

Abstracts

Economic Corridor Construction: The Micro-Foundation for High-Quality Development of the Belt and Road

Li Xiangyang (2)

【Abstract】Economic corridors are the main carriers of the Belt and Road. Different from the existing multilateral trade mechanism and regional economic integration mechanism, its core function is to solve the problem of imbalance in inter-regional development, so it has an inherent consistency with the development orientation of the Belt and Road. Economic corridor is not a static mechanism, and generally goes through four stages of development from its inception to maturity: narrow economic corridor, widening economic corridor, consolidating economic corridor and broad economic corridor. This deepening or upgrading is actually the process of building a regional supply chain or value chain. In its different stages, the goals to be achieved and the requirements for factor inputs are also different. Deepening the construction of the economic corridor is not only an endogenous requirement for the high-quality development of the Belt and Road, but also an inevitable choice to deal with external shocks. At the same time, the implementation of the new development pattern and the expansion of domestic consumption provide feasibility for deepening the economic corridor and building a regional supply chain under the Belt and Road framework. Over the past decade, the construction of economic corridors has mostly stayed in the first two stages. In the future, deepening the construction of economic corridors requires coordination between the government and enterprises, Chinese enterprises and foreign enterprises, hard and soft connectivity, and the creation of new comparative advantages and the exploitation of existing comparative advantages, so as to lay a micro-foundation for promoting the high-quality development of the Belt and Road.

【Key Words】economic corridor, the Belt and Road, the high-quality development, regional supply chain, the new development pattern

【Author】Li Xiangyang, Senior Fellow at the National Institute of International Strategy, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Sino-US Technological Competition and the Transformation of China's Peripheral Economic Order: Shaping China's Peripheral Economic Structure with Medium-Level Technology Superiority

Gao Cheng Xue Lin (16)

【Abstract】Sino-US competition is a significant embodiment of the strategic competition

between the two great powers. This paper argues that the core of the tech competition between China and US is not only who can obtain the more cutting-edge technologies, but also who can use the existing technology to obtain a broader and more in-depth market and form a greater influence on more countries, thus occupying a dominant position in the new global industrial value chain remodelling round. The competition between China and the US in frontier technologies is mainly concentrated in the markets of developed countries, which is China's relative weakness. However, in the vast markets of developing countries, there is more room for the development of medium-level technologies with lower cost, better cost performance and greater applicability, which is China's comparative advantage. This paper establishes an analytical framework of great power technological competition, focusing on the general competition logic between the technological latercomers and the first-mover countries in the technologically backward countries and the general path of great power using technological means to shape the surrounding economic order. Then it analyzes the reasons for China's achievements in technological competition with US through "optimizing regional industrial value structure with technology investment" and "optimizing regional economic development environment with technology export" by taking advantage of medium-level technological advantages in its neighbouring areas, and gradually realizing the promotion of the strategic position in the shaping of the surrounding economic order. This paper empirically tests the above framework through the following two cases. The first is that Huawei wins the Thai market by relying on competitive advantages, and the second is that China improves the surrounding economic development environment by laying out railway technology in the surrounding area. This study concludes that the key for China to reshape the economic order and shape China's neighbourhood strategy using technology is to focus on occupying and locking the neighbourhood market with medium-level technological advantages, and then gradually perfecting a relatively independent China-neighborhood industrial chain and improving the neighbourhood economic development environment.

【Key Words】Sino-US technology competition, medium-level technology, peripheral economic order, China's neighbourhood strategy, technology transfer

【Authors】Gao Cheng, Professor at the School of International Politics and Economics of the University of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and Senior Fellow at the Institute of Latin American Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; Xue Lin, Ph.D. Candidate at the School of International Politics and Economics of the University of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Rule Interactions Across Issue Areas and Effectiveness of Global Governance

Zhang Falin Jin Tianxi Wu Di (44)

【Abstract】Rule interactions across various issue areas is an important feature of global governance systems. The core international rules governing different issue areas are

closely interconnected and interact with each other on specific issues, significantly influencing the effectiveness of global governance. By examining the degree of consistency in objective and content, cross-issue-area rule interactions can be categorized into four types: synergic, coordinative, competitive, and conflictive. This paper establishes a theoretical framework by analyzing how different types of rule interaction distinctly affect the effectiveness of global governance in terms of output, behavior, and outcome. Through four typical cases, the following conclusion is drawn: synergic interaction is the most favorable approach for building a global governance system and enhancing its effectiveness, while the positive effects of the other three types generally diminish in sequence. Synergic interaction is not commonly observed in the present global governance system, whereas competitive and conflictive interactions are more prevalent. The conclusion highlights a significant pathway to promote the transformation of the global governance system and enhance its effectiveness of global governance: the establishment of a synergic global governance rule system. However, it is important to note that the impact of cross-issue-area rule interaction on the effectiveness of global governance is neither linear nor causal. In order to foster further research in this area, this paper systematically examines the complex empirical evidence and mechanisms through which rule interactions across issue areas influences governance effectiveness.

[Key Words] rule interactions across issue areas, effectiveness of global governance, international rules, global governance, international institution

[Authors] Zhang Falin, Professor at the Zhou Enlai School of Government, Nankai University; Jin Tianxi, Ph.D. Candidate at the Zhou Enlai School of Government, Nankai University; Wu Di, Assistant Professor at the School of Politics and International Relations, Tongji University.

Integration of International Institutions and Reform of the Global Economic Governance System

Ren Lin Zhang Zunyue (77)

[Abstract] Compared with the objective causes that led to the emergence of institutional complexity in the past, the current complexity is mainly caused by the subjective shaping of big countries, which also mirrors the great powers game in the field of global governance. Avoiding institutional conflicts and shaping institutional integration have increasingly become a vital issue on the agenda of the global governance system reform. The article explores whether it is more difficult to achieve substantive integration of institutions between the hegemony and the emerging developing countries. The authors find that the lower-than-expected degree of integration happens between European Stability Mechanism (ESM) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), while the higher-than-expected degree takes place between Chiang Mai Initiative (multilateral institutions) and IMF, which indicates that the existence of the “like-minded” alliance relationship between the leading or initiating countries of the international institutions is

not a necessary prerequisite for the integration of the institutions, while international institutions initiated by hegemony and emerging developing countries could also converge. The reason is that in addition to the logic of state and market, the logic of the regionalism also plays a major role in institutional integration. Therefore, in the issue areas of monetary and finance, the integration from regionalization to globalization could provide a pathway for the future reform of the global economic governance system.

【Key Words】 integration of international institutions, reform of the global governance system, the logic of state and market, regional integration, global governance complexity

【Authors】 Ren Lin, Professor at the School of International Politics and Economics of the University of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and Senior Fellow at the Institute of World Economics and Politics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; Zhang Zunyue, Ph.D. Candidate at the School of International Politics and Economics of the University of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Every Little Wastes or Every Little Makes: Exploring the Differences in the Approaches of International Non-Governmental Organizations in Traditional Security Governance After the Cold War

Ling Shengli Zhu Yimin (104)

【Abstract】 Since the end of the Cold War, international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), while extensively participating in global traditional security governance and playing various roles, have shown significant differences in their governance approaches in the realm of traditional security. Relevant research primarily analyzes global traditional security governance from three aspects: organizational performance, governance methods, and issue attributes. Based on the variables of organizational capacity and governance space, the authors analyze the differences in the paths of INGOs participation in traditional security governance. Organizational capacity is primarily influenced by organizational resources and organizational divergence, while governance space is mainly determined by the urgency of the issues and the willingness of the leading countries. Influenced by organizational capacity and governance space, synergetic governance, persuasive governance, competitive governance, and dependent governance are the different paths adopted by INGOs in participating in traditional security governance. The authors test the theoretical hypothesis proposed in the article through examining four cases of post-Cold War INGOs in international conflicts: protection of interests, conventional arms control, peacebuilding, and nuclear arms control. With the continuous increase in global security issues, there is an urgent need for reform and improvement in global security governance. Looking to the future, as China promotes the implementation of the “Global Security Initiative”, it should not only collaborate with other countries, but also pay attention to and value the multiple roles of INGOs, so as to achieve the diversified development of global security governance.

【Key Words】 international non-governmental organizations, global governance, traditional

security, organizational capacity, governance space

【Authors】Ling Shengli, Professor at the Center of International Security Studies, China Foreign Affairs University; Zhu Yimin, Research Assistant at the Center of International Security Studies, China Foreign Affairs University.

Hegemonic Containment, Power Cognition and Rising State's Choice of Response Strategy

Zhou Zicong (134)

【Abstract】The process of power transition is filled with various contradictions and conflicts between hegemonic states and rising states. In order to protect hegemony, hegemonic countries often resort to varying degrees of containment against rising powers. In this context, the research on how the rising state responds to hegemonic containment is important and necessary. As for the rising state's response to the hegemonic state, there are two core variables, namely, the degree to which the hegemonic state restrains the rising state, and the rising state's perception of its own power. According to the containment degree of the hegemonic state and the rising state's perception of its own power, the response types of the rising state can be divided into competitive response, submissive response, extreme response and restrained response, which correspond to the mixed confrontation and concession strategy, extreme confrontation strategy, passive concession strategy, and active concession strategy, respectively. By analyzing the relationship between Japan and the United States in the 1930s to 1940s, the relationship between Japan and the United States in the 1970s to 1980s, the relationship between the Third Reich of Germany and Britain before World War II, and the Anglo-Prussian relationship during the unification process of Prussia, four types of response and their strategic mechanisms were tested. Regardless of the degree of containment by hegemonic powers, if rising countries try to successfully achieve their established strategic goals, they need to proceed from their actual capabilities and implement response strategies based on the actual situation.

【Key Words】containment strategy, rising strategy, power transition, strategic competition, major country relations

【Author】Zhou Zicong, Ph.D. Candidate at School of Political Science and Public Administration, Shandong University.