

ABSTRACTS

China's Diplomacy and the Communist Party: Theoretical Exploration and Innovation

YANG Jiemian

ABSTRACT: Since its inception a century ago, the Communist Party of China (CPC) has been guided by Marxism, exploring and summarizing the developmental rules of China's diplomatic work in its practice, understanding the domestic and international environments from historical and dialectic perspectives, and rationally analyzing the interaction between China and the world. In the process, series of diplomatic thoughts and theories that reflect features of different eras and Chinese characteristics were established, constituting the CPC's diplomatic theoretical system. China's diplomacy led by the CPC has built up an overall set of core conceptions, such as balancing domestic and international interests, keeping pace with the times as well as striving for a more equitable and just international system. Moreover, China's diplomacy led by the CPC has also cultivated strategic thinking that helps recognize fundamental positions, major tasks, and strategic opportunities. Adhering to its position as a socialist and developing country, China seeks partnerships rather than alliances. Regarding to policy principles, China attaches great importance to both essential tenets and necessary flexibility, defending core interests and mutual accommodation, as well as overall diplomatic goals and its step-by-step implementation. China's diplomatic theory adheres to seeking truth from facts and historical materialism, which is an important part of the efforts to adapt Marxism to China's real conditions. This theory will continue to evolve through inheritance and innovation, lead to greater achievements in China's

diplomatic work, and promote the building of new international relations and the community of shared future for mankind.

KEYWORDS: Chinese diplomacy, theory, philosophy, principle

China and International Order: Visions and Strategies

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EDITOR'S NOTE: International order, from Beijing's perspective, is a major strategic issue that affects China's long-term development. Debates over the evolution of international order all boil down to one consequential question: "Where is the world heading?" As Chinese President Xi Jinping put it, "the world is experiencing profound changes that have never been seen in the past one hundred years....Mankind is standing at a crossroads, facing consequential choices: cooperation vs. confrontation, openness vs. autarky, and positive-sum collaboration vs. zero-sum competition." Amid unprecedented changes, China must give its own definitive answers to these major questions. At a moment when the still raging coronavirus pandemic is accelerating world-shaking changes and exacerbating great power competition, three leading international affairs journals, namely, *China International Studies*, *Global Review*, and *Foreign Affairs Review*, organize a roundtable discussion involving 20 Chinese scholars who give their views and advice on the different dimensions of the grand topic of "China and international order," namely, history, theory, vision, strategy, and practice.

KEYWORDS: international order, one-in-a-century changes, multilateralism, hegemony, grand strategy

The Coronavirus Pandemic and Modern World System

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ABSTRACT: The rampaging coronavirus pandemic and its economic and political fallout have accelerated the unfolding profound changes in our world. The modern world system came into being with the emergence of a capitalist model of economic production and finally covered every corner of the globe as this model was adopted as the defining economic feature in human existence more than a century ago. What has been driving the evolution of the modern world system is what Karl Marx called the two inherent “contradictions,” one between socialized production and private ownership, and the other between a world market and its constituents, sovereign states. The coronavirus pandemic has created a huge impact on the world’s market-oriented economic system and sovereign state-centered political system by further moving the world closer to a multipolar system and to a new growth model that depends more and more on the deployment and application of new technologies, such as artificial intelligence, cloud computing, and the Internet of things. In a world that is transitioning from a Western-dominated one to a new system with a more even distribution of global power, China, along with other emerging powers, will have a larger role to play in global governance.

KEYWORDS: modern world system, Covid-19, once-in-a-century changes, global governance

Techno-Nationalism and Its Impact on Global Value Chains—A Case Study of the Global Chip Industry

YU Nanping and JI Shiming

ABSTRACT: Today, a new industrial revolution driven by new technologies is changing the global economic and political landscape. As a result, the contest for technological supremacy among great powers is intensifying. Against this backdrop and amid a still raging coronavirus pandemic, techno-nationalism has made a comeback. Mingled with age-old geopolitical thought, rising

techno-nationalism adds a new layer of uncertainty to great power politics today. Washington has turned to extreme tactics against Beijing, like sweeping tech bans and blockades, in an escalating great power competition. As a ramification, the decoupling strategy is disrupting the industrial and value chains on the global chip market, impeding global technological collaboration, and creating challenges for global economic and political governance.

KEYWORDS: techno-nationalism, global value chains, semiconductor, technological containment, global political and economic governance

Quadrilateral Security Dialogue: Developments and Prospects

LIU Aming

ABSTRACT: The resuscitated Quad forum has aroused growing strategic attention and lively debate among major regional actors, although it has produced little substantial progress in the military and security domains since 2017. The evolution of the forum has been driven by a number of factors, the most prominent of which are rising concerns about China's growing power, a renewed focus on democratic values, implementation of America's Indo-Pacific strategy, and the need to devote more resources to nontraditional challenges like development and governance. In practice, the Quad forum has, in the past three years, increased strategic association and coordination, expanded its diplomatic reach in the region, and worked to strengthen the American-led security architecture. Although the grouping's trajectory and strategic relevance remain uncertain in the years ahead, Beijing still need to pay close attention to its development and step up engagement with its members because regional actors have increasingly viewed China as their chief external challenge. For Beijing, its national interests will be best served in a generally peaceful and stable environment where regional competition will not rule out necessary cooperation with other major players.

KEYWORDS: Quadrilateral Security Dialogue, Indo-Pacific Strategy, trilateral cooperation, regional order, ASEAN Way

A Nexus of Interests, Responsibilities, and Norms: The Dynamic Mechanism of Lancang-Mekong Cooperation

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ABSTRACT: Lancang-Mekong Cooperation (LMC) is a latecomer to the international institutions in the Mekong region, yet it has developed into a model of subregional cooperation in the past four years under China's leadership. Compared with the successful initiative at present, the relevant theoretical research is lacking. This article attempts to build a dynamic analytical framework for the regional institution, and finds that LMC fully reflects a three-dimensional process of "interest-responsibility-norm," in which China aligns its own interests to those of Mekong countries, plays a leading role under the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, and constructs regional norms actively. This also explains the growing appeal of LMC. Based on the analysis, it is crucial to expand the common interests of Lancang-Mekong countries, realize the transformation from "China-driven" to "multinational efforts," establish relatively stable cooperation rules, and maintain institutional flexibility for LMC to maintain its vitality in the future. Therefore, the task for LMC in the next phase is to improve the level of institutionalization and normalization of LMC, especially to strengthen the construction of values and norms that should be observed.

KEYWORDS: Lancang-Mekong cooperation, interest-responsibility-norm nexus, regional diplomacy, institution building

Resurgence of Populism in Central and Eastern Europe: Implications

for China-CEE Relations

PENG Xiao

ABSTRACT: The populist parties in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) have a large number of grassroots supporters. From the perspective of historical institutionalism, the populist basis in CEE represented by peasants is similar to the social basis of reactionaries in history. In CEE, where agriculture is still a key economic sector, when the traditional economy is suddenly invaded by the foreign economy, the existing economic structure and production relations are severely challenged. CEE countries with insufficient competitiveness thus call for the protection of traditional economies, opposing the corruption of neoliberal values represented by Western Europe, purging domestic corruption with authoritarianism, emphasizing the glory of the nation in history, and renaissance of religion and family ethics. This sentiment is taken advantage by populist parties to gain political power. Under the pressure of foreign economy, peasants, urban underclass, economic nationalists, political conservative elites, and cultural chauvinists come together to form a complex populist basis. The political collusion between the elite and the masses has led to the rise of populist parties. The populist parties in CEE have taken center stage since the transition, and their strength and reach are unmatched by any other parts of Europe. In view of this, exploring a mass-based strategic path that integrates three types of practice entities including government, enterprises, and nongovernmental sectors will help China to increase influence in CEE and actively encourage populist or ruling parties of CEE countries to cooperate with China.

KEYWORDS: populism, populist party, logic, CEE, China-Europe relations