

Global Development Initiative Topics

## Reconstruction and realization path of global development paradigm from the perspective of development history

Yang Xianming Shao Sujun

Abstract: In response to the multiple challenges faced by global development, President Xi Jinping proposed a world that adheres to development priority, people-centered, inclusiveness, innovation-driven, harmonious coexistence of man and nature, and action-oriented based on the historical experience of China and the world. Development Initiative. The Global Development Initiative builds a new people-centered global development paradigm. It not only implements Marx's thoughts on the free and comprehensive development of human beings, but also concretizes the United Nations' thoughts on free human development, and points out the solutions to global development inequality and inequity. A sufficient fundamental approach. Focusing on the implementation of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the global development initiative is based on globalization and global cooperation, and takes innovation-driven, harmonious symbiosis between man and nature, and inclusiveness as three major implementation mechanisms. These three major mechanisms Influence global development by improving the global governance system. The Global Development Initiative advocates development priority and action orientation, and transforms global development consensus into pragmatic actions for international development cooperation. Through "centering around the center, project leadership, participation of all parties, increased investment, and comprehensive advancement ", highlighting key points" to build an implementation path in six aspects. China not only advocates global development initiatives, but also implements global development initiatives with practical actions. It provides China's contribution to global development through comprehensive poverty alleviation, the "Belt and Road" initiative and continuous improvement of the ecological environment. It has important practical significance for

gathering global development consensus and promoting the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Keywords: Development History Global Development Initiative Global Development Paradigm Restructuring

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The current major challenges facing global development have attracted widespread attention. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) believes that the epidemic not only exposed the lack of preparedness of countries to deal with unexpected shocks, but also profoundly revealed the degree of differentiation of the global economy. The world economy is facing major structural changes. Sexual reshaping. The World Trade Organization (WTO) pointed out that the COVID-19 epidemic has exposed two global economies that actually continue to coexist in global development: one is technologically advanced and has a high degree of economic integration, thus having strong resilience in the face of crisis shocks. The other is that technological development is relatively lagging, the degree of integration is low, and the ability to resist and recover in crises is lacking. Many scholars have also analyzed the severe challenges faced by the progress of globalization. Stiglitz believes that after the current globalization reaches its peak, it has begun to enter a recession phase, and even globalization has failed: supply chain disruptions, rising food and energy prices, and intellectual property rights regimes have left billions of people without access to vaccines against the new coronavirus. The days of working together for a world without borders are over. Gone forever. Keun Lee, a famous Korean development economist, focused on the current difficulties faced by developing countries. He pointed out that the successful realization of development strategies of developing countries has long relied on global value chains. However, the COVID-19 epidemic and geopolitical conflicts have impacted the global value chain, thus severely inhibiting its development process. 4. At a time when global

development has reached a critical turning point, how to solve the problem of sustainable global development? To this end, President Xi Jinping made the seventh announcement in September 2021. The global development initiative was proposed at the 16th United Nations General Assembly. Its core content is to adhere to development priority, adhere to people-centeredness, adhere to universal benefit and inclusiveness, adhere to innovation-driven, adhere to the harmonious coexistence of man and nature, and adhere to action orientation. 5. Since then, in 2022 the world At the economic forum, President Xi Jinping emphasized that the global development initiative aims to align with the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (referred to as the "2030 Agenda") and is a public good open to the world. At the Global Development High-Level Dialogue in June 2022, President Xi Jinping further proposed four propositions: jointly build an international consensus to promote development, jointly create an international environment conducive to development, jointly cultivate new momentum for global development, and jointly build a global development partnership. The global development initiative has generated significant international repercussions since its introduction. From the perspective of development history, the Global Development Initiative reconstructs a new paradigm of people-centered global development.

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Xinhua News Agency: «Xi Jinping attended the general debate of the 76th United Nations General Assembly and delivered an important speech», September 22, 2021.

It has confirmed the mechanism and path to achieve global development based on globalization and global cooperation, which has great historical significance and practical value.

- Global development requires the construction of a new development paradigm

The Global Development Initiative emphasizes that global development must "adhere to the people-centered approach" and "achieve development for the people, rely on the people for development, and share the fruits of development by the people, continuously enhance the people's sense of happiness, gain, and security, and achieve all-round human development." "The global development initiative returns development to its original meaning, that is, development is for the benefit of mankind and makes nature productive and tenable as a resource; that is, technological progress and environmental transformation ultimately serve the interests of mankind. Global development initiatives put people

The development of the center has transformed the center of global development from economic growth based on capital accumulation to human development based on ability improvement. It is a concrete implementation of the United Nations' thoughts on free human development, and it is also a solution to global development inequality and inequality. A sufficient and fundamental approach to build a new paradigm of people-centered global development.

The Global Development Initiative adheres to the people-centered approach and is in line with Marx's thoughts on the free and comprehensive development of human beings. Based on the history of social development, Marx believed that in the process of social development, individuals will develop an overall ability, and people can be free according to their own will. Engage in various activities that can bring into play and develop one's own talents. The comprehensive development of human's essential content and human's essential power is to meet one's own needs.

It is confirmed in the necessary process, that is, the free and comprehensive development of people means that people's various needs, activities, abilities, social relationships and personality can be fully developed. It is also a process in which all talents and strengths of each member of society are displayed. Marx regarded the comprehensive development of individual abilities as an end in itself. The development of the economy and society, the improvement of productivity and the enrichment of social relations will ultimately be transformed into the improvement of human abilities and The needs of the people are abundant. The Global Development Initiative emphasizes the need to "realize the all-round development of people." In essence, it emphasizes the idea of free and comprehensive development of people, returning development to people-

centered development. The Global Development Initiative insists on being people-centered, embodying the United Nations' The core theme of the idea of free human development. The United Nations International Conference on Population and Development was held in Cairo, Egypt in 1994 and was attended by 182 countries.

Xinhua News Agency: «Xi Jinping attended the general debate of the 76th United Nations General Assembly and delivered an important speech», September 22, 2021.  
OP Dwivedi Renu Khatory and Jorge Nefy "A History of Development and Development as History" in Managing Development in a Global Context Palgrave Macmillan Press 2007 Written by Marx and Engels, compiled by the Compilation Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin: «The Communist Manifesto» Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2018, Page 51

The International Program of Action on Population and Development was adopted at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, proposing that "the center of sustainable development issues is human beings", which was a major breakthrough in the history of development and established the irreplaceable status and role of human beings in sustainable development. United Nations The annual report "Human Development Report" published by the Development Program (UNDP) since 1990 is a concentrated expression of the idea of emphasizing free human development. As a development economist, Amartya Sen has always emphasized the goals that development must achieve. It is the free development of human beings. Individuals not only have the ability to choose, but also the right to choose. Amartya Sen's ability method uses the individual's actual ability to realize various values in life to evaluate a person's development. It not only focuses on the development of goals, and also focuses on the process of development. He believes that the goal of human development is to help people live a cherished life by expanding their capabilities and having a wide range of choices to meet their potential. What is important to development is not Means, but what people can do and whether they have the freedom to do it, emphasizing that everyone should be treated as an end, not just a means to achieve other people's ends. By evaluating the quality of people's lives, individual freedom is regarded as a development Basic building blocks. As we all know, Amartya Sen's views have had an important impact on world development research. The World Bank also clearly pointed out that growth itself is not the ultimate goal. On the contrary, growth is a tool to achieve several ultimate goals. We must pay attention to people's basic rights and Development, ensuring that the benefits of growth are widely

shared by the public. The global development initiative adheres to the people-centered approach and is of great significance to the solution of global development inequality. Historically, the United Nations development reports have proposed different concepts of development. From the 1951 "Measures that should be taken for the economic development of underdeveloped countries" The Millennium Development Declaration at the turn of the century involves "real development", "sound development", "overall development", "development in line with hope" and "centered on one's own strength" Development, "development that meets basic needs", "humane development", etc. However, changes in concepts cannot conceal the historical origins of inequality and change the reality of inequality. The imbalance of development between developed and developing countries continues to intensify. A society with widespread inequality cannot effectively maintain long-term growth, and has led to more instability. Obviously, to achieve global development, the problem of inequality must be properly addressed. Some scholars believe that the lagging development of developing countries has led to global inequality in development.

United Nations: «Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development», September 13, 1994, page 10. [https:// documents -](https://documents-ddp-)

3, [India] Amartya Sen, translated by Ren Yu and Yu Zhen: "Looking at Development with Freedom", Beijing: China Renmin University Press, 2002, Page written by the World Bank's

Growth and Development Committee, Sun Furong Translation: «Growth Report: The Strategy for Sustainable Growth and Inclusive Development Strategy» Beijing: China Financial Press, 2008, Page 11

[US] Written by Joseph E. Stiglitz, translated by Zhang Ziyuan: "The Price of Inequality", Beijing: Machinery Industry Press, 2013, page 104.

It ignores the motivational factors, but the "inner layer of the sources of inequality" is ignored, including a country's cultural characteristics and political system, as well as deep-seated influencing factors such as social diversity and cohesion. The Global Development Initiative clearly points out that "adherence to "Universal Benefit and Inclusion" is targeted at solving the deep-rooted causes of global inequality. From a realistic perspective, the challenges

faced by global development inhibit people-centered development. First of all, the global ecological environment continues to deteriorate, which affects the sustainable development of mankind. The current ecological environment of the earth is facing three major ecological and environmental crises: climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution. These crises threaten the health of the earth and human survival, and seriously hinder the realization of the 2030 Agenda as scheduled. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) points out the huge gap between the aspirations and reality of sustainable development: greenhouse gas concentrations continue to rise to record highs, levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide continue to rise, and fossil fuel emission rates are now falling after a temporary drop due to lockdowns. has exceeded the pre-epidemic level. The intensity of the 2030 emission reduction commitments needs to be increased seven times to meet the 15°C temperature rise target in the Paris Agreement. However, the new 2030 national independent emission reduction commitments are far from enough. 3. As the world With warming, the frequency and intensity of extreme events represented by high temperature heat waves, heavy precipitation, and droughts are increasing. In the past 50 years, the number of weather, climate, and water-related disasters has increased fivefold, causing 202 disasters every day. US\$100 million in losses

Secondly, the intensifying trend of deglobalization has affected the realization of the goals of the 2030 Agenda. The globalization process has slowed down since the financial crisis in 2008, and has been subject to many impacts in recent years. The trend of anti-globalization has increased significantly since 2018. Global trade disputes have increased significantly. After 2016, the growth rate of global trade has been slower than the growth rate of global GDP. In 2019, global trade shrank for the first time after the financial crisis. The growth rate of world trade was reduced by more than half compared with the previous year. World Bank Statistics show that this is the lowest growth rate of the global economy since the Second World War. The decline in global per capita GDP growth and the proportion of imports and exports of trade and services in 2020 exceeded the decline due to the financial crisis in 2009 (such as Shown in Figure 1)

[US] Written by William Easterly, translated by Jiang Shiming: "The Fog of Economic Growth: Why Economists' Development Policies Fail", Beijing: CITIC Press, 2016, Page 2, [To] Odade Geller Author, translated by Yu Jiang: "The Journey of Humanity: The Origin

of Wealth and Inequality", Beijing: CITIC Publishing House, 2022, Page Xli World Meteorological Logical Organization ganization high - level Compilation of the Most Recent Science Relat ed to Climate Climate

«Weather-related disasters have increased over the past 50 years, losses have risen and deaths have fallen» September 1, 2021 http://wwws

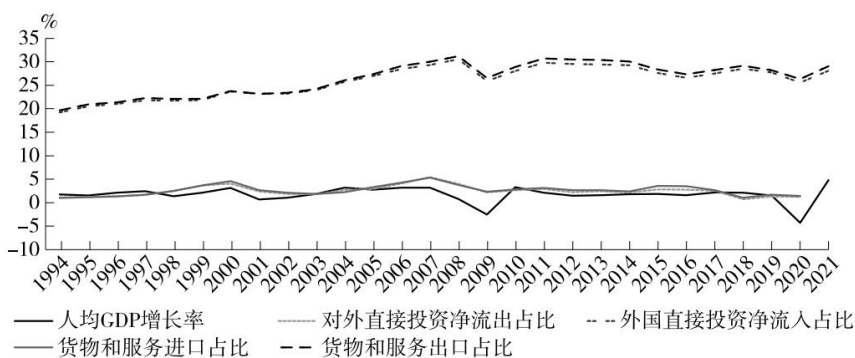


Figure 1 Changes in major global indicators (1994-2021)

Data source: Drawn based on data from the World Bank database. [https:// data worldbank org cn /](https://data.worldbank.org/.cn/) [2022-10-25]

Global inequality has further intensified and inhibited human development. World Bank statistics show that in 2020, the number of extreme poor people in the world increased for the first time in more than 20 years. The number of new poor people in the world reached 11.9 billion to 12.4 billion. Extreme poverty The poverty rate rose to 95%<sup>2</sup>, causing the human development index of as many as 90% of countries to decline for the first time on record<sup>3</sup>. Due to differences in economic foundations and anti-epidemic strategies among countries, a "differentiated" uneven recovery was formed. Inequality among countries has further expanded. This "disconnect" effect will not only expand the inequality between developed economies and developing economies and cause serious regional differentiation, but will also seriously threaten the resilience and sustainability of global economic recovery. Sex<sup>4</sup>

After experiencing continuous development since World War II, the world is experiencing major changes unseen in a century. How global development copes with multiple challenges while increasing global uncertainty. Reshaping the global development mechanism and implementation path has become a very urgent strategic decision. Obviously, the realization of benign mechanisms and paths for global development will be conducive to promoting globalization and cooperation on a global scale, narrowing the gaps and inequalities between countries in the process of achieving economic growth, and creating benefits for future generations while achieving current development. Lay the foundation for the harmonious development of man and nature.

2. Core mechanisms of global development: innovation, sustainability and inclusiveness

The core issue of the global development mechanism is the sustainability of development. The key constraint is economic

<sup>1</sup> [World Bank, "World Economic Outlook 2022: Global Economic Prospects and Policy Recommendations", Washington, DC, 2022.](#)  
<sup>2</sup> [World Bank, "World Economic Outlook 2021: Recovering Stronger, More Inclusive, and Greener", Washington, DC, 2021.](#)  
<sup>3</sup> [World Bank, "World Economic Outlook 2021: Recovering Stronger, More Inclusive, and Greener", Washington, DC, 2021.](#)  
<sup>4</sup> [World Bank, "World Economic Outlook 2021: Recovering Stronger, More Inclusive, and Greener", Washington, DC, 2021.](#)

How can the growth process maintain resilience? The historical facts of global growth show that this is not a smooth process that is sustained and stable. The history of global economic growth, especially the history after the industrial revolution, reveals this empirical fact, that is, countries achieve occasional growth, or even Short-term rapid growth is not difficult. Almost every country has experienced it in history. However, only a few developed countries have achieved long-term moderate growth. An analysis of the long-term growth performance of 141 countries from 1950 to 2011 shows that rich countries have experienced approximately Growth was achieved in 84% of the years, while poor countries achieved growth in only 62% of the years. Although the growth rate of poor countries during the growth period was not lower than that of rich countries, "In fact, the average growth rate of poor countries is higher. "than rich countries", but their shrinkage rate and frequency are also higher. The cumulative result is still widening the gap between poor countries and rich countries, leading to unconditional divergence rather than convergence between poor countries and rich countries. Therefore, long-term economic growth It is discontinuous and is the result of a combination of growth and shrinkage. The change curve of per capita GDP in most countries looks more like a series of low mountains than just a continuous rise. The best case is a plateau, and the worst case is a plateau. The worst situation is a random combination of mountains, valleys, plateaus and even cliffs. Especially for developing countries, negative growth is a common phenomenon. Some scholars further pointed out that in the process of globalization, the growth process of various countries has changed. Differentiation is still an indisputable fact. Moreover, from the analysis of a longer time span, it can be found that economic convergence will only occur in countries with similar condition variables. It can be seen that accurate selection of common and desirable factors for different countries As a development orientation, conditional variables are of great practical significance for forming the basic capabilities of different countries to achieve common growth and maintain growth vitality. In this regard, the global development initiative starts from the basic idea of "development is the eternal theme of human society" and focuses on global sustainability. development goals, taking innovation-driven, harmonious coexistence between man and nature, and inclusiveness as the three major mechanisms to achieve global development. These three major mechanisms are interdependent and influence each other, and jointly act on the global development process.

To achieve global development, innovation is particularly critical as a sustainable driving force. The history of development shows that the reason why human society has transitioned from long-term stagnation to growth is that the per capita income level has continued to grow, thereby breaking through the Malthusian equilibrium trap. Among them, innovation has an important impact on population and technology. It is crucial to form a dynamic mechanism between progress. Technological progress caused by innovation has not only become the driving force for per capita income growth, but also an important factor in the growth differentiation of countries. In this process, globalization has become an indispensable and important role.

“The past, present and future of economic growth”, published in «Comparison», Issue 4, 2014, page 42 [US]

Written by O. Geller, translated by Yang Bin: «Unified Growth Theory » Beijing: Renmin University of China Press, 2017, Page 6 Page, Page 144, Page 184

Color, as the economist Phelps pointed out, the desire and ability necessary for innovation and the willingness to introduce innovation into the economy from a social perspective constitute the "vitality" of different countries, and close global connections can promote innovation and knowledge. The spread of technology can enable every innovator to stand on the "shoulders of giants". Innovation and technological progress not only promote the long-term development of the country, but are also the most important and basic driving force for global development. There is no doubt that a sustainable economy Growth requires sustainable innovation. Based on the investigation of the entire history of human development, economic historian Geller found that population size and its structure and technological changes promote each other until the innovation rate reaches a critical point and eventually produces an explosive breakthrough. This is an important step in understanding human development. process and the key to solving the puzzle of growth, especially throughout human history, where this virtuous cycle has occurred again and again. Looking at more recent history, for about 1,500 years before the Industrial Revolution, the average growth rate was about zero. It was not until the technological progress and innovation brought about by the Industrial Revolution in the 19th century that some countries achieved sustained growth from take-off, such as the United Kingdom and the United States around 1815, and Germany and France around 1870. They actively introduced new technologies and technologies from these leading economies. Countries with new products, such as the Netherlands and Italy, have also witnessed an increase in their country's growth rate. The history of economic development in various countries since the industrial revolution proves that a country adopts policies that are conducive to capital accumulation, and then supplements them with policies and systems such as opening up to the outside world. Strong growth can be achieved in the early stage, but if the subsequent failure to effectively shift to an innovative economy and adjust relevant systems and policies will often lead to growth interruptions, it will be difficult to achieve sustained long-term growth. After World War II, many countries have gone through However, after a few decades, serious differentiation has occurred in these countries: some countries that were once known as emerging economies have been hovering at the middle-income level for a long time. Due to the lack of long-term economic growth momentum, they have fallen into a "development trap", and Other economies, such as Japan and South Korea in East Asia, have achieved sustained growth and successfully crossed the "trap" to become high-income countries.

5. The history of long-term growth shows that, despite having similar starting points, the more developed a country becomes, the farther away it is from technology. The closer the frontier is, the more necessary it is to use continuous innovation as a growth engine to achieve technological catch-up

Innovation not only affects a country's long-term economic growth, but also affects the solution of common problems faced by the world. Although the world is currently facing a series of crises such as resources, ecology, energy, and climate, through new technologies

[U.S.] Edmund Phelps, [France] Letcher Bojilov, [Singapore] Yun Tiande, [Iceland] Ervisoigja, translated by Hao Xiaonan: «Vitality», Beijing: CITIC Publishing House, 2021, Page 21 [France] Written by Philippe

Aghion, Celina Antonin, Simon Binet, translated by Yu Jiang and Zhao Jianhang: «Creative Destruction The power of » Beijing: CITIC Publishing House, 2021, Page 5

[To] Written by Oded Geller, translated by Yu Jiang: «The Journey of Humanity: The Origins of Wealth and Inequality», Beijing: CITIC Press, 2022, Page 17, W W Rostow, The Proce ss of York: W W Norton & Company Press 1952 Zhang Weiyang and

Wang Yong: «Entrepreneurship and the Chinese Economy» Beijing: CITIC Publishing House 2019, Page 27

«Distance to Frontier Selection and Economic Growth»

«Distance to Frontier Selection and Economic Growth»



Through the invention and application of technology, we can adjust the industrial structure and transform the mode of economic growth. Related crises can be slowed down, overcome or even avoided, thereby ensuring the sustainability of development. Therefore, through continuous innovation and technological progress, the per capita income level can be increased. And reduce the impact on the ecological environment. In addition, there is an interactive relationship between innovation and the market. Innovation requires extensive market application, and the market's test of innovation promotes the further development of innovation. In this process, new technologies and The emergence of new enterprises and the exit of old technologies and old enterprises are all components of innovation. In short, the innovation process requires the realization of market-oriented allocation of resources. Only in this way can innovation truly play a role in economic growth. Development in the past more than a century The process of China's catching up with developed countries shows that if developing countries do not undergo a transformation process from import substitution and technology introduction to realizing their own technological capacity building through innovation, they will not be able to contribute to the scientific and technological progress of mankind. It should also be noted that, The internationalization of innovation is changing the innovation process and the global allocation of innovation resources. While innovation and R&D activities in developed countries are constantly accelerating and upgrading, some R&D activities are being transferred to developing countries. The accumulation of capabilities in this process will provide a powerful foundation for the future. Innovation lays the foundation for growth. Therefore, when analyzing the impact of innovation on economic growth, Phelps pointed out that innovation needs to cross national boundaries: Human beings have extraordinary talents. As long as the entire human society has the will, it is possible to establish an environment that allows and Encourage the generation of new ideas in the economy, thereby promoting innovation and economic growth. The Global Development Initiative is based on the fact that innovation-driven requires joint efforts by all countries. It clearly calls on all countries to comply with the trend of the times in a new round of scientific and technological revolution and industrial transformation, especially to create an open, fair, just and non-discriminatory scientific and technological development environment, tap new drivers of economic growth after the epidemic, and work together to achieve leapfrog development.

Achieving sustainable human development is the core concept of global development initiatives. The "Limits to Growth" published by the "Club of Rome" in 1972, as a pioneer in research on sustainable development issues, triggered half a century of academic theory, economic governance and international cooperation. Research. In 1987, the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) formally proposed the concept of sustainable development: "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." That is, sustainable development is An optimal ecosystem that supports ecological integrity and the realization of all human survival aspirations, making the environment in which human beings survive

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    [UK] Written by Matt Ridley, translated by Wang Dapeng and Zhang Zhihui: «The Origin of Innovation: A History of Scientific and Technological Progress», Beijing: Machinery Industry

    Press, 2021, page 350. [US] Written by Dong Jieli: «A Brief History of Human Scientific and Technological

    Innovation», Beijing: CITIC Press, 2019, page 476, [US] Edited by Le Wenrui, Martin Kenny, John Peter Moorman, reviewed by Zhang Zhixue: «Challenges of China's Innovation: Crossing the Middle-Income Trap»,

    Beijing: Peking University Press, 2016, page 238. [US] Edmund Phelps, [France] Letcher Bojilov, [Singapore] Yun Tiande, [Iceland] Er Written by Visoyga, translated by Hao Xiaonan: «Vitality», Beijing: CITIC Publishing House, 2021, page 17.

    Written by the World Commission on Environment and Development, translated by Wang Zhijia and Ke Jinliang: "Our Common Future", Changchun: Jilin People's Publishing House Society, 1997, page 52.

Therefore, sustainable development is the sustainability of global development, not the sustainability of the development of a single country. It reflects comprehensive well-being including human well-being and environmental well-being. Human well-being and environmental well-being are closely linked. Only when both are developed can global sustainable development be achieved. In 1992, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro emphasized the above concept. The "Rio Declaration" and "Agenda 21" adopted by the conference emphasize that peace, development and environmental protection are interdependent and inseparable. The 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development ("Rio + 20" Summit) held in Rio de Janeiro combined "sustainable development" and "development in the context of poverty eradication" "Green Economy" as two major themes, recommitting to achieving sustainable development and ensuring an economically, socially, and environmentally sustainable future for the earth and current and future generations. In this regard, the Global Development Initiative adheres to the idea of sustainable development and clearly states that "adhere to people and Harmonious coexistence with nature". In fact, climate change is essentially a global phenomenon. To mitigate or even avoid the effects of climate change, a universal response on a global scale is extremely necessary. Therefore, both governments and non-governmental organizations are responsible for achieving global development. Developed countries and developing countries need to establish partnerships. The 2030 Agenda is a concentrated expression of the above ideas. Its goal is to achieve global development through global cooperation. Based on the principle of "common but differentiated" responsibilities, poor countries and rich countries and middle-income countries to take joint actions to eliminate poverty, protect the earth, and ensure peace and prosperity for all. Developing a green economy has gradually become a consensus solution for various countries to solve multiple challenges, and has become a new opportunity and opportunity for the world to achieve sustainable development and green transformation. As a new carrier, the 2012 United Nations "Rio + 20" Conference also took green economy as one of the two major themes of the conference, calling for the development of green emerging industries, increasing green employment, and improving green competitiveness through the Green New Deal to boost the global economy. However, the challenges are still severe. A survey of the world's 50 largest economies by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) found that although the multiplier of green investment is two to three times that of non-green investment, less than 1% of the total recovery expenditure 20% is green expenditure. It can be seen

OP Dwivedi and Renu Khator "The Earth Charter: Toward a New Global Environmental Ethic" in Ali Farazmand and Jack Pinkowski (eds) Handbook of Globalization Administration New York: Marcel Dekker 2006 p 1019 United Nations: «We hope

Future » July 27, 2012 <https://www.un.org/zh/documents/press/2012/20120727.zh.doc.htm>

Future » July 27, 2012 <https://www.un.org/zh/documents/press/2012/20120727.zh.doc.htm>

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Future » July 27, 2012 <https://www.un.org/zh/documents/press/2012/20120727.zh.doc.htm>

Changes in biodiversity, loss of biodiversity, and frequent extreme climate events have brought about development problems for human survival and development. The Global Development Initiative's emphasis on "accelerating green and low-carbon transformation and achieving green recovery and development" has practical urgency .

Corresponding to the above-mentioned basic point that global development should be people-centered, the Global Development Initiative emphasizes the paradigm issue of achieving common development through universal benefit and inclusiveness, and highlights the core proposition that development results should benefit all countries and their people more, better and more equitably. From a long-term historical perspective, reducing inequality and achieving sustained growth are two sides of the same coin. Even if factors such as external shocks, initial income, institutional quality, trade openness, and macroeconomic stability are taken into account, the impact of inequality on long-term Economic growth is still important. Increasing inequality will hinder the speed and sustainability of economic growth. Judging from the history of global inequality development, the Gini coefficient of global income distribution has declined for the first time since the industrial revolution. The decline stems from the differences between countries. However, this trend has been offset by the increase in inequality within countries, causing people in developing countries to live in increasingly unequal countries. Atkinson describes this process as inequality within countries . The level of inequality shows a "U" shape, while the level of inequality between countries shows an inverted "U" shape. The income gap between countries is the main cause of global inequality. The underlying reason is rapid globalization and the consequences that accompany globalization. Technological innovation has produced important distribution effects. That is, while globalization has enabled human society to gain huge wealth growth, the amazing achievements of technological progress have not been equally shared around the world. While some countries are accelerating their industrialization and development, many countries have experienced a rapid increase in industrialization and development. Lagging countries are stuck in the predicament of underdevelopment. (5) Innovation and technological progress drive productivity and economic growth, and also intensify growth differentiation and inequality. Generally speaking, innovation and technological progress are more beneficial to skilled labor than to unskilled labor. Labor force is more beneficial to the returns of capital owners rather than labor force. On the one hand, innovation and technological progress accelerate globalization. On the other hand, it also affects the employment and wages of middle-income employees represented by manufacturing and tradable service industries. Growth creates impact. There is no doubt that in human being

Xinhua News Agency: «Xi Jinping attended the general debate of the 76th United Nations General Assembly and delivered an important speech», September 22, 2021.

Andrew G Berg and Jonathan D Ostry "Inequality and Unsustainable Growth: Two Sides of the Same Coin?" 2017, pp 792 - 815 [US] Heather Busey, Bradford DeLong , edited by Marshall Steinbaum, translated by Yu Jiang

and Gao Desheng: «Piketty After: A New Agenda for Inequality Research» Beijing: CITIC Press, 2022, p. 124

[English] Written by Anthony Atkinson, translated by Wang Haifang, Zeng Xin, Diao Linlin: "Inequality, What Can We Do", Beijing: CITIC Publishing House, 2016,

Page 39, [To] Written by Odade Geller, Translated by Yu Jiang: «The Human Journey: The Origins of Wealth and Inequality», Beijing: CITIC Press,

2022, Page 214, [US] Heather Busey, Bradford DeLong, Marshall Steinbaum Edited by Yu Jiang and Gao Desheng Translated: «Piketty After: A New Agenda for Inequality Research» Beijing: CITIC Press, 2022, p. 124

At a time when society is ushering in a new round of technological revolution represented by big data, artificial intelligence, etc. on a global scale,

These contradictions must be faced. Obviously, if new technological revolution and innovation are to benefit all countries, it involves information and the provision and access to communication technology infrastructure. Compared with developed countries, developing countries have fewer

There is a huge gap in digital infrastructure and technology. Statistics from the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) show that

In 2021, the 4G network population coverage rate in the least developed countries is only 53%, and the 3G network population coverage rate is

Fixed broadband subscriptions are only 14 per 100 inhabitants, and the number of people using the Internet

Accounting for only 27%. Therefore, weaken the digital divide and resolve the inequality of scientific and technological resources in the new round of technological revolution.

and other phenomena are crucial to global development. In short, inclusiveness should be the key to achieving global development.

is the only way forward. For this, a new global development concept is needed. It is obvious that the global development initiative embodies

The development paradigm has surpassed the traditional concept of international development. International development usually emphasizes the importance of developed countries to

Aid to developing countries. Aid is considered to be a key factor in determining the development process of developing countries.

A typical example of this is the Millennium Development Goals set by the United Nations, which more clearly reflect the development goals of developed countries.

The development goals designed by developing countries. The connotation expressed by international development is no longer suitable for meeting the current major challenges.

The pattern of joint cooperation among all countries required for war, the concept of global development is in line with the broad range of challenges currently faced by the world

Challenges and the need for joint responses are more relevant. Global development covers all countries around the world.

Pay attention to the major challenges facing human society such as transformation and change, especially poverty, social exclusion, regional

Unbalanced economic development and other issues that have attracted attention in both developing and developed countries. 5. Development from various countries

Judging from the practical challenges faced by both developing and developed countries, they are all faced with growth differentiation,

Climate change, public health deterioration, regional conflicts and other global challenges that need to be resolved urgently, especially the global

The reality that the energy structure and ecological environment are facing many challenges fully demonstrates that global sustainable development must build

It is based on interdependence and effective cooperation among countries. There is no doubt that developed countries need to shoulder more responsibilities.

We must pay attention to the special needs of developing countries through debt suspension, development assistance, etc.

ways to support developing countries, especially fragile countries with particularly great difficulties, and focus on solving problems among and between countries.

“The concept of global development is in line with the broad range of challenges currently faced by the world. Challenges and the need for joint responses are more relevant. Global development covers all countries around the world.”

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The problem of unbalanced and insufficient internal development. The objective diversity of the international society determines that inclusiveness is included in the mechanism of global development.

Whether it is an examination based on the history of human development in the book "The Journey of Humanity: The Origins of Wealth and Inequality" or the extensive cross-country comparative analysis in "After Piketty: A New Agenda for Inequality Studies", the relevant results are It proves that the three major mechanisms of global development are innovation-driven, harmonious coexistence between man and nature, and universal benefit. Inclusion is based on the successful experience of the world, focuses on the real needs of global sustainable development, and is an achievable goal mechanism. Innovation is the reason why the vast majority of people in the world today enjoy a prosperous and intelligent life compared with their ancestors. It is The primary factor in the explosion of wealth in human society over the past few centuries also explains why the incidence of extreme poverty has experienced a free fall on a global scale for the first time in history. The harmonious symbiosis of man and nature focuses on the sustainable development of human society . From the growth limits of the "Club of Rome" to the ecological challenges contained in the concept of "risk society", to various environmental movements and earth summits, the global society has been dealing with environment and climate change for half a century. The current deterioration of the global ecological environment has made Sustainable development with the harmonious coexistence of man and nature as its core is particularly important. Universal inclusiveness focuses on equal and balanced development among countries. Its essence is to achieve growth with equal opportunities and reduce the inequality of opportunities caused by different backgrounds of various countries. Inequality in development results enables all countries to share economic growth fairly and reasonably. These three major mechanisms are interrelated and indispensable, forming the institutional basis for global development.

### Three paths to achieve global development: Adhere to development priority and action orientation

The realization of global development goals depends to a large extent on the growth efforts of countries and the degree of effective cooperation between countries. However, in reality, there are development and governance dilemmas that cannot be ignored, which affect the advancement of development mechanisms. What are the reasons? Path selection and path realization capabilities should be crucial determinants. Economist Rodrik found that some developing countries borrowed development policies from developed countries, especially trade barriers, price controls, privatization, and fiscal policy. Reforms and governance programs in areas such as policy, labor markets, foreign exchange and capital controls are all reasonable, but the result is little economic growth, private investment remains sluggish, and poverty and inequality rise instead of falling. In other countries ,

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Xinhua News Agency: «Xi Jinping attended the general debate of the 76th United Nations General Assembly and delivered an important speech», September 22, 2021.

[English] Written by Matt Ridley, translated by Wang Dapeng and Zhang Zhihui: «The Origin of Innovation: A History of Scientific and Technological Progress», Beijing: Machinery Industry Press, 2021, Page

4, [Turkey] Danny Rodri Written by Ke, translated by Zhang Junkuo, Hou Yongzhi and others: «One kind of economics, many prescriptions: globalization, control Degree Construction and Economic Growth» Beijing: CITIC Publishing House, 2016, Page 1









Industrialization cooperation promotes developing countries to better integrate into the global industrial chain and value chain. By strengthening cooperation in the digital economy, it helps countries, especially developing countries, eliminate the digital divide, improve the level of digital infrastructure and industrial development capabilities, and promote sharing in the digital economy. Inclusive development provides new opportunities. By enhancing interconnection and utilizing more convenient communication and cooperation technical means, we can promote technology transfer and knowledge sharing, strengthen development partnerships, and allow digital technology to better serve the sustainable development of all countries.

The sixth is to "highlight the key points", that is, while advancing in an all-round way, focus on current challenges such as food and energy security. Actively support developing countries by implementing international poverty reduction cooperation projects that benefit people's livelihood, sharing and exchanging poverty reduction experiences, and conducting international poverty reduction training. National poverty alleviation. Help vulnerable groups improve food security by promoting sustainable agricultural development, implementing agricultural assistance projects, improving international food and agriculture governance, and coordinating the provision of international food aid. By enhancing the accessibility and affordability of vaccines in developing countries. Help them improve their vaccine deployment capabilities, carry out exchanges of experience in coordinating epidemic prevention and control and economic and social development, and build a human health community.

Judging from the history of globalization, the lack of effective path selection and the difficulty of path realization have always been difficulties that have plagued global governance and development. Whether a country can realize path selection or improve its original development path depends to a considerable extent on its Institutions and industrial structures, and these institutions and industrial structures are usually closely related to the country's decades or even hundreds of years of industrial development history. These structural inheritances are often considered to be challenges to changing development paths. Increasingly tight globalization and supranational The emergence of economies and continued technological development have made a country's path selection and path realization more complicated. Different from the analysis of institutional selection in previous development initiatives, the global development initiative has analyzed the constraints and difficulties that exist in today's global development. On the basis of an accurate diagnosis, without being limited by the differences between the "Washington Consensus" and the "Beijing Consensus", the starting point for the realization path of global development is respecting the practical experience of various countries, paying attention to important constraints in the development process, and focusing on what is possible. As the direction, the Global Development Initiative adheres to development priority and action orientation, and is based on China's development experience. It provides partners with new technical structures and new learning systems through project cooperation, so that they can gain the power of endogenous growth and avoid It addresses the overcorrection and overreach of some international governance programs in history, and reflects China's responsibility as a major country and its scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts. As Easterly said in "The Fog of Economic Growth: Why Economists' Development Policies Fail" 1 As pointed out in the book: "China's experience brings us hope, that is, although the Western development models described in this book have failed, many countries in the world can still rely on their endogenous economic power to achieve economic growth. Success"

1 [Germany] Fuchs, [English] Shapira, translated by Wang Weiguang, Ji Guoxiu and others: «Regional innovation and change: path dependence or regional Fang Breakthrough» Beijing: Economic Management Press, 2014, Page 1

2 [US] Written by William Easterly, translated by Jiang Shiming: "The Fog of Economic Growth: Why Economists' Development Policies Fail", Beijing: CITIC Press, 2016, Page 4.

Fourth conclusion: China's contribution to global development and the direction of its efforts

The Global Development Initiative is another major initiative proposed by China after the "One Belt, One Road" initiative.

While promoting the sustained and healthy development of its own economy, as an important engine of global economic growth, it has brought more development opportunities to all countries in terms of market, investment, trade and other aspects. Since China joined the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2001, the process of globalization has been obvious. Accelerating, and since 2005, China has contributed on average 1/3 of total global growth, exceeding the combined contribution of all developed economies. China's contribution to global development mainly includes the following aspects.

First of all, the absolute poverty population has been reduced through comprehensive poverty alleviation. Based on the 2010 Chinese poverty standards, Counting the incidence of rural poverty in China from 1978 to 2019, the incidence of rural poverty in China decreased from 97.5% to 0.6% poverty rural area from 700 million to 5.5 million. There are nearly 34 million poor people, of which 24 million come from China's contribution. China's Human Development Index ranking has improved from 106th in 1990 (a total of 144 countries) to 79th (a total of 191 countries) in 2021. It is on par with developed countries. China's poverty reduction achievements have not only helped the world achieve the Millennium Development Goals, but also achieved the United Nations' first Sustainable Development Goal - to eliminate all forms of poverty around the world - ten years ahead of schedule, laying the foundation for the early realization of global poverty reduction. The poverty target has boosted confidence. Secondly, the "Belt and Road" initiative has promoted the development of areas along the route. The "Belt and Road" initiative and the 2030 Agenda are highly consistent in terms of goals, principles, and implementation paths. China has integrated the implementation of the 2030 Agenda into high-quality Jointly Building the "Belt and Road" China. As of August 2021, the Chinese government has signed more than 200 cooperation documents with 141 countries and 32 international organizations on the jointly building the "Belt and Road". The cumulative number of China-Europe freight trains has exceeded 40,000, and the number of connections is 23 More than 170 cities in European countries have effectively improved the infrastructure construction and interconnection levels in various regions.

Finally, continue to promote environmental governance and promote the green and low-carbon transformation of the economy. China implements an active response to climate change.

Development Research Center of the State Council, World Bank: "China's Forty Years of Poverty Reduction: Driving Forces, Reference Significance and Future Policy

Directions" (Conference Edition), 2022, page 7, UNDP "Human Development" Report 2021-22 Uncertain Times Unsettled Lives: Shaping out Future in a Transforming World 2022 p 285 https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2021-22 [2022 - 10 - 25] China International

Development Knowledge Center: «China Implementation Progress Report on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2021)», 2021, Page 4.

to implement the national strategy of climate change, promote various actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change, accelerate the green and low-carbon transformation of the development model, actively participate in global climate governance, and increase the intensity of nationally determined contributions. As of 2020, China's pilot carbon market has grown into a quota trading volume The world's second largest carbon market, with a total of 33.1 billion tons of transactions and a transaction volume of 7.336 billion yuan, the results of emission reduction are beginning to appear. In 2020, China's clean energy consumption accounted for the largest share of photovoltaic and wind energy installed capacity and power generation. Ranking first in the world, carbon dioxide emissions per unit Volume decreased by 18.8% compared with 2015 , of GDP have exceeded the goals promised to the international community to address climate change.

Although China has made contributions to global development based on its own practices and efforts, and has its own unique development, China's experience has also integrated with the global Conventional issues of development have important reference value for the realization of global development. The ongoing impact of the current COVID-19 epidemic, the conflict between Russia and Ukraine has brought turmoil and uncertainty, coupled with the further deterioration of the climate and ecological environment, have seriously impacted the global development process, and the implementation of Global development initiatives are of great significance to achieving global development.

First, we insist on promoting global development through globalization. The process of globalization can be traced back centuries. With changes in innovation and technology, the development of commercial enterprises, and the evolution of the global situation, the intensity of globalization is also increasing. The global Globalization is indispensable to productivity improvement, technological progress and improvement of living standards. Through globalization, open economies can increase productivity and achieve faster growth in income levels. Globalization can enhance a country's external connections and promote a country's industrialization process and economy. growth, improve capital allocation efficiency, and achieve returns to scale. In today's highly interconnected world, no country is an "isolated island". Global crises and global problems require a global response. Strengthening global resilience and achieving sustainable growth require more Global economic and trade cooperation, therefore globalization is the only way to achieve global development. As President Xi Jinping pointed out, "Today, the global nature of human exchanges is deeper and broader than ever before, and countries are more interconnected and interdependent than ever before. It is more frequent and closer than ever in the past. The integrated world is there. Whoever rejects this world will also be rejected by the world."

Second, insist on supporting global development with a sound global governance system. The rapid growth of the global economy after World War II is inseparable from many international institutions established after the war, such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, etc. At the same time, Many organizations related to global development were established within the United Nations, such as FAO, UNESCO, and WHO. The establishment of these international institutions has effectively improved global governance and laid a good institutional foundation for global development. The current COVID-19 epidemic of

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China International Development Knowledge Center: "China's Progress Report on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2021)", 2021, Page 4, "World Trade Report 2021: Economic Resilience and Trade" 2022 p 18  
[https://www.wto.org/english/res\\_e/publications\\_e/wtr21\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/publications_e/wtr21_e.htm) [2022-10-25] «Xi

Jinping: Speech at the Conference to Commemorate the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of Marx», Xinhua News Agency, May 4, 2018, <http://www.xinhuanet.com>

The importance of global governance has been further strengthened. Resilience under the impact of the epidemic has become a public good because it belongs to the global level and cannot be excluded or competitive. "Unless everyone is safe, no one is safe". Therefore, Intergovernmental cooperation is the core of the global development partnership. Countries should also take into account the legitimate concerns of other countries when seeking their own development. Common development of all countries is the only way to achieve sustainable development globally. Effective global governance can only be achieved through effective international cooperation. At the same time, large-scale digital transformation is sweeping the world. As digital technologies rapidly transform economies, responsible governance that keeps pace with development is critical to optimize benefits by better managing the potential risks associated with digital transformation. Countries are undertaking appropriate policy and regulatory adjustments are the key measures. Therefore, consultation, contribution and sharing are the basic principles for countries to participate in global governance and are an effective way to achieve global development. Countries should discuss development plans together, solve problems together, and establish a cooperation mechanism and work together to realize the 2030 Agenda.

Third, insist on being driven by innovation to continuously inject impetus into global development. Every major technological change since the industrial revolution has led to the momentum of great development and shaped innovation for more than half a century, providing a new technological paradigm for everyone. Or common sense of best practices, bringing about high economic growth and structural changes. Therefore, the core of achieving global development is to continuously promote the spread of advanced technology and knowledge around the world through globalization, and achieve technological progress and continuous innovation in all countries. The current global innovation landscape is changing too slowly. High-income economies continue to lead the global innovation index. Due to the impact of the COVID-19 epidemic on R&D investment in developing countries, the gap between them and developed countries has further widened. Countries cannot miss this round of large-scale innovation. With the wave of technological change based on data, artificial intelligence, etc., we must build an interconnected industrial base and promote cutting-edge technologies at the same time to achieve the development of all countries, including developing countries. Therefore, the realization of innovation-driven development requires strengthening cooperation between countries. Accurately position the government's role in innovation, improve the innovation system and incentive mechanism, create a good innovation atmosphere, and transform innovations in technology, economy, institutions, etc. into long-term development potential.

Global development is not only facing unprecedented multiple challenges, but will also face various unknown problems in the future. The Global Development Initiative is a summary of the historical successful model of global development. It emphasizes people-centered, breaks through the boundaries between developing and developed countries, and builds a people-centered model. The new paradigm of global development is a positive response to anti-globalization. The global development initiative combines the core mechanisms of innovation-driven, harmonious coexistence of man and nature, and inclusiveness with the sustainable growth of the economy, the sustainable development of human society, and the development of all countries. Integrating equal and balanced development, adhering to development priority and action orientation will undoubtedly provide a viable mechanism and path for global sustainable development.

(Editor Huang Nian)

“除非人人安全，否则无人安全”。因此，国际政府合作是全球发展伙伴关系的核心。各国在寻求自身发展时，也应充分考虑其他国家的正当关切。全球共同发展是实现全球可持续发展的唯一途径。有效的全球治理只能通过有效的国际合作来实现。与此同时，大规模数字化转型正在席卷世界。随着数字技术快速改变经济，与发展的步伐保持一致的负责任的治理对于更好地管理数字化转型带来的潜在风险至关重要。各国正在采取适当的政策和监管调整作为关键措施。因此，咨询、贡献和分享是各国参与全球治理的基本原则，也是实现全球发展的有效途径。各国应共同讨论发展计划，共同解决问题，建立合作机制，共同努力实现2030年议程。