



International Cooperation along Silk Road : A Research Summary¹

Li Jia^{1*}, Quan Huiqi²

*¹ International College, Krirk University, Thanon Ram Intra, Khwaeng Anusawari, Khet Bang Khen, Krung Thep, Maha Nakhon 10220, Thailand

² Inner Mongolia Arts University, Hohhot, Inner Mongolia 010010, China

Corresponding author: Li Jia, Email: lijia@sxnu.edu.cn

ABSTRACT

One belt and one road is the most critical part of the study. The current research mainly focuses on the economic development cooperation and coordination among local governments, and it does not combine the development of the "one belt and one road." The past researches can not provide practical suggestions for the local government to integrate the high quality into the "one belt and one road" construction. Therefore, one belt, one road, and one way to build one belt, one road, is the most crucial part of the study. This study attempts to analyze the latest situation of local opening to the outside world through literature research, case analysis, and logical analysis. The study also proposes the work ideas and specific measures to promote the integration of local high quality practice into the "one belt and one road" in the 14th Five-Year Development Plan of China, to provide a reference to build a local cooperation mechanism.

Keywords: International Cooperation , Silk Road

1. Introduction

The "one belt, one road" strategy refers to the "Silk Road Economic Belt" and the "maritime Silk Road twenty-first Century." Since Xi Jinping proposed one belt, one road strategy, China's reform and opening-up have entered a new historical stage. "One belt, one road" strategy has deepened our cooperation with Asian and European countries. It has constructed a new blueprint for collaboration, bringing new opportunities and challenges to the areas along the line. Meanwhile, the one belt, one road strategy has brought hitherto unknown opportunities for local governments. Many local governments, one of the "one belt, one road" strategies, actively seek cooperation opportunities and actively participate in the planning and development with their actual conditions. Through strengthening exchanges and cooperation with other countries, we will build local cooperation mechanisms and promote the development and construction of all aspects. In practice, many governments have formulated specific plans for cooperation and carried out detailed collaboration and exchange. However, it is noteworthy that the unbalanced development between regions has brought some obstacles to constructing cooperation mechanisms. Improving the interests of all parties and enhancing the level and depth of exchanges and cooperation through local cooperation mechanisms based on long-term development is worthy of attention and discussion.

2 Research Significance

The analysis of the specific ways and schemes of local government participation in the "one belt" road construction is not enough to provide practical suggestions for the provincial government to integrate the "one belt and one road" construction. With the deepening of globalization, the international community generally agrees with and supports the concept of global co-governance. More and more non-state actors play an essential role in the world. As important representatives, local governments bear more and more responsibilities in globalization, and the value of their role is also valued. However, because the central government has the authority to participate in international affairs, the position and role of local governments are often weakened. However, in a specific practice, local governments is the implementer of relevant policies of the central government. Therefore, the ability and standards of local governments to participate in international affairs cooperation and implement foreign policies need to be paid attention to. Thus the government should strengthen the relevant mechanism of local government's participation in the opening up and other agencies, enrich the "one belt and one-way" construction, and construct a local government cooperation mechanism. The paper tries to find out the problems and obstacles that local governments have in participating in and building cooperation mechanisms. In the light of the latest opening up to the outside world, it provides some suggestions for the study of the construction of the local cooperation mechanism.

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3 Research Objectives

During the research process, the purpose is to achieve the following objectives:

1. Through analyzing the current situation of all local governments in China (including Gansu, Zhejiang, Guangxi, etc.), we should grasp the experience and regular practices of all regions in the "one belt and one road" construction;
2. To analyze the current situation of local governments' opening up to the outside world, explore the current policy trends and future possibilities of local governments, and scientifically evaluate the changes and development of local governments in the implementation of the "one belt and one road" strategy;
3. The problems exposed in the process of building the local government cooperation mechanism, and analyzing the relevant factors that hindered the further development of the cooperation mechanism, and putting forward corresponding suggestions for improvement;
4. To provide a strong guarantee for the opening and construction of the 14th Five-Year Plan and promote the local government to accomplish international affairs cooperation with higher quality;
5. Enhance the ability of international cooperation and participation.

4 Discussion

This study analyzes the latest trends of local opening up from the experience and typical practices of local participation in the "one belt and one road" construction. It also proposes the work ideas and specific measures to promote the integration of local high quality into the "one belt and one way" in the 14th Five-Year year. The full text includes the following parts:

The first part is the introduction, which summarizes the relevant research at home and abroad through literature analysis, expounds the research background, purpose and significance, and introduces the research ideas, research contents, and research methods. The main contents of the study include the concept and connotation of "one belt and one road" and cooperation between local governments. The influence of "one belt and one road" and the role of local governments in cooperation are discussed. It provides a theoretical basis for the writing of the paper.

Based on local governments participating in the "one belt and one road" construction, the report analyzes their achievements and experiences. It sorts out their typical practices and arrangements. In this part, the research combines with specific cases, mainly focusing on the particular rules and strategic plans of Xinjiang, Gansu, Zhejiang, and Guangxi. With the increasing responsibility of local governments in the actual opening-up and cooperation, the value of their role has also attracted much attention. The local governments have formed different modes of cooperation in their advantages. They have their strong characteristics in the power engine or the way construction. By combing its typical practices and measures, it lays a foundation for later research. The fourth part is to evaluate local governments' experiences and typical practices. It also analyzes the problems exposed in building the cooperation mechanism and analyzes the relevant factors that hinder the further development of the cooperation mechanism. In the construction of one belt, one road cooperation mechanism, the problems exposed by local governments are mainly lack of coordination in development strategy, loose cooperation mode, ineffective results, and difficulty to avoid repeated construction. Unfair competition leads to a further gap between the rich and the poor. There are many reasons for these problems, mainly focusing on the imperfect cooperation mechanism, the influence of local protectionism, the imperfect competition mechanism, etc. One belt, one road, and the other, the cooperation mechanism of local governments have been hindered by the above reasons. The fifth analyzes the future requirements for the local governments to establish the cooperation mechanism, and puts forward suggestions for improvement in light of the problems found in the research process, to improve the mechanism of consultation, performance, and commitment and introduce a fair and reasonable competition mechanism to rationally divide interests, enhance interest sharing, promote trade balance and promote the rational distribution of goods. At the same time, it strengthens political mutual trust, cultivates trust relations and improves cooperation and implementation, and enhances the willingness and prospects of cooperation. Several routes will be developed to enhance the quality of local government effectively and actively promote a higher level of mutual benefit. The sixth part is the summaries, the future development trend, and development direction. It also points out the study's shortcomings and guides other scholars to continue to improve the research on the International Cooperation along Silk Road.

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