

ABSTRACTS

The Xi Doctrine: Theoretical and Practical Significance (A Written Exchange)

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ABSTRACT: Since early 2022, the Shanghai Institutes for International Studies has hosted and sponsored, alone or in partnership with peer research institutes (the Shanghai Association for International Studies, Shanghai Institute for International Strategic Studies, and Guangdong University of Foreign Studies), a series of symposiums focusing on Beijing's foreign policy outlooks after the upcoming 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. This article is a summary of the expert opinions on related themes presented at these meetings. A consensus has emerged from the symposiums that the Xi Jinping doctrine, the guiding principle of Beijing's conduct of foreign relations in the new era, is rooted in China's traditional culture and reflects Chinese diplomatic philosophy. Amid a global transformation in times of great and growing uncertainty, Beijing needs to better understand the unity of opposites in a world of epochal changes, fully implement the Xi doctrine, include by strengthening cooperation and solidarity with the developing nations. The vision of mankind as a community with a shared future is a major diplomatic proposal and creative thought since the dawn of the age of global politics. Initiatives and programs organized around the vision point the way ahead for area and country studies.

KEYWORDS: diplomatic philosophy, Chinese diplomacy, community with a shared future for mankind, area studies

Toward a “Responsibility Community” to Shore up The Community with a Shared Future for Mankind

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ABSTRACT: Building “a community with a shared future for mankind” has become the centerpiece of China's foreign policy since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China in late 2012, a proposal that lays out Beijing's vision and priorities in terms of global agenda setting and international order reforms. It provides a new theoretical perspective on the study of international responsibility and great-power roles. There is a symbiotic

relationship between “responsibility” and “community,” in which responsibility plays an important role in building and maintaining a community. The vision also reflects the growing demands of our times of great uncertainty and challenge. It is enriching and updating the content of international responsibility, which is rooted in cosmopolitanism, Chinese civilization, and Marxist community theories. This important proposal is also redefining the forms of and approaches to fulfilling international responsibilities. Both the vision and international responsibility share the common dynamics as well, which aims at dealing with the factors such as the power transition, great-power strategic competition, and the ineffectiveness of global governance. In general, the “responsibility community” can connect the “interest community” and the “Community with A Shared Future,” and the “responsibility community” can shore up the practice of “A Community with A Shared Future for Mankind.” In order to achieve the “responsibility community,” we need to emphasize the international “common” responsibilities, forge a “community” for problem-solving, construct a logical system of fulfilling international responsibility, and follow the general rules in undertaking international responsibility.

KEYWORDS: community with a shared future for mankind, international responsibility, responsibility community, profound changes unseen in a century

Techno-Geopolitical Mindset and “Open Strategic Autonomy” in EU Tech Policy

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ABSTRACT: Driven by “technological geopolitics” thinking, the European Commission led by Ursula von der Leyen is making a geopolitical transformation of EU technological policy, shifting its way from “open world” to “open strategic autonomy.” That approach lends EU a politicized, securitized and ideological lens to assess the international technological environment and gives EU an identity as technological “competitor”. It also promises a set of policies and measures aimed for EU quest for “technological autonomy” which is further facilitated by a manipulation of “openness” as way to reversely shape the international technological ecosystem. The “technological geopolitics” logic also guarantees a dual set of practices: an internal dimension focusing on developing European key competitive technological capabilities, plus an external dimension underpinned by strengthened tech-governance and regulatory system, combining to shape a European technological ecosystem and its geospatial advantages in technology. The geopolitically empowered technological policy follows a natural

orientation of competition, especially targeted at China, both in theory and practice, an alerting trend further amplified by EU coordination with the United States in the context of U.S.-China-EU competition. However, given the asymmetry of each competitive relationship and technological power imbalance among the three tech actors, a “technical alliance” between EU and the United States seems to be far away. This makes it possible for EU and China to strengthen their existing cooperative framework and promote a fair international technological environment.

KEYWORD: technological geopolitics, open strategic autonomy, EU tech policy, Sino-U.S.-EU relations

Biden Administration’s Strategic Competition with China and Crisis Management

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ABSTRACT: The intensification of U.S.-China strategic competition has raised the risk of accidental conflict between the two countries to an unprecedented level, and the existing crisis management mechanisms of both countries are inadequate to effectively deal with these dangers. The inauguration of the Biden administration has not changed the basic trend of the U.S. strategic competition with China, but strengthening crisis management and avoiding unexpected events and conflict escalation has become the basic consensus of its ruling team. Generally speaking, it is unlikely that the United States and China will deliberately march towards a full-scale conflict, but the possibilities of U.S. taking advantage of a third party to create crisis or third-party-driven crisis are on the rise. In the meantime, the risk of incidental crises between China and the United States in cyber and space is rising. Under the trend of long-term strategic competition, strengthening crisis management is in line with the practical interests of the two countries, the region, and the world. To this end, China must maintain effective strategic deterrence, adhere to the concept of seeking security through mutual trust, and urge the United States to express and abide by the bottom line of its strategic competition with China. China must adhere to the existing principled position and be wary of the United States embedding its position in the future rules of crisis management, and actively advance global multilateral governance negotiations in cyber, space, and other emerging security domains.

KEYWORDS: Biden administration, U.S.-China strategic competition, crisis management

Urban Agglomeration Diplomacy from the Perspective of Global Governance: Dynamic Mechanism, Function Analysis, and Path Exploration

HAN Xiao

ABSTRACT: Urban agglomeration diplomacy refers to a system and process of inter-relationships between urban agglomerations and other international actors in the process of participating in the global industrial division of labor, urban governance, civil exchanges, and international competition and cooperation. It's based on the international influence of the central city, functional radiation, and regional cooperation. As the new subject of subnational diplomacy, it mainly represents the increasing influence of urban agglomerations in the field of public diplomacy. For one thing, it plays a significant role in improving the opening-up level of cities, converging international city networks, enhancing international competition and cooperation capabilities, and facilitating the global development agenda. For another thing, it provides structural and functional support for the national diplomatic strategy. Given the advanced levels of urbanization and globalization, the diplomatic function of urban agglomerations and the driving influence of international metropolises needs to be brought into full play with the continuous optimization of the national and regional opening-up and development pattern. The knowledge exchange is to be carried out on the coordinated development of urban agglomerations in the international city network. In addition, the positive effect of industrial clusters, urban networks, free trade zones and nongovernmental organizations on international competition and cooperation is to be exerted to provide regional support for urban and national diplomacy.

KEYWORDS: urban agglomeration, globalization, collaborative opening, global governance

Theory of Tourism Diplomacy in China: Perceptions and Construction

XIANG Wenhui

ABSTRACT: As socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new stage of development, tourism has played a more and more important role in the country's foreign relations, gradually becoming a new avenue for China's diplomacy. From an interdisciplinary perspective, studies on tourism diplomacy will have an important impact on the policy adjustment and practice, and will contribute to the formation of China's all-round, multi-level, and multi-dimensional diplomatic

planning. However, there has not been a serious effort at approaching tourism diplomacy in a theoretical way. This article summarizes the great contribution of China's tourism diplomacy to the world in four aspects: the exemplary significance of China's tourism development, the depiction of China's blueprint for tourism diplomacy, promotion and amplification of the theme of the era of peaceful development, and the enrichment and innovation of foreign exchange and cooperation models. It also interprets the three theoretical connotations of China's tourism diplomacy cognition and construction: mutual benefit, synergy and integrity based on the rich practical experience that China's tourism diplomacy has accumulated. Focusing on the prominent contradictions and new problems in China's tourism diplomacy, especially in the context of the global stagnation to "restart" transition of international tourism caused by the Covid pandemic, we claim four key issues: mutual benefit and the world tourism community, tourism Integration with diplomacy and synergy, diversity of the phenomenon of tourism diplomacy, innovations in digital technology and relevant research methods.

KEYWORDS: Chinese diplomatic theory, Cultural exchanges, Tourism diplomacy, Domain diplomacy

Analysis on Provisional Measures on "Prevention of Aggravation and Extending Disputes" in ICJ's Ukraine v. Russia Case

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ABSTRACT: In the case of "Allegations of Genocide under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide" case, 15 judges unanimously indicate the provision measure that both Ukraine and Russia shall refrain from any action which might aggravate or extend the dispute before the Court or make it more difficult to resolve, thus reflects the independence of "Prevention of Aggravation and Extending Disputes" as a particular provisional measure. In order to ascertain the necessity of indication of the provisional measure of "prevention of aggravation and extending disputes", the International Court of Justice has the right to lower the burden of proof, and adjust the subjects and contents according to actual needs, as the discretionary empowered by the most important judicial organ of the United Nations. The indication of provisional measures has significant effect for peaceful settlement of international disputes. However, the implementation of this provisional measure proved to be difficult, as the rules and statues of the International Court of Justice never clarify the consequence of failing in executing, and it is realistic for the

Security Council to guarantee the implementation in the pending case. Meanwhile, the absence of implementation mechanisms and the restriction of the Court in dealing with legal issues makes it more difficult to resolve the nature and essence of disputes. In the future, both parties should clarify the legal binding effect of provisional measures, and make comprehensive use of the system and organs of the United Nations, as well as legal, political and diplomacy measures to promote peaceful settlement of international disputes.

KEYWORDS: Russo-Ukrainian conflict, International Court of Justice, provisional measures, prevention of aggravation and extending disputes

Alliance Consolidation Under New Circumstances: An Assessment of NATO's Resilience Agenda

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ABSTRACT: Resilience has become a key topic in the study of international security and international organization. Its theoretical premise is when “comprehensive security” cannot be achieved, all actors need think about the cause of crisis and how to deal with it from the inside. In the new round of NATO reform, resilience building has become a key issue for dealing with internal and external security crisis and reform trend. NATO resilience agenda, which focuses on crisis prevention and post-crisis resistance and recovery. To date, NATO has established resilience goals for itself and members, and clarified the roles and responsibilities of various actors. Due to the security logic of resilience and the international background of the re-intensified regional conflicts and major power competition in the “post-epidemic era,” NATO’s resilience building presents distinct internal and external characteristics. In recent years, NATO has continuously integrated its resilience agenda into epidemic response and military exercises, achieving significant progress. Of course, NATO’s resilience agenda faces some problems such as shortage of funds, difficulty in evaluation, and member states’ insufficient attention and cooperation. It is of great significance for us to evaluate resilience’s impact on the transformation of NATO, the European security landscape, and major power competition, so as to accurately and rationally estimate the future direction of NATO and promote the healthy and stable development of China-NATO relations.

KEYWORDS: resilience, NATO, major power competition, China-NATO relations