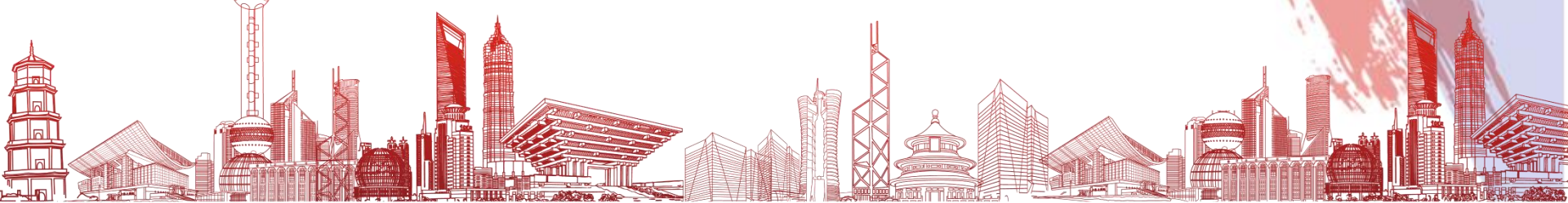


# 当代中国发展与社会实践

Contemporary China's Development and Social Practice

## 第四讲 中国的国家治理体系与国际交往

China's National Governance System and  
International Exchanges



# 国家政体

## Political Structure of State

- 国家政体的形式/The forms of state government
- 共和国、君主立宪、联邦、合众国……
- Republic, Constitutional Monarchy, Federation, United States...



# 中国现代政治制度

## China's Modern Political System

- 人民代表大会制度
- 民族区域自治制度
- 基层群众自治制度
- 中国共产党领导的多党合作和政治协商制度
- The system of people's congresses
- The system of regional ethnic autonomy
- The system of self-governance at the grassroots level
- The system of multi-party cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC


**全过程人民民主**

**Whole-process people's democracy**



# 中国的行政区域体系

## Administrative Region System in China

- 四级地方行政机构
  - Four levels of local administration
    - 省、市、县区、乡镇
    - Province, city, county/district, township
  - 人民基层自治团体
  - Self-governance System of the Primary Society Layers
    - 村民委员会(village)、居民委员会(community)
    - Village, community
- 



# 行政单位 (1)

## Structure of Administrative Divisions

- 省级行政区域： 34个
- Provincial-level administrative region: 34
  - 省 **Province** (23个)
  - 自治区 **Autonomous Region** (5个： 内蒙古自治区、新疆维吾尔自治区、广西壮族自治区、宁夏回族自治区、西藏自治区 ) **National Minority**
  - Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region; Nei Mongol Autonomous Region; Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region; Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region; Tibet Autonomous Region
  - 直辖市 **Municipality directly under the central government** (4个： 北京、上海、天津、重庆) Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Chongqing
  - 特别行政区 **Special Administrative Region** (2个： 香港、澳门)
  - Hongkong SAR, Macao SAR





# 行政单位 (2)

## Structure of Administrative Divisions

- 地市级行政区域： 330+
- Prefecture-level administrative regions: 330+
  - 地级市 Prefecture-level Cities : 290+
  - 地区 Regions : 7
    - 黑龙江省（大兴安岭地区）Daxinganling in Heilongjiang (Greater Khingan Mountains)
    - 西藏自治区（阿里地区）Ngari Prefecture in Tibet
    - 新疆维吾尔自治区（和田地区、喀什地区、塔城地区、阿勒泰地区、阿克苏地区）  
Hotan Prefecture, Kashgar Prefecture, Tacheng Prefecture, Altay Prefecture, Aksu Prefecture in Xinjiang
  - 自治州 Autonomous Prefecture : 30
  - 盟 League: 3





# 自治州、盟

## Autonomous Prefecture, League

省/自治区	自治州
Jilin 吉林省	延边朝鲜族自治州 Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture
Hubei 湖北省	恩施土家族苗族自治州 Enshi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture
Hunan 湖南省	湘西土家族苗族自治州 Xiangxi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture
四川省 Sichuan	阿坝藏族羌族自治州 Aba Tibetan and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture
	甘孜藏族自治州 Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture
	凉山彝族自治州 Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture
	黔东南苗族侗族自治州 Qianzhongnan Miao and Dong Autonomous Prefecture
贵州省 Guizhou	黔南布依族苗族自治州 Qiannan Buyi and Miao Autonomous Prefecture
	黔西南布依族苗族自治州 Qianxinan Buyi and Miao Autonomous Prefecture
云南省 Yunnan	楚雄彝族自治州 Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefecture
	红河哈尼族彝族自治州 Honghe Hani and Yi Autonomous Prefecture
	文山壮族苗族自治州 Wenshan Zhuang and Miao Autonomous Prefecture
	西双版纳傣族自治州 Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture
	大理白族自治州 Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture
	德宏傣族景颇族自治州 Dehong Dai and Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture
	怒江傈僳族自治州 Nujiang Lisu Autonomous Prefecture
	迪庆藏族自治州 Diqing Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture

省/自治区	自治州
甘肃省 Gansu	临夏回族自治州 Linxia Hui Autonomous Prefecture
	甘南藏族自治州 Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture
青海省 Qinghai	海南藏族自治州 Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture
	海北藏族自治州 Haibei Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture
	海西蒙古族藏族自治州 Haixi Mongolian and Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture
	黄南藏族自治州 Huangnan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture
	果洛藏族自治州 Guoluo Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture
新疆维吾尔自治区 Xinjiang	玉树藏族自治州 Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture
	伊犁哈萨克自治州 Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture
	博尔塔拉蒙古自治州 Bortala Mongol Autonomous Prefecture
	昌吉回族自治州 Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture
	巴音郭楞蒙古自治州 Bayingolin Mongolian Autonomous Prefecture
	克孜勒苏柯尔克孜自治州 Kizilsu Kirgiz Autonomous Prefecture

内蒙古自治区: Inner Mongolia

——锡林郭勒盟、阿拉善盟、兴安盟

Xilin Gol League, Alxa League, Hinggan League





# 行政单位 (3)

## Structure of Administrative Divisions

中国的县形成于战国，确立于秦朝，历代行政区划有变更

Chinese counties were formed in the Warring States period and established in the Qin Dynasty.

There were changes in administrative divisions in the past dynasties

- 县级行政区域 County-level administrative areas : 2800+
  - 区 District: 970+ (如: 北京市海淀区) Haidian District
  - 县级市 County-level city: 380+ (如: 河北省北戴河市、江苏省昆山市)
  - 县 County: 1300+ (如: 河北省承德市滦平县)
  - 其他 Other: 自治县117、旗49、自治旗3、特区1、林区1
  - Autonomous Counties 117, Banners 49, Autonomous banners 3, Special District 1, Forest Region 1





# 行政单位 (4)

## Structure of Administrative Divisions

- 乡镇级行政区域 Township level administrative areas: ~40,000

- 街道 (subdistrict, 8000+, 位于城市化水平较高的城区)

subdistrict: located in the urban area with a high level of urbanization

- 镇 (约21000, 比乡区域面积大, 人口规模多, 经济发展较好, 非农业人口多, 并有一定的工业区域。)

Town (larger than the rural township: more population scale, better economic development, more non-agricultural population, and a certain industrial area.

- 乡 (约8000, 比镇区域面积小, 人口规模少, 经济发展弱, 以农业为主)

Rural township (~8000, smaller than town area, small population, weak economic development, mainly agriculture)

- 民族乡 (近1000) Ethnic Township、苏木(蒙古语сум, 150+) Ethnic Sumu .....

样图3

北京市行政区域界线基础地理底图(全市)

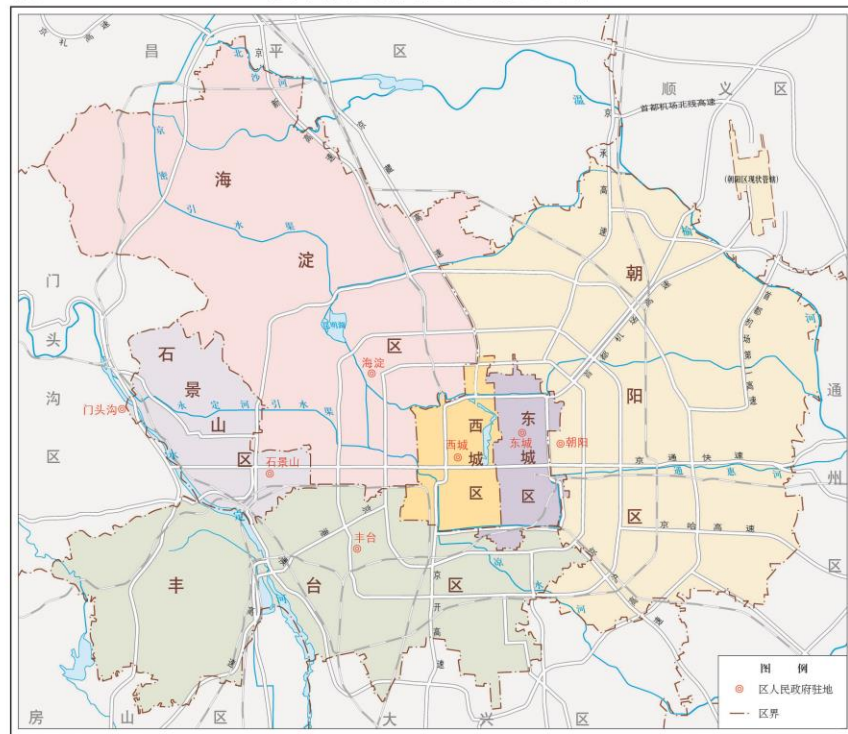


审图号:京S(2021)023号

北京市规划和自然资源委员会  
北京市民政局

样图9

北京市行政区域界线基础地理底图(中心城区)



审图号:京S(2021)023号

北京市规划和自然资源委员会  
北京市民政局

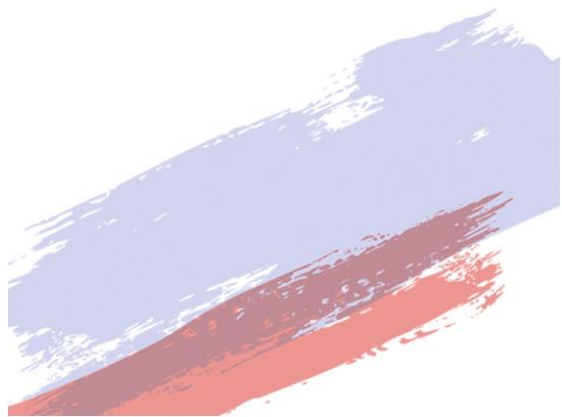




# 基层自治组织

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- 基层群众性自治组织
- Self-governance System of the Primary Society Layers
  - 村民委员会
  - 居民委员会
  - Village committee
  - Residents committee



# 民族区域自治

## Regional ethnic autonomy

- 自治区—自治州、盟—自治县、旗、自治旗—民族乡、苏木.....
- ZIZHIQU (Autonomous regions)- ZIZHIZHOU (Autonomous prefectures), MENG (League)-
- ZIZHIXIAN (Autonomous counties), QI (Banners), ZIZHIQI (Autonomous banners) -
- MINZUXIANG (Ethnic townships), Sumu
  - 根据2010年第六次全国人口普查的数据，汉族占中国总人口的91.51%，少数民族占8.49%。
  - According to the 6<sup>th</sup> national census in 2010, *Han* People account for 91.51% of China's total population, while ethnic minorities account for 8.49%.
  - 自治的内容：民族立法权；执行权；财政经济自主权；文化、语言文字自主权。
  - The content of autonomy: national legislative power; Executive power; Financial and economic autonomy; Cultural and language autonomy.
  - 自治特点：国家指导下的自治、民族因素与区域因素相结合、经济因素与政治因素相结合、基于民族身份
  - Characteristics of autonomy: autonomy under the guidance of the state, combination of ethnic factors and regional factors, combination of economic factors and political factors, based on ethnic identity





# 人民代表大会制度

## National People's Congress

- 全国人民代表大会与地方各级人民代表大会（五年一届）
- National People's Congress and Local People's Congresses (term: five years)
- 全国人大代表2900多名（县级行政区域：2800+）
- More than 2,900 NPC deputies (county-level administrative districts: 2,800+)
  - 不以党派为团组，以地方为团组 not by parties, by provinces
  - 间接选举产生：按人口比例，适当照顾少数民族，女性代表一般不少于20%，为华侨分配适当名额
  - Indirect election: In proportion to population, With due regard for ethnic minorities, female representation usually no less than 20%...
  - 全国人大会议每年一次，会期大约两周 The NPC meets once a year for about two weeks
  - 闭会期间由人大常委会(Standing Committee)行使职权
  - The Standing Committee of the NPC exercises its functions and powers during the inter-sessional period

# 人民代表大会制度

## National People's Congress

- 制定修改宪法、法律； To enact and amend the Constitution and laws;
- 选举产生国家行政机关、审判机关、检察机关；
- To elect administrative, judicial and procuratorial organs of the State;
- 审查和批准国民经济和社会发展计划和计划执行情况的报告；
- To examine and approve plans for national economic and social development and reports on their implementation;
- 审查和批准国家的预算和预算执行情况的报告；
- To examine and approve the state budget and reports on its implementation;
- 改变或者撤销全国人民代表大会常务委员会不适当的决定；
- To alter or annul inappropriate decisions of the Standing Committee of the NPC;
- 省、自治区和直辖市的建置，特别行政区的设立及其制度；
- The establishment of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government, the establishment of special administrative regions and their systems;
- 战争和和平的问题； Matters of war and peace;
- 其他职权。 Other functions and powers.





# 审议、表决

## Review and vote



2017国民经济和社会发展规划执行情况与2018国民经济和社会发展规划决议草案表决

Voting on the Implementation of the 2017 National Economic and Social Development Plan and the draft resolution of the 2018 National Economic and Social Development Plan



2017年中央和地方预算执行情况与2018年中央和地方预算决议草案表决

Voting on the Implementation of the 2017 Central and local budgets and draft resolution on the 2018 central and local budgets



全国人大常委会工作报告决议草案表决

Voting on the draft resolution of the work report of the NPC Standing Committee

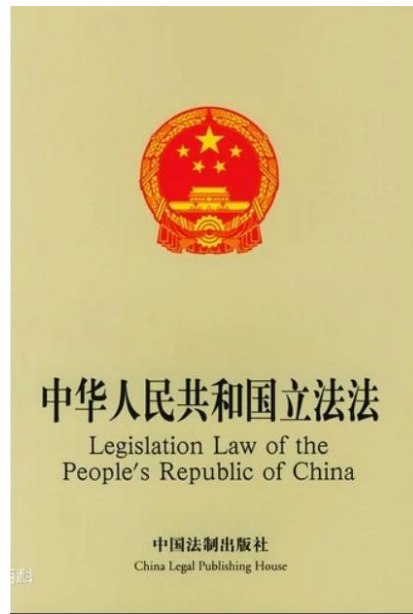


# 法律修改决策过程——以《立法法》为例

## Decision-making process of law amendment (Legislation Law as an example)

2000年3月15日，九届全国人大三次会议通过《中华人民共和国立法法》。

On March 15, 2000, the Third Session of the ninth NPC adopted the Legislation Law of the People's Republic of China.



# 法律修改决策过程——以《立法法》为例

## Decision-making process of law amendment (Legislation Law as an example)

2014年8月25日——**草案稿一审**：十二届全国人大常委会第十次会议《立法法修正案草案》。一审稿共28条。一审后草案全文公布，征求社会公众意见。

August 25, 2014 -- **The first instance of the draft**: The draft Amendment to the Legislation Law at the 10th Session of the 12th NPC Standing Committee. A total of 28 articles. After the first review, the full text of the draft was released for public comment.

2014年10月——**草案稿二审**：根据党的十八届四中全会的精神，全国人大法律委员会对立法法修正案草案进行逐条审议、修改，形成草案二审稿。二审后草案全文公布，再次征求社会公众意见。

October 2014 -- **Second instance of the draft**: In accordance with the spirit of the fourth Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee, the Law Committee of the NPC deliberated and revised the draft amendments to the Legislation Law article by article, resulting in the second review of the draft. After the second review, the full text of the draft was released to solicit public opinion again.

2014年12月22日——草案**提交**全国人大常委会第十二次会议**审议**。二审草案稿由28条增至35条。

December 22, 2014 -- The draft was submitted to the 12th session of the NPC Standing Committee for deliberation. The second draft was increased from 28 to 35.

.....

# 法律修改决策过程——以《立法法》为例

## Decision-making process of law amendment (Legislation Law as an example)

2015年3月——**草案稿三审**：

3月8日，草案三审稿提交十二届全国人大三次会议审议，近3000名人大代表听取了立法法**修正案草案说明**，此后各代表团进行了审议。

3月11日，全国人大法律委员会对代表们提出的修改意见进行审议，提出**修改决定草案**；12日，大会主席团会审议，决定将决定草案提请各代表团审议；接着，各代表团审议决定草案-法律委全体会议审议，提出**建议表决稿**-大会主席团会审议，决定将建议表决稿提请各代表团审议-各代表团审议建议表决稿-**大会主席团会决定将表决稿提请代表大会全体会议表决**。

### March 2015 -- Third instance of draft:

On March 8, the third draft was submitted to the third session of the 12th National People's Congress (NPC) for deliberation. Nearly 3,000 NPC deputies listened to the explanation of the draft amendments to the Legislation Law and then deliberated by various delegations.

On March 11, the NPC Law Committee deliberated on deputies' suggestions for amendments and put forward a draft decision on amendments. On December 12, the presidium of the Conference deliberated and decided to submit the draft decision to all delegations for deliberation. Then, the delegations will review the draft decision - the Plenary session of the Legal Committee will review it, put forward the draft proposal - the presidium of the Congress will review it, and decide to submit the draft proposal to the delegations for deliberation - the presidium of the Congress will decide to submit the draft to the plenary session of the Congress for a vote.

# 法律修改决策过程——以《立法法》为例

## Decision-making process of law amendment (Legislation Law as an example)

决定草案作出了27处实质性修改，其中对于税收法定、地方立法权广受关注的热点话题，一一作出回应。

2015年3月15日 通过修改决定：十二届全国人大三次会议表决通过了关于修改立法法的决定。

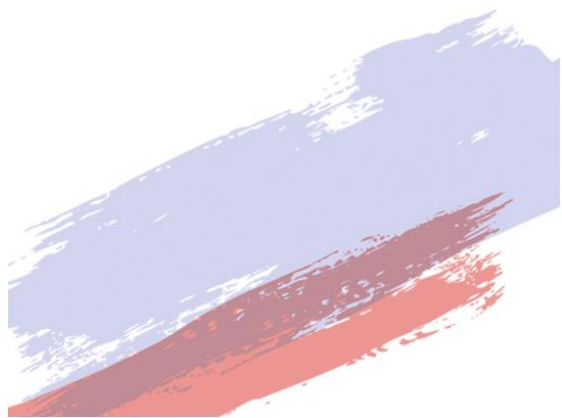
The draft decision made 27 substantive amendments, one of which responded to the topics such as statutory taxation and local legislative power.

**Revision Decision adopted on March 15, 2015:** The third session of the 12th National People's Congress adopted a decision on the revision of the Legislation Law.



# 基层人大代表选举

## Election of Deputies to the People's Congresses at the Grassroots Level





# 政治协商制度

## Political Consultation System

- 中国共产党领导的多党合作和政治协商制度
- The system of multi-party cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC
  - 中国共产党执政 Ruling Party: Communist Party of China
  - 八个民主党派参政 Participating parties: eight democratic parties

中国国民党革命委员会

Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang

中国民主同盟

China Democratic League

中国民主建国会

China Democratic Construction Association

中国民主促进会

China Association for promoting Democracy

中国农工民主党

Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party

中国致公党

China Zhi Gong Party,

九三学社

JIU SAN Society

台湾民主自治同盟

Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League

# 人大与政协

## NPC and CPPCC

- 人大的双重属性——权力机关+民意机关
- The dual nature of People's Congress: being an organ of power and an organ of public opinion
  - 人大——以地区为单位，表决成分大，法律约束力
  - National People's Congress - provincial unit, voting components, legally binding
  - 政协——按党派界别，协商成分大，政治影响力
  - People's Political Consultative Conference- according to the party sector, consultative component, political influence



# 政治发展——意见表达

## Political development - expression of opinion

- 草案——征求全社会意见 Draft -- Solicit opinions from the whole society
- 专业性意见表达——300多万各级人大代表，30多万各级政协委员，民主党派、团代会、工会、妇代会
- Professional expression of opinions
  - over 3 million deputies to people's congresses at all levels,
  - over 300,000 members of CPPCC committees at all levels
  - democratic parties, youth League congresses, trade unions and women's congresses
- 制度性意见表达团体（学会、协会）
- Institutional expression groups (societies, associations)
- 功能性意见表达团体（如媒体）
- Functional expression groups (e.g., media)



# 政治发展——城市化

## Political development - urbanization

- 城市化水平 Urbanization level
  - 2006年东、中、西部城市化水平分别为54.6%、40.4%和35.7%。
  - In 2006, the urbanization level of the eastern, central and western regions was 54.6%, 40.4% and 35.7% respectively.
  - 2011年的中国内地城市化率首次突破50%，达到了51.3%。
  - In 2011, the urbanization rate in mainland China exceeded 50% for the first time, reaching 51.3%.
- 处于城市化高速期 In the high-speed period of urbanization

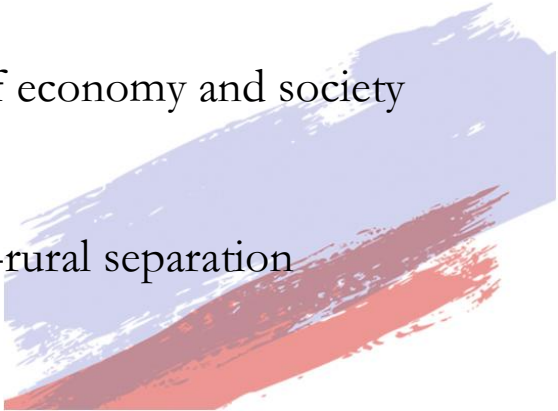


# 政治发展——农村

## Political development - rural areas

### 农村基层治理面临的挑战

#### Rural grassroots governance challenges

- 社会开放与治理的矛盾
  - Contradiction between social openness and governance
  - 经社不分造成的政经难题
  - Political and economic difficulties caused by the separation of economy and society
  - 城乡融合与城乡分治的矛盾
  - The contradiction between urban-rural integration and urban-rural separation
- 

# 政治发展——基层治理

## Political development - grassroots governance

### 城市基层治理的变革

#### Reform of urban grassroots governance

- 随着城市化进程的推进，人员流动的增加
- With the advancement of urbanization, the flow of people has increased
- 社区建设成为应对一系列挑战的新选择
- Community building has become a new choice to deal with a series of challenges
- 在党委领导、政府负责的前提下，协同基层自治组织，有序扩大民众参与，以实现社区有效治理，为社区居民提供优质公共服务。
- Under the leadership of the Party Committee and the responsibility of the government, and in coordination with grassroots autonomous organizations, we will expand public participation in an orderly manner, so as to realize effective community governance and provide quality public services to community residents.

# 发展：中国特色的区域治理

## Development: Regional governance with Chinese characteristics

- 伴随着中国经济发展，中国城市化进程迅速发展
- Along with China's economic development, China's urbanization process is developing rapidly
  - 城市群区域发展总体呈现出由点到线成面的“点—线—面”发展轨迹
  - Regional development of urban agglomeration shows a "point-line-plane" development trajectory
  - 1980年代以来，珠三角区域以深圳特区为龙头，发展成为珠三角城市群
  - Since the 1980s, the Pearl River Delta region, led by Shenzhen Special River Delta urban agglomeration
  - 1990年代以来，以上海浦东新区为中枢的长三角城经济第二极。
  - Since the 1990s, the Yangtze River Delta city cluster, with Pudong New developed rapidly and become the second pole of China's economy.
  - 进入21世纪，京津冀城市群
  - Entering the 21st century, the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei city cluster



# 发展：中国特色的区域治理

Development: Regional governance with Chinese characteristics

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“区域发展”成为治理体系和治理能力建设的 research 热点

"Regional development" has become the focus of governance system and governance capacity construction

对政府发展与政府创新提出了新需求

New demands are put forward for government development and innovation





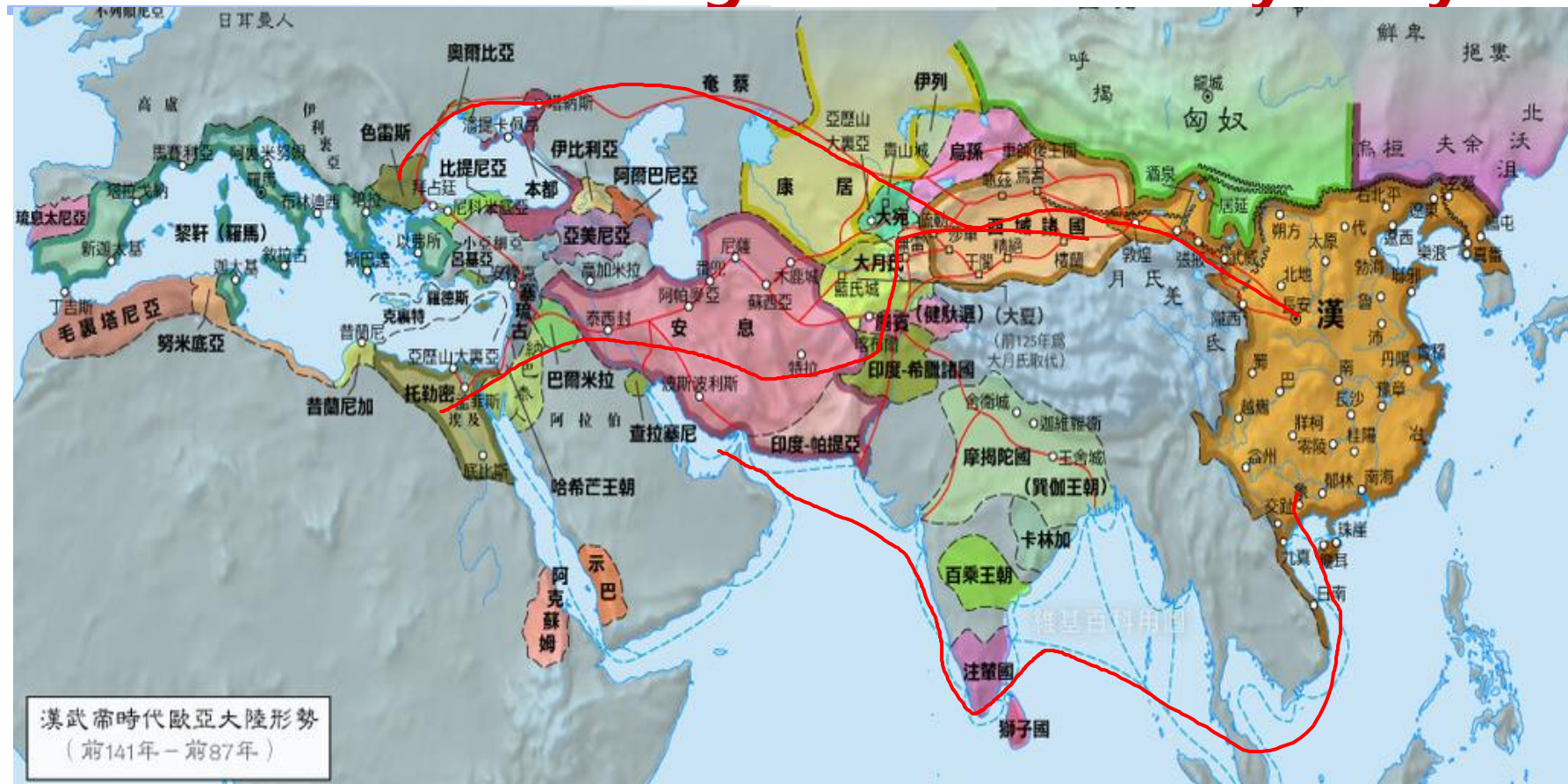


国际交往

International Exchanges

# 汉代的国际交往

## International exchanges in the Han Dynasty





# 唐代的国际交往

## International exchanges in the Tang Dynasty



# 当代的国际交往


## Contemporary International Exchanges





# 人类命运共同体

## A Community of Shared Future for Mankind

- 在追求本国利益时兼顾他国合理关切，在谋求本国发展中促进各国共同发展。
  - While pursuing its own interests, a country should accommodate the legitimate concerns of others. In pursuing their own development, countries should promote the common development of all and expand common interests among them.
  - 人类只有一个地球，各国共处一个世界。
  - Mankind has only one earth, and it is home to all countries.
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# 国际权力观

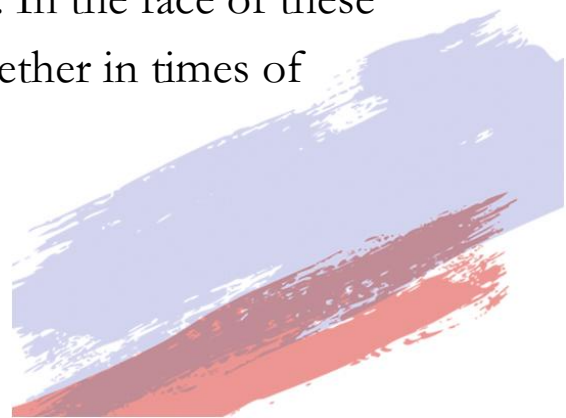
## The Power in the International Relations

- 随着经济全球化深入发展，资本、技术、信息、人员跨国流动，国家之间处于一种相互依存的状态，一国经济目标能否实现与别国的经济波动有重大关联——“利益纽带”
- With the in-depth development of economic globalization, capital, technology, information and personnel flow across borders, and countries are in a state of interdependence. Whether a country can achieve its economic goals is significantly related to the economic fluctuations of other countries
- 国家之间的权力分配未必要像过去那样通过战争等极端手段来实现，国家间在经济上的相互依存，各国可以通过国际体系和机制来维持、规范相互依存的关系，从而维护共同利益。
- The distribution of power among countries does not necessarily need to be realized through war and other extreme means as in the past. As countries are economically interdependent, they can maintain and regulate the interdependent relationship through international systems and mechanisms, so as to safeguard common interests.

# 国际权力观

## The Power in the International Relations

- 在经济全球化背景下，一国或区域的经济危机通过全球化机制的传导，可以迅速波及全球，危及国际社会整体。面对这些危机，国际社会只能“同舟共济”、“共克时艰”。
- Under the background of economic globalization, the economic crisis of one country or region can quickly spread to the whole world and endanger the whole international community through the transmission of globalization mechanism. In the face of these crises, the international community has no choice but to "pull together in times of difficulty".



# 共同利益观

## View of common interests

- 进入20世纪，国际社会的利益关系曾被描述为一种排他的零和关系，因此利益争夺引发战争是无法避免的
- In the 20th century, the interests of the international community have been described as an exclusive zero-sum relationship, so it is inevitable that conflicts of interests will lead to wars
- 经济全球化促使人们对传统的国家利益观进行反思，各国利益的高度交融使不同国家成为一个共同利益链条上的一环。
- Economic globalization prompts people to reflect on the traditional view of national interests. The high integration of national interests makes different countries become a link in the chain of common interests.
  - 气候变化带来的冰川融化、降水失调、海平面上升等问题，不仅给小岛国带来灭顶之灾，也将给世界数十个沿海发达城市造成极大危害。
  - The melting of glaciers, the imbalance of precipitation and the rise of sea level brought about by climate change will not only bring catastrophe to small island states, but also cause great harm to dozens of developed coastal cities around the world.



# 共同利益观

## View of common interests

- 面对越来越多的全球性问题，任何国家都不可能独善其身。
- 在这样的背景下，人们对共同利益也有了新的认识。人类已经处在“地球村”中，各国公民同时也是地球公民，全球的利益同时也就是自己的利益。
- Faced with an increasing number of global problems, no country can stay immune.
- In this context, people also have a new understanding of common interests. Mankind is now living in a "global village". Citizens of all countries are also citizens of the earth, and the interests of the world are their own.

# 可持续发展观

## Concept of Sustainable Development

- 工业革命以后，人类开发和利用自然资源的能力得到了极大提高，但接踵而至的环境污染和极端事故也给人类造成巨大灾难。
- After the Industrial Revolution, mankind's ability to exploit and utilize natural resources has been greatly improved, but the ensuing environmental pollution and extreme accidents have also caused great disasters to mankind.
  - 《增长的极限》报告——若世界按照现在的人口和经济增长以及资源消耗、环境污染趋势继续发展下去，那么我们这个星球迟早将达到极限进而崩溃。
  - The *Limits to Growth* reports - If the current trend of population and economic growth, resource consumption and environmental pollution continues, our planet will reach its limit and collapse sooner or later.

# 可持续发展观

## Concept of Sustainable Development

- 1983年，联合国成立“世界环境与发展委员会”进行专题研究。1987年发表《我们共同的未来》报告，正式将可持续发展定义为“既能满足当代人需要，又不对后代人满足其需要的能力构成危害的发展”。
- In 1983, the United Nations established the "World Commission on Environment and Development" to conduct thematic studies. In 1987, the Report "Our Common Future" formally defined sustainable development as "development that meets the needs of the present without jeopardizing the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".
  - 1992年《里约环境与发展宣言》
  - 2002年《约翰内斯堡执行计划》
  - 2012年《我们憧憬的未来》
  - 中国：1994年发布《中国21世纪议程——中国21世纪人口、环境与发展白皮书》；1996年，可持续发展被正式确定为国家的基本发展战略之一。

# 全球治理观

## The Global Governance System

- 全球治理理论的核心观点是，由于全球化导致国际行为主体多元化，全球性问题的解决成为一个由政府、政府间组织、非政府组织、跨国公司共同参与和互动的过程，这一过程的重要途径是强化国际规范和国际机制，以形成一个具有机制约束力和道德规范力的、能够解决全球问题的“全球机制”。
- 中国：秉承共商共建共享的全球观，积极参与全球治理体系改革与建设
  - 坚定维护以《联合国宪章》的宗旨和原则为核心的国际秩序和国际体系，推进国际关系民主化，支持联合国发挥积极作用，支持发展中国家在国际事务中的代表权和发言权，建设性参与国际与地区热点问题的解决进程，积极应对各类全球性挑战，维护国际和地区和平稳定。



# 全球治理观

## The Global Governance System

- The core view of global governance theory is that globalization leads to the diversification of international actors, and the solution of global problems becomes a process involving and interacting with governments, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and transnational corporations. The important way of this process is to strengthen international norms and mechanisms. In order to form a "global mechanism" with institutional binding and ethical force that can solve global problems.
- China: Adhering to the global vision of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits, China has taken an active part in the reform and development of the global governance system
  - Firmly to the purposes and principles of the UN charter and the international system as the core of the international order, promote democratization in international relations, support the United Nations play an active role, support the representation and voice of developing countries in international affairs, constructive participation in international and regional hotspot issues solving process, actively cope with global challenges and maintaining international and regional peace and stability.

# 全球治理观

## View on Global Governance

- 加强世界各国交流合作，推动全球治理机制变革，积极促进世界和平与发展。
- strengthen exchanges and cooperation among countries, promote reform of global governance mechanisms, and actively promote world peace and development.
- 五个维度/Five Dimensions:
  - **政治多极、经济均衡、文化多样、安全互信、环境永续。**
  - **Multi-polar politics, balanced economy, diverse cultures, mutual trust in security and sustainable environment.**
- 倡导包容，增进思想理念共识。
- 让世界多样性成为人类社会进步的内在动力、人类文明多姿多彩的天然形态。
- Advocate inclusiveness and promote consensus on ideology.
- Let the diversity of the world become the internal driving force for human progress and the natural form of diverse human civilizations.

- **Topic: Please share with us your knowledge and understanding of *the Belt and Road Initiative*? (150-200words)**
- **请谈一下您对“一带一路”倡议的认识和理解。(100 - 150字)**
- **Pdf or Doc format**
- **Student ID-Name**
- **[suli@buaa.edu.cn](mailto:suli@buaa.edu.cn)**
- **DDL: 13 Dec.**

\*Please do not plagiarize, otherwise the assignment will be counted as 0 points



**THANK YOU!**

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