

ABSTRACTS

The Diplomatic Logic of Chinese Modernization: An Analysis Based on the Politics of Eco-Institutionalism

ZHAO Kejin

ABSTRACT: As China embarks on a new journey of building a modern socialist country in an all-round way, Chinese modernization has become a governance strategy for realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Based on the theoretical framework of the politics of eco-institutionalism, the diplomatic logic of Chinese modernization depends on the institutional attributes of the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the ecological system of profound changes unseen in a century. Considering the two factors of institutional attributes and ecological system, Chinese modernization is the unity of the profound changes in the world and China's grand strategy. It is necessary to fundamentally grasp the logical relationship between profound changes in the world, Chinese modernization, and the community with a shared future for mankind. Against the backdrop of the profound changes in the world, the strategy of building a strong socialist modern country requires the coordination of the domestic and international situations. In domestic affairs, it is necessary to adhere to the promotion of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation with Chinese modernization; In diplomacy, it is essential to hold high the banner of building a community with a shared future for mankind and lead the world towards peace, security, prosperity and progress. In summary, grasping the diplomatic logic of Chinese modernization requires a deep understanding of the institutional attributes and ecological system, based on this, we should strive to build a community with a shared future for mankind.

KEYWORDS: profound changes in a century, Chinese-style modernization, a community with a shared future for mankind, eco-institutionalism, great power diplomacy with Chinese characteristics

Overtaking on a Curve: Late-developing Economies in Global Industrial Supply Chains

YU Zhen and CUI Jie

ABSTRACT: The restructuring of global industrial supply chains presents late-developing economies with an opportunity to "overtake on a curve,"

allowing them to leverage their latecomer advantages and achieve significant local industrial development. An examination of the history of industrial supply chains shows that disruptive technological innovation, shifts in comparative advantage, and changes in the global governance system are the primary mechanisms driving this restructuring. To date, global industrial supply chains have undergone five major restructurings, each marked by the rise of late-developing economies such as the United States, Japan, the “Four Asian Tigers,” China, and the South and Southeast Asian regions. Through an analysis of these driving mechanisms and case studies of late-developing economies, this paper identifies key areas of focus for these economies when engaging in global industrial chain restructuring. These include core technologies, demand markets, and international economic and trade rules. By concentrating on these areas, late-developing economies can fully exploit their advantages and achieve significant breakthroughs. China can draw valuable lessons from the experience of these late-developing economies. To capitalize on the new opportunities presented by the current restructuring of the global industrial chain, China should continuously advance technological progress to upgrade its industrial chain, expand domestic demand to secure its industrial chain, and actively participate in the restructuring of global governance rules. By doing so, China can contribute to the reform of the global governance system and ensure sustainable industrial development.

KEYWORDS: late-developing economies, global industrial supply chains, curve overtaking, technological innovation, historical experience

Logic Behind Industrial Supply Chain Securitization: A Comparative Study of the United States, Japan, and Europe

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ABSTRACT: The rapid changes in the international landscape have led to the restructuring of the global industrial supply chain. Developed countries, represented by the United States, Japan, and European countries, have introduced a series of security measures that significantly impact the international division of labor. Using the analytical framework of “guiding ideology-policy tools,” the logic of their supply chain security mechanisms can be comprehensively and effectively deconstructed. In terms of guiding ideology, the United States aims to pursue absolute security and maintain its hegemonic status under the “America First” policy. Japan generally continues to uphold the concept of “comprehensive security” strategy, while Europe primarily emphasizes “strategic autonomy.” The

design of policy instruments is implemented on three levels. At the national level, all three economies emphasize the reshaping of manufacturing production capacity, but each focuses on different sectors; at the regional level, near-shoring and friend-shoring strategies are pursued in parallel, supported by infrastructure investment and cooperation; and at the global level, the construction of high-standard international trade and economic rules and the strengthening of the ability to set international technological standards are key objectives. Looking ahead, the implementation of supply chain security mechanisms by the United States, Japan, and Europe will pose significant challenges to China's industrial chain security. Regional cooperation, as a key mechanism, may lead to the trend of multi-chain parallelism which is becoming increasingly important.

KEYWORDS: industrial supply chains, security mechanisms, guiding ideology, policy instruments, international comparison

Poverty Classification and Identification in International Poverty-Reduction Cooperation: A Case Study of “Belt and Road Initiative” Countries

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ABSTRACT: Identifying the poverty characteristics of the “Belt and Road Initiative” (BRI) countries and promoting cooperation in poverty reduction through classifications is a key task in effectively sharing China's experience in poverty reduction. This paper adopts the sustainable livelihood framework to construct an indicator system for identifying the poverty types of the BRI countries. The results indicate that there are large disparities in poverty levels among the BRI countries. High-poverty countries are concentrated in Africa, medium-poverty countries are more evenly distributed in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and low-poverty countries are found in a few Eurasian countries. In terms of the types of causes of poverty, high-poverty countries are often the result of a combination of multiple compounding factors. Medium-and-low-poverty countries, on the other hand, tend to have single or dual attributes of the five different types of causes: lack of human capital, lack of social governance, resource constraints, under-connectivity, and lagging financial development. This study provides policy recommendations for regional targeting, modality choices, and multi-actor participation paths in international poverty-reduction cooperation, thus contributing to the categorization implementation of policies in the construction of the high-quality “Belt and Road.”

KEYWORDS: Belt and Road Initiative, global poverty governance, poverty types, international development cooperation

Institutionalization of Differences: The Origins of Institutional Inequality of States

ZHANG Chun

ABSTRACT: Institutional inequality among states (IIS) refers to the process in which differences among states, namely, the original and developmental inequalities, are fixed, maintained, spread, and even changed by institutional arrangements. In other words, objective differences are translated into institutional outcomes. Based on the conceptualization of “institutionalization of differences” process, the author tries to build a theoretical framework for explaining IIS. At the micro level, institutional relations among states, equal or unequal, are the product of the combination of membership standards based on specific differences of countries and corresponding resource allocation arrangements, and its reproduction is basically driven by an institutional diffusion mechanism. What drives micro mechanisms to produce macro effects is the power or responsibility logic of states’ objective differences. The power perspective on differences leads to the power logic of member standard and exploitative resource allocation arrangement, and the resulting IIS is consolidated or changed by institutional diffusion. The responsibility perspective on differences has the potential to shape the responsibility logic of member standard and compensatory resource allocation arrangements, and the subsequent institutional diffusion may further alleviate the inequality among countries. Since both power and responsibility understandings are based on national strength, the logic of responsibility is often replaced by the logic of power, thus IIS becomes dominant in international relations. The historical investigation confirms the theoretical explanation and reveals the trend of logistic regression of responsibility logic and strengthening of institutional equality among states. China has contributed and will continue to contribute Chinese wisdom and Chinese solutions to institutional equality among states.

KEYWORDS: institutional inequality, member standard, resource allocation, institutional diffusion, community with a shared future

Adaptation Creates Complexity: A Perspective on International Institutions

CHEN Feifei and HUANG Dengxue

ABSTRACT: The cause of the complexity of international institutions is a key area of institutional complexity research. The international institutional system is a typical complex adaptive system. Based on the core idea of complex adaptive system theory that “adaptation breeds complexity,” we can discover the causal

mechanism of the formation of international institutional complexity, and put forward a research hypothesis: In the international institutional system, the adaptation of international agents creates the complexity of the international institutions. Adaptation as the explanatory variable in the formation of the complexity of the international system can be divided into four “adaptation modes” according to different types of “stimulus-response,” namely, pressure-responsive adaptation, competition-driven adaptation, cooperation-driven adaptation, and development-oriented adaptation. Any type of adaptation will lead to the emergence of complexity in international institutions. This study selects four cases, namely, the impact of the financial crisis and the establishment and evolution of the G20 under the pressure-responsive adaptation, the institutional competition and the overlap and nesting of institutions in Asia-Pacific region under the competition-driven adaptation, the G20 cooperative governance model and the formation of mechanism complex under the cooperation-driven adaptation, and the emergence and development of institutions under the framework of “the Belt and Road Initiative” under the development-oriented adaptation, to systematically analyze the process of the formation and development of various international institutions, explain the formation logic of the complexity of international institutions, and verify the research hypothesis. The analytical framework of the complexity of the international institutions based on complex adaptive system theory is quite explanatory, which is helpful to better understand the essential attributes and shaping factors of the international institutional system, and also provides a new perspective for strengthening the study of international politics.

KEYWORDS: complex adaptive system, international institutions, adaptation, institutional competition, complex mechanism

Status Satisfaction and Cooperative Behavior in International Regimes: A Case Study of India

JIANG Bo

ABSTRACT: In recent years, India has increasingly focused on enhancing its international status through participation in international regimes, exhibiting varied cooperative behaviors across different frameworks. The existing literature lacks a comparative analysis of India’s cooperative behaviors within these regimes. This article addresses this gap by combining role theory with the “status” variable in its analytical framework, introducing the concept of “status satisfaction.” This concept stems from comparing a country’s actual status with its expected status within a regime. Different levels of “status satisfaction” can lead to distinct national role constructions and, consequently, specific national

behaviors. Case analyses demonstrate that, as an emerging power, India has a strong desire for institutional status. India has adopted the roles of “changer,” “controller,” and “limited collaborator” in the United Nations Security Council, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, and the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework, respectively, and has pursued corresponding cooperative behaviors. The findings suggest that although India’s stance toward international regime cooperation and multilateralism is increasingly positive, its persistent self-interest hinders the genuine promotion of multilateral principles in international cooperation.

KEYWORDS: international regime, international cooperation, status satisfaction, India

Role and Impact of Congress and Its Select Committees on U.S. Strategic Competition with China

ZHANG Jian and JIANG Xingyu

ABSTRACT: The Biden administration’s “Outcompeting China” strategy completes the bipartisan policy shift vis-à-vis China, entrenching strategic competition as the defining feature of the bilateral relationship. Republicans and Democrats in Congress coalesce around this “tough-on-China” consensus, pushing through a slew of legislation targeting different aspects of the bilateral ties, from human rights to green energy products and capital flows to people-to-people exchange. The House Select Committee on the Strategic Competition Between the United States and the Chinese Communist Party was established in this context. Through its investigations of China-related issues, it has provided Congress with a reference basis for the formulation of tough policies toward China. The Committee’s radical orientation on China policy has led it to play an extremely negative role in China-U.S. relations, becoming one of the sources of U.S. actions to contain China — a breeding ground for misperceptions, unwarranted scrutiny, and obnoxious policies.

KEYWORDS: Biden administration, strategic competition, Select Committee on the Strategic Competition Between the United States and the Chinese Communist Party