

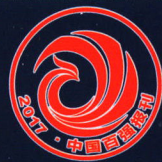


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外交评论

FOREIGN AFFAIRS REVIEW

软法治理与“一带一路”法治化和全球化

欧盟对外战略转型与中欧关系重塑

关系性权力与美国领导地位的兴衰

南亚小国的战略对冲与中国的南亚地区政策选择

全球结构性权力变迁与中国的战略选择

数字货币、金融安全与全球金融治理



外交学院

万方数据



中国国际关系学会

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS REVIEW

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Globalization and Governance of the Belt and Road Initiative: A Soft-Law Approach

GU Bin

Abstract: Rule of law is a hallmark of high-quality Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), as well as a major safeguard thereof. The BRI has been revealing an approach of soft law in governance since its very debut in 2013, and such an approach is a major contribution of the Chinese civilization to international rule of law. Neatly organized under the BRI legal framework, hundreds of soft-law documents are categorized largely into three sectors: entity law, operational standards, and dispute settlement mechanism. Respectively and specifically, entity law contains bilateral, multilateral, multi-stakeholder agreements, as well as China's unilateral position papers; operational standards are divided into three sub-sectors—debt sustainability, environmental sustainability, and the clean Silk Road; and dispute settlement refers to China's endeavor to build a one-stop diversified settlement mechanism of international commercial disputes, in parallel with the traditional mechanism. This BRI legal framework is inclusive of hard law. In a bid to further progress in the rule of law and globalization, the BRI should enhance the dynamic interplay with traditional international institutions, promote high and feasible standards, and institutionalize its multilateral governance structure.

Key words: the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), soft law, rule of law, globalization, AIIB, multilateralism

Transformation of the EU's External Strategy and the Reshaping of China-EU Relations

JIN Ling

Abstract: In the context of the global power transition, the power balance has

undergone significant changes, reshaping the international order. The so-called liberal international order led by the U. S. in which European integration is embedded and the international institutions on which the EU depends to play its role are facing structural challenges. In geopolitical tensions, the vulnerabilities of the EU as a major power have been exposed, which has led to the acceleration of the transformation of the EU's external strategy. Aiming at strategic autonomy and defending European sovereignty, the EU has taken a visible geopolitical shift in its external strategy. Its pro-globalization position has been gradually replaced by selective decoupling in global value chain systems. Its value diplomacy, an important vehicle of geopolitical competition, is being practiced not only in trade and technology areas but also in security. The transformation of EU's external strategy will deeply impact the basic logic of China-EU relations, which will not only determine the future competition, cooperation and even conflict in China-EU relations, but also profoundly affect the reshaping of global power structure and the evolution of international order.

Key words: EU's external strategy, China-EU relations, international power structure, geopolitics, Russia-Ukraine conflict

Relational Power and the Rise and Fall of the U. S. Leadership

XING Yue LIU Zhao CHANG Xin

Abstract: In today's world, hegemony has lost its global legitimacy and leadership becomes the primary channel for great powers to exert influence and shape the world. Existing literature in international relations mainly focuses on how leadership is formed, paying little attention to how the authority and status of leadership persists. This paper proposes a leadership-centered theoretical framework that is relative to hegemony, so as to develop a study of how leadership can sustain. This paper argues that the leadership of great powers is based on relational power, which is the opposite of coercive causal power. Based on the intangible power resources, relational power results in a leader-follower relationship by attraction. To maintain relational power, it is key for the leader to resolve disputes with its followers through negotiation. Taking the U. S. as an example, this article explores the ways the U. S. handled and interacted with its NATO allies in the face of disagreements from both the positive and negative sides by comparing the U. S. with the Soviet Union during the Cold War and the U. S. with itself before and after the Cold

War. The article finds that while the U. S. successfully maintained its relational power and therefore established its leadership in the West by negotiation with its allies during the Cold War, it has witnessed the undermining of its relational power and the decline of its leadership since the 21st century as it has failed to effectively resolve its differences with its European allies by negotiation. To regain the U. S. leadership, the Biden administration has emphasized rebuilding trust with European allies. Moreover, the recent Russia-Ukraine conflict has provided an opportunity for the U. S. to restore its relational power and leadership.

Key words: the United States, relational power, leader-follower relationship, leadership, negotiation, hegemony, NATO, Russia-Ukraine conflict

Strategic Hedging of Smaller South Asian States and China's Regional Policy Choices towards South Asia

FENG Libing LIAN Changhui

Abstract: As China promotes high-quality BRI cooperation, and the U. S. , Japan, India and Australia collaborate under the “Indo-Pacific” framework, the strategic importance of South Asia in China's neighborhood has become prominent. China's South Asia regional policy has been influenced by Sino-Indian relations as well as the strategic hedging of smaller states in the region. This paper studies the strategic hedging of Nepal, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh, and analyzes the mentality of the three states and their differential choices of strategic hedging between China and India. This paper argues that threat perceptions and economic expectations are the main independent variables that affect the strategic hedging of smaller states, while regional structure, power competition, and the relative capabilities of smaller states are remote causes. In the context of the two-way hedging, there are four main strategic combinations, namely two-way cooperation, two-way balances, biased cooperation and biased balances. As smaller South Asian states have different threat perceptions and economic expectations of China and India, they have adopted different hedging strategies. Landlocked Nepal tends to conduct “biased cooperation or balances”. While Sri Lanka, as an island country, has changed its strategy from “biased balances” to “two-way cooperation”, it is likely to practice “two-way balances” in the future. Bangladesh, a land-sea complex country, has adopted a relatively stable “two-way cooperation”

strategy toward China and India. Hence, China should further clarify its South Asian policy choices in practice. While coordinating China-India-Pakistan relations, China should strengthen multi-field cooperation with smaller South Asian states. Going beyond the conflict and competition logic of the exclusive “small circles” and “small groups” promoted by the U. S. and India, China should advance institutionalized cooperation with South Asian countries through “passive” security collaboration and “active” economic cooperation.

Key words: diplomacy of small states, strategic hedging, South Asian Region, Sino-Indian relations, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh

Global Structural Power Transition and China’s Strategic Choices

LIU Bin LIU Ying

Abstract: Based on the structural power theory, this paper attempts to reveal the main processes of and leading factors in the evolution of global structural power, to analyze the transition of its basis from production to knowledge in the context of deglobalization from both theoretical and practical perspectives. The world is experiencing profound changes that have not been seen in a century, accompanied by increasing uncertainties such as geopolitical conflict and COVID-19 pandemic. The global value chain system has undergone drastic changes, with the vertical specialization led by multinational corporations shrinking. Countries are increasingly emphasizing national economic security, independent and controllable key technologies and supply chain backflow. As the power of knowledge continues to rise, the subject of global structural power governance is gradually changing from market to states. The leading forces and states of global structural power are undergoing rapid changes. In this context, China should firmly grasp the key opportunity of the reshuffling of international structural power, flexibly use the two forces of the state and the market, seize the commanding height of intellectual power, consolidate and strengthen production advantages, and improve the overall structural power and its global status.

Key words: global value chain, structural power, industrial chain, intellectual power, national security, power transition

Digital Currency, Financial Security and Global Financial Governance

DONG Zuozhuang

Abstract: As a frontier of financial technology, digital currency is not only a reflection of the prosperity of digital economy, but also a basic element of international relations in the digital era. At present, there are about 20,000 kinds of active digital currencies in the world, and the number is still increasing. Digital currencies are playing an increasingly prominent role in global finance, economy, security and other fields. Transaction security is one of the driving forces for the rise and development of digital currency. At the same time, digital currency produces multiple impacts on national financial security and global financial governance. Digital currencies feature decentralization to varying degrees, which has changed the security logic of traditional centralized finance. While reducing the transaction security cost, digital currency can also pose new security risks. In terms of national financial security, private digital currency challenges national financial sovereignty, leaps over regulatory barriers, and makes the sources of financial risks more diversified. In global financial governance, the existing governance institutions cannot meet the governance demand caused by the rapid development of digital currency. States have different attitudes and needs concerning digital currency, and its governance is still at an early stage. At the same time, digital currency also helps with the innovation of the cross-border payment system and the progress in the governance of anti-money laundering, anti-terrorist financing, and other global issues. The complex impact of digital currency on financial security and financial governance is rooted in the dual nature of financial technology innovation, which on the one hand makes transactions safer and more convenient, but on the other, triggers new risks and regulatory needs. Therefore, innovation and risk need to be balanced in the governance of digital currency so that benign interaction between technological innovation and effective governance can be realized.

Key words: digital currency, financial technology, global financial governance, decentralization, financial security

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