ABSTRACTS

Ideological and Theoretical Sources of the United States' China Threat Perception

YANG Jiemian

ABSTRACT: In order to maintain its hegemony and delay its decline, the United States regards China as a "main rival" and a "security threat" and promotes the so-called "whole-of-government" and "integrated deterrence" strategy toward China. To accurately understand America's misperception of China, it is necessary to grasp the ideological roots of its philosophy, history, worldview, and strategic theory. The deep-rooted "Manifest Destiny" and "Anglo-Saxon Superiority" and the belief in the law of the jungle in the United States have led to the formation of a historical view that only the United States is superior, and the establishment of a stubborn contemporary view of history and a narcissistic view of future history. Starting from the zero-sum game and dualistic thinking, the United States has formed a political security concept of paranoidly establishing an imaginary enemy and a concept of foreign relations of "valuing profit but little justice." American international relations theory essentially serves the hegemony of the United States, and has accelerated the decline of the United States in the current context, pushing Sino-U.S. relations into competition and even confrontation. Sino-U.S. relations affect the future direction of the world, and peaceful coexistence should be the basic way for China and the United States to get along with each other. China needs to take the building of a community with a shared future for mankind as a guide, deal with and shape Sino-U.S. relations in an all-round and comprehensive manner, and engage in constructive interactions with the United States at multiple levels, including material and spiritual, practical and theoretical, and strategic and policy.

KEYWORDS: China-U.S. relations, history, worldview, international relations theory, China threat

Building China's Ecological Leadership from the Perspective of the Global Environmental Governance System

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ABSTRACT: With global ecological crisis intensifying, competition among great powers growing fierce, and global environmental governance becoming fragmented, it is urgent to implement the concept of harmonious coexistence between man and nature and promote the construction of global ecological civilization. Building ecological civilization with Chinese characteristics is not only based on the need for domestic green and low-carbon development, but also demonstrates China's endeavors in the provision of global public goods and efforts to promote the construction of a global ecological civilization. In the transformation process of global environmental governance, China should promote the construction of a global ecological civilization system, enhance its international discourse power to provide developing countries with Chinese solutions, and promote the transformation of the global environmental governance system by accelerating domestic ecological civilization construction and green economic development. It is also necessary to balance the relationship between competition and cooperation in the green transformation among major countries by promoting the construction of a community with a shared future for mankind. Finally, China should lead the construction of a better global legal system by participating in the supply of green public goods in the context of carbon neutrality, making ecological civilization the mainstream norm of global environmental governance.

KEYWORDS: global environmental governance, ecological civilization, leadership, a community with a shared future for mankind

Theoretical Logic and Practical Development of Xi Jinping's Global Partnership Concept

ZHANG Weipeng

ABSTRACT: Under the scientific guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy, China insists on promoting friendly cooperation with other countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, actively developing global partnership, and building a global partnership network, which provides strong support for continuously pursuing major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics. The Report to the 20th CPC National Congress emphasized the necessity to deepen and expand global partnerships based on equality, openness, and cooperation, and broadening the convergence of interests with other

countries. It is not only the vivid embodiment of the continuity of fine traditional Chinese culture and the openness of China's foreign policy, but also the expansion of Chinese modernization development experience in the diplomatic field. A profound grasp of the theoretical connotation and practical significance of this initiative is of great and far-reaching significance for understanding the scientific, up-to-date, advanced, and practical nature of Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy, and for transforming the needs of countries for sustainable economic and social development into ideas, consensus and collective actions to jointly meet global challenges, and constantly building a human community with a shared future.

KEYWORDS: Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy, global partnership, new type of international relations, community with a shared future

Decline of Germany's Leadership in the EU amid the Russia-Ukraine Conflict

ZHENG Chunrong and JIN Xin

ABSTRACT: The outbreak of the Russia-Ukraine conflict has a great impact on the security landscape of Europe. Germany, as an important pillar of the EU, successfully defused the first Ukrainian crisis in 2014 and was therefore expected to play a leading role again this time. This article examines Germany's performance before and after the outbreak of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, and analyzes the (non-)emergence of German leadership and the limits of its influence within the framework of leadership theory. Overall, the Russia-Ukraine conflict has highlighted the decline of Germany's leadership in the EU. Although Germany has the opportunity and the will to lead the EU and has played to a certain degree a leading role in the areas of foreign, security, and defense policy to mitigate the situation and promote the building of European strategic autonomy, the lack of military resources, conflicting interests within the EU and the discontent and skepticism of other member states have weakened Germany's political influence and squeezed the space for action. Compared to the performance of the Merkel government during the first Ukraine crisis, the Scholz government's leadership in the EU has weakened significantly, which will also have a negative impact on the future development of the EU in many ways.

KEYWORDS: Russia-Ukraine conflict, Germany, the Scholz government, EU, leadership

Representative Rupture and Crisis of Democratic Politics in European and American Countries

LIU Chuanming and LIN Qifu

ABSTRACT: The rise of populism has a huge impact on representative democracy. Representative rupture is the political rift and crisis of trust between the political representative system and the people, which reflects the consistency of public policies and the people's demands. The rise of populism in developed countries is the result of representative rupture. The fragmentation of the people makes it more difficult to integrate the public opinion, and the representatives increasingly comply with the logic of the state, which leads to the increased autonomy of representatives. The failure of the accountability function of the election leads to the alienation of the operation mechanism of representative democracy and the interest relationship of the elite group gradually exceeds the boundary of the nation state, all of those have caused and intensified the representative rupture to varying degrees. This will not only collapse the traditional political representation system, reducing democracy to meritocracy, but also cause political disorder and social disorder. To bridge the gap in representativeness, we should not only pay attention to public opinion, respect public opinion, and pay attention to the response to public opinion, but also avoid falling into the trap of public opinion politics. Democratic politics rather than popular politics should be pursued by countries. We should balance democracy with reason on the basis of public opinion, instead of following the so-called public opinion.

KEYWORDS: representative rupture, Europe, the United States, representative democracy, populism, political representation

The Evolution of Stabilization Operations and Its Impact on UN Peacekeeping Operations

HE Xing

ABSTRACT: Upholding the banner of liberal peace theory, international intervention actors, with the United States as the lead actor, intervene in statebuilding activities of the post-conflict countries through stabilization operations which promote prescriptive western democratization. Over two decades, ranging from Bosnia and Herzegovina to the end of Afghan War,

stabilization operation has remarkably evolved in its objectives, activities, standards, and methodologies, and has shown a tendency of evolving from "the conquerors' stabilization operations" to that of the colonists'. Also under the guidance of liberal peace theory, United Nations peacekeeping operations (UNPKO) have been taken as one of the useful tools for sharing the security burdens of western countries. For the same reason, the United States and France have uploaded their concepts of stabilization operation to UNPKOs through their manipulation of discourse power, especially their control of UN Security Council resolutions. As a result, stabilization missions in UNPKOs at different eras reflect the evolving features of western stabilization operations, and serve the national security interest of western big powers. Joint efforts should be taken by the international community to reform UNPKOs so as to transform UNPKOs into a true multilateral and effective international security governance regime.

KEYWORDS: stabilization operation, statebuilding, United Nations Peacekeeping Operations

A Review of the Concepts in United Nations Global Food Security Governance
ZHANG Shuai

ABSTRACT: Food security is in the core and foundation of the UN global governance since the beginning. Food rights, food sovereignty and development concept, are the three pillars of UN global food security governance. Among them, food rights highlight the spirits of the international law, emphasizing human security and preserving human survival. Food sovereignty reflects value of UN global food security governance, emphasizing the significance of de-politicization of it. Development concept reflects sustainable orientation of UN global food security governance, emphasizing development as the driven force for a more resilience food system. Those three pillars are interconnected and showing interdependence in practice: a) Safeguarding food sovereignty is the basis of achievement to food rights; b) Development is the precondition of ensuring food sovereignty; and c) Development is the guarantee of preserving food rights. Nevertheless, there are also increasing challenges along the implementation of UN global food security governance, including imperfection of governance mechanism, the shortage of governance resources and insufficiency of enforcement, etc. The UN should build a comprehensive

mechanism and engage in systematic governance under its framework, and strengthen financial support, improve financing capacity and build integrated legal system for better production, nutrition, environment, and life.

Implementing the Green Belt and Road Initiative：Global Significance From the Perspective of Environmental Governance
ZHAO Yana

ABSTRACT: The pressure on the ecological environment faced by developing countries along the Belt and Road Initiative is a major challenge for global governance. Western developed countries occupy dominant position and discourse power in agenda setting, meanwhile ignoring the interests and development needs of developing countries, resulting in ineffective global environmental governance. Based on the concept of green development, China has put forward the Green Belt and Road Initiative. Its aim is to expand cooperation in green infrastructure and environmental protection projects, promote green finance, build cooperation platforms, and exchange technologies in environmental governance. With the deepening of environmental governance cooperation, the Green Belt and Road Initiative has become a major measure to maintain global ecological security, highlighting its role as a contributor and leader in the construction of global ecological civilization. The Green Belt and Road Initiative has formed a new norm centered on the development right to enhance the autonomy and ability of developing countries in environmental governance. Under the trend of widening differences in environmental governance, the Green Belt and Road Initiative should continue to be based on the identity of developing countries, connect with the sustainable development goals of the United Nations, and promote global environmental governance.