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International Politics

1 Assessment of the Lancang-Mekong Cooperation Mechanism: Achievements, Problems and Countermeasures *by Dai Yonghong & Zeng Kai*

The First Lancang-Mekong Cooperation Foreign Ministers' Meeting was held in Jinghong city of Yunan province on 12 November, 2015, which marked the official establishment of Lancang-Mekong Cooperation Mechanism. Lancang-Mekong Cooperation Mechanism is another initiative of the Chinese government to deepen the cooperation in the Greater Mekong Sub-region, promoting the implementation of the Belt and Road. Although the Lancang-Mekong Cooperation Mechanism has been comprehensively promoted but there are still many problems, such as lacking strong coordination with those old mechanisms, poor infrastructure in this region. In order to achieve greater results, China should have clear strategical orientation, attach importance to the cooperation with Laos, Thailand and Cambodia, and broaden the channels of cooperation.

7 Conflicts and Coordination between Freedom of Navigation and Exploitation of Marine Resources *by Wang Qiuwen*

Three factors — expansion of costal state sovereignty, expansion of coastal state jurisdiction, and decentralization of maritime governance regime — have caused the conflicts between freedom of navigation and exploitation of marine resources. To coordinate such conflicts, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) divides the ocean into several maritime zones, grants coastal states the sovereign rights to exploit resources in certain zones, and at the same time, grants the other states the freedom of navigation in all maritime zones. However, due to the ambiguity of rights, disputes arising from right priority, and new developments in practice, UNCLOS cannot truly solve the conflicts. An alternative approach, which highlights right restriction, judicial liability and maritime organizations' coordination, may help to coordinate the conflicts between freedom of navigation and exploitation of marine resources.

International Relations

13 Global Governance of Energy Security: Challenges, International Cooperation and China's Role *by Qi Kai*

Energy security is an important issue in global governance and international cooperation. Currently, global energy security governance is facing the risk and challenge of supply redundancy, production disorder, the widening gap between the North and the South, the increasing risk of transportation, the sluggish energy consumption and the resurgence of American conservatism. Therefore, the international community urgently needs to strengthen international cooperation in addressing these issues. However, the existing energy security management platform and framework show the defects of immaturity in development, regionalization and partial emphasis on the consumer party, leading to slow progress in practice and poor operating mechanism. Since the 21 century, China has been actively involved in global energy security governance and has played a significant role in maintaining the international energy security order. At present, China needs to continue to preserve its energy security and to guide the self-reformation of global energy security governance at the theoretical and practical level.

19 Strategic Planning and Future Trends of Finland's Arctic Diplomacy *by Sun Kai & Wu Hao*

As an Arctic country, Finland has broad political, economic, security and scientific interests in the Arctic region. In order to maintain and extend its interests, Finland actively conducts Arctic diplomacy to manifest its basic principles and strengthen its Arctic identity. Finland resumed its two-year chairmanship of the Arctic Council in May 2017 and the main objectives of Finland's chairmanship are to maintain peace and security in the Arctic, to coordinate diverse interests and promote regional cooperation, to boost Arctic economic and social development, and to construct comprehensive Arctic governance system based on rule of law and good governance.

Relations between China and Other Countries

24 A Data Analysis in the American Academic Studies on China since the End of the Cold War: Based on Data from *Foreign Affairs*, *International Security* and *Political Science Quarterly*

by Ruan Jianping & Fang Xufeng

It is well-known that the academic circle has an undeniable influence on the decision-making of U.S. foreign policy. With increasing attention on China's rise, the American academic circle exerts more and more influence on the shaping of the U.S. cognition of China and the choice of policy. In order to deepen our understanding of American academic discussion on China since the end of the cold war, our essay attempts to take *Foreign Affairs*, *Political Science Quarterly* and *International Security* as examples and comb all the articles about China in these three academic journals from 1993 to 2016. Upon data analysis, we find three significant characteristics in discussion. Firstly, the number of articles about China and the degree of focus has been rising as a whole over time; Secondly, the issues about the obstacles and challenges that China is facing have been the focus of the discussion; Thirdly, the negative attitude toward China's rise has been rising sharply in recent years while it fluctuates greatly in history. Up to now, engagement has remained the mainstream suggestion. However, proposals of pressure exertion has been on the rise. Besides differences in the cultural values and the third-party risks, the American academic discussion has been increasingly influenced by the narrowing of power distribution gap between the two countries.

31 An Analysis of Duterte's "Distancing from the U.S., Moving Closer to China" Policy: National Interests and Personal Preference

by Ma Bo

President Duterte of the Philippines has made dramatic changes from the previous administration's strategy of allying with the U.S. in constraining China after he came into power. From "leaning to one side" towards the U.S. to "Distancing from the U.S., Moving Closer to China", the change of policy indicates the Duterte administration's return to the tradition of "equal-balance" policy and the attempt of repairing a worsening Sino-Filipino relationship because of the "South China Sea Arbitration case". Meanwhile, in response to China's B&R initiative, attracting investment and improving trade relations with China not only becomes a goal to the Duterte administration's China policy, but also affects the national interests of the Philippines. U. S. interference in the domestic policy and national sovereignty of the Philippines, and to Duterte's anti-American sentiment, lead to the retrogression of U.S.-Philippines relations. In the future, the development of a healthy Sino-Filipino relationship will be affected by the disputes in the South China Sea, and U.S. and Japanese military and political influences on the Philippines.

Theoretical Probes

40 Global Experimentalist Governance: Connotation, Value and Challenge

by Wang Mingguo

In recent years, experimentalist governance appears in global governance. Experimentalist governance mainly includes setting the framework goals, the self-implementation of grass-roots units under the framework goals, regularly reporting by practitioners and peer reviews, and revising the framework goals regularly. The consultation, informality and multilevel decision making are its features. Currently, experimentalist governance is popular in the EU, and is also applied to the practice of global governance in the United States. Experimentalist governance has become the tool of Europe and the United States in coping with the failure of governance and asserting U.S. and European interests against the background of anti-globalization. In essence, experimentalist governance reflects the realistic needs of western countries in coping with the transformation of the international system and vying for the international discourse power. In the future, experimentalist governance which sets the framework goals, supervises the performance and practices at the local level, will be accompanied by the traditional governance which is based on sovereignty, politics among nations and formal laws. They will play together an important role in world affairs.

"Belt and Road"

47 From Early and Pilot Implementation to Strategic Docking: on B&R in Africa by Zhao Chenguang

B&R initiative is a process, and its relationship with Sino-African cooperation has undergone a process of evolution from vagueness to clarity. The two influence each other and continue to merge. Take 2015 as a transition, B&R process in Africa can be divided into two successive stages. At the former stage, China's cooperation with Africa constantly merged into the process of B&R, promoting the "Africanization" of the general specification of B&R. This is the role of "early and pilot implementation". At the latter stage, according to the requirements of B&R and the development situation of Sino-African cooperation, the need arises for further clarifying the

scope, schedule and the focus of future development through the strategy of “docking”, and responding to Africa’s development aspirations step by step. B&R is an open and inclusive process. The practice of B&R in Africa will accumulate experience for its expansion to a wider range.

54 Foundation, Opportunity and Challenge in “the Belt and Road” Economic Cooperation between China and GCC under the New Situation

by Wang Shiye

Under the background of profound change and rapid reconstruction in global and regional political & economic configuration, the current study reviews and discusses the foundation, opportunity and potential risk of “the Belt and Road” initiatives economic cooperation between China and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). The GCC region, located at the conjunction of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road, is well endowed in gas and petroleum resources, and is deemed as the center of global geopolitics. After 30 years of development, China and the GCC have upgraded their cooperation in energy, achieving highly complementary relationship in trade and enhancing the cooperation in infrastructure constructions. The economic transformation of the GCC provides new space for bilateral cooperation. At the meantime, the not so good business environment, fragile single economic system, harsh climate, geopolitical competition among countries, the threat of terrorism and the interference of great powers outside the region impose potential risks on the bilateral B&R cooperation.

Countries and Regions

62 The Dilemma of the UK’s Democratic Politics: from the Perspective of the Brexit Referendum

by Li Jingkun

In June 2016, the United Kingdom held a national referendum on its EU membership, with the “leave” winning the majority of votes. The referendum result will not only exert significant impacts on European integration and future international order, but have far-reaching influences on the UK’s domestic politics. In particular, it has exposed some of the deep-lying problems entrenched in the UK’s democratic politics, such as the challenges faced by parliamentary sovereignty which is the fundamental principle of the UK’s constitutional system, the dilemma of the elite rule due to the rise of populism, and the unprecedented crisis that the traditional political parties have encountered, especially in internal unity and future directions. The UK will suffer from these problems for a long time in the future, which is just a reflection of the dilemma faced by almost all the European countries.

67 From Persuading Voters to Shaping Voters: the Political Psychological Basis of “Trump’s Election Twitter”

by Li Meng

Twitter, used by Donald Trump, is not only an election strategy, but also a typical phenomenon on the transitional process of liberal representative democracy, from persuading voters to shaping voters. Twitter, as an efficient tool, is able to cater to and manipulate the political psychology of voters. Specifically, through the high frequency of information sending, Twitter could strengthen the feedback effect and the voter’s sense of control; through releasing vague and even contradictory information, Twitter could activate the selective memory of voters and give the information that they want; through the use of abnormal, simple, vivid languages which can appeal to voter’s brain choice, Twitter could arouse the political enthusiasm of voters.

74 A Study of the Political Transformation of Oman from the Perspective of Political Development Theory

by Han Zhibin & Chen Xiaoqian

The Oman government has opened up the multidimensional path of political transformation in order to stabilize political situation, enhance government capacity and promote economic development since the Middle East Upheaval. In terms of political structure, the Oman government has improved the administrative system and promoted political rationalization. In terms of political system, the government has emphasized institutionalization and legalization of politics whilst paying attention to the combination of administrative system and legal system. In terms of political participation, the scope of public political participation has been gradually widened and the effectiveness of citizen decision-making has been exploited, turning from internal management to the “instrumental rationality” of democracy. In terms of policy implementation, the Oman government has developed the service-oriented administration system and improved the implementation capability. In terms of political culture, political rationality has been promoted and religious departments have been incorporated into the jurisdiction of the government so as to reduce religious influence in the society. Oman faces four types of crises: political legitimacy crisis, inheritance crisis, political integration crisis and political participation crisis.

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