Abstracts

80 Years After World War Ⅱ: The Turning Point and Returns of World History

LIU Debin (3)

【Abstract】 The development and changes of the world after World War Ⅱ have endowed the war with profound historical significance. The world has experienced the division of Europe and the rise of the US-Soviet superpowers, the intertwining of the Cold War and the decolonization movement, China's pioneering Reform and Opening-Up and integration into the world economic system, the collapse of the Soviet Union and the transformation of emerging countries to the deepening of economic globalization, the "unipolar moment" of the United States, the ascent of non-Western powers like China and India, and eventually the emergence of a new normal in world politics and economics. The era of European dominance had ended, the age of US-Soviet rivalry had faded, and the hegemonic status of the West now faces unprecedented challenges. The world now stands at a crossroads between two potential "historical returns" —it either heads to the scenario of the early 20th century or to that of the 16th century. At this critical juncture, the reconstruction or recalibration of great-power identity has reemerged as a defining test of the era. China's historical experience, shaped by the interdependence and dynamic transformation between the "self" and the "other", embodies the inclusive and enterprising spirit of Chinese civilization. In a world where great-power identities grow increasingly narrow, China's historical legacy positions it as a key driver of the next phase of world history.

【Keywords】 the European era, the Cold War, emerging countries, a new normal of world politics and economics, return of history

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【Abstract】 The world political order had undergone tremendous changes from the signing of the Treaty of Versailles to the conclusion of the Potsdam Conference. The new world order was the result of the pragmatic political game among the grand strategists from the Anti-Fascist alliance. The First World War caused severe material and psychological damage to Europe, and the structural flaws of the Versailles system laid the groundwork for a larger conflict. Over the next two decades, Britain and France failed to recognize or effectively counter the revisionist ambitions of Germany and other powers seeking to alter the postwar order. The Second World War began with Hitler's Blitzkrieg invasion of Poland, and the outcome of the conflicts depended largely on the prewar development of strategic industrial capacity and wartime mobilization of the involved countries. The United States and the Soviet Union emerged as the victors. Since then, the world order has transitioned from a Europe-centered international system to one dominated by superpowers, marking the beginning of the era of global politics, where the global power generally resides with a few large states.

【Keywords】 world wars, world system, strategic vision, strategic industrial capacity, world political order

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【Abstract】 Algorithmic power has become a pivotal force in restructuring social relations and reconfiguring the parameters of individual security. Firms deploy algorithms to harvest, appropriate, and commodify personal data, converting these assets into profit while augmenting algorithmic agency. In the digital era, human security can be conceptualized as free-

dom from the fear of involuntary self-exposure, the fear of self-erosion, the scarcity of choice, and the scarcity of material resources. Algorithmic governance undermines these four dimensions of human security through two intertwined pathways: conduct-shaping and context-shaping. Behavioral monitoring and information filtering directly heighten concerns over privacy breaches and restricted choice, while discursive substitution and economic embedding indirectly precipitate crises of subjectivity and unequal access to resources. By analyzing representative cases across four algorithmic modalities of data collection, presentation, generation, and evaluation, this article elucidates the causal mechanisms through which algorithmic power erodes human security. To curb the impact of algorithmic power on human security, this article advances four context-sensitive governance strategies: prioritizing human security, fostering technological innovation, instituting risk-buffering mechanisms, and leveraging market-based solutions. In the short term, these strategies help to strike a balance in the trilemma of algorithmic governance, while in the long run, solid algorithmic governance would contribute to positioning human security as a central concern in technological development and social progress.

【Keywords】 algorithmic power, human security, algorithmic governance, artificial intelligence, power mechanism

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Trust or Temptation? Adverse Selection in Arbitration and Distortions of International Investment Dispute Resolution

CHEN Jia (69)

【Abstract】 Effective enforcement mechanisms are pivotal for fostering international cooperation. The international investment dispute settlement, a prominent example of legalized enforcement system, has been facing growing controversies and challenges—yet the root cau-

ses of these issues remain unresolved. This study investigates how *ex ante* arbitration consent, which grants investors unilateral authority to initiate arbitration against host states, influences arbitration behavior and the effectiveness of investment governance. Our analysis reveals that adverse selection, driven by legal uncertainty and asymmetric information, distorts investors' litigation incentives under *ex ante* consent, leading to the misuse of arbitration rights. Empirical evidence from dyadic country-level data shows that such consent is significantly correlated with the incidence of arbitration cases with weak legal merit and, in some contexts, correlates negatively with the host country's share of foreign direct investment from treaty partners. By uncovering these dynamics, the study advances the understanding of legalized dispute resolution mechanisms, underscores the nuanced impact of institutional design on governance outcomes, and provides empirical and theoretical insights for reevaluating trends in global economic governance reform.

【Keywords】 global economic governance, investment dispute resolution, arbitration consent, bilateral investment treaties, foreign direct investment

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Between the North and the South: The Political and Economic Logics of Developing Country Status

SHEN Chen (96)

【Abstract】 The developing country status is not only a statistical technical issue in classifying different countries, but also a political and economic issue in understanding the logic of the bargaining between the North and the South. Why is the status of developing country gradually refining or dissolving in some international mechanisms, while maintaining its influence in others? Based on the two perspectives of "from the North to the South" of the modernization theory and "from the South to the North" of the dependency theory, the author constructs the formation and evolution logic of the developing country status. In inter-

national financial institutions, developed countries have formulated a series of indicator systems to measure the level of development, which have gradually become the main basis for differentiating and denying the developing country status. In the multilateral trading system, developed countries have attempted to promote the "graduation" of some developing countries, but faced strong resistance from the latter, resulting in prolonged negotiations. In global climate negotiations, developed countries have not directly denied the status of some developing countries. Instead, they have redefined differential treatment through voluntary contributions. The developing country status of China has been a conscious attribution rooted in its political and diplomatic history, as well as based on its actual development level. This status serves as the foundation for spearheading the collective advancement of the Global South and fostering new South-South cooperation mechanisms, including the BRICS. With the evolution of strategic competition among major powers and the reform of global governance, the relationship between the North and the South is becoming increasingly complicated. In this context, the key to future debates may not be the establishment of a unified standard for defining developing country status, but rather the establishment of an international system that truly upholds plural modernities and allows for the equitable sharing of differentiated responsibilities.

【Keywords】 developing country status, special and differential treatment, North-South bargaining, global governance reform, Chinese diplomacy

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Intervention Perception, Governance Bargaining, and Response Strategy of Aid-Recipient Countries: Evidence from Public Health Governance in Uganda, South Africa, and Tanzania

【Abstract】 The international interactions and domestic governance patterns of aid-recipient

countries are deeply shaped by donor-recipient relationships. Facing the dual challenges of international aid interventions and domestic governance difficulties, these countries often pledge to give sufficient attention. However, their actual response strategies vary significantly, which can be categorized into five basic types: cooperation, confrontation, denial, dependence, and routinization. The underlying logic of these strategic choices remains insufficiently explored. Existing analytical frameworks, which emphasize colonial path dependence and the dominance of donor agencies, tend to oversimplify these dynamics, while studies on shared sovereignty have failed to clarify the relationships among the subtypes of the sovereignty concept. This article proposes a dynamic analytical framework consisting of three logical components: intervention perception, governance bargaining, and strategic choice. It argues that under donor intervention, the response strategies of aid-recipient countries are not only jointly influenced by the aid-recipient countries' perception types of donor intervention and the resource endowment of governance networks, but also impacted by the dynamic governance bargaining process between donors and recipients. Employing process tracing and comparative case analysis, this study draws on primary sources in both Swahili and English to examine five public health governance cases in Uganda, South Africa, and Tanzania. The analysis reveals that in addressing domestic governance challenges, the tension between the political rationality of aid-recipient governments and the immediate interests of the public becomes a major factor contributing to fluctuations in state-society relations. In addition, the mutually constitutive relationship between response tendencies derived from intervention perception and the resource endowment of governance networks contributes to the dynamic nature of the governance bargaining process between donors and recipients.

【Keywords】 intervention perception, governance bargaining, donor-recipient relationships, global governance, African politics

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