

ABSTRACTS

Global Governance, Military Diplomacy, China-Central and Eastern Europe Cooperation, and Middle Power Relationships — Chinese Diplomacy at Seventy: Review and Outlook (Part III)

SIIS Study Group

ABSTRACT: This Part Three of the series of articles marking China's diplomacy at seventy deals with China's role in global governance, conduct of military diplomacy, cooperation with Central and Eastern European countries, and relationships with middle powers. The authors agree that guided by the vision of the human race as a community with a share future, China's active diplomacy in the recent years has made significant contributions to the promotion of free trade and economic globalization on the one hand and the improvement of global governance on the other. Military diplomacy has been elevated as another front in China's overall diplomacy, alongside economic diplomacy and public diplomacy. With respect to cooperation between China and Central and Eastern Europe, some experts analyze the implications of the shifting regional political and economic landscapes for the 16+1 model and at the same time highlight the uniqueness and creativity in the model. Consensus has been reached that bilateral relationships with middle powers like Israel, Turkey, Canada, Australia, Mexico, and Brazil have to be strengthened in a more comprehensive way to advance national interests and common prosperity.

KEYWORDS: global governance, military diplomacy, China-Central and Eastern Europe Cooperation, middle power relationships

Philosophical Revolution in Chinese Diplomacy — Revolution, Equality, and Leadership

LIU Zhengye

ABSTRACT: The philosophical evolution in Chinese diplomacy has gone through three phases over the past seventy years. In the first thirty years after the founding of the People's Republic a revolutionary philosophy dominated Chinese thinking. In the thirty years after the launch of the reform and opening-up, a philosophy of equality characterized China's diplomacy. Since the beginning of the twenty-first century, a leadership-oriented philosophy has emerged as the major line of thinking. The core tenet of revolutionary diplomacy is to replace a declining Western-dominated order with a new more balanced order. This philosophy oriented China's diplomacy in a pro-Soviet direction at first, changed course after the Sino-Soviet split, and ended in Chairman Mao's division of the global landscape into three worlds. The diplomatic philosophy of equality inherited some features of Mao's revolutionary mindset but emphasized state-to-state relations on an equal footing. It served, first and foremost, China's national interests rather than an ideological cause. It enabled China to engage with the rest of the world as an emerging economic power. A leadership-oriented philosophy emerged after China became a stakeholder of an increasingly interconnected world order and began to explore how to shape the future world with its growing national power. While preserving some tenets of the preceding two philosophies, the new philosophy emphasizes China's leadership role in global governance reforms.

KEYWORDS: China's diplomacy at seventy, philosophy, revolutionary ideas, equality, leadership

People's Diplomacy at Seventy: China's Public Diplomacy, Sub-national Diplomacy, and Cultural Diplomacy

ZHANG Ji and DING Yuanyuan

ABSTRACT: Public diplomacy, sub-national diplomacy, and cultural diplomacy are all important components of major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics. All the three forms of diplomacy play an irreplaceable role over

the seventy years of China's foreign relations. During the Cold War, public diplomacy was a special channel for China's interactions with the rest of the world. Since the beginning of the reform and opening-up, China's public diplomacy has become economic-oriented with the participation of multiple actors. Sub-national diplomacy also increases as the reform and opening-up progresses. Originally state-directed, sub-national diplomacy now involves more and more local initiatives. The monumental Belt and Road Initiative has injected fresh impetus into sub-national diplomacy. Cultural exchanges intensify with China's rise as a great power and have become an important part of China's effort to build global partnerships. Seventy years of experience has proven that friendship between the Chinese people and peoples around the world is the very foundation of China's foreign relations. While serving China's overall diplomacy, public diplomacy, sub-national diplomacy, and cultural diplomacy must remain people-centered. Guided by the vision of the human race as a community with a shared future, China's public diplomacy, sub-national diplomacy, and cultural diplomacy should be promoted more vigorously and extensively.

KEYWORDS: Chinese diplomacy, public diplomacy, sub-national interactions, people-to-people exchange

China's Foreign Aid to Africa at Seventy—Innovations in Theory and Practice

SONG Wei

ABSTRACT: China's aid to Africa began almost immediately after the founding of the People's Republic and had long been the principal form of Beijing's economic relations with the outside world. Over the past seventy years, China has adjusted the guidelines of its Africa aid policy according to the two sides' development needs. After the Bandung Conference, China vigorously supported African nations' liberation and national independence. After the launch of China's reform and opening-up program, Beijing's aid focused on Sino-African cooperation on an equal footing for common development. Since the 18th Party

Congress in late 2012, China has increased its aid to Africa under President Xi Jinping's proposal of a Sino-African community with a shared future. Contrary to Western practice, China's aid policy attaches no political slings and respects the recipients' autonomy. Nor does China provides foreign assistance as a new form of colonization or suzerainty. Instead, Beijing's aid has been tailored to African nations' needs and realities. In designing country programs, Beijing intends for its aid policies to better align with Africa's national development strategies, giving priority to helping build recipients' own capacity and productivity. In a new historic era, going beyond bilateral cooperation, the significance of China's aid to Africa ripples across the global development landscape. More creativity and innovation are required for China to make contributions to global development.

KEYWORDS: China's aid to Africa, recipient autonomy, aid sustainability, development aid architecture

Chinese Agricultural Diplomacy: Characteristics, Mechanisms, and Strategy

ZHANG Shuai

ABSTRACT: China is an agrarian civilization, and agricultural diplomacy plays a significant role in China's foreign relations. Since the inception of the Go Global strategy twenty years ago, international agricultural cooperation has become both an end and means of China's diplomacy. Agricultural diplomacy is state-directed and programs are run by ministerial agencies. At the same time, local governments and enterprises are also active participants. Apart from the general purpose of advancing China's overall diplomacy, agricultural diplomacy aims more specifically at ensuring food security and promoting Chinese enterprises' overseas interests. Vigorous agricultural diplomacy, bilateral and multilateral, also enables China's to participate in effective global livelihood governance and contribute more to the implementation of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Looking ahead, agricultural diplomacy also faces

significant challenges and innovations are required, for example, creating a new cooperation paradigm in third-party markets, to promote more agricultural programs for the Belt and Road Initiative.

KEYWORDS: agricultural diplomacy, livelihood governance, national image, sustainable development, Chinese diplomacy

Secondary Dimension of Innovative Partnership: Analysis of Eurasian Innovation Cooperation Based on Transnational City Alliance

ZHAO Long and YU Hongyuan

ABSTRACT: Scientific and technological progress and the new round of industrial revolution may reshuffle the existing international order. Competitions between major powers for leadership in innovation have intensified. In light of innovation cooperation, as major cities play a unique role in mobilizing and allocating international sources, the theory and practice regarding transnational city alliance are conducive to the formation of cooperative platforms for city-based sub-national innovation. In the Eurasian region which encompassed most post-Soviet republics, although major cities boast rich intellectual capital reserves, city-clusters with innovation competitiveness have not emerged due to inefficient technological conversion capability, insufficient education-research-industry collaboration, and the lack of finance-technology cooperation. The Eurasian inter-city innovation cooperation based on the transnational city alliance may contribute to the greater complementarity of innovation elements, stimulate cities to serve as innovative actors and platforms, increase the interactiveness of city diplomacy, and open a new front in China's effort to build new partnerships around the world. However, the Eurasian inter-city innovation cooperation may be hampered by identity politics and sovereignty concerns, and the homogenization of innovation elements of certain cities may cause the one-wheel drive phenomenon in innovation cooperation.

KEYWORDS: innovative partnership, city diplomacy, transnational city alliance, Eurasian innovation cooperation

An Analysis of Japan's Small-Power Doctrine after the Cold War

CAI Liang

ABSTRACT: Acting as a small power, just like acting as a great power, is a kind of political doctrine, which can be used as a strategy to guide the policy-making process. Given the history of Japan since its modernization period, Japan's great-power doctrine emphasizes the role of military both at home and abroad, even at the risk of militarism. On the contrary, small-power doctrine is against the militarism and requires Japan to focus on the development of the economy, culture, and other fields. Although great-power doctrine is the mainstream line of thinking since modernization period, small-power mindset is also an influential theoretical framework for Japan's pacifism after WWII. At present, the Abe administration is following the great power route by easing restrictions on the military, enhancing the national defense force, and revising the Peace Constitution. By contrast, small-power mentality, such as Yoshihide Soeya's "middle power" theory and Yukio Hatoyama's "anti-great Japanism" theory, criticize the Abe administration for ignoring basic reality of Japan's inevitably decline, which will eventually break Japan's dream of becoming a great power. These thoughts argue that Japan should embrace its "middle power" status and try to find a corresponding development path based on this national reality. On the one hand, Soeya's and Hatoyama's theories have followed the Japan's small-power doctrine since modernization period; on the other hand, they also reflect the characteristics of the present era. The small-power doctrine may provide a rational path for Japan to pursue in the future.

KEYWORDS: small-power doctrine, great-power doctrine, Abe administration, U.S.-Japan alliance, Sino-Japanese relations