

ABSTRACTS

Centennial Reflections on the CPC's Diplomacy: Theory and Practice

SU Changhe et al.

ABSTRACT: The Communist Party of China's ideas and practice in its engagement with the rest of the world over the past hundred years are an important source from which Beijing draws inspirations for constructing a distinctly Chinese theory of great power diplomacy. Based on a consistent worldview and a coherent value system, the Communist Party has demonstrated considerable stability, continuity, and certainty in its diplomatic philosophy, principle, and practice. Upholding justice remains an underlying value of China's Party-led, people-centered diplomacy and is made more urgent by the multiple challenges in the 21st century. China's diplomatic achievements under the Party's leadership are also manifested in its handling of the Hong Kong issue where Beijing has taken a series of countermeasures against foreign interference, and in Beijing's systematic approach to theoretical exploration with regarding national and international security. Beijing's advocacy of a new security concept that emphasizes common, comprehensive, cooperative, and sustainable security also reflects China's vision of a more just and open international system where the proliferation of traditional and nontraditional security challenges can be properly addressed.

KEYWORDS: foreign policy doctrines, Communist Party of China, Chinese diplomacy, Hong Kong, new security concept

For the Rejuvenation of the Chinese Nation: Centennial Evolution

and Current Development of the CPC's Diplomatic Theory and Practice

LI Kaisheng

ABSTRACT: Achieving national revival has been upheld by the Communist Party of China as the guiding principle for its conduct of foreign relations over the one hundred years since the Party's inception. National revival, as Beijing sees it, is a grand historic process that can only be achieved under the long-term leadership of the CPC. The process involves three stages, for each of which the Party has set incremental goals, namely, national security, economic prosperity, and civilizational revival. In the first stage, which spanned from the republic's founding to the launch of the reform and opening-up, the Party's goal was ensuring its survival and security in a postwar era defined by the Moscow-Washington confrontation. From 1978 until the 18th Party Congress in late 2012—the second stage—the Communist Party put China on a path of spectacular rise by promoting a socialist market economy model. Since 2012, the Party has increasingly highlighted the Chinese development model and its global significance and contributions, holding up the revival of Chinese civilization as an important case study in human progress through non-Western models. Currently, guided by the Xi Jinping doctrine, the Party is espousing the vision of humanity as a community with a shared future to push the cause of national revival at a higher level.

KEYWORDS: national rejuvenation, Communist Party of China, foreign engagement, community with a shared future

Regime Complex for International Carbon Trading and China's Role

WANG Shuo and ZHANG Lihua

ABSTRACT: The international institutions on carbon trading are growing in density. The complexes, clusters, and linkages of international carbon trading are intertwined, while coordinating, cooperating, and competing with each other.

Regime complex for international carbon trading mechanism is caused by the institutions' own particularity as well as universal factors such as anarchy, differences in perceptions, and the transformation of the global climate governance regime. Interaction between international carbon trading regimes are a double-edged sword. Benign coordination will bring about a win-win result for economic development and climate protection, while vicious competition will increase the costs for carbon trading and even result in negative emission reduction. Therefore, in order to build a new type of carbon diplomacy and achieve carbon neutrality in the complex international carbon trading regimes, China should give full play to its international influence and the pivotal role of the domestic and international dual circulation, and promote the coordination and connection between carbon trading regimes. China should also actively implement the initiative on the integration of carbon trading regimes outlined in the Paris Agreement, and work with other countries and international organizations to promote the integration of carbon trading regimes to the entire international community and global governance of other issues.

KEYWORDS: international carbon trading regime, global climate governance, carbon neutrality, new carbon diplomacy

From NAFTA to USMCA: Changes, Causes, and Implications of Investment Dispute Settlement Mechanisms

WU Suilong and CHEN Zilei

ABSTRACT: The United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) that took effect on July 1, 2020, has changed the core spirit of the investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS) mechanism under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), shifting from “neoliberalism” to “national regulationism.” Compared with NAFTA, USMCA has made considerable changes and innovations in terms of applicable objects, applicable disputes, and applicable procedures of the ISDS mechanism. Such changes and reform have deep-seated economic, legal, and

political motivations. The shrinkage and slowbalization of global value chains are the fundamental reasons; the weakening of the host country's regulatory power by the ISDS mechanism is the direct cause, and last but not least, the inherent legitimacy crisis of the ISDS mechanism plays an indirect role. The changes in the ISDS mechanism of the USMCA will further deepen the return of "Calvo Doctrine" and accelerate the trend of fragmentation of international investment law in the context of ISDS mechanism reform. China is at an important stage of "going out" and "bringing in" in regard to investment. It should give full play to the positive role of the ISDS mechanism while advancing the reform, and broaden the dispute settlement channels between states and investors.

KEYWORDS: North American Free Trade Agreement, United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, investor-state dispute settlement mechanism, global value chains

EU's Hard Choice Between China and the United States: An Analysis Based on the Perspective of "Cakeism"

SONG Fang

ABSTRACT: Against the backdrop of strategic competition between China and the United States, Washington has asked the European Union to join hands in containing China and resisting Chinese infrastructure construction and investment in Europe. The EU is caught between the United States, a traditional security ally, and China, a partner that brings economic benefits to Europe. Most European countries and the EU are implementing a "cakeism" balancing strategy, swinging between China and the United States and hoping to avoid a significant loss of interests caused by offending either side. The EU countries know that this strategy is only a delaying tactic, and that the only way to save and develop Europe is to further strengthen strategic autonomy, radically improving defense capabilities and diplomatic autonomy. China needs to realize that the EU's current fence-sitting is unlikely to last for long, because if the United States

exerts more pressure or offers more favorable security commitments to the EU, the EU will probably fall back into the arms of the United States, which will be detrimental to China. For China, the EU should be encouraged to “take neither side,” because it is unrealistic for Europe to choose Beijing over Washington. Europe’s neutrality is the second-best choice for China in theory, but may be the best choice in reality. In the future, the Beijing-Brussels-Washington strategic triangle will be more uncertain. The EU’s strategic space may shrink as it struggles to maintain a balance between China and the United States.

KEYWORDS: Cakeism, U.S.-China competition, EU’s choice, strategic autonomy

Regional Positioning and Cooperative Pattern after the SCO’s Latest Enlargement

LI Xiaotian

ABSTRACT: The Shanghai Cooperation Organization was established in the heyday of new regionalism, and its evolution has been held up as a case study of a state-centered model of regionalization in the post-Cold War era. Before its most recent enlargement, the SCO adhered to the sovereignty norm centered around the principle of noninterference. In the process of responding to regional security challenges such as the “Tulip Revolution,” the Andijan Incident, and the unrest in Kyrgyzstan, the SCO positioned itself as a regional bloc focused on Central Asian security. With a consensus-based decision-making process, the organization promoted a cooperation model that featured major powers’ leadership role and mid- and small nations’ equal participation. After the latest enlargement, the SCO has continued down its state-centered development path but also made necessary adjustments to regional positioning and cooperation model by elevating South Asia as an extended part of its security focus. The inclusion of India and Pakistan, two longstanding competitors, have also complicated great power diplomacy within the bloc. The security organization has come to a crossroads and its evolution in the years to come deserves closer

observation.

KEYWORDS: Shanghai Cooperation Organization, new regionalism, enlargement, regional positioning, internal cooperation

With or Without Liberty: Politicization and Nationalization of High-Tech Multinational Corporations

HAO Shinan

ABSTRACT: As emerging technologies show some attributes of public goods and are considered to be the building block of comprehensive national power, their development is closely related to domestic politics and international competition. Some corporate interests overlap with national interests and multinational corporations are increasingly influenced by “political correctness.” On the other hand, growing skepticism toward globalization is also fueling a new wave of techno-sovereignty, which increasingly binds multinational tech giants with their home countries. An embryonic Western technological club is exacerbating the decoupling trend that is separating Western technologies from those of the rest. Technological cooperation between enterprises and nations will be increasingly difficult and the costs and threshold for global technological progress will be further raised, to the detriment of humanity as a whole. In this context, China should continue its opening-up policy and advance transnational technological cooperation, and meanwhile elevate the state’s role in promoting technological progress to establish a state-led technological innovation system that will help achieve technological self-reliance.

KEYWORDS: liberalism, high-tech multinational corporations, politicization, nationalization, techno-sovereignty

Terrorism Information Mining and Analysis in the Dark Web

XIE Ling

ABSTRACT: With the rapid development of the Internet and artificial intelligence, there are more underground terrorist activities than ever. The forms of cyber-terrorist activities have changed from online and offline campaign, recruitment, trading and financing to social media interactions such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and YouTube. Terrorists are now more active in the dark web black market and dark web forums than online communities and video-sharing platforms. As anonymity of communication and transaction is the most important characteristic of the dark web, anti-terrorism efforts need to adopt new technological means to penetrate deeply into the dark net space used by terrorists. Thus, the focused crawler especially for the dark web could be used to track terrorist activities and other information. Hypothesis theory and game theory could be used to build the data model of terrorism-related events to analyze the possible offline attacks. Social network analysis and hyperlink analysis could be adopted to locate terrorist hidden communities and dangerous user clusters in the dark web. By learning the patterns of anonymous terrorist activities in the dark web, identifying the difficulties in monitoring and prevention, China could take comprehensive measures, and timely formulate and accurately implement anti-terrorism network security policies. In this way, dark web terrorism could be contained to the maximum extent while the national security and people's interests will be secured.

KEYWORDS: terrorism, dark net, onion router, crawler tool, social network analysis