

ABSTRACTS

China and Climate Change Governance: A Golden Opportunity

Barry Buzan

ABSTRACT: Climate change is a threat to all of humankind, yet there is still a leadership vacuum on climate governance. But the deepening climate crisis also presents a golden opportunity for Beijing to assume the role of a global leader. China has the capacity to do it in a way that the US, Russia, India, and the EU do not. Taking swift climate action is in Beijing's interest. Greater contributions to climate governance will certainly help burnish China's global image and further prove the advantages of its political system—a long-term interest for Beijing. Positive rhetoric and robust action by China are likely to have a disproportionate effect on the rest of the world. Policy adjustment and implementation by Beijing will bring benefits to the rest of the world. Climate policy options Beijing may take in the future are not mutually exclusive. The policy shift on climate change could also be attached more firmly to the idea of sustainable development as defining China's approach to tackling the climate change threat.

KEYWORDS: climate governance, emission cut, carbon neutrality, international order, climate cooperation

Game of China-U.S. Public Diplomacy: Narrative Construction and Strategy Choice

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ABSTRACT: In order to contain the continuous improvement of China's international status and influence, the United States took public diplomacy as an important part of its strategy towards China. The game of public diplomacy is

divided into narrative content and projection means. The key point of the game of public diplomacy between China and the United States is to construct and project their own public diplomacy narratives. The United States has constructed a strategic narrative with hegemonic stability theory as its internal logic. It argues that the United States is the beacon of democratic society, the defender of Western civilization, and the world leader, and justifies its hegemonic protection. Meanwhile, China has constructed a strategic narrative with "win-win cooperation" as its core idea. It argues that China is a champion of world peace, a contributor to global development, and a defender of the international order. It should work with people of all countries to safeguard world peace and promote common development. When deconstructing the opponent's strategic narrative, the United States uses "subversive deconstruction" to attack China with analogy, stigmatization, relevance and cutting, while China uses "stress deconstruction" to respond with clarification, explanation, and moral evaluation. When constructing its own strategic narrative, the United States adopts the strategies of giving legitimacy, self-serving attribution and peripheral persuasion to carry out "reinforced construction", while China adopts the strategies of strengthening legitimacy and central persuasion to carry out "remedial construction". In terms of effects, attacks of the U.S. have deepened the misunderstandings and doubts of some international publics toward China. China needs to systematically improve the ability of public diplomacy by formulating overall planning, improving strategic narrative, and enriching game strategies.

KEYWORDS: public diplomacy, narrative, China-U.S. relations, competition

Study on Securitization of People-to-people Exchange between China and U.S. in Momentous Changes

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ABSTRACT: People-to-people exchange is an important pillar of China's foreign

affairs. However, China's people-to-people exchange has started to face more and more challenges since 2018, in which securitization become a most prominent issue. U.S. uses security-related discourses and incites the possible security shocks from China's overseas people-to-people exchange, which tries to construct China's people-to-people exchange as one kind of "existential threat". In the theoretical lens, driven by the logic of securitization, China's people-to-people exchange confronts some problems such as signal competition, spillover disfunction and limited stickiness in promoting bilateral and multilateral relations. It has been finally constructed to be a securitization system including framing structure, power relation, agents and audiences. In particular, there is a securitization system in U.S. domestic politics against China's people-to-people exchange. On the one hand, the agents are constructing a series of discourse on security by applying the speeches such as soft power, sharp power and influence activities; on the other hand, they implement some significant securitization activities by steering laws and bills, administrative orders and public opinions. All the above measures finally intensified the securitization mechanism of "Speech-Act". In view of this, China's people-to-people exchange should respond to the challenges in a systematic manner via extending new spaces, constructing new consensus, building new approaches, strengthening new systems and creating new discourses, etc.

KEYWORDS: momentous changes, securitization, people-to-people exchange, existential threat, strategic competition

The Debating Points, Theoretical Logic, and Engagement Strategies for Arms Control in Space

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ABSTRACT: Due to the strategic significance of space power to national security, when countries participate in the discussion and promotion of space arms control,

they often follow the logic of rational analysis, that is, they elaborate their views from the perspective of national security interests. Countries analyze and participate in space arms control from the perspective of benefit-cost calculation. Due to the differences in national strength, interests, and standing, there are many controversial issues in space arms control discussion. By examining the debating issues in space arms control, we can understand the different purposes and intentions behind the attitudes of different countries in the process of participating in space arms control. Facing up to the reality of the debate, we need to grasp the theoretical logic contained in the practice of space arms control. The characteristics of asymmetrical checks and balances in space security interaction make it possible for space arms control to advance gradually, which is conducive to maintaining strategic stability by ensuring mutual vulnerability. However, the power imbalance in space is the fundamental reason for the stagnation of space arms control. At present, the space security situation is becoming increasingly severe and complex. Some countries are competing to develop space forces and seize the leading role in international rule-making. In this context, China should work with the international community, determined to maintain existing space arms control results, make full use of the United Nations-related platforms to promote space arms control, take the Prevention of Space Weaponization and Arms Race in Outer Space as the key point, and explore other initiatives of space arms control conducive to space security.

KEYWORDS: space arms control, weaponization of space, arms race, strategic stability

“Thucydides Trap” and Sino-U.S. Space Interaction

LI Huping

ABSTRACT: The "anarchy" of space and the increasing dependence of countries on space are important reasons for China and the United States to actively

explore space. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, bilateral space interaction is moving from cooperation to competition, and even to confrontation and conflict, and the risk of sliding into the space "Thucydides trap" is increasing. China and the United States need to strengthen space cooperation, advance the construction of space regulations, optimize the space security environment, and work together to overcome the "Thucydides Trap" in space. However, Sino-U.S. space security views are highly heterogeneous. The rapid growth of China's space power has caused U.S. concerns. In addition, driven by the impulse to possess space resources, the United States has significantly increased its negative perceptions of China's space development and has become more confrontational. The space security dilemma continues to intensify. The United States aims to maintain space supremacy, adheres to space unilateralism, actively builds space military alliances, exaggerates China's "space threat" theory, accelerates the process of space weaponization, and continues to increase the containment of China's space for China and the United States. Cooperation injects instability. While adhering to space multilateralism and accelerating the development of space power, China must adhere to the strategy of peaceful development in space, strengthen its peaceful diplomatic declarations in space, and increase China's right to speak in space. China should also promote the establishment of a Sino-U.S. space security dialogue mechanism and build a new Sino-U.S. space relationship, maintain and expand bilateral common interests.

KEYWORDS: Thucydides Trap, space military alliance, space hegemony, space security community

Dependent Development, Industrial Division Confinement, and the Construction of Production Chain Dominance

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ABSTRACT: The dependent development theory, which dates back to the 1950s, can well explain the industrial division relation between China and external markets since China's early opening-up in 1980s. Under the traditional external circulation model, China's participation in the world economy reflects a relation of dependent development in participation of the international division of labor. With tremendous expansions of China's economic volume and growing China-U.S. economic and trade frictions, the balance of "center-periphery" relation has been changed, and which is making production chain a more politicized issue. Against the background of a new development pattern, policy design for institutional opening-up needs to fully take industrial security into consideration with a more systematic thinking and effectively break through this industrial division confinement through maintaining production chain dominance in core industries and technologies, which will finally enhance domestic industrial security. Specifically, to build a new demand-driven domestic growth model so as to better drive high-quality supply-side structural reform; to reduce the institutional cost of uncertainty through constructions of regional mechanisms in promoting a new round of production chain relocation and reduce the market dependence on developed countries; to activate the role of leading enterprises as the "chain master" in production chain integration enhancing the stability of the industrial system.

KEYWORDS: production chain, confinement, dominance, dependent development; new development

International Organizations' Role in Coordinated Governance: A Case Study of Post-Covid Economic Recovery and Climate Governance

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ABSTRACT: With the intertwining of global economic recovery and climate

change agenda, promotion of governance synergy between the two issues is of great significance for realizing global economic transformation and maintaining the momentum of global climate governance. However, confined to differences in pandemic situations and national power, willingness and ability to balance the priorities of the two agendas and governance resources varies among states. Therefore, analyzing the role of international organizations in promoting governance synergy is of practical significance for promoting global governance process in the post-pandemic era. This article believes that international organizations have autonomy and can mobilize their resources and authority to shape the perception of governance actors and influence policy makers' decision-making. In the governance of overlapping issues, the autonomous action path of international organizations is embodied in four aspects - cognition shaping, signal guidance, rule design, and action support. This article analyzes two types of international organizations whose main functions are economic governance and climate governance, and then evaluates the influence by policy synergy at the international and national levels. At present, the international community has reached a consensus on the need for governance synergy of the two issues at the cognitive level, while the coordination of economic recovery policies and climate governance policies at the national level is still limited. Since global economy recovery calls for governance synergy, the importance of international organizations on this issue is bound to be further highlighted.

KEYWORDS: international organization, governance synergy, global climate governance, economic recovery