formed the characteristics and highlights of BRICS cooperation. At present, the practical cooperation of BRICS countries has achieved. It has formed a "three-wheel drive" of economic and trade finance, political security, and cultural exchanges, covering economy and trade, finance, industry, agriculture, technological innovation, aerospace, communications, energy, climate change, disaster management, sustainable development, labor employment, and education, sports, culture, health, tourism, customs, intellectual property, auditing, statistics, taxation, anti-corruption and other dozens of fields, fruitful practical cooperation results have been achieved. These results show that global governance must adhere to problem-oriented, policy-oriented and Action-oriented trinity, and pragmatic cooperation as the focus and direction, continue to promote the solution to the problem of insufficient incentives for participants, and constantly consolidate the public opinion foundation of global governance. To this end, countries around the world must remove obstacles to pragmatic cooperation and focus on key areas of pragmatic cooperation. Strengthen the institutional guarantee of pragmatic cooperation, and seek solutions to the dilemma of global governance from pragmatic cooperation.

(Editor Shi Peiran)