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新时代中国外交战略基本框架论析

刘建飞

国家间战争与国内族群冲突

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国际组织中的投票权与投票权力

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Abstracts

Analysis of the Basic Framework of China's Diplomatic Strategy in the New Era

Liu Jianfei (4)

【Abstract】 China's diplomatic strategy in the new era has made many innovations based on its existing framework, and a brand-new systematic framework has been coming into being. The theme of China's diplomatic strategy in the new era is major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics, and the goal is to promote building a community of shared future for mankind. They are like two sides of one coin, both serving to achieve the win-win result between China and the world. With significant enhancement of comprehensive national strength, China is now striding towards the direction of becoming a modern great power and getting closer to the center of the world stage. This constitutes the internal condition of China's diplomatic strategy in the new era. Externally, as the international situation maintains stable as a whole while turning better, peace and development remain the themes of our times. China's diplomatic task in the new era mainly resides in two aspects: on the one hand, creating a sound external environment for realizing the "Chinese Dream"; on the other hand, laying the foundation for building a community of shared future for mankind. These two aspects supplement each other and form an organic unity. As the fundamental route of China's diplomatic strategy in the new era is still unswervingly following the path of peaceful development, China will adhere to the independent foreign policy of peace, as well as actively developing global partnership, sticking to the basic state policy of opening up, and taking the initiative in engaging in global governance. Centered upon peaceful development, the layout of China's diplomatic strategy in the new era not only optimizes that of before, but also further develops it. The layout of China's diplomatic strategy in the new era is as follows: setting up a framework for major-country relations featuring overall stability and balanced development; forging a community of shared future with neighboring countries based on amity, sincerity, mutual benefit and inclusiveness; guiding relations with developing countries with the principle of upholding the greater

good and pursuing shared interests; focusing on striving to have a bigger say in multi-lateral diplomacy and actively taking part in global governance; taking efforts to conduct party-to-party communication and public diplomacy; putting the emphasis of China's diplomacy on building a maritime great power; promoting the Belt and Road Initiative. To implement China's diplomatic strategy in the new era, three important guarantees need to be reinforced, that is, the guarantee of national security, the guarantee of political leadership, and the guarantee of institutional mechanism.

【Key Words】 China's diplomatic strategy in the new era, major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics, building a community of shared future for mankind, path of peaceful development

【Author】 Liu Jianfei, Executive Director and Researcher, Institute of International Strategic Studies, the Party School of the Central Committee of C.P.C.

Fight for What and for Whom?

Terrorism, Violence and Struggle for Recognition

Zeng Xianghong (21)

【Abstract】 When conducting research on terrorism based on the theory of recognition, we can find new answers for the puzzle of terrorist fight for what and fight for whom through using the violence. Currently, the most significant and famous international terrorism organizations, such as the “Al-Qaeda”, “Islamic State” and “Boko Haram” are in some ways struggling for recognition. The recognition that they are seeking is to acquire their equal or superior identities from the western nations and their allies headed by the United States. In the process of struggling for identity recognition, the violence terrorists used have instrumental functions and constitutive functions. With regard to the instrumental function of violence, terrorists desire to eliminate the humiliation they have suffered, and restore their honor and dignity by using violence or suicide terror attacks. In terms of the constitutive function, violence helps terrorists to clarify, construct and maintain their imagined collective identity, and demonstrate the particularity and superiority of such collective identity. In sharp contrast to the struggling for recognition of other political actors, Islamic extremists try to acquire its identity recognition through destroying enemy or eliminating themselves, thus just getting self-recog-

nition or illusory recognition, but not really inter-subjective recognition.

【Key Words】 terrorist group, terrorism, struggle for recognition, collective identity

【Author】 Zeng Xianghong, Professor of the School of Management and Institute for Central Asian Studies, Lanzhou University.

Offense-Defense Balance in Cyberspace and a Proposed Model of Cyber Deterrence

Shen Yi Jiang Tianjiao (49)

【Abstract】 Cyberspace has become a new area of strategic game between great powers. The militarization of cyberspace is an objective trend that is difficult to reverse. At present, there is not enough discussion on cyber offense and defense, cyber deterrence and its impact on the strategic stability between major powers. Some experts argue that attribution, line-drawing, symmetrical retaliation and other technical difficulties make cyber deterrence hard to achieve. Furthermore, the perception of cyber offense dominance will break the strategic stability, cause frequent cyberwars, and even lead to the escalation of conflicts. However, such kind of skepticism and pessimism actually blurs the line between different levels of cybersecurity incidents and fails to understand the subtle balance between offense and defense in cyberspace. By differentiating specific cyber offense and defense techniques and combining with empirical analysis of major cybersecurity incidents, it is not difficult to find out that large-scale cyberattacks face many uncertainties and the attribution problem is not unavoidable. As a result, the three questions—the object, the threshold, and the measure of retaliation on cyber deterrence can basically be solved. With the realism concept and pragmatic understanding of offense-defense balance in cyberspace, it is feasible to achieve strategic stability in cyberspace through building active cyber deterrence. It should also become a major direction for the strategic interaction between great powers in cyberspace.

【Key Words】 cyberwar, offense-defense balance, cyber deterrence, strategic stability

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How Does Interstate War Affect Ethnic Conflict?**Wang Kai (71)**

[Abstract] Overlooking the importance of interstate war as a powerful factor to explain the onset of ethnic conflict is a hindrance to the understanding of the interplay of interstate-intrastate nexus in general, and the transnational dimension of specific ethnic conflicts. Empirically, we find an unexplored question that interstate war and ethnic conflict are geographically and temporally clustered. To explain this phenomenon, this paper argues for a causal explanation that the interstate war leads to more ethnic civil wars, because all the three (pre-/mid-/post-) interstate war eras can alter the strategic motives and capabilities of both the warring parties and the minorities residing in. More specifically, the interstate war tends to cause more ethnic conflicts by activating the three intermediate mechanisms: the greater incentive of hostile states to intervene in each other's domestic ethnic politics, the weakening of the host state and its gradual loss of domestic control, expectation of external aid and radicalization of political demands on the part of the minorities. After combining dataset of interstate wars and ethnic civil wars (1946–2013) and controlling those potential confounders, the regressions show that, the probability of ethnic conflicts would be higher if it's near an interstate war. The findings of the paper contribute to the academic discussion of both the transnational dimension of ethnic conflict and the impact of interstate war.

[Key Words] ethnic conflict, interstate war, transnational relations, conflict management

[Author] Wang Kai, Ph.D. Candidate, School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Fudan University.

China's Emotional Input into Small and Medium Sized Neighboring States: The Two-Way Logic and Dual Effects**Liu Bowen (97)**

[Abstract] Emotional input is an official action that one state invests positive emotion in other states, organizations or individuals. As a common empirical phenomenon in contemporary China's diplomatic practice, China's emotional input has not received e-

nough academic attention. By the means of positioning bilateral relations emotionally, interacting with senior leaders closely, looking after old friends specially, and propagandizing folk emotion officially, China has invested a lot of positive emotion in the small and medium neighboring states. In terms of its objects, approaches and costs, China's emotional input is markedly different from its economic input and military input. Under the influence of rationality-emotion interaction, a two-way logic including both self-sustaining and self-limitation dominates China's action of investing emotion. Conforming to the cost-benefit expectation of diplomatic work, the emotional input derived from ontological security demands can be strengthened constantly. Constrained by the emotional narrative of bilateral relations, the emotional input that desalinates and accumulates divergence of interests can be weakened occasionally. On the one hand, by promoting mutual understanding, cooperation and trust among China and small and medium sized neighboring states, emotional input will be a diplomatic mean to construct the peripheral community of shared future. On the other hand, emotional input also brings about much pressure for China in the fields of foreign aids, regional responsibility and public opinion, which need to be properly handled in China's peripheral diplomacy.

【Key Words】 emotional input, China's diplomacy, small and medium sized neighboring States, rationality-emotion interaction, neighboring community of shared future

【Author】 Liu Bowen, Ph.D. Candidate in International Relations, School of International Studies at Renmin University of China.

Measuring Power in International Organizations: From Voting Weight to Voting Power: An Analysis of AIIB as an Example

Luo Hang Yang Lize (127)

【Abstract】 The vote of a member in international organization refers to the right it has in the voting mechanism, specifically the number of votes and the percentage in total votes (namely voting weight) it holds; while the voting power means the ability of a member to influence the voting result by the exercise of its voting right. The former is only a nominal right, while the latter is the real power. This paper deduces the exact function of voting weight in the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), and

measures the voting power of each member. We finds that there is no simple linear or positive relationship between the voting weight and voting power of AIIB's members, because a member's voting power depends not only on its own voting weight, but also on the overall distribution of voting weights and the voting rules adopted by the organization. With the expansion of AIIB, the gap among members' voting powers is shrinking, and the distribution is more uniform, which means the internal governance structure of AIIB is becoming more and more democratic. Although China has the "veto power" under the super-majority system, its voting power is declining rapidly under the simple majority and special majority (which is used to decide the admission of new members). In addition, despite the fact that China's voting weight is constantly being "diluted", new members of different "characteristics" have added "inflected" changes that make China's voting power under the super-majority system is not monotonically decreasing.

【Key Words】 international organization, power index, shares, voting right, voting power, AIIB

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