Abstracts

3 Global Governance on the Non-proliferation: A Realistic Perspective
Dingli SHEN

[Abstract] Despite globalization, the tradition of nation-state toward sovereign defense has never changed. Through the realism perspective, all cases of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) are mainly driven by security motivation. Offering credible alternative security mode shall help address this issue, and collective defense and cooperative security are viable choices. Hegemony could lead to temporary stability but more likely, long-term instability since it tends to induce WMD proliferation. Meantime, proliferation could both undermine regional stability, and it is not unlikely that proliferation would also balance hegemony which in turn generates new stability. However, individual rationality doesn't necessarily assure collective rationality of a system. Between national security and international security, it is more ideal to trade national security interests through global governance, so as to promote human society sharing more pervasive security.
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20 Nuclear Security and Global Governance: A Historical Review
Jishe FAN

[Abstract] Any nuclear incident, by either human or natural causes, will produce profound and significant repercussion and ramification on the immediate affected country, in the surrounding region, or even across the globe in a globalized world and consequently, the governance regarding nuclear security is bound to be a global effort. The assessment and awareness of challenges posed by nuclear security issues is an incremental process, and so is the development of the global nuclear security governance. Ever since the discovery of the terrifying force of nuclear arms, nuclear security has been one of those issues addressed at a global level. The importance and emphasis attached to nuclear security varies in different periods, and the attention paid to it had reached the peak in the last decade, as markedly demonstrated by the three Nuclear Security Summits. Over the past six decades, the international community has steadily and incrementally strengthened global governance on nuclear security issues, which can be seen from the founding and strengthening of International Atomic Energy Agency, the pass of several United National Security Council resolutions and international conventions directly relevant to nuclear security issues, the bilateral and multilateral cooperation regimes addressing nuclear security challenges, and the cultivation of nuclear security awareness and nuclear security culture. Based on an analysis of the evolution of nuclear security assessment and the

necessity for global governance, this paper assesses in detail the incremental institutionalization of global governance, and summarizes the achievements and challenges of global nuclear security efforts.

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40 Nuclear Security Summit, Global Nuclear Order and the Role of China
Chunsi WU

[Abstract] The past decades has witnessed the establishment of a series of regulations and institutions on occasions of global nuclear issues, in which the U.S. has played a leading role. The Nuclear Security Summit, initiated by the Obama Administration in 2009, is the latest round of efforts made by the U.S. to sustain its leadership in global nuclear order. However, the development of the Obama Administration's nuclear security agenda has met with serious problems, and even a risk of stagnation, and the Obama Administration has shown a want of the capability in mobilizing domestic and international supports for its proposal, indicating its loss of the ability to convert its national interests into global interests. Global nuclear governance should represent not merely the interests of the U.S. but the real interests of the global society; thus, it should provide more chances and platforms for other countries and actors in the global system. Ever since the global financial crisis in 2008, emerging economies have played an increasingly important role in global economic governance, and they can also be major players in global nuclear governance due to their economic, scientific and technological capabilities, political influences, and their representativeness in global affairs. China, as a major member of emerging economies, a major developing country and an influential country in world affairs, has put forth its proposal on the establishment of a global system of nuclear governance: it should be more adaptive to the development needs of global society, accommodating to the interests of different countries, and sustainable regarding the various security missions. China should make more contributions to the construction of the new global and regional nuclear order.

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61 Beyond the Dilemma: The Security Games Between China and US Since 2010
Hongyu LIN and Shuai ZHANG

[Abstract] Around the year of 2010, rapid economic development brought about a major shift of power in East Asia. The United States, in an effort to hold onto its hegemonic power in the region, tried to thwart the rise of China by pivoting to East Asia, and consequently greatly stimulated some Asian countries' attempts to use the US against China by involving the US in the regional security disputes they created, which, in return, coincides with the US' interests in enhancing the effects of its strategy of reentry into Asia. Faced with such a serious regional security environment and to ensure its peaceful development, China should adopt thoughtful

measures to pacify the US and contain its borders, that is, to ease tensions in Sino-US relations and fight back the provocation of its neighboring countries on the basis of safeguarding its national sovereignty and the core interests. In spite of the slim chance of an impending new Cold War and a smooth transition through the so-called security dilemma between the two countries, this round of Sino-US security wrestling has exerted a great impact on the international security structure in that it resulted in China's westward strategy, US' engagements on both the west and east fronts, and the focus of international security pattern shifting back to the west.

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81 New Normalcy of China-European Competition and the Transformation of International Security Order
Xing LI and Jiuan ZHANG

[Abstract] China and Europe are becoming a focal spot for global political, economic and security competition. With the rise of China and other emerging powers, the international order is undergoing transformative changes in terms of the balance of power. Accordingly, security competition between China and Europe is moving towards a situation of "new normalcy". Hence, it is of great importance to Chinese foreign policy 1) to correctly grasp the new normalcy in China-Europe major power relations; and 2) to deal with the impact of China-Europe security competition on the development course of international security order. By reviewing the historical China-Europe security competition and its current predicaments, this article intends to provide a framework for understanding China-Europe "soft competition" (soft gameplay) and "hardcore conflicts" (hard gameplay) in the areas of norms, values and systems of international security order in an era of transformation of the world hegemonic structure. Through the lens of the combination of the two theories – interdependent hegemony and state socialization – the paper analyzes the new state of normalcy between the two sides, and proposes an approach to leading the new normalcy in China-Europe security competition towards a process of constructing a new major power relationship and reshaping international security norms and rebuilding international security structure and institution.
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100 Maritime Channel in Southeast Asia and China's Strategic Pivots
Jie ZHANG

[Abstract] With its transition from land power to sea power and the rapid expansion

of its national interests, the security of maritime channel has become an important agenda for China. China has shifted its focus from the dilemma of Malacca Strait to the construction of the sea-lane network in its bid to protect its maritime rights and interests. To build its sea power as a strong nation, China should follow its "21st Century Sea Silk Road" strategy and establish its strategic pivots at harbors at Sumatra Island or Kalimantan Island in Indonesia so as to improve its ability to ensure its navigation safety.

[Key Words] maritime channel; Maritime Silk Road; strategic pivot; Indonesia

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119 An Analysis of Australia's Maritime Security Strategy
Xinhua LIU

[Abstract] As an important medium power in the Asia-Pacific region, Australia takes its maritime security strategy as the foundation of its national security strategy. With the enhancement of its national power and US' implementation of its rebalancing strategy in the region, Australia has readjusted its maritime security strategy and aimed to become a maritime power and regional leader. To pursue these aggressive strategic objectives, Australia has endeavored to build a strong navy and developed extensive maritime security cooperation with other countries, especially with the US. In spite of the challenges in implementing its maritime security strategy, Australia's aggressive strategy as well as its strengthened military cooperation with the US has had a great impact on the maritime security in the Western Pacific region. Sufficient attention should be duly paid to Australia's maritime security strategy on the part of China in its attempt to build its maritime power.

[Key Words] Australia; maritime security strategy; aggressiveness; the Western Pacific region; maritime security situation

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139 Non-traditional Threats and Regional Cooperation Mechanism in South China Sea
Hongliang GE

[Abstract] As a result of the distorted relationship between people, society and nature in the region, the non-traditional threats in South China Sea, intertwined with traditional threats, have had a significant impact on regional security and sea-lane safety. Firstly, this paper explores the sources of non-traditional threats from the perspectives of history, society, economy, and culture, and predicts the future development of non-traditional security in the region. Secondly, it reviews the regional cooperation mechanisms against the non-traditional threats. Finally, it concludes that China should work with ASEAN countries and take comprehensive and effective countermeasures against the distorted relationship, and discover temporary and permanent solutions to the non-traditional issues in South China Sea.

[Key Words] South China Sea; non-traditional threats; tactic interactions; cooperation mechanism; ASEAN

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