

## Abstracts

### **The Reform of Global Aid Governance and the Building of a Community**

**Sui Guangjun Yu Qingyi (2)**

**【Abstract】**The global aid governance is undergoing profound changes since the beginning of the 21st century. The emerging aid model advocated by emerging countries has an impact on the traditional North-South aid model represented by the OECD-DAC, raising the question whether the global aid governance is in need of reform. Using the relevant theories of the “world system” as an analytical framework, this paper argues for the necessity of global aid governance reform from the perspectives of values, institutions and instruments; and then by aiming at the idea of “a human community with a shared future”, an inclusive global aid governance framework is proposed. The study shows that in the value dimension, the traditional donors perceive an inequality relative to the recipient countries, which is characterized by the influence of liberalism and universalism on East-West relations and North-South relations; in the institutional dimension, the imbalance between donors and recipients is presented, that is, the institutional leadership and discursive power of traditional donors relative to recipient countries in the development assistance and relative to other donors in the global aid governance; in the instrumental dimension, the recipient countries show dependence on traditional donors, which refers to the monopoly of the latter on knowledge of development assistance and its inherent contradictions. The three jointly undermine an effective governance. Therefore, the global aid governance reform should be based on a human community with a shared future in the value dimension, the global development partnership in institutional dimension and the rationality for development in instrumental dimension, in order to achieve the effectiveness of governance and promote the development of “development” of recipient countries.

**【Key Words】**global aid governance reform, development assistance, world system, a human community with a shared future

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**Schema Deduction, Narrative Reconfiguration and US Value-Based Diplomacy  
Towards China in the Post-Cold War Era****Yue Shengsong (26)**

**【Abstract】**The tendency of value-based diplomacy in US's China policy has aroused wide range of attentions across academia of international relations. Scholars from cognitive perspective attribute the cause of this phenomenon to the alternation of US policy-makers' cognitive orientation vis-à-vis China. Propelled by the conflict prospect of US-China relations, US policy-makers are prone to reshape the fundamental policy framework towards China, through consistently highlighting the differences of values between the two countries. Consequently, the US's China policy in various fields has been "ideologized" to some extent. Inspired by such opinions, this essay argues that, in the post-cold war era, thanks to the cognitive performance of the "schema deduction" mechanism, the successive US policy-makers could keep pursuing the consistency of US value system in making China policy: drawing from previous policy schema and cognitive experiences, US decision-makers can always be able to formulate targeted action plans in dealing with different occasions; through the mechanism of schema deduction, the chosen action plan can thus be translated into certain policy narrative and serve as the guidance for specific policy implementation. The author intends to establish a new type of analytical framework centered by "schema-narrative-policy" on the basis of existing literature of schema theory as well as theories of public policy analysis, in order to probe into the US's China policy process in the post-cold war era, with the hope of providing a consistent explanation to the evolution of the value-based diplomacy tendency. It is believed that a further exploration into the US's China policy process from the perspective of cognition can be beneficial for a deeper understanding of the status quo of the strategic competition between China and the US, and can also serve as an inspirational reference for China to optimize its policies to deal with the competition with the US in the conceptual field, while maintaining the overall stability of bilateral relations.

**【Key Words】**value-based diplomacy, schema theory, policy narrative, US policy to-

wards China, foreign policy analysis

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## **From Autonomy Contestation to Objective Contestation: Emerging Markets and the Change of International Norm**

**Huang Yutao (62)**

【Abstract】The concept of norm is a crucial element in international politics. Emerging countries can promote international normative change through autonomy, instrument, and objective contestations, facilitated by the progression of the contestation context. Autonomy contestation aims to justify countries' "unorthodox" behaviors, instrument contestation re-evaluates the solution method of a specific problem, while objective contestation reshapes the widely-accepted "logic of appropriateness". This process is underpinned by a learning mechanism, which entails the evolution of established knowledge by the international epistemic community through the observation and re-interpretation of new empirical evidence. Shedding light on capital account management, the empirical analysis shows that Malaysia and China have successfully practiced "unorthodox" policies in contrast to the then "orthodox" capital management norm, which provided learning materials for international economics experts and then contributed to the normative change in managing capital mobility. The findings indicate that contestation does not naturally lead to international normative change. Instead, only the progression of the contestation context can have substantial impacts. Next, the limitation of national powers does not impede the promotion of new ideas. Even though emerging markets are hard to utilize the traditional methods of coercion, persuasion, or imitation, they can take advantage of a "bottom-up" strategy to promote their ideas globally. Nevertheless, without the accumulation of empirical evidence underpinned by successful practices, even obtaining the "window of opportunity" triggered by exogenous crises cannot help emerging markets promote international normative change.

【Key Words】international norm, normative contestation, emerging markets, capital ac-

count management

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### **Forum Shifting and the Transformation of International Rules: Drivers and Constraints**

**Yu Bowen (96)**

【Abstract】When developed countries fail to achieve their rule reform goals in multilateral negotiations, they may resort to a forum-shifting strategy, which involves shifting their rule promotion activities to bilateral or minilateral platforms where they have power advantages. The forum-shifting strategy allows developed countries to better motivate and persuade a smaller number of target countries to accept new rules, and then to promote the gradual increase of supporters and promoters of new rules, ultimately achieving the strategic goal of changing traditional multilateral rules. However, the long-term effects of a forum-shifting strategy are uncertain. Mere material motivation and discursive persuasion cannot achieve stable socialization effects. What matters is the governance performance of new rules after their initial implementation. New rules with a positive performance may continue to spread, weakening developing countries' commitment to traditional rules, and resisting rule-balancing activities. In contrast, new rules with negative performance will stimulate the reflexivity of developing countries and are more likely to be hit by rule-balancing activities. A comparative analysis of the different development trajectories of so-called “high standard” intellectual property rights(IPR) rules and carbon pricing rules, both promoted by developed countries, supports this argument. In the case of “high standard” IPR rules, although the United States and the European Union(EU) successfully promoted the initial diffusion of new rules through free trade negotiations, as the negative performance of such rules became increasingly apparent, developing countries took measures such as resistance and balancing to maintain the norm of “differential treatment of Southern countries” in the IPR rule system. In the latter case of carbon pricing rules, although the EU's attempts to

promote new rules also faced setbacks, the positive role of carbon pricing in the low-carbon transition has been validated, leading to the continuous diffusion of new rules. **【Key Words】**international rules, forum shifting, rule competition, intellectual property rights, carbon pricing

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### **Structural Power and the Coupling of International Institutional Complexity: An Analysis of Positive and Negative Cases in Institutional Interplay Between China and the US**

**Zhuo Ye (126)**

**【Abstract】**There exist both coupling and decoupling of international institutional complexity in the competition between China and the US. Therefore, what could lead to the coupling of international institutional complexity? Indeed, focusing on unconformity between different international institutions as well as their leading states, existing researches could not answer the question. The paper argues that the multiple members who enter different international institutions in international institutional complexity and their structural power matter. Multiple members would exert their effects over institutional legitimacy as well as efficiency, which endows them structural power; with structural power, they could bring about the coupling through convergence and division of labor between elementary institutions. On the contrary, multiple members with dependency on the leading state would lose their structural power, and then accelerate the institutional capture and fragmentation, which results in the decoupling. By taking the coupling between Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the World Bank as a positive case and the decoupling between Mekong-US Partnership and Lancang-Mekong Cooperation Mechanism as a negative case, this paper confirmed the above hypothesis.

**【Key Words】**international institutional complexity, structural power, AIIB, MUSP, global governance

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