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# 外交评论

FOREIGN AFFAIRS REVIEW

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从德国华为 5G 政策到中欧经贸关系的嬗变

大国隐性军事竞争与中美冲突管控  
全球外交访问网络的形成与演化



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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## **Innovations of the Communist Party of China in IR Theory**

—From Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence to a Community with a Shared Future for Mankind

*XU Jian*

**Abstract:** It is of vital significance to discover and review the innovations of the Communist Party of China (CPC) in International Relations (IR) theory in the cause of building IR theories with Chinese characteristics in the new era. To develop innovative paradigms for IR theories with Chinese characteristics, we shall build on existing IR thoughts of the CPC, in particular, the classics born in the course of the CPC's handling of international affairs since the founding of the People's Republic of China (PRC), and seek breakthroughs by connecting the classics with the latest achievements. In the new era, innovative development of Chinese IR theories shall be guided by the idea of a community with a shared future for mankind. Basing itself on scientific analysis of the patterns and great insight into the trend of history, reflecting the common aspiration of international community for human values, and showcasing a responsible commitment to world peace and development, the idea of a community with a shared future for mankind points the right direction, defines the generosity of spirit, and provides broad scope for the innovative work in IR theory. It has made clear to all a Chinese paradigm for IR theory in the new era.

**Key words:** Communist Party of China (CPC), Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy, Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence, a community with a shared future for mankind, IR theories with Chinese

characteristics

### **The Collapse and Persistence of Hedging Amidst the Escalation of Great Power Rivalry**

—China policy of Australia, the Philippines and Singapore

*ZHA Wen*

**Abstract:** Faced with a rising power, small and middle-sized countries tend to adopt hedging strategy as a middle way between balancing and bandwagoning. As exiting literature suggests, successful implementation of hedging is contingent upon some conditions. Under the circumstances of an all-out great power rivalry, hedging is likely to collapse. Nevertheless, previous studies have not specified how hedging will evolve when great power competition intensifies. Moreover, in the real world, the sustainability of hedging varies across countries. To understand the collapse and persistence of hedging, it is necessary to take not only systemic pressures but also domestic politics into consideration. Domestic society's preferences for consistent foreign policy undermine the sustainability of hedging. Nevertheless, whether hedging will collapse or persist also depends on the political security of decision makers. Specifically, insecure leaders are more likely to cater to the public. As a result, hedging is more likely to collapse into balancing or bandwagoning. Secure leaders, on the contrary, are more likely to maintain hedging. This theoretical framework is illustrated by China policy of Australia, the Philippines and Singapore.

**Key words:** hedging, great power rivalry, domestic politics, political security, Australia, the Philippines, Singapore

### **From German Policy on Huawei 5G to the Evolution of China-EU Economic and Trade Relations**

*MA Shuang*

**Abstract:** With continuous growth of Chinese national power, the European Union (EU) has begun to define China as an economic and

institutional competitor. Meanwhile, the development of the EU foreign investment policy shows a tightening trend. An analysis of the German policy on Huawei 5G can facilitate our understanding of the core concerns of the EU on economic and trade relations with China. Even though the United States is rounding up allies to block Huawei, Germany is inclined to limit, but not to exclude Huawei 5G. The main reason for this is that Germany on the one hand, has no intention to compete with China, and on the other, seeks for strategic autonomy. By comparing different attitudes of Germany towards Huawei and State Grid in the same period, we find a policy shift of Germany towards restricting business activities of Chinese corporations and discouraging their strategic behavior. In general, transactions initiated by Chinese state-owned enterprises, transnational mergers and acquisitions, and business activities with potential damage to German technological and industrial advantages, are more likely to be judged as strategic behaviors. Such policy preferences are extended to the negotiation of China-EU Comprehensive Agreement on Investment and the construction of the EU foreign investment policies and regulations. After reviewing the China-EU Comprehensive Agreement on Investment and the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on Foreign Subsidies Distorting the Internal Market, we can discover that the EU desires to use its normative power to regulate Chinese economic behavior on issues such as reciprocal openness, competitive neutrality and sustainable development. In order to protect overseas interests, Chinese corporations should formulate internationalization strategies prudently when expanding their EU market. At the same time, they should be well prepared for EU foreign capital security review, anti-monopoly review and anti-subsidy review.

**Key words:** China-EU economic and trade relations, the European Union (EU), Germany, Huawei 5G, foreign investment policy, China-EU Comprehensive Agreement on Investment, Sino-US strategic competition, value chain

## **The Invisible Military Competition and Conflict Management in Sino-U. S. Relations**

*QI Haotian*

**Abstract:** In historical and contemporary great power competitions, such as those among the major European powers in the 19th century, the Cold War, and the recent U. S. strategic self-positioning, military competition has always been an important dimension of power competition. The meaning, mechanism and influence of military competition are crucial components of the major power relations, as well as regional and global security. The relationship between military competition and conflict, in particular, under what circumstances military competitions of different modes and states are more likely to affect the stability of the interstate security and propensity of conflict, is one of the central concerns of the theme. This research discusses the nature and impact of military competition between major powers, and addresses factors at technological, operational and strategic levels. Focusing on the dynamic differences in military capabilities, power transition and associated strategic adjustment, this paper highlights the “invisible” aspect of the co-evolutionary process of military competition. The consequences of invisible competition are reflected in the long-term systematic strategic evolvement, as well as the impact of military evolution at technical, tactical and operational levels. In invisible military competitions, the relative transition in power balance, changes in technical conditions and the corresponding military operational patterns, affect military competition and even the overall strategic competition between major powers at both macro and micro levels. The combinations of these factors lead to different circumstances of and requirements for conflict management.

**Key words:** military competition, power transition, game theory, conflict management, strategic stability, Sino-U. S. relations

## **Explaining the Formation and Evolution of Global Diplomatic Networks: New Evidence from Network Analysis of Large-scale Event Data**

*CHEN Chong*

**Abstract:** How does a country choose target countries for diplomatic

visits? Why do some countries pay more diplomatic visits than hosting foreign visits? What causes the formation and evolution of the global diplomatic visit network? Existing research focuses on factors at the dyadic- and country- levels of visitors and hosts while theoretically ignoring potential influence from third parties and the structures of diplomatic networks. Methodologically, they also ignore the interdependence among observations that could result in biased model estimation. Moreover, they are constrained by the lack of data covering diplomatic visits around the world. Leveraging the social network analysis, this article theorizes the global bilateral diplomatic visits as the formation of diplomatic visit networks, and integrates factors at the national, dyadic, and network structure levels into a unified theoretical framework. Utilizing the Global Event, Language, and Intonation Database (GDELT) project, it builds a global diplomatic visit data set (1979—2020), which is then used to test the hypotheses derived from the theoretical framework. The results show that, in addition to country- and dyadic-level factors, network effects, such as stochastic equivalence, preferential attachment, reciprocity, and homophily, of the diplomatic visit network itself have also driven the evolution of the global diplomatic visit network in the past 40 years. Consequently, this article provides a new framework and new approach for the systematic understanding of the evolution of global diplomatic networks. It also produces a new global bilateral diplomatic exchange data set based on the big data approach, which has important implications for the studies of foreign policy and international politics in the age of big data.

**Key words:** diplomatic visits, diplomatic networks, bilateral diplomacy, social network analysis, big data

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