

# ABSTRACTS

## **Ideological Foundations, Logical Framework, and Value Orientation of the Global Security Initiative**

*WU Fan*

**ABSTRACT:** The Global Security Initiative (GSI) is a theoretical framework that applies Marxist principles to the contemporary Chinese context and responds to the demands of the current era, while also showcasing China's contribution to international modernization. It serves to coordinate China's domestic security and global security efforts, while also providing a blueprint for promoting sustainable development and world peace. Conceptually, the GSI is rooted in a synthesis of Marxist principles and traditional Chinese culture, and further developed through diplomatic practices and a comprehensive approach to national security. The GSI's "six principles to be upheld" have established a well-rounded theoretical system and logical framework. In terms of value, the GSI transcends traditional Western international security theories, offering rich theoretical, practical, communicative, and contemporary significance. It aligns with global development goals while upholding global security, emphasizes the responsibilities of major powers, and aims to build a community with a shared future for mankind.

**KEYWORDS:** Global Security Initiative, a holistic approach to national security, security governance, a community with a shared future for mankind

## **Operationalizing the Global Development and Security Initiatives: An Institutionalized Summitry Perspective**

*WANG Mingguo*

**ABSTRACT:** The Global Development Initiative and Global Security Initiative are closely intertwined, necessitating coordinated efforts between the two. Institutionalized summits provide a diverse global governance platform and are a crucial avenue for China to promote these two initiatives. The formative logic of institutionalized summits draws from both historical and contemporary contexts, theoretical and practical considerations, and possesses both general and unique generational logics. China's approach entails utilizing summits based on international organizations, "China+" cooperation mechanisms, and international

initiatives. Given the functional, equitable, and interconnected nature of economic and security issues, and the need to overcome misunderstandings, institutionalized summits are a viable path forward. This requires implementing the two initiatives within existing summits, promoting strategic alignment, and establishing dedicated global development and global security summits in a timely manner.

**KEYWORDS:** institutional summit, global development initiative, global security initiative, relationship, institutionalization

### **U.S. Reverse Free Riding and the Asia-Pacific Alliance System after the Cold War**

*ZHANG Xiang and WANG Lianhe*

**ABSTRACT:** Reverse free-riding occurs when stronger members of an alliance encourage weaker members to significantly increase their defense spending by reducing their own defense investment. In the post-Cold War era, the United States urgently needs to revitalize its Asia-Pacific alliance to jointly respond to strategic competition with China, as well as traditional and nontraditional security threats. To strengthen Asia-Pacific allies' ability and willingness to share alliance responsibilities, Washington has undertaken several measures, including adjusting alliance obligations, deepening military cooperation, transforming the hub-and-spoke structure, and developing minilateral security platforms with its Asia-Pacific allies in the Indo-Pacific. The United States also encourages its allies to contribute to the provision of public goods in the region based on their comparative advantages. Although this policy has limited effects on bridging the differences in the U.S. Asia-Pacific alliance, it still poses a significant challenge to China's national security and development.

**KEYWORDS:** reverse free-riding, U.S. Asia-Pacific alliance, autonomy-security trade-off model, free-riding, internal rivalry

### **ASEAN's Perceptions of and Responses to AUKUS: Tension between Minilateralism and Regional Multilateralism**

*XUE Liang and ZHENG Xianwu*

**ABSTRACT:** As part of the Biden administration's reconstruction of the Indo-Pacific and even the global alliance system, the establishment of AUKUS further strengthens the influence of the U.S.-led minilateral security cooperation on regional security. Based on the regional, trans-regional, and global classification of "economic minilateralism" and "security minilateralism," there

is a significant normative competitive relationship between the American transregional security unilateralism represented by AUKUS and the local regional multilateralism in Southeast Asia represented by ASEAN. It is mainly reflected in the tension between the U.S.-led unilateral military security cooperation based on ethnic identity and the competitive regional architecture it relies on and the ASEAN-led regional multilateral cooperation and its ASEAN Way, ZOPFAN, and the inclusive regional architecture. This determines that as a security unilateralism, AUKUS's functionality and flexibility point to the deconstruction of ASEAN centrality, rather than "conducive to maintaining ASEAN centrality" claimed by AUKUS. The cognition and reaction of ASEAN and its member states to AUKUS provide strong evidence for the above conclusion, and this tension will certainly have multiple impacts on the regional legitimacy of AUKUS and the overall regional security.

**KEYWORDS:** Unilateralism, regional multilateralism, AUKUS, norm competition, ASEAN centrality

### **From Bilateral to Trilateral Competition: The Dual Predicaments of the Transboundary River Disputes between Iran and Afghanistan**

*SUN Degang and ZHANG Jieying*

**ABSTRACT:** Amid global climate change and food crisis, international water disputes are escalating, and cross-border river governance has become the focus of global governance. There are four governance models for contemporary international cross-border rivers, namely, hegemonic protection, issue compensation, system-embedding, and identity construction. Afghanistan and Iran, both Islamic countries with homogenous society and interdependent economies, have not only failed to form a cross-border river governance model, but also have fierce water disputes driven by two sets of structural contradictions. First, Afghanistan, the upstream weak country, boasts geographical advantages while Iran, a powerful downstream country, enjoys political and economic advantages. The balance of power between the upstream and downstream regime is the internal dynamics of the dilemma of cross-border river governance. Second, the United States supports Afghanistan to contain Iran, while India supports Afghanistan to curb Pakistan. The balance of power among the major countries in Afghanistan makes Iran's "issue compensation" and "political coercion" strategies ineffective. To solve the dual dilemma, Kabul and Tehran should downplay resource nationalism internally, and obtain necessary international development and security assistance externally, shifting from the symbiosis of interests to the symbiosis of security; from unilateral governance to the whole

river co-governance, thus establish a community of shared future long cross-border rivers.

**KEYWORDS:** Afghanistan, Iran, transboundary rivers, community of shared future for mankind, global governance

### **Interpreting Transboundary Ethnic Identity from the Perspective of Pakistan's "New Nation" Phenomenon**

*JIANG Hongyi*

**ABSTRACT:** The formation of the "New Nation" is closely related to the Afghan refugee issue. As Afghanistan becomes more stable, refugees are returning home, but a large number are still reluctant to leave Pakistan, mainly because Afghanistan cannot fully guarantee a peaceful life and lack of economic opportunities. Many Afghan refugees have been living in Pakistan for decades, and a new generation is growing up in a completely new environment, especially children born and raised in Pakistan who regard themselves as a part of Pakistani society. Thus, the "New Nation" of Pakistan gradually took shape. The "New Nation" has also caused many other social problems, especially the refugees' identity in two countries. The identity of transboundary ethnic groups is very sensitive, which easily poses transnational security problems. The only viable solution is that the international community make joint efforts to reduce the number of refugees, help Afghanistan realize postwar reconstruction as soon as possible, maintain a benign domestic living environment for the refugees' repatriation, and safeguard regional security to the greatest extent possible.

**KEYWORDS:** Pushtuns, refugee, New Nation, identity, transboundary ethnic groups

### **Sino-EU Green Cooperation and Competition: New Patterns and China's Responses**

*LI Xinlei and HAO Junyi*

**ABSTRACT:** Cooperation between China and the European Union (EU) in the field of clean energy has evolved in new and diverse ways over the past three decades. Increasing demands for bilateral cooperation and growing interdependence in green trade, as well as complementarity in green industries, have led to a stronger partnership between the two entities. Recent developments indicate that China and the EU are making more concerted efforts to coordinate their actions on clean energy. This has been manifested through the establishment of various platforms and frameworks and a broadening of the areas of

cooperation. However, the EU's adoption of green trade protectionism, standardization strategies in the green and digital transitions, and a closer transatlantic partnership on climate and energy have generated more competition and conflict between the two parties. Given this increasingly complex situation, China must transform itself into a credible clean energy diplomatic power. Beijing should continue promoting policy coordination with the EU in standard establishment, construct a practical and inclusive clean energy partnership network, and deepen cooperation with the EU on new agendas in multilateral climate governance.

**KEYWORDS:** carbon neutrality, Sino-EU green cooperation and competition, clean energy partnership

### **Energy Security Strategy Shift in the European Union Driven by Geopolitical Crises: From Idealism to Realism**

*ZHANG Lu*

**ABSTRACT:** The 2022 Russo-Ukrainian conflict fueled years of contradictions between Europe and Russia over their dependence on asymmetric energy sources and triggered a geopolitical crisis that fed into an energy shortage in the EU with price spikes. A clear tendency toward politicization of the energy was thus introduced, and the severely deteriorated European-Russian relationship further deepened the weight of geopolitical factors. It is the first time the EU has intervened with administrative means in the energy market, representing a shift from idealism to realism, as the geopolitical crisis has generated a profound rethink of its energy philosophy. A repositioning of the relationship and an attempt to remedy the shortcomings of its previous energy structures created by cognitive biases is underway to redirect the vulnerability of the energy system and reinvent its energy security landscape. Notwithstanding the increased priority for its structural security and relative autonomy, the new energy actions of the Union are in part at the expense of economic interests and climate targets, leaving the coherence of its actions and the effectiveness of policies open to various factors.

**KEYWORDS:** Russia-Ukraine conflict, geopolitical crisis, energy security, EU energy autonomy