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世界经济与政治

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中国特色大国外交的理论基础

赵可金 赵丹阳

“偏执”与“回避”：
安全化困境的形成研究

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美国压力与盟国的对华经贸政策

吴心伯



中国社会科学院
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Abstracts

Major Power Relations in a Post-Pandemic Era

Zhang Yuyan (1)

The Theoretical Basis of Major Country Diplomacy with Chinese Characteristics

Zhao Kejin Zhao Danyang (5)

【Abstract】Since the 18th CPC National Congress, with the rise of China's power, China has embarked on a path of major country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics and made remarkable achievements. Throughout the history of great power diplomacy, its theoretical basis is either only a guide for professional diplomats to conduct, or is used to serve colonial expansion, hegemony and power politics. It is thus an important task to grasp and construct the theoretical basis of major country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics in order to bridge the gap between the power advantage of major country diplomacy and the value appeal of diplomatic norms, and to find a way to construct the theory of major country diplomacy. However, the existing research on the theoretical basis of major country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics is still relatively weak, and there is no distinction between explanatory theory and constitutive theory, which leads to the mismatch between theory and practice. Based on the review and reflection of existing research, this paper studies the guiding principles and theoretical basis of major country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics and draws the following conclusions: In terms of guiding practice, Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy, as a constitutive theory, is the guiding principle of major country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics. To explain the practice, community theory, as an explanatory theory, is the theoretical basis of major country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics. The community theory is also an important achievement of the Sinicization of Marxism, and the product of the creative transformation and innovative development of Chinese civilization's view of the world.

【Key Words】major country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics, Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy, community theory, Chinese diplomacy, a community with a shared future for mankind

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Paranoia and Avoidance: A Study on the Formation Mechanism of Securitization Dilemmas**Wei Zhijiang Lu Yinglin (27)**

【Abstract】The so-called “paranoid” and “avoidant” caused by the securitization dilemma refers to the fact that actors face difficult choices at each stage of the securitization process, which leads to a one-sided fixation on one of the options while intentionally avoiding the other possibility. A typological and stage-specific approach to the formation mechanism of the securitization dilemma reveals that it is characterized by “appropriateness”, “interactivity”, and “orientation” at different stages. This leads to “paranoid” and “avoidant” behaviors in international security. In the securitization initiation phase, securitizing actors are often obsessed with elevating all public issues to security issues but refuse to securitize issues that should be securitized. In the interaction phase of securitization, they are obsessed with pursuing the implementation goal of securitization but avoid rational making for benign interaction. In the securitization-oriented stage, they are committed to de-securitization or “security normalization” but avoid the negative externalities of “insecurity normalization”. The mechanism and conditions of the formation of the securitization dilemma and the generation of “paranoia” and “avoidance” behaviors in international security can be further verified by selecting relevant typical cases in international security. Identifying the types of securitization dilemmas and the mechanisms and conditions for their generation can help to eliminate securitization dilemmas in the opposite direction, thereby effectively curbing “paranoid” and “evasive” securitization behaviors and ultimately achieving successful securitization.

【Key Words】securitization, international security, non-traditional security, existential threats, global security governance

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Pluralistic Integration: On “Weak-link Entente” in the Middle East**Sun Degang Ling Shengli (46)**

【Abstract】Traditional alliance researches focus on formal, institutional and monolithic alliance, but has ignored informal and loose coalition and alignment. In particular, scholarly researches on formal alliance fail to explain the dynamic coalition paradigm in the Middle East. This paper puts forward a concept of “weak-link entente”, highlighting that sovereign states and other political entities aim to integrate potential security

partners into a complex military community through issue linkage on the basis of informal security agreements, forming a chain of “leaders, agents and sub-agents”. The paper chooses six cases of “weak-link ententes” in the Middle East, i.e. the “Middle East Strategic Alliance” by the US, the “Troika Entente” on Syrian issue by Russia, the “Pro-Muslim Brotherhood Nexus” by Turkey, the “Shia Axis of Resistance” led by Iran, the “Conservative Alignment” initiated by Saudi Arabia, and the “Coalition of Moderation” initiated by Israel. The empirical research discloses that the dynamics of the “weak-link coalition” are multipolarity, various identities and diverse interests. They are consolidated by threat construction, religious mobilization and dispute management. “Weak-link coalition” takes three forms of “pyramid”, “hub-spoke” and “honeycomb”. These coalitions combine vertical bilateral coalitions with the multilateral network of coalitions. They not only adopt an “offensive” strategy to divide the hostile camps, but also seek a defensive strategy to consolidate their own camp. “Weak-link coalition” aims to combine the explicit coalition cooperation with the implicit order reconstruction, forging complex and pluralistic sub-region systems in the Middle East.

【Key Words】alliance theory, weak-link coalition, informal coalitions, Middle East studies, international security

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How US Allies Make Decisions on Economic Relations with China Under US Pressure

Wu Xinbo (76)

【Abstract】In pursuing strategic competition with China, the United States endeavors to obstruct other countries, particularly its allies, from fostering economic ties with China. So the question it poses is how allies make decisions under US pressure. The paper argues that in addition to US pressure, there exist at least four factors affecting allies' decisions on economic relations with China. The first is security consideration, namely whether economic relations with China would bring about serious and uncontrollable security risks. The second is economic consideration, namely whether economic relations with China would generate considerable economic benefits, or whether Chinese companies can provide cost-effective products. The third is domestic politics, namely whether there exist within the government forces for or against economic cooperation with China, or whether the ruling party will benefit or suffer from it. The fourth is the state

of bilateral relations with China. While a positive relationship enhances preference for cooperation, a sour relationship only weakens it. As the study demonstrates, the US pressure does not directly translate into allies' decision. Instead, it interacts with the above four factors and leads to two different outcomes: the allies accept US demand or reject it. In this mechanism of action, allies' security, economic and political considerations are independent variables, their relations with China is an intervening variable, and their decision on economic ties with China is the dependent variable. The above findings help shed light on the rationale behind US allies' choices and contribute to the understanding of the complexity of Sino-US strategic competition as well as the profound changes in international political and economic landscape, while providing clues to how China can better deal with the third parties in the race with the US.

【Key Words】US allies, economic relations with China, Sino-US strategic competition, AIIB, Belt and Road Initiative

【Author】Wu Xinbo, Professor at the Center for American Studies, Fudan University.

Economic Statecraft and the Formation of International Monetary Power **Zhang Falin (103)**

【Abstract】Economic statecraft is defined as tactics, methods and skills of using the policy tools in the economic field to achieve foreign policy objectives, and is also an important driving force in the transformation from national economic strength into international monetary power. Relevant studies, however, have not yet sufficiently delved into it. Economic statecraft can be observed from two dimensions: operational modes and policy tools. Operational modes include laissez faire, incentive, negotiation, protection, coercion, and sanction, while policy tools refer to a variety of economic policy tools in money, finance, trade, energy, development, and other policy areas. Selection of economic statecraft depends on three factors: strength, willingness, and policy objective conflict. Adopting the analytical framework constituted by the operational modes and policy tools, this paper thoroughly examined the formation and maintenance of the US dollar hegemony, which shows the significant role of economic statecraft in the process of international monetary power formation. The enhancement of RMB's international monetary power needs to comprehensively use economic statecraft and carefully deal with the economic statecraft that the US may implement towards the internationalization of RMB and even China's development.

【Key Words】dollar hegemony, economic statecraft, international monetary power, RMB internationalization, international finance system

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Populism, State Regulatory Space and Renegotiation of International Investment Agreements

Wang Bijun Luo Jing (130)

【Abstract】The original intention of signing International Investment Agreements is that the contracting parties are “bound hand and foot” and lose a certain degree of policy autonomy to protect foreign investment. In recent years, the international investment governance system has been reformed in the direction of moderately expanding the regulatory space of the host countries, but there is still a lack of systematic evidence to explain the driving factors behind it. The authors pay attention to the impacts of populism on international investment policies, and advocate that governments with stronger populism have a tendency to expand the regulatory space in international investment agreements because of their “anti-elite” ideological core. Through an empirical analysis of 247 renegotiated (including terminated) international investment agreements from 1986 to 2017, after controlling other influencing factors, this paper finds that the correlation between the changes in national regulatory space in international investment agreements and the degree of domestic populism are indeed significantly positive. This result is still valid after further robustness tests such as deleting and selecting samples, converting dependent variables, changing the estimation model, and replacing the calculation and measurement methods of core independent variables. The cross-effect tests further prove that the expansion of foreign direct investment, the improvement of national governance capabilities, the experience of international investment arbitration, and the populist tendency have a substitution effect on the expansion of the national regulatory space in the international investment agreement. The increase in the taxation of the contracting states will strengthen the populist tendency. By supplementing the researches on the driving factors to expand the host country’s regulatory space in international investment agreements, and the influence of populism, the authors reveal the political environment behind the evolution of the global investment system.

【Key Words】international investment agreements, populism, national regulatory space, international investment arbitration, interaction effect

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