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外交评论

FOREIGN AFFAIRS REVIEW

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媒介化公共外交与中国外交话语的对外传播

“印太”地区安全秩序纷争与中国的地区秩序愿景

国家身份与欧亚地区抗争政治的变奏

经济建设与朝鲜战略路线的调整



外交学院

万方数据



中国国际关系学会

外交评论

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS REVIEW

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Facilitating Open and Inclusive China-African Cooperation: A Study of the Forum on China-African Cooperation

ZHOU Yuyuan

Abstract: Multilateralism shapes contemporary China-African relations, and China-African cooperation is providing empirical lessons and impetus for multilateralism. Localization and internationalization of China-African cooperation has become a prominent feature of China-African relationship, with the cooperation becoming increasing open and inclusive, expanding from inter-government cooperation to social and people-to-people cooperation, and from bilateral to trilateral and multilateral cooperation. As a successful institutional platform, the Forum on China-African Cooperation (FOCAC) plays a positive role in promoting African economic, social and people-oriented development, and offers huge potential for advocating multilateral cooperation in Africa. However, there are daunting challenges ahead in the process of localization and internationalization of China-Africa cooperation. The full potential for African society to benefit from China-African cooperation is not yet realized. Structural obstacles could downgrade trilateral and multilateral cooperation joined or initiated by China in Africa. China shall stress the strategic importance of China-African relationship, plan for its further development in the new era, strive for a more open and inclusive FOCAC, and build a benign social and international environment for the Belt and Road Initiative, China-African relations and China's international cooperation.

Key words: Forum on China-African Cooperation (FOCAC), China-

African relations, localization, internationalization, openness and inclusiveness, multilateralism, international cooperation

Mediated Public Diplomacy and the International Communication of Chinese Diplomatic Discourse: A Case Study of News Activities of Chinese Embassy in UK

OU Ya

Abstract: For China, it is important and urgent to communicate its diplomatic strategy and foreign policy to the world to obtain understanding, recognition and support for its peaceful rise against the current unbalanced international communication pattern. As special means to serve national security and interests, mediated public diplomacy aims to compete for, obtain and exercise the power of “claiming the truth” by influencing public opinion through influencing the media frame in target countries. From 2010 to 2020, the Chinese Embassy in UK established an operational mechanism of mediated public diplomacy, underpinned by the Spokesperson System and centered on the Ambassador’s news activities. Through Announcement-Active Model, Advocacy-Proactive Model and Argumentation-Reactive Model, the Embassy delivered messages to, held dialogues with and exerted influence on the British press. In this process, the Embassy used the metaphor of “Golden Era” to promote Sino-British relation narrative and embedded it in a macro narrative system constructing China’s national identity, values and goals. Such efforts have helped build China’s national reputation and enhance its international influence. Also, the Embassy helped cultivate positive opinion towards China on specific policy issues, which pushed the British government to pursue policies favorable to China. Under the established political culture-media system of Britain, Chinese mediated public diplomacy has its limitations. In the context of China’s diplomatic transformation propelled by China’s rise, these efforts, such as strengthening the advantages of Chinese embassies and consulates to conduct public diplomacy beyond propaganda,

determining what can or cannot be done, and allowing diplomats to play multiple roles, might help enhance Chinese diplomatic discourse communication and realize the objectives of China's foreign policies.

Key words: mediated public diplomacy, media frame, Chinese diplomatic discourse, Chinese embassies and consulates

Disputes on Indo-Pacific Regional Security Order and China's Vision

GE Tengfei

Abstract: The Indo-Pacific, as a newly-coined geopolitical concept, is a product of American power politics to a great extent, with an inherent implication of intense strategic competition and even confrontation against China. The negative impact caused by power politics agenda makes it a necessity for the Indo-Pacific region to commit itself to establishing a peaceful and stable regional order. Theoretically, the concept of "region-ness" can offer one approach for the construction of Indo-Pacific regional security order. To date, major countries in and outside the region have put forth their respective Indo-Pacific strategies, reflecting different visions and common demand for regional security. The intrinsic logic of a reasonable regional security order must be in accordance with most countries' common appeal in this region, and conducive to promoting sustainable regional development, and manifest both specified "regional" vision and universality. Up till now, China's attitude toward the "Indo-Pacific" concept has revealed its prudence on diplomatic and security affairs. But such attitude doesn't indicate that China would not take part in the construction of the Indo-Pacific security order. In fact, by participating actively in the construction of the regional security network, and promoting the practice of the Belt and Road Initiative and the idea of a community with a shared future, China has and will continue to contribute to the development of the political, economic and security order in the Indo-Pacific.

Key words: Indo-Pacific region, regional security order, Indo-Pacific strategy, region-ness, sustainable regional development, a community

with a shared future

National Identity and Variations in Eurasian Contentious Politics

ZHOU Ming LI Jiawei

Abstract: The Eurasia has been in troubled times. Among the three crises in Eurasia in 2020, two of them are related to contentious politics. The perspective of national identity is conducive to re-examining the typical characteristics of contentious politics in Eurasia. Through a comparative analysis of Georgia, Ukraine and Kyrgyzstan, the three Eurasian countries where “color revolutions” took place at the beginning of this century, we can find that national identities of Eurasian countries have been constructed at both internal and external dimensions. The consistency of their national identities in construction affects not only the characteristics of the three countries’ contentious politics, but also the direction of their respective national political development. Western countries habitually classify contentious politics in developing countries as a democratic issue, which conceals the fundamental relationship between contentious politics, national identity construction and the choice of national development road in the Eurasian countries. Therefore, it is of theoretical value and practical significance to clarify the myth of contentious politics and democracy and to better understand contentious politics and political development of related countries amid changes unseen in a century.

Key words: national identity, contentious politics, Eurasia, color revolutions, social movements, changes unseen in a century

Economic Development and Transformation of North Korea’s Strategic Line

WANG Fudong SUN Ru

Abstract: North Korea’s strategic line, namely, its national “grand strategy”, affects the Korean nuclear issue, peace and stability of the Korean Peninsula and the trend of the geopolitical game in Northeast

Asia. From its founding to 2018, DPRK clearly put forward three strategic lines, namely, “parallel development of economy and national defense”, “military first”, and “parallel development of economy and nuclear weapons”, all of which gave priority to national defense. In 2018, due to unprecedented sense of security resulted from substantial improvement of nuclear and missile capabilities, severe economic difficulties caused by comprehensive international sanctions, eagerness of the DPRK leadership to change the backward situation, and the transformation of national governance concept caused by the spread of marketization, DPRK put forward a new strategic line, calling for “the whole party and the whole country to pool all resources to concentrate on socialist economic construction”. Moreover, there were signs of attaching greater importance to economic development shown in mechanism guarantee, policy formulation, resource investment, opening to the outside world, and diplomacy and military affairs. However, the implementation of the new strategic line has since been difficult because of the challenges in balancing security and development, the deterioration of international environment, and the domestic political factors of the U. S. and DPRK. The new strategic line indicates that the Korean nuclear issue, which has lasted for more than 30 years, is undergoing a paradigm shift. The form of expression and main topics of the Korean Peninsula issue will undergo major changes. Such a shift and changes are conducive to regional security and cooperation in East Asia, which is witnessing increasing strategic competition between China and the United States. Countries concerned should actively support and guide the DPRK to adhere to its new strategic line and promote positive interaction between the strategic line and the nuclear issue.

Key words: North Korea, strategic line, economic development, Korean nuclear issue, regional cooperation, relationship between the US and the DPRK

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