

Abstracts

The Logic of Space Production for a Community with a Shared Future for Mankind

Wang Cungang Meng Kaiqiang (3)

【Abstract】 Building a community with a shared future for mankind has profound implications for space production. The challenges and problems facing the world today stem from the inherent contradictions of capitalist “homogenous” global spatial production. Building a community with a shared future for mankind is China’s plan of action to solve the difficult problems and cope with various challenges in today’s world. It is rooted in the principle of historical materialism and the meta-theory of space production created by Marxist classic writers, and has been innovated under new historical conditions to form a complete logical system of space production. From a philosophical standpoint, a community with a shared future for mankind replaces “homogeneity” with “diversity” and creates a five-in-one new spatial value system of humanism, pluralism, development, openness and sustainability. From a historical perspective, based on the contradictory spatial historical stage of the transformation of “abstract-diversity,” a community with a shared future for mankind as a “vision” replaces the “entity” of the community of citizens’ interests, providing normative guidance for the arrival of the differentiated spatial production of the real community. Based on the reality that international relations are one of the basic forms of spatial communication in the era of globalization, a community with a shared future for mankind takes “homogeneity and diversity” as the concept of spatial communication, and reshapes the relations between national interests, social systems and civilizations spatially. At this stage, the community with a shared future for mankind takes building a new type of international relations as its fundamental path and key focus, and gradually realizes the overall transformation of global space production from the form of communication to the relations of production. The logic of space production of a community with a shared future for mankind is the dialectical unity of criticism and creation, history and present, theory and practice.

【Key Words】 a community with a shared future for mankind, spatial production, spatial theory of international relations, diversity, a new type of international relations

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**From a Natural Community to a Community with a Shared Future for Mankind:
Reflections on Human Lifestyle, Common Destiny, and the Global Order**

Li Huiming (33)

【Abstract】 From the natural community to the rise of human society driven by productivity, human history has increasingly become the world history of universal communication. With the expansion of Europe and the deepening of capitalist globalization, modernity, modern thinking, and sovereignty concepts have objectively expanded around the world. After the two world wars, colonialism collapsed, and modern international society gradually formed. Since the mid to late 20th century, when humans first possessed the ability to destroy themselves, they have entered an era of survival risks that is fundamentally different from previous eras, and a common destiny for humanity has begun to emerge. It is precisely on these historical foundations that China has creatively proposed the concept of a community with a shared future for mankind, with a focus on addressing increasingly severe global challenges. This concept is rooted not only in the logic of Marxist political philosophy but also in the profound foundation of traditional Chinese culture. It is based on the emerging common destiny of humanity, focuses on the overall interests and common values of humanity, and provides a resolving plan and direction for the sustainable development of human civilization in response to the increasingly urgent survival risks faced by human society. A community with a shared future for mankind is a value community characterized by a common destiny for humanity. The objective survival risks faced by humanity constitute the material foundation of a community with a shared future for mankind, and the human common understanding and the common value consensus constitute the inherent provisions of a community with a shared future for mankind. The global order is undergoing a period of intense

transformation, and a community with a shared future for mankind represents the direction of the future. Through active exercise of the role and function of global governance, a global order of a community with a shared future for mankind is taking shape.

【Key Words】 natural community, a community with a shared future for mankind, human survival risks, common destiny, global order

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Territorial Disputes and Alliance Formation: The Entrapment Risk

Yao Jiong (55)

【Abstract】 A state (State B) that is involved in a territorial dispute may seek an external ally (State A) to help itself fight against the territorial adversary (State C). However, State A may worry about the entrapment risk. This is because both State B and State C may address the territorial dispute aggressively, and State B may escalate the dispute purposefully after allying with State A. Besides, policy tools like constraining and abandoning State B may not work as effectively as people previously expected. Therefore, the entrapment risk would prevent State A from allying with State B. However, things are different in the post-World War II period. With the spread of the territorial integrity norm, a state addresses a territorial dispute in a less aggressive manner, which in turn makes militarized confrontations less likely. This fact eases the entrapment risk, plus the benefits of allying, and thus State A is willing to ally with State B. A quantitative analysis based on data within the 1816–2001 period supports the argument. This article shows that, within the territorial context, the entrapment risk may prevent states from allying with each other. Also, the risk comes from both a potential ally and its adversary. These findings could also inform states of how to address their territorial disputes properly.

【Key Words】 territorial dispute, alliance, entrapment risk, militarized dispute, territorial integrity norm

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Identification of Prestige Motivation in International Crises**Ding Lu** (89)

【Abstract】 In international crises, decision-makers formulate effective countermeasures by identifying the motives of the adversary. One of the challenging motivation identification tasks is to determine the adversary's prestige motivation. Specifically, decision-makers sometimes identify prestige motivation as the one playing a dominant role in the adversary's decision-making, while at other times they determine that prestige motivation plays only a minor role. The author thus explores the conditions under which decision-makers judge prestige motivation to be the dominant (or secondary) motive of the adversary. According to the Prestige Motivation Identification Theory, decision-makers judge prestige motivation to play a dominant role in the adversary's decision-making when either (1) decision-makers judge the adversary to be highly irrational and the importance of the adversary's material interests involved in the crisis to be high, or (2) the decision-makers judge the adversary to be low in irrationality and the importance of the adversary's material interests involved in the crisis to be low. In other cases, the decision-makers would judge prestige motivation to play only a minor role in the adversary's decision-making. A process-tracing study of two cases, the Abyssinian Crisis and the Berlin Wall Crisis, verifies the validity of this theory, contributes to the understanding of compromising behavior in international crises, and sheds light on the formulation of sound prestige policies.

【Key Words】 international crises, motivation identification, prestige motivation, the Abyssinian Crisis, the Berlin Wall Crisis

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Organizational Behavior and Institutional Change: The Three Logics of EU Energy Governance**Jiang Siyu** (118)

【Abstract】 Energy security is the core goal of regional energy governance. By analyzing the

institutional change of EU energy governance, this article puts forward three kinds of matching types of energy governance environment and institutional change, namely the security environment and the logic of survival, the technical environment and the logic of consequence, and the institutional environment and the logic of appropriateness. These three logics respectively correspond to the energy security goals of stable supply, cost-effective price, and ecological and environmental friendliness, reflecting different institutional characteristics of regional energy governance. The dominant logic of EU energy governance is different in the three stages of its institutional change. Under the influence of the technical environment, the institutional change of EU energy governance was dominated by the logic of consequences, which strengthened unified actions at the political, economic, and diplomatic levels, aiming at achieving energy security goals in an efficient and low-cost way. As the security environment and the technical environment gradually stabilized, significant changes in the institutional environment created conditions for the logic of appropriateness to exert its influence. Then, energy transition and response to climate change were established as the core of the regional energy governance institutions. The outbreak of the Ukraine crisis in 2022 significantly affected the EU's perception of energy security. In the short term, the logic of survival dominates the institutional change of EU energy governance; eliminating the energy dependence on Russia has become the EU's passive response to the shock to its security environment. In the long run, the institutional environment of the global response to climate change and sustainable development remains unchanged. The logic of appropriateness will still profoundly affect the institutional change of EU energy governance.

【Key Words】 EU energy governance, institutional change, the logic of consequence, the logic of appropriateness, the logic of survival

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