

Abstracts

On New Developments of Theoretical Connotations of Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy

Guo Shuyong Shu Weichao (4)

【Abstract】The Central Conference on Work Relating to Foreign Affairs in 2018 has established the fundamental guideline of Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy. Over the past five years, Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy has constantly enriched its theoretical connotations in line with the development of China's major country diplomacy. This paper selects "the Report on the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China(CPC)", "Study Outline of Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy" and Xi Jinping's key speeches on formal international occasions as the basic texts for studying theoretical connotations in regard to Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy. In accordance with the key meanings of the "Ten Insistences" of Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy distilled in relevant documents in 2018, this article argues that the key framework and contents of Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy have come into being, which will be sure to guide the practice of China's major country diplomacy. Meanwhile, Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy has achieved new enrichments and developments regarding theoretical connotations, including the judgments that the world has entered the time of turmoil and changes, new ideas of a community with a shared future for mankind, Chinese modernization and new form of human advancement, common values of humanity, building of the Belt and Road with high quality, Global Development Initiatives as well as Global Security Initiatives. This article argues that there are many reasons for theoretical innovations in Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy over the past five years, which, in addition to practice of China's major country diplomacy, mainly lies in four factors, namely influences of volatile international situations over Xi Jinping's judgment on connotations of the time, the effect of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era on his thought on diplomacy, the facilitation of the theory of a community with a shared future for mankind through international cooperation on the prevention and control of the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the pursuit of

theoretical voice on major country diplomacy which has been prompting China to further formulate and improve its theory on diplomacy.

【Key Words】Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy, Chinese modernization, new form of human advancement, China's major country diplomacy, a community of shared future for mankind

【Authors】Guo Shuyong, Professor and Dean at the School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Shanghai International Studies University; Shu Weichao, Ph.D. Candidate at the School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Shanghai International Studies University.

Power Structure Evaluation of International Organizations: A Comparative Analysis of the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

Luo Hang Yang Lize (29)

【Abstract】The evaluation of international organizations (such as the fairness of voting weight allocation and the decision-making efficiency) has been discussed extensively. However, due to the lack of objective and accurate measurement standards, it has been difficult to carry out systematic and in-depth study for a long time. Based on the voting power theory, this paper advances from the power calculation of individual members in one organization to the comparison and evaluation of power structures among different organizations, and constructs a system of evaluation indices including fairness, parity, balance and efficiency for the measurement of power structure in organizations. Furthermore, with the help of a supercomputer (Weiming-1), we for the first time measured exactly the voting power structure in the World Bank as a "giant" international organizations (with nearly 200 members and beyond 5,000,000 distributed votes), and compared the power structures of the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) on a series of critical issues such as the amendment to the agreement, increase and reallocation of the capital stock, and election of the president, and found that: the World Bank's overall performance on the four evaluation indices has almost no merit and the imparity of power distribution is the most noteworthy point; the ADB's performance on the fairness and balance of power distribution is relatively bad; the AIIB has comprehensive

advantages in the fairness, parity and balance of power distribution, and this may be the main reason why the AIIB is very attractive to new members and has become the second largest multilateral development bank, second to the World Bank, with no more than four years. However, it should be noted that the low decision-making efficiency may become a constraint factor in the future development of the AIIB.

【Key Words】 international organizations, voting power, power structure evaluation, multilateral development bank

【Authors】Luo Hang, Ph.D. in Management and Ph.D. in Computer Science, Tenured Associate Professor at the School of International Studies, Peking University; Yang Lize, Assistant Professor at the School of International Relations, Sun Yat-sen University.

Politicization of Functional International Organizations from an Identity Analysis Perspective

Zong Huawei (64)

【Abstract】Politicization is a persistent phenomenon in functional international organizations and is often featured by a situation of dilemma where collective decision and actions are hardly possible. Regarding the dynamics that cause politicization, rationalists, functionalist and constructivist theories in IR studies have provided various explanations, but they reply too much on the logic of instrumentalism and in ontological reflections, and therefore are unable to bring forward constructive and pragmatic policy implications. Identity analysis perspective in post-structuralist theories places identity, subjectivity, discourse and foreign policy in a consistent logic framework, and looks for dynamics of politicization in the tension of identity and construction of subjectivity within functional international organizations. Different categories of actors including the international political and diplomatic actors, the expertise and knowledge community, and the bureaucratic rationalist actors together shape the subjectivity of functional international organizations through discursive interaction and encounter. Increasing heterogeneity of their identity discourses makes it difficult to construct a subjectivity that is coherent and consistent in itself and leads to the dilemma of consensus-lacking and dysfunction of collective decision and actions. UNESCO's 'negative' world heritage provides an empirical case study for such perspective. It hereby reveals that identity anal-

ysis can contribute to expanding paths in research on international organizations and global governance, and deepen ontological reflections on international organizations. It implies on the policy level that the ways out of the dilemma of politicization need to be explored in long-term multilateral diplomacy efforts in discursive communication and rules-making.

【Key Words】 functional international organization, politicization, post-structuralism, identity, world heritage

【Author】Zong Huawei, Ph.D. Candidate of Peking University, First Secretary of the Permanent Delegation of the People's Republic of China to UNESCO.

The Rise of Global Health Partnership: Ideational Change and Innovative Actions of the WHO

Ding Mengli Liu Hongsong (99)

【Abstract】 Since the beginning of 21st century, the Global Health Partnerships (GHPs) characterized by cooperative governance among public and private actors have grown rapidly, which makes it possible for non-state actors to directly participate in global health decision-making. This new pattern of health cooperation has played a prominent role in the COVID-19 response and become an emerging force in global health governance. By examining the internal political dynamics of international organizations pursuing innovation at critical junctures, a causal explanation is presented for the rise of GHPs. The appearance of entrepreneurial leaders with both innovative spirit and effective administrative leadership is an endogenous prerequisite for institutional innovation. The rise of transnational public-private partnerships could be interpreted as a result of the reform process in which entrepreneurial leaders of international organizations seize reform opportunities brought by external shocks at critical junctures and take targeted strategies to persuade conservatives within organizations on the basis of interests and ideas. This causal mechanism is empirically illustrated with a case study of the GAVI led by WHO and its entrepreneurial leaders. The analysis shows that WHO, which was “least likely” to work closely with private sectors, was driven by entrepreneurial leaders such as Gro Harlem Brundtland to overcome internal resistance to reform and then forge a large number of partnerships with the latter, ultimately leading to the emergence of GHPs.

【Key Words】Global Health Partnerships, WHO, global health governance, institutional innovation

【Authors】Ding Mengli, Lecturer at the School of Politics and Public Administration, Soochow University; Liu Hongsong, Professor at the School of International and Public Affairs, Shanghai Jiao Tong University.

The Structural Limits on Networked Sanctions

Wu Xian (132)

【Abstract】The 21st Century has witnessed the birth of networked sanctions, a new form of diplomatic coercion that forces other countries to disconnect from specific target by leveraging asymmetric interdependencies within the global economic networks. However, empirical evidence shows that networked sanctions are still used less frequently than traditional sanctions and vary significantly in their use in different contexts. To clarify what factors inhibit the use of networked sanctions, the author proposes a structural explanation based on social network analysis and theory of Political Economy of Complex Interdependence: the external network topologies and internal fitness of a given network determine its rate of structural evolution, which in turn constitutes the lagging cost and main constraint of networked sanctions. Therefore, the structure serves as both the power base and the constraint of networked sanctions. Through case studies of the U.S. networked sanctions in monetary and financial network as well as the network of semiconductor technology, this paper finds that the leaders of the dominant countries tend to use networked sanctions cautiously and restrainedly in single-layered, polycentric networks whose functions are highly affected by such sanctions, while frequently and aggressively in relatively complex, monocentric structures whose functions are less affected by such sanctions, so as to avoid driving rapid structural evolution during their tenure.

【Key Words】networked sanctions, monetary and financial network, network of semiconductor technology, structural evolution, fitness

【Author】Wu Xian, Ph.D. Candidate at the Department of International Relations, School of Social Science, Tsinghua University.