
Abstracts

The Historical Logic of the Evolution of Economic Globalization and China's Responsible Practice

Wu Zhicheng (2)

【Abstract】The history of human social development demonstrates that economic globalization is an objective requirement for growing social productivity, a natural outcome of scientific and technological progress, the only way to meet the needs of human beings for a better life, an inevitable law of world historical evolution and an irreversible trend of the times. At present, momentous changes of a like not seen in a century are accelerating across the world, the once-in-a-century COVID-19 pandemic has had far-reaching effects, a backlash against globalization is rising, and unilateralism and protectionism are mounting. The world has entered a new period of turbulence and change. Standing at the crossroads of economic globalization, China demonstrates its historical responsibility as a responsible major country, always adheres to its fundamental national policy of opening to the outside world, firmly pursues a mutually beneficial strategy of opening up, adheres to the right course of economic globalization, actively integrates into the trend of economic globalization, and creates great achievement in the mutual promotion of China's economy and the development of the world. As an active participant in global economic and trade cooperation, a strong supporter of the global free trade system, an important leader in global trade facilitation, and a significant contributor to the reform of the global economic and trade cooperation platform, China makes a momentous contribution to promoting the development of economic globalization that is more open, inclusive, balanced and beneficial for all.

【Key Words】economic globalization, deglobalization, openness and inclusiveness, mutually beneficial, global economic and trade cooperation

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Frenemies: Research on the Russian-Turkish Diversity-Orderly Interaction Model

Zeng Xianghong Zhang Junsu (23)

【Abstract】After the Middle East Upheaval, the competition and conflict between Russia and Türkiye in the shared interest areas of the Middle East, Caucasus, Ukraine-Black Sea region, and others have not evolved into a comprehensive confrontation, but have promoted new characteristics such as “Frenemies” or “adversarial collaboration” in bilateral relations. To some extent, these characteristics also reflect the general characteristics of relations between major powers as the world is entering a new period of turmoil and change. From the perspective of the relational theory of world politics, drawing on the concept of “Chaxu” in Chinese sociology, this paper proposes a model of diversity-orderly interaction between countries, which may explain why “adversarial collaboration” exists between Russia and Türkiye. In terms of its mechanism, there are two ways to achieve the diversity-orderly interaction model: First, states egocentrically form different networks of relations to achieve the horizontal division of interests; Second, diversities of status in the network form a differentiated ranking of states’ strategic goals. Against the backdrop of deteriorating relations with the West, Russia and Türkiye have established new collaboration regimes in areas of common interests, formed a new network of relations, and realized the horizontal division of interests between the two countries; At the same time, the diversities of status in different circles of regional relations give different priorities to the strategic goals of Russia and Türkiye. The horizontal division of interests and the differentiated ranking of strategic goals have realized the intersection of the grand strategies as well as constituting the basis for the diversity-orderly interaction between Russia and Türkiye. This model also provides a new theoretical approach of understanding the stability and its change in international relations.

【Key Words】Russian-Turkish relation, adversarial collaboration, diversity-orderly interaction, the balance of relations, exchange of interests

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Compositions of UN Peacekeeping Troop Contributing Countries and Civilian Protection: Micro-Level Evidence from Peacekeeping Missions in Africa

Si Xiaoyu Chen Chong (54)

【Abstract】There is a growing body of scholarship on the effectiveness of UN Peacekeeping in protecting civilians in recent years. However, existing studies are still debating why some peacekeeping operations are effective while others are not. In contrast to the macro-level explanations, this paper examines how the compositions of troop contributing countries (TCCs) affect peacekeeping effectiveness in protecting civilians at the micro level. While sizeable troops and diverse TCCs are critical for successful peacekeeping missions, they also increase the risks of collective action problems and coordination costs, which may in turn surprisingly undermine the effectiveness of peacekeeping missions. We test these arguments with monthly data on UN peacekeeping missions deployment (with a spatial resolution of $0.5 * 0.5$ decimal degrees) in African countries from 1999–2013. The statistical results indicate that the number of TCCs at the grid level is positively associated with civilian deaths and political violence. This effect is robust and consistent even after accounting for the endogeneity concerns. Our findings demonstrate that effective peacekeeping operations need to optimize the composition of TCCs and consider the interactions between governments and non-state actors at the local level.

【Key Words】United Nations, composition of peacekeeping troops, civilian protection, peacekeeping, grid-cell

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External Shock, Ethno-Geography and Alternation in Elections: The Political Economy of Democratic Transitions in Contemporary Africa

Wei Yi (83)

【Abstract】After the end of the Cold War, some African countries changed their governments through elections, but some did not. The existing studies usually analyze the reasons why the alternation did not occur from the perspective of the ruling party, while the studies that analyze the reasons why the alternation happened from the perspective of the opposition party are few and insufficient. The shock of neo-liberalism on Africa since the 1980s has led to changes in the social power relations of local countries, weakening the power of the regime to dominate the socio-economic field, and creating structural conditions leading to the occurrence of alternation in elections. When the ethnic group in the non-ruling position of the regime controlled a cash crop sector, the economic resources for the opposition parties to form the inter-ethnic political alliance were relatively sufficient, the alternation in election occurred and the ruling ethnic group changed. When the interests of strong social authorities in the export sector had been undermined by structural adjustments, the alternation in election occurred but the ruling ethnic group unchanged. The above theory can be verified by case studies and process-tracing methods of seven countries including Kenya, Ghana, Senegal, Zambia, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Cameroon. This study provides a new causal mechanism for the analysis of the democratic transitions of African countries after the Cold War.

【Key Words】African politics, democratic transitions, party politics, agricultural ethno-geography, neoliberal shock

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How Does Globalization Affect Terrorism? Empirical Analysis Based on Global Terrorism Index

Peng Rui Peng Zongchao (114)

[Abstract] In the era of globalization and anti-globalization, global governance faces the severe challenge of terrorism. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the linkages between terrorism and globalization. Based on the Global Terrorism Index (GTI) panel data from 2002 to 2019, this study adopts the Hausman-Taylor estimation model to explore the influencing factors and internal mechanisms of terrorism in globalization. The results show that globalization has a complex impact on terrorism, and economic globalization and widespread use of the Internet have a significant role in promoting the occurrence of terrorism. Political globalization will significantly improve the country's terrorism situation. The improvement of the quality of government can effectively help the country resist the threat of terrorism. There is also a correlation between the increase in refugee numbers and terrorism. Based on these results, it can be confirmed that globalization is an essential factor in determining the origin and resolution of terrorism. Only by combining the dynamics of the era with the structural characteristics of the country can we provide a more comprehensive and objective understanding of terrorism, preventing and managing the complex change of global terrorism risk.

[Key Words] terrorism, globalization, the internet, the quality of government, global governance

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Goal Discrepancy, International System Environment and the Emergence of Strategic Autonomy in an Asymmetric Alliance**Lu Yinglin Xu Jin (147)**

【Abstract】Strategic autonomy means the ability of an ally in an asymmetric alliance to go against the wishes of the dominant power, or even resist its pressure, and make its own strategic choices on issues of vital national interest. During the Cold War, the relatively weak alliance members in the Eastern camps and Western camps have resisted the pressure of dominant powers to pursue their strategic autonomy. Goal discrepancy and international system environment can cause an ally to transform strategic autonomy from preference to action. When the goal discrepancies are incompatible, allies tend to take risks to prevent losses and have a high probability of pursuing strategic autonomy. When the goal discrepancies are compatible, allies tend to avoid risks to gain more benefits and have a low probability of pursuing strategic autonomy. But when the systemic environment changes, to seize the window of opportunity, the state prefers to suffer higher risks to seek strategic autonomy. By comparing the US-French relations and Soviet-Polish relations during the Cold War, this paper examined the conditions and mechanisms for the transformation of allies' strategic autonomy. These findings not only help China encourage and exploit the strategic autonomy of US allies' choices to check and divide the US alliance system, but also shed light on how China can better manage its global partnership network.

【Key Words】strategic autonomy, asymmetry alliance, bipolar pattern, goal discrepancy, international system environment

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