

## WT44 – Global affairs and global governance

### Session 1

#### The Chinese vision

- Problems of internal Chinese governance which are addressed by Chinese government: -economic growth is not coupled with prosperity, - lack of energy resources
- China is already an important regional power. It has common interests with the countries in the neighborhood, which is expressed in a good cooperation. Examples: ASEAN, 6-Party talks.
- Issues discussed and peacefully resolved in regional framework : - natural disasters, - epidemics, -border crime (drug trafficking), - border disputes (territory)
- China's positive assessment of global governance: -interdependence helps to avoid war and brings economic benefits, -example: European integration
- China's negative assessment: -continued protection in trade, - new issues (terrorism, nuclear proliferation, global warming) which cannot be solved with existing mechanisms (UN), -new conflicts, especially between Christians and Muslims that have no short-term solution
- China's stance on global governance: - China is nevertheless positive that it will integrate in the world on the basis of common interests, -before engaging on the international level, China needs to solve internal problems, this constitutes in itself an important contribution to global governance : -international organizations (ie UN) need to be adapted to today's challenges, - global cooperation: different civilisation can coexist, -balanced globalization, especially developing countries and LDCs cannot be left behind to avoid instability and subsequent security problems, -security needs to be based on mutual trust
- Chinese policy answers: -a new order has to be created by pacifist, progressive and democratic means, -big powers have big responsibility, China needs to engage in good relations with other powers to ensure stability between them, -“peaceful rise” is based on strategic relations and dialogue with international partners

## The European questions addressed to Chinese

- How will China combat the internal prosperity divide that can contribute to China's instability with influences towards the external?
- Is China ready to take up the responsibility that comes with economic growth and its power rise?
- China's views on the reform of the UN Security Council and on the role of UN in the future
- China's views on a trend of a growth of judiciary (ie establishment of an international fiscal tribunal)
- How does China react to international anxiety about its rapid rise?
- Is China ready to share sovereignty or is it only now in process of fully assuming its sovereignty?

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### Session 2

#### The European vision

- There is no unified attitude towards global governance in Europe.
- 5 international challenges in today's world: - environmental degradation, -identity crises and rising nationalism, -terrorism, -capitalism resulted in reappearance of mass poverty in rich countries after a period of prosperity, despite this phenomenon China now employs the same capitalism, -deficit of the US economy which could lead to major international financial crises
- Necessary reforms: UN system needs a say in combating financial and economic crises, -Social progress as for example formulated in ILO treaties needs to be binding also before economic organizations such as the WTO, -The UN is not adapted to solve crises, giving more competences in crises management to regional organizations should be discussed, -Failed states need to be supported by an international council. - Reform of the UN Security Council: new members (Germany, Japan, India, Brazil, African states...), new veto rules (contingent veto), one EU chair instead of several member states? -International treaties need to be binding, with better enforcement and sanction mechanism. - International financial and economic crime has to be judged before a court similar to the ICC
- Every country needs to resolve its problems at its own pace, but issues such as human rights are deeply anchored in the European mindset and will be further insisted on in international contacts
- Overarching solutions have to be found to problems now treated separately in different institutions (WTO, ILO, IMF)
- The European Union is facing a political crisis, its populations does not identify with it and political integration has stalled.

## The Chinese questions addressed to Europeans

- Reform of the Security Council from European perspective: one EU seat/veto or augmentation (Germany)
- Is the European political priority system similar to the Chinese: European integration before neighborhood policy and finally international affairs?
- China does not support intervention in internal affairs in other countries and wishes that the same is respected for its own internal affairs. The respect and equality of sovereignty should be the guiding principle for global governance (cf UN Charta). Respect needs to be based on dialogue to gain better understanding of each other's situation.
- Through internal reform China's government has gained self-confidence and leadership capabilities. But reform has not led to a European-style democracy, democracy is seen as broad participation in the agenda-setting and decision-making process (consultations).
- China is not only a regional power, but it is also on the way of internationalizing its foreign policy (participation in numerous regional and international organizations).
- China's position in the world has changed, from representing the developing countries, China now engages also more with developed countries.
- A collective human rights approach is gradually replaced by an individualistic approach (government policies on education, health care, individual private property)

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### Session 3

#### Similarities

- Multipolarity is not desired, we should strive for multilateralism.
- In order to deal with global challenges it is necessary to take a global view. A global challenge requires a global response.
- Whatever may be our respective historical and cultural background, Europe and China both have the obligation to face together problems and challenges that are entirely new to the world.
- Recent examples have shown that force does not lead to an improvement of the situation, the practice of negotiation should be the guiding principle.
- The internal affairs of China and world affairs are interlinked.

#### Differences

- Differences in the approach towards global governance between Europe and China are rooted in different cultural and historical backgrounds. The idea of prudence and harmony influences China's perception of global governance.
- Unlike Europe, which had more than 50 years to develop, the urgency of today's problems requires China to rapidly build up capabilities to respond.

## WT44 – Global affairs and global governance Session 4

### How to enhance the dialogue between China and Europe ?

- Conclusions for the continuation of the forum: Organization of future session of this forum, guided by a spirit of freedom of expression, openness and comprehensiveness.
- Forum : Creation of a permanent committee for the continuation of the discussion inbetween sessions of the forum.
- Forum : Definition of specific topics on global governance to be treated at future meetings.
- Forum : More visits of European scholars and intellectuals to China for a longer period to gain deeper understanding of the development of the Chinese society and its effects on Chinese internal and external policies.
- Global governance does not follow the idea of a balance of power. The aim of global governance is not bilateral leadership shared between China and Europe, but a multilateral leadership based on converging and complementary views of all parts of the world.
- Dialogue between China and Europe is important and positive. In order to draw more benefits from this relationship it is also important to improve relations with other international partners.
- From the Chinese and the European experience we have to draw lessons to be applied on the global scale.