

Theoretical Basis and Practical Path of Sub National Actors Participating in Global Ocean Governance

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Abstract: With the acceleration of globalization,ocean governance has become a common challenge faced by all countries.In this context,the participation of sub national actors in global ocean governance is not only an exploration by the international community for the diversification and cooperation of ocean governance,but also a manifestation of the strong participation of sub national actors in global governance.This article provides new ideas and suggestions for global ocean governance by analyzing the theoretical basis and practical path of sub national actors participating in global ocean governance.

Keywords: Sub national actors;Global ocean governance;Theoretical basis;Practical path

Introduction:

With the acceleration of globalization,ocean issues have gradually become one of the important challenges faced by the international community.According to data released by the United Nations Environment Programme,over 70%of the world's marine areas have suffered varying degrees of pollution and damage.At the same time,due to the extreme scarcity and uneven distribution of marine resources,as well as the overlap and competition of rights and interests in the marine field among countries,the issue of marine governance is particularly complex.Therefore,the diversification and cooperation of global ocean governance have become the only way to address ocean issues.

1. Theoretical basis

1.1 Theoretical Basis of Global Ocean Governance

The theoretical basis of global ocean governance can be elaborated from two aspects:international law and international politics. At the level of international law,the core of ocean governance lies in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea(UNCLOS). The Convention sets out the rights and obligations of countries in the field of the ocean,clearly outlines the principles for the development and protection of marine resources,and also provides a basic framework and legal basis for global ocean governance.At the international political level,the theoretical foundations of global ocean governance mainly include multilateralism,cooperation,and participation.Multilateralism emphasizes that all countries should work together to solve ocean issues on the basis of equality and cooperation;Cooperationism emphasizes that countries should promote cooperation and achieve common development on the premise of mutual benefit and win-win results;Participationism emphasizes that all parties should fully play their active role and actively participate in global ocean governance,in order to achieve their own development and interests.

1.2 Theoretical basis for the participation of national actors in global ocean governance

Firstly,sub national actors have certain advantages in the local economy.Due to its small geographical range and relatively low population size,sub national actors are able to manage and utilize marine resources more centrally and effectively.For example,they can better manage fisheries and develop marine tourism,thereby driving economic growth in the region.In addition,sub national actors can also more flexibly formulate and implement marine economic policies to meet the special needs and development goals of the region.

Secondly,sub national actors also have special advantages in environmental protection.Due to its smaller administrative region and relatively small population,sub national actors can more easily implement and regulate environmental protection policies.They

can pay more attention to the health status of the marine ecosystem in the local area and take corresponding measures to protect it. In addition, sub national actors can collaborate more closely with stakeholders in the region to jointly develop and implement sustainable marine conservation plans.

In addition, sub national actors also play an important role in society. They are closer to the local community and residents, and can better understand and reflect the wishes and needs of the people. By actively participating in global ocean governance, sub national actors can represent the interests of local residents and strive for more voice and participation opportunities. Sub national actors can also promote public participation in the process of ocean governance, enhance citizens' environmental awareness and sense of responsibility, and further promote the sustainable development of society in the region.

For the theoretical basis of the participation of sub national actors in global ocean governance, participatory thinking also has important guiding significance. Participationism believes that all parties involved should share responsibility and solve problems through collaboration and cooperation. By actively participating in global ocean governance, sub national actors can not only protect the economic development and environment of the region, but also play a more active role in the entire global governance process. This participatory ideology enables sub national actors to actively cooperate with other countries and international organizations, formulate and jointly implement effective governance measures, and promote the sustainable development of global ocean governance.

2. Practice Path

2.1 Practical Cases of National Actors Participating in Global Ocean Governance

2.1.1 California Fisheries Management Council(PFMC)

As the local government committee of California, the California Fisheries Management Board has been committed to the development and protection of sustainable fisheries. The committee has effectively improved the protection level of the local marine ecological environment and provided useful reference for global marine governance by establishing fishery protection zones and limiting the development of fishery resources.

2.1.2 Zhejiang Zhoushan East China Sea Fishery Resources Protection and Management Center

The Zhejiang Zhoushan East China Sea Fishery Resources Protection and Management Center is a non-governmental organization led by local governments in China, dedicated to the protection and management of fishery resources in the East China Sea. The organization has effectively promoted the sustainable development of local fisheries by establishing marine ecological protection plans, limiting fishing, and promoting marine environmental protection, while also providing strong support for China to play a more active role in global ocean governance.

2.2 Practical Strategies for National Actors to Participate in Global Ocean Governance

In the process of sub national actors participating in global ocean governance, relevant strategies and measures need to be developed based on specific circumstances. Specifically, the following are the basic paths for sub national actors to strengthen their participation in global ocean governance:

2.2.1 Strengthen policy communication

Subnational actors should actively participate in various international conferences and seminars related to ocean governance, and express their ocean policies and positions to other countries and international organizations. Through these international exchange platforms, sub national actors can better understand the ocean policies and practices of other countries, while also promoting their own ocean industry and development prospects, in order to gain more resources and support. Subnational actors need to strengthen friendly exchanges with other countries and regions, enhance mutual trust and understanding. By expanding exchanges and cooperation, sub national actors can showcase their experiences and achievements in the field of ocean governance to other countries and regions, while also drawing nourishment from the experiences of other countries and regions, and promoting their own development and progress. Subnational actors can rely on domestic and international non-governmental organizations(NGOs) to enhance their public opinion influence in global ocean governance. By collaborating with NGOs, sub national actors can leverage the professionalism and credibility of these organizations to promote the process of marine environmental protection and governance, while also enhancing their visibility and reputation in the field of marine governance both domestically and internationally. Subnational actors need to strengthen their learning and application of the international maritime legal system in order to safeguard their legitimate rights and interests in global maritime governance. By understanding and mastering various marine legal treaties, rules, and standards, sub national actors can better participate in and promote international marine affairs, and jointly maintain the health and sustainable development of the global marine ecological environment.

2.2.2 Building a Cooperation Platform

In order for sub national actors to better participate in global ocean governance, it is necessary to build multi-level and multifaceted

cooperation platforms.The core tasks include:establishing an interactive exchange mechanism between domestic and foreign marine research institutions,promoting cutting-edge research in marine science and technology,and technological innovation in the development and utilization of marine resources;Actively participating in global ocean law.

3. Conclusion

As an emerging participant in global ocean governance,sub national actors are not only an important manifestation of the diversification and cooperation of global ocean governance,but also one of the manifestations of their strong participation in global governance.Through the analysis of the theoretical basis and practical path of sub national actors participating in global ocean governance,it can be concluded that sub national actors play an important role and position in global ocean governance. Therefore,measures such as strengthening policy communication,building cooperation platforms,and promoting marine technology innovation should be taken to actively promote the participation of sub national actors in global marine governance,in order to better promote the development and progress of global marine governance.

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