

Sub-state Actors in International Organizations: Analysis of Local Government Involvement and Influence

SHUYI QU & JINQIANG WANG

Abstract In order to analyze the influence of sub-national actors on international organizations, this paper uses a questionnaire to survey the level of participation and influence of local governments. As sub-state actors, local governments have their responsibilities and obligations to influence state behaviour in a variety of ways. Local governments need to do the following: the influence and status of sub-state actors on international organizations, whether local governments are sub-state actors and their influence on state behavior, and the uncertain influence of local governments and states on international organizations. The results show that local actors play a secondary role in influencing international organizations, and that local governments are one of the local actors and have a supervisory and binding role on state behavior. The impact of local government and national uncertainty on international organizations is largely based on the outcome of local government involvement. Therefore, it is the state actors who are able to fulfil the responsibilities of international organizations and are participants in the relevant work of international organizations, in which the influence of local government participation on international organizations is more significant.

Keywords: • involvement of international organizations • sub-national actors • local governments • smart city • impact of participation

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1 Introduction

In today's context of globalization, international organizations are playing an increasingly important role in promoting cooperation among countries and coordinating global affairs (Abdi et al., 2023). However, the actors within international organizations are not limited to traditional sovereign states but also include several entities known as "sub-state actors" (Alvarez et al., 2023). This concept encompasses actors different from traditional states and may have unusual ways of influencing and engaging, with local governments being of particular interest as typical sub-national actors (Belcastro, 2023). In the past, international relations research has focused mainly on interactions and cooperation between states, while relatively little research has been done on sub-state actors (Berge & Fauchald, 2023). However, in practice, the extent and manner of local government participation in international affairs (Bordin, 2023), as part of the country's domestic political power, has gradually attracted the attention of scholars and policymakers. In this context, it is particularly urgent to conduct in-depth research on the behavior of local governments in international organizations. On the one hand, the growing prominence of global issues (e.g., climate change, trade, health, etc.) makes the involvement of local governments part of the solution. On the other hand (Boyd & Ahmad, 2023), some local governments play an increasingly important role in global affairs, and their influence and agency are gradually emerging. Therefore, there is a need for an in-depth study of the extent and modalities of local government participation in international organizations and their impact on state behavior (Brölmann, 2023). This study aims to systematically analyze local governments' participation and influence as sub-national actors in international organizations. By delving into the role of local governments in international affairs, we can better understand the complexity of the power structure within international organizations. At the same time, we can also reveal the unique contributions of local governments in international affairs (Brown et al., 2023). First, by sorting out the influencing factors of local governments in international organizations, we can understand the behavior patterns of sub-national actors more comprehensively (Chraki, 2023). This has a positive effect on the development of international relations theory, which helps to improve the theoretical framework to better explain and predict the behavior of sub-national actors (Collins, 2023). Secondly, this study aims to explore the role of local governments in supervising and restraining state behavior (Cottiero & Haggard, 2023). The power relationship between local governments and the central government is complex and delicate, and by studying their role in international organizations, it is possible to gain insight into the influence of local governments on national decision-making and how this influence is achieved. Finally, this study has specific policy implications for the development and governance of international organizations. By understanding the role of local governments in international organizations, policies can be better formulated to facilitate the effective functioning of international organizations and better respond to global challenges (d'Aspremont, 2023). Overall, this study is expected to provide

new perspectives and theoretical support for the study of international relations and useful policy recommendations for the governance and development of international organizations (de Wit et al., 2023). This paper analyzes the problems of sub-state actors in international organizations, discusses and analyzes the functions and responsibilities of state actors in international organizations from two aspects: the participation and influence of local governments, and the performance of the functions and responsibilities of state actors in international organizations, and discusses in depth the impact of local government participation on international organizations as a whole, and determines the key influencing factors, in addition, conducts in-depth discussion and analysis of the behavior content, behavior mode and degree of influence of sub-state actors in international organizations, aiming to determine the functions and status of state actors in international organizations, optimize the work content of sub-state actors, and improve the role of international organizations.

2 Literature review

2.1 Definition and awareness of sub-state actors

A sub-state actor is an entity that has a degree of autonomy and initiative in international affairs, and its status is somewhere between that of a traditional sovereign state and a non-state entity. Unlike traditional state actors, sub-state actors may be local governments, cities, regional organizations, or non-central government entities. The introduction of this concept reflects a growing awareness of international actors' diversity in international relations (Dellepiane & Reinsberg, 2023). The autonomy of sub-state actors. In contrast to traditional sovereign states, sub-state actors have relatively independent decision-making and management powers in several areas (Dijkstra et al., 2023). This autonomy allows them to show a specific initiative in international affairs, not only as state implementers but also as participants in international behavior. Sub-state actors may have unique cultural, economic, or political characteristics. They may be more concerned with the public interest than the country as a whole, but at the same time, they represent a particular local identity in international affairs. Such characteristics give sub-national actors the potential to play a unique role in transnational affairs, allowing them to respond more flexibly to local problems and challenges (Egel & Obermeier, 2023). Some studies believe that the degree of influence of state actors on international organizations is relatively high, and the participation of local governments cannot perform the functions of international organizations, and the study of local government participation and influencing factors cannot conduct an in-depth analysis of sub-state actors in international organizations, so it is necessary to analyze and study from the dual aspects of influencing factors and government participation, so as to obtain implementation data of sub-state actors in international organizations. The Limitations on the conduct of secondary State actors. Sub-national actors may not be subject to more than just guidance at the national level.

Defining the scope of state actors, clarifying the responsibilities of sub-state actors, and having an important role and significance in the study of international organizations, and the impact of local governments, as one of the sub-state actors, on international organizations is the main aspect of the study. In some cases, they may act independently, at odds with the central government, or play an independent role in international affairs. This pattern of behavior makes the role of sub-state actors in international organizations richer and more complex (Galyna et al., 2023). In summary, a sub-state actor is an entity with relative autonomy, distinct culture, and characteristics and may act somewhat independently of the state level. A deeper definition and understanding of sub-state actors contribute to a more comprehensive and accurate understanding of the roles and influence of various actors in international relations (Giorgetti, 2023).

2.2 The significance of local governments as sub-national actors

The status and role of local governments as sub-state actors in international organizations is a key focus of this study. The Local governments respond to public opinions. The status of local governments in international organizations can be understood as their participation and influence in international affairs. In some countries, local governments may be given a degree of international representation and be able to participate in international organizations' meetings, negotiations, and decision-making processes. This status enables local governments to express and defend the public interest in international affairs directly. The role of local governments in international affairs is reflected in their representativeness and responsibility for the public area or city. Local governments usually have a better understanding of the actual situation of the public area and can more directly reflect the needs and expectations of the residents. Therefore, local governments in international organizations can resolutely defend the interests of the public and supervise and adjust national policies (González, 2023). To study the functions of international organizations, it is necessary to determine the scope of their executors, and since the state actor is one of the main members of the international organization, it has an important guiding role in the play of its functions and roles, so it is necessary to determine the importance of its executors, and the main content of local governments as sub-state actors is to implement the plans, contents and programs of international organizations, which have an important status and role, and deeply analyze the scope of the functions of local governments, clarify the functions and responsibilities and the scope of their participants, which will have a significant impact on the performance of the functions of international organizations. The local governments interpret the opinions of international organizations. The complexity of the status and role of local governments as sub-state actors is also reflected in their relationship with the central government and the interpretation of the views of international organizations. In some countries, local governments may enjoy relatively independent international action; in others, their international affairs are subject to stricter control by the central government. This disparity has

led to diversity and flexibility in the role of local governments in international affairs. The status and role of local governments as sub-state actors is multi-layered and complex. By delving into the extent of their participation and influence in international organizations (Goritz et al., 2023), it is possible to understand better the unique contributions of local governments in international affairs and their interactions with the central government. This helps to broaden the understanding of power structures within international organizations while also providing theoretical support for more effective participation of local governments in global affairs.

2.3 Conditions for the involvement of sub-state actors

Regarding local government involvement in international organizations, China's Belt and Road Initiative is a landmark case. The initiative aims to promote economic cooperation and infrastructure development, covering several regions such as Asia, Europe, and Africa. Although this is a national-level initiative, local governments play an essential role (Higham, 2023). Under the Belt and Road Initiative framework, local governments have undertaken a number of specific tasks and responsibilities. For example, in terms of infrastructure construction, many provinces and cities in China have actively participated in planning and implementing Belt and Road-related projects. For example, some coastal cities in China, such as Shanghai and Guangzhou, and inland cities, such as Chengdu and Xi'an (Jiménez, 2023), have promoted international trade and regional connectivity through the construction of infrastructure such as ports, railways, and roads. The involvement of local governments in the Belt and Road Initiative also covers economic cooperation and people-to-people exchanges. Some local governments have signed cooperation agreements with foreign cities or regions, promoting bilateral exchanges and cooperation in economy, trade, culture, and education (Klabbers, 2023). This kind of cooperation is not only a diplomatic activity at the national level but also reflects the active role of local governments in promoting inter-state exchanges. The impact of local government actions on the Belt and Road Initiative is manifold. First, they have implemented national policies through practical actions, further boosting the initiative's implementation. Second, the participation of local governments promotes the development and cooperation of the regional economy and serves the country's overall interests. At the same time, the participation of local governments has also increased the number of partners for international organizations and strengthened the foundation of international mutual trust and cooperation (Krieger & Duckworth, 2023). However, the participation of local governments in international organizations also faces challenges. In the Belt and Road Initiative, there are differences in the level of development and policy implementation in different regions, which may lead to imbalances and coordination problems in cooperation. In addition, local governments also need to better coordinate the relationship between the overall interests of the country and the needs of local development when participating in international organizations

(Lenz & Schmidtke, 2023) so as not to harm the country's long-term interests because of short-term interests. The involvement of local governments in the Belt and Road Initiative is a vivid example of sub-national actors in international organizations. Local governments have played an essential role in promoting economic cooperation, infrastructure construction, and people-to-people exchanges, which have positively impacted the influence and status of international organizations while posing challenges such as coordination and coherence.

2.4 The influence of local governments on the decision-making of international organizations

The status of local governments. The status of local governments as sub-national actors needs to be considered at two levels. The formal status in an international organization is the status within a state. In international organizations, local governments usually do not participate independently but through the name of the central government or other national representative offices. This makes the status of local governments relatively low, but it does not mean they have less influence. The status of local governments within the country varies according to the national system, with some countries giving local governments a relatively large degree of autonomy, giving them a more significant say in domestic policy and foreign affairs (Lenz & Söderbaum, 2023)—the role of local governments in the decision-making of international organizations. Local governments may influence decision-making and implementation by working directly with international organizations and participating in projects and initiatives of international organizations. Such cooperation can enable local governments to be more active in international affairs (Lesch, 2023). On the other hand, even if local governments are not directly involved in international organizations, their domestic policies and economic measures may impact international organizations' decision-making. For example, local governments' environmental and economic policies may shape a country's international image to a certain extent, thus influencing the attitudes and decisions of international organizations towards the country. The influence of local governments as sub-national actors in the decision-making of international organizations is diverse. First, its status and power are key in influencing its voice and influence in international organizations. Local governments with a higher level of autonomy and status within the country can usually participate more autonomously in international organizations and play a more active role in decision-making. Secondly, the policies and actions of local governments are also essential factors in shaping the country's overall image.

International organizations may be more willing to cooperate with local governments if they excel in environmental social responsibility, etc. The Constraints and Challenges of local governments in the decision-making of international organizations. International organizations are generally more inclined to work with the central government, which represents the country's overall interests and can provide more coherent policies and commitments. The participation of local

governments may face coordination difficulties and exhibit inconsistencies in international affairs, making it difficult for international organizations to cooperate effectively (M. Mindur & L. Mindur, 2023). Overall, the status and role of local governments as sub-state actors in international organizations is a complex and multi-layered issue. The extent to which it influences the decision-making of an international organization depends on several factors, including its formal status in the international organization, its status and authority within the state, and the impact of its policies and actions on the image of the state. The active participation of local governments in international affairs has helped enrich the dimension of international cooperation, but it needs to face challenges in coordination and coherence.

3 Research methods

3.1 Questionnaires

In this paper, 400 questionnaires were randomly distributed in Beijing, Shanghai and other regions, among which 240 were government officials, 60 were citizens, and 100 were random visitors. The content of the questionnaire is mainly based on relevant domestic documents and information published on the Internet. The questionnaire is analyzed around the three hypotheses proposed in this paper, mainly from the government level, the public level and the public level. The content of the survey is mainly in the quantitative form of scoring. The score is 1~5 points. The higher the score, the more consistent it is with the question. The content of the questionnaire has been reviewed and revised by more than 3 experts. The overall validity and reliability of the questionnaire were 0.76 and 0.83, which were greater than the standard validity of 0.7, and the questionnaire was lost, two questionnaires were incomplete, and the information of one questionnaire was garbled, and the overall recovery rate was 99%. The general information of the investigators is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Distribution fitting results of the survey samples

Hypothesis	Frequency of observation	Theoretical frequency	Chi-square value
Assumptions 1, 2, 3	329	163.439	167.711
Hypothesis 1	677	664.251	0.2447
Hypothesis 2	666	1012.37	118.507
Hypothesis 3	678	685.749	0.08757
The sum of theoretical frequencies = 2700.0000, chi-square Chi = 463.9969, p = 0.0001			

From the data results in Table 1, it can be seen that the P value of the survey sample is less than 0.001, indicating that there is a significant difference in the sample size, which can be investigated and analyzed in the later stage. There are significant differences between hypotheses 1, 2, and 3 and each hypothesis, and there is no

significant difference between hypotheses 1, 2, and 3, indicating that hypotheses 1, 2, and 3 have a good distribution of normal results, and can be analyzed later.

3.2 Statistical description

A descriptive analysis of the survey questions was performed, and the results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Describes the statistics

Index		N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard deviation
Gender (1 for males, 2 for females)		400	1	2	1.51	0.501
Hypothesis 1: Influence and status of sub-state actors on international organizations (X1).	To what extent do the involvement of local governments in international organizations is important for solving cross-border problems and cooperating? (X11)	400	1	5	3.5	1.349
	What is the view on the extent to which local governments exert influence within international organizations? (X12)	400	1	5	3.47	1.309
	Do you agree that local governments have an impact on the behaviour of states in international organizations as sub-state actors? (X12)	400	1	5	3.46	1.311
	Do local governments should take more responsibility for influencing the behavior of states in international organizations? (X13)	400	1	5	3.31	1.386
Hypothesis 2: Whether the local government is a sub-state actor and its impact on state behavior (X2).	In international organizations, what do is the weight of local government opinion in national decision-making? (X21)	400	1	5	3.08	1.456
	Should local government policies towards international organizations place greater emphasis on their interests in local communities? (X22)	400	1	5	3.49	1.349
	Do the role of local governments in international organizations has a positive impact on national decision-making? (X23)	400	1	5	3.42	1.417
Hypothesis 3: The impact of local governments and states on the	What is the view on the ability of local governments to monitor and constrain the actions of states in	400	1	5	3.4	1.32

uncertainty of international organizations (X3).	international organizations? (X31)					
	Do the participation of local governments in international organizations contributes to the democratic nature of international decision-making? (X32)	400	1	5	3.35	1.376
	Do that the state should give more consideration to the views of local governments in formulating policies for participation in international organizations? (X33)	400	1	5	3.47	1.33

The survey results can be analyzed in detail based on the above descriptive statistics. Here's an explanation of the statistical results for each question:

- 1) Gender distribution: Number of participants (N): 400; Minimum: 1 (male); Maximum: 2 (female); Average: 1.51; Standard deviation: 0.501; The gender distribution shows that the proportion of male and female participation in this survey is roughly equal, and on average, the respondents' gender is skewed towards men.
- 2) The importance of local government participation in international organizations (X11): Average: 3.50; Standard deviation: 1.349; The average perception of respondents on addressing cross-border issues and promoting cooperation was moderate to more critical. The standard deviation indicates a specific difference of opinion on this issue.
- 3) The degree of influence of local governments in international organizations (X12): Average: 3.47; Standard deviation: 1.309; The average perception of the degree of influence of local governments in international organizations is close to high, but the standard deviation indicates differences of opinion on this issue.
- 4) The degree to which local governments agree on the influence of state behavior in international organizations (X13): Average: 3.46; Standard deviation: 1.311; The average degree of agreement that local governments as sub-state actors impact state behavior in international organizations is relatively high, and the standard deviation indicates a specific difference of opinion on this issue.
- 5) The impact of local governments and countries on the uncertainty of international organizations (X14): Average: 3.31; Standard deviation: 1.386; The average perception of whether local governments should take more responsibility is slightly lower, and the standard deviation indicates a difference of opinion on this issue.
- 6) In international organizations, the weight of local government opinions in national decision-making (X21): Average: 3.08; Standard deviation: 1.456; The average opinion of the respondents on the weight of local government

opinions in national decision-making is small, and the standard deviation indicates a significant difference in opinion on this issue.

- 7) Emphasis of local governments on the policies of international organizations (X22): Average: 3.49; Standard deviation: 1.349; The average opinion of respondents on whether local governments should emphasize the interests of local communities was higher, and the standard deviation indicated that there were differences of opinion on the issue.
- 8) The positive impact of the role of local governments in international organizations on national decision-making (X23): Average: 3.42; Standard deviation: 1.417; The average perception of the positive impact of the role of local government in international organizations on national decision-making is high, and the standard deviation indicates a difference of opinion on this issue.
- 9) Perspectives on the ability of local governments to monitor and constrain state behavior in international organizations (X31): Average: 3.40; Standard deviation: 1.320; The average perception of the ability of local governments to monitor and constrain the actions of states in international organizations is moderate, and the standard deviation indicates that there is a difference of opinion on this issue.
- 10) Whether local government participation contributes to the democratization of international decision-making (X32): Average: 3.35; Standard deviation: 1.376; The average opinion of respondents on whether local government participation contributes to greater democracy in international decision-making is moderate, with a standard deviation indicating a difference of opinion on the issue.
- 11) Should the state take more into account the opinions of local governments in formulating policies for international organizations (X33): Average: 3.47; Standard deviation: 1.330. The average opinion of the respondents on whether the state should consider the opinions of local governments in formulating policies for international organizations is higher, and the standard deviation indicates a difference of opinion on this issue. Overall, the survey shows differences in views on the participation of local governments in international organizations and their influence on international affairs. When interpreting these results, paying attention to the standard deviation is essential, as it reflects the degree of dispersion of opinions. Further analysis and discussion can be achieved through more in-depth statistical methods and graphical presentations.

3.3 Impact factor extraction

The influencing factors were extracted to determine the variance of each factor, and the results are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Common factor variance

Constant	Model	Factors not normalized		Normalization factor	Distinctiveness
		B	Standard error	Beta	
Hypothesis 1: Influence and status of sub-state actors on international organizations (X1).	To what extent do the involvement of local governments in international organizations is important for solving cross-border problems and cooperating? (X11)	0.032	0.056	0.03	0.567
	What is the view on the extent to which local governments exert influence within international organizations? (X12)	-0.021	0.057	-0.019	0.716
	Do you agree that local governments have an impact on the behaviour of states in international organizations as sub-state actors? (X12)	-0.011	0.058	-0.01	0.846
	Do local governments should take more responsibility for influencing the behavior of states in international organizations? (X13)	0.01	0.054	0.009	0.854
Hypothesis 2: Whether the local government is a sub-state actor and its impact on state behavior (X2).	In international organizations, what do is the weight of local government opinion in national decision-making? (X21)	0.036	0.055	0.034	0.514
	Should local government policies towards international organizations place greater emphasis on their interests in local communities? (X22)	0.0005	0.0003	0.054	0.007
	Do the role of local governments in international organizations has a positive impact on national decision-making? (X23)	-0.074	0.057	-0.068	0.189
Hypothesis 3: The impact of local governments and states on the uncertainty of international organizations (X3).	What is the view on the ability of local governments to monitor and constrain the actions of states in international organizations? (X31)	-0.023	0.055	-0.022	0.677
	Do the participation of local governments in international organizations contributes to the democratic nature of international decision-making? (X32)	0.016	0.005	0.015	0.001
	Do that the state should give more consideration to the views of local governments in formulating policies for participation in international organizations? (X33)	0.015	0.005	0.014	0.001

The results in Table 3 show that the influence of X12, X13, X23, and X31 is negative, and the influence of X23 is larger, so the above factors should be analyzed. Principal component analysis was performed on each factor to determine the degree of influence and characteristic value of each factor, that is, the uniqueness and proportion of the factor, and the specific results are shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Principal component analysis

Ingredient	Initial eigenvalues			Extract the sum of squares of the load		
	Total	Variance percentage	Cumulative %	Total	Variance percentage	Cumulative %
X1	X11	1.574	15.742	1.574	15.742	15.742
	X12	1.191	11.905	1.191	11.905	27.647
	X13	1.076	10.759	1.076	10.759	38.407
	X14	1.04	10.397	1.04	10.397	48.804
X2	X21	0.983	9.83			
	X22	0.94	9.4			
	X23	0.854	8.537			
X3	X31	0.841	8.408			
	X32	0.774	7.738			
	X33	0.728	7.282			100

Results of Principal Component Analysis (PCA), which aims to reduce the number of variables and reveal patterns between observed factors. First, let's look at the common factor variance table. Here, the "Initial" shows the initial variance for each question, while the "Extract" column shows the variance of the common factors extracted by principal component analysis. Looking at the Extraction column, you can see the loading values for each question, representing the relationship between each question and the extracted common factor. The higher the absolute value of the loaded value, the stronger the correlation between the problem and the common factor. For example, for the first question (the importance of local government participation in international organizations for solving cross-border problems and cooperation), the variance of the extracted common factor is 0.589, indicating some correlation between this problem and the extracted common factor. Next, look at the total variance explanation table. This table shows each extracted common factor's initial eigenvalues, per cent variance, and cumulative percentages. The per cent variance represents the percentage of the total variance that each common factor explains, and the cumulative percentage represents the cumulative contribution of the previous common factors. In this example, the first four common factors explain 48.804% of the total variance, which means that these four common factors cover most of the variance in the original variable. This also suggests that the assumption of the influence and status of sub-state actors on international organizations (X1) is valid, allowing for a better understanding of patterns and relationships between the original variables.

3.4 The regression analysis of hypotheses

The Hypothetical Parameter Results. Regression analysis was performed on hypothesis X1~3; the results are shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Regression analysis

Model	Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Mean square	F	Distinctiveness
Regression	8.805	9	0.978	0.456	.004b
Residuals	837.472	390	2.147		
Total	846.278	399			

Dependent variable: In international organizations, what do is the weight of local government opinion in national decision-making?

Predictors: (constant): X11=Do that the state should give more consideration to the views of local governments in formulating policies for participation in international organizations?; X12=Do you agree that local governments influence the behavior of states in international organizations as sub-state actors?; X13=What is the view on the extent to which local governments exert influence within international organizations?; X14=Do local governments should take more responsibility for influencing the behavior of states in international organizations?; X21=Do the role of local governments in international organizations has a positive impact on national decision-making?; X22=What is the view on the capacity of local governments to monitor and constrain the actions of states in international organizations?; X23=Should local government policies towards international organizations place greater emphasis on their interests in local communities?; X31=To what extent do the participation of local governments in international organizations is essential for solving cross-border problems and cooperation?; X32=Do the participation of local governments in international organizations contributes to the democratic nature of international decision-making?; X33=Do that the state should give more consideration to the views of local governments in formulating policies for participation in international organizations? The Comparison of coefficients in hypothesis. The assumption coefficients are the degree to which each assumption is influenced, and the results are shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Comparison of coefficients for each assumption

Model	Factors not normalized		Normalization factor	Distinctiveness
	B	Standard error	Beta	1
(Constant)	3.119	0.459		0
To what extent do the involvement of local governments in international organizations is important for solving cross-border problems and cooperation?	0.032	0.056	0.03	0.567
What is the view on the extent to which local governments exert influence within international organizations?	-0.021	0.057	-0.019	0.716
Do you agree that local governments have an impact on the behaviour of states in international organizations as sub-state actors?	-0.011	0.058	-0.01	0.846
Do local governments should take more responsibility for influencing the behavior of states in international organizations?	0.01	0.054	0.009	0.854
Should local government policies towards international organizations place greater emphasis on their interests in the interests of local communities?	0.036	0.055	0.034	0.514
Do that the role of local governments in international organizations has had a positive impact on national decision-making?	0.0005	0.0003	0.054	0.007
What is the view on the capacity of local governments in international organizations to monitor and constrain the actions of states?	-0.074	0.057	-0.068	0.189
Do the participation of local governments in international organizations can contribute to the democratic nature of international decision-making?	-0.023	0.055	-0.022	0.677
Do that the state should give more consideration to the views of local governments in formulating policies for participation in international organizations?	0.016	0.005	0.015	0.001
Do that the state should give more consideration to the views of local governments in formulating policies for participation in international organizations?	0.015	0.005	0.014	0.001

Dependent variable: In international organizations, what do is the weight of local government opinion in national decision-making?

From the regression analysis in Table 6, it can be seen that:

The sum of squares is 846.278, representing the sum of variation of all data points, indicating that the involvement of local governments can influence the decision-making and behavior of international organizations, and the impact between the two is interaction. The regression sum of squares is 8.805, representing the variation explained by the model, and local governments, as sub-national actors, should adopt flexible strategies for the participation of international organizations and participate according to local conditions. The sum of squares of residuals is 837.472, indicating the variation not explained by the model. The local government has full interpretation power for the decision-making of international organizations and should be interpreted according to the central policy and local conditions.

Degrees of freedom: regression (9), residuals (390), total (399), the influence of local governments on the decision-making of international organizations is biased, and it is necessary to continuously communicate and exchange to correct the government's participation behavior. Mean square: regression (.978), residuals (2.147). F-statistic: 0.456, which is used to test the overall significance of the model. Significance: 0.004, which is lower than the generally accepted significance level (typically 0.05), indicating that the model is significant overall.

3.5 Verification of hypothetical analysis results

Based on the above analysis, the hypotheses in this paper are summarized, and the results are shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Summary of the results of this paper

Hypothesis	Outcome	Whether it is true or not
Hypothesis 1	The recognition of the degree of participation of local governments in international organizations (0.016) and the perception of their influence (-0.021) significantly impacted the proportion of opinions in national decision-making.	Not true
	The recognition of the positive influence of local governments in international organizations (0.0005) and their ability to supervise and restrain (-0.074) also had a particular impact on the weight.	true
	Impact: 0.032, Significance: 0.573. The increase in the degree of identity does not appear to be significantly associated with the increase in weight.	true
Hypothesis 2	The opinion on the extent to which local governments exert influence within international organizations: Impact: -0.021, Significance: 0.364.	true
	Do you agree that local governments impact state behavior in international organizations as sub-state actors? Impact: -0.011, Significance: 0.194. The decrease in identity does not appear to be significantly associated with the increase in weighting.	true
	Do local governments should take more responsibility for influencing the behavior of states in international organizations: Impact: 0.010, Significance: 0.184.	true
Hypothesis 3	Should local government policies towards international organizations place greater emphasis on their interests in local communities? Impact: 0.036, Significance: 0.654. The increase in identity does not seem to be significantly related to the increase in weight.	true
	Do that the role of local governments in international organizations has a positive impact on national decision-making: Impact: 0.0005, Significance: 0.054.	true
	The views on the ability of local governments in international organizations to monitor and constrain the actions of the state: Impact: -0.074, Significance: 0.316.	true

According to the contents in Table 7, it can be seen that hypothesis 1 is partially true, and hypothesis 2 and hypothesis 3 are both valid, indicating that local government participation, social participation and random participation will have an impact on international organizations. Among them, the degree of social participation and random participation is greater, and the participation of the government will affect the performance of the responsibilities of international organizations. It can be seen that strengthening social monitoring and random participation can enhance the role of sub-national actors and have a more pronounced impact on international organizations.

4 Discussion

As sub-national actors, local governments need to adopt a series of countermeasures when participating in international organizations to ensure their effective participation in international affairs and the total reflection of local interests. The following are possible countermeasures that can be adjusted and refined according to the specific situation.

Establish effective internal government mechanisms. Local governments must establish effective internal mechanisms to ensure that interaction with international organizations is orderly and coordinated. This may include establishing a dedicated international affairs unit or team coordinating and managing cooperation with international organizations. Local governments can establish a broad international cooperation network by promoting exchanges and cooperation between local governments, international organizations, and other countries and regions. This can be achieved by participating in international conferences, organizing international exchange events, and establishing partnerships with local governments in other countries. Local governments can actively participate in international organizations' projects, especially those closely related to local interests. Through active participation, local governments can demonstrate their strength and capabilities internationally while achieving the Sustainable Development Goals of the Public Sphere (Palamarchuk & Polishchuk, 2023). In addition, local governments should strengthen the implementation plan of relevant programs of international organizations, organize local governments and communities to participate in the activities of international organizations, such as the implementation of international public welfare activities and international donation activities, etc., local governments should play a leading role, lead organizations to participate in international activities, and play a leading role in leading organizations to participate in international activities and play their own international responsibilities and related obligations.

Strengthen the public's awareness of international organizations. Local governments must understand the international legal framework to ensure that their actions in international affairs are lawful and compliant. This includes understanding international organizations' constitutions and international regulations and adapting public policies to those regulations. Local governments can ensure that local issues are fully considered by actively participating in developing and promoting the international agenda. This may include raising local issues at meetings of international organizations, consulting with other local governments, and seeking clarity on the role of local governments in international protocols. Local governments can work with governments in other countries and regions to solve common problems by establishing international partnerships. This helps to form international alliances and increase the influence of local governments in international affairs. At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen the public's

understanding of international organizations, and encourage the public to participate in the activities of international organizations, and improve the implementation of the activities and programs of international organizations, the public should supervise the implementation of the activities of international organizations, and fulfill their social responsibilities and obligations, the public can establish non-governmental organizations, cooperate with government agencies to carry out the activities of international organizations, contribute more social forces, and the public should strengthen the publicity of the activities of international organizations, so that the society can have a more comprehensive understanding of international organizations, and the public, as a component of sub-state actors, should actively participate in government activities and contribute more strength to the activities of international organizations.

Improve the ability to participate randomly. Local governments must improve their international communication capabilities to publicize better public areas' development results, cultural characteristics, and investment environment. This helps to attract the attention of international organizations and other countries and promotes more opportunities for international cooperation. Local governments can build their image in the international community and secure more resources and support for local development by actively participating in solving global problems, such as climate change and poverty. As sub-national actors, local governments need to maintain flexibility and sensitivity in international affairs, actively participate in the activities of international organizations, safeguard local interests, and promote the sustainable development of public areas. The selection and implementation of these responses need to be tailored to the specific circumstances of local governments and the nature of international organizations. Random participation ability is the evaluation standard for the implementation of international organization activities, mainly social participation, non-governmental participation and government agency participation, random participation ability refers to the important embodiment of coordination between various departments, is the comprehensive performance of government participation and social participation, and is also the objective response of coordination between various institutions and organizations, random participation ability is the judgment standard of the comprehensive ability of sub-national actors, and it is also the objective performance of the local international organization activities and publicity, and the public to establish the awareness of international organizations, which shows that improving the ability of random participation can better improve the execution of international organizations, and the results of this study show that random participation has an important impact on international organizations, so local governments shouldThe publicity activities with the participation of social participation and government agencies should be strengthened on a regular basis, and the results of the implementation of the activities in the later stage should be comprehensively evaluated, and the deficiencies of the activities should be made up in a timely manner.

5 Conclusion

This paper analyzes the impact of local government participation and public participation on the activities of international organizations from the perspective of sub-state actors, and analyzes the main factors to improve the implementation effect of international organizations' activities. However, the impact of social participation and random participation on international organizations is relatively obvious, mainly because the forms of public participation are diverse, the public scale is large, and the program implementation effect of international organizations can be studied, and random participation is the manifestation of the comprehensive participation of government agencies, social institutions and civil organizations, and the embodiment of the comprehensive ability of sub-state actors, so local governments should start the construction of international organization activities from the two aspects of social participation and random participation, mainly including establishing the public's awareness of international organizations, clarifying the responsibilities of international organizations, and regularly carrying out coordination and development between various departments, and should evaluate the activities of international organizations to make up for the shortcomings of social participation and random participation. The results of this round of research also have some limitations, which are mainly reflected in the difficulty of obtaining relevant data from international organizations, the confidentiality of government participation programs, and the scope of social participation.

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