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# 世界经济与政治

WORLD ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

历史唯物主义的国际关系理论体系建构

李 滨 杨蓉荣

大国安全竞争与东南亚国家的地区战略转变

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哪些中国对外直接投资更容易遭受政治阻力？

王碧珺 肖 河



中国社会科学院  
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## Abstracts

### **Systemical Construction of an IR Theory with Character of Historical Materialism**

**Li Bin Yang Rongrong (4)**

【Abstract】 IR theory is one that systemically explains how international interaction among nations leads to cooperation and conflict, what shapes national interest as origin of nation's external act. The mainstream IR theories from the West explain those either from internal nature of nation or from international structure or from combination of both. IR theories of historical materialism can also shed light on cooperation and conflict according to the three approaches. The most fundamental difference between the mainstream IR theories of the West and IR theories of historical materialism is that IR theories of historical materialism historically and concretely build the analysis of national interest upon social economic base, highlighting that economic base that determines superstructure including national interest, and that relation of agent/structure is code-termined. From the view of inside of nation, IR theories of historical materialism claim that historical and concrete economic base of nation determines the concrete content of national interest and security. From the view of outside structure, the theories of historical materialism asserts that world order is built upon production system of world and production system of world in different epochs makes world order distinct. The approaches, internal or international, follow the principle of abstract generalization ascending into concretization that is an important method of historical materialism. Only embracing the basic elements does make an IR theory with character of historical materialism, which helps us find out concrete and unique national interest of each country, epochal character of different world order, and concrete codetermined relationship between agent and structure.

【Key Words】 IR theory, historical materialism, national interest, national security, world order

【Authors】 Li Bin, Professor of Nanjing University; Yang Rongrong, Ph.D. Candidate of Nanjing University.

**The U.S. Foreign Affairs System with Growing Complexity****Wang Wei (21)**

【Abstract】 The U.S. foreign affairs system is a behavioral system of complexity, in which participants move, communicate, and intertwine. The complexity of the system roots in the soil of vying thoughts and conducts in foreign affairs. The level of complexity constantly grows up, as new elements of thoughts and conducts emerge every day. While power and principle are fundamental ingredients of diplomatic thoughts, conflict and cooperation are basic kinds of its actions. The interaction of thoughts and actions, as this article theorizes, generates four categories of foundational diplomatic solutions including power politics, coercive cooperation, collective security, and normative cooperation. This four-quadrant model is applicable to both micro studies on behavioral change in a given period and macro comparison of behavioral modes between or among different periods. Empirical study follows to sub-systems of U.S. treaty-making and its use of force. Evidences show that the sub-system of treaty-making was highly active in U.S. rising stage, whereas it came to stabilize after the global power status was established. A different pattern is witnessed in the subsystem of the U.S. use of force. While it was rather stable in U.S. rising stage and slightly adjusted in Cold War, it came to be remarkably unstable in the post-Cold War era. As such, the United States at the unipolar moment constitutes a root of international insecurity and structural instability.

【Key Words】 foreign affairs system, complexity, diplomatic solution, use of force, Trump administration

【Author】 Wang Wei, Institutes of American Studies, CASS.

**Germany's Global Governance: Concept and Strategy****Wu Zhicheng Wang Yaqi (42)**

【Abstract】 As a global economic power and an active propellant of economic globalization, Germany is the backbone of global governance. The special geopolitical environment and the painful lessons from the two world wars consistently impelled Germany to transcend narrow nationalism and state-centralism, consider the promotion of European integration and the participation in global governance and multilateral cooperation as an

important way to achieve national security and development, regain mutual trust from European states, enhance international status and respond to global challenges. Centered on the economic and financial governance to strengthen leadership, holding a tolerant attitude to assume the responsibility of refugee governance, taking advantages in technology and finance to lead global climate governance, and proposing a structural development governance program to shape the global governance process, Germany has formed a comprehensive global governance strategy and incarnated an active and responsible international image. In the practice of global governance, Germany focuses on the performance of global responsibility, integrates its governance strategy into multilateral governance mechanism, strives to implement "German scheme" in regional and global crises like the European Debt Crisis and the Global Financial Crisis. However, with the deepening of European integration and economic globalization, Germany's global governance strategy is also faced with lack of capacity, the recurrence of "German problem", the impact of anti-globalization and similar constraints and challenges respectively at national, regional and global levels.

【Key Words】 global governance, globalization, multilateral mechanism, German scheme

【Authors】 Wu Zhicheng, Jean Monnet Chair Professor, Dean of Zhou Enlai School of Government, Nankai University; Wang Yaqi, Ph.D. Candidate of Zhou Enlai School of Government, Nankai University.

### **Great Power Competition and the Evolution of Southeast Asia States' Regional Strategy**

**Liu Ruonan (60)**

【Abstract】 The interaction between external powers dominates the order of Southeast Asia and affects the strategic choices of small and medium-sized states in the region. Traditional views emphasize the strengthening or weakening effect of the great power rivalry on Southeast Asia states' role in the region. This paper, however, argues that the impact of great power competition on the strategy of Southeast Asian states will be transformed between positive and negative. Strategic flexibility is the central element of this impact mechanism. The impact of the intensified competition on the degree of the strategic flexibility is not only gradually realized, but also results in strategic differenti-

ation. When great powers enter inclusive competition in specific areas and issues, the strategic flexibility of the relevant Southeast Asia states will become ample and the balance of powers strategy is more likely to be their choice. If inclusiveness competition intensifies, the great powers are more competitive on the original issues, while competition covers more geographical areas and more issues than ever before. The strategic flexibility of states associated with the original issue or in the core region will be squeezed. On the contrary, the areas and issues newly involved into inclusive competition will make the relevant states become the new object that great powers fight for. And these states will have a greater strategic flexibility than before. Once great power competition evolves into full confrontation or war, the strategic flexibility of most Southeast Asian states will be significantly compressed, and the pressure to “choose side” will be greatly increased.

【Key Words】 Southeast Asia states, great power competition, strategic flexibility, balance of power strategy

【Author】 Liu Ruonan, Assistant Professor, School of International Relations, University of International Business and Economics.

### **Extremism Organization and the Construction of Identity Politics**

**Li Jie (83)**

【Abstract】 The propaganda and narration of violent extremism are oriented towards identity politics. Traditional extremism research model of the western academic circle uses “bottom-up” approach and is from the perspective of individual radicalization, which neglects the enormous impact of extremism ideology and the dynamic role of extremism organization; and what’s more, it fails to see the great threats of the extremism towards group relations and the international security. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a “top-down” extremism research model to analyze the propaganda and narration of extremism organization, and to construct the path and mechanism of identity politics. It consisted of three closely linked steps: first, clarify and reinforce the boundary of group identity. This kind of self-identity is sole and closed, and at the same time, the preferences within the group shape the hostile relations between selves and the others based on identity. Second, enhance the group identity and deepen the animus towards foreign groups by trauma and crisis. Through historical trauma and real

crisis, this kind of identity politics reinforces the threats of the others, the uncertainty of the group fate and the anxiety of the collapse of tradition. Third, use violent as a revenge. Through hatred, anxiety and panic caused by trauma, threats and collapse of tradition, the identity politics of the extremism organization was led to use violence towards the foreign groups eventually. The above steps complete the first cycle of identity politics. We should be wary of the threats and challenges of identity politics during the current fight against violent extremism, and seek solutions and take actions that applied.

【Key Words】 violent extremism, identity politics, externalization, ideology, narration

【Author】 Li Jie, Associate Professor, School of Management, Institute for Central Asian Studies, Lanzhou University.

### **Which Chinese ODI Is More Likely to Be Blocked by Political Resistance in the Host Country?**

**Wang Bijun Xiao He (106)**

【Abstract】 Chinese companies often encounter resistance as they go global, in which investment issues have been particularly easily to be politicized. We analyze 22 Chinese ODI projects blocked by political resistance in the host country between 2005 and 2015, and find that national security threat is the most common reason. But its back is mixed with commercial competition and internal politics. We further employ 432 completed Chinese ODI projects over the same period and make empirical analyses. The findings are that investment scale, bilateral relationship, technology level in the host country, and some sensitive industries are significant factors contributing to blocking Chinese ODI. We suggest that Chinese government should actively participate in building rules in the international investment, and enhance strategic cooperation with the host country.

【Key Words】 Go Global, investment resistance, political effects, national security review

【Authors】 Wang Bijun and Xiao He, Research Assistant at Institute of World Economics and Politics in Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.



**Free Trade Agreement and Intimacy Among States: A Quantitative Study Based on China's Neighboring FTAs from 1995 to 2014****Sun Yi Sun Yuchen (129)**

【Abstract】 To construct peaceful and stable development environment, China implements free trade agreement (FTA) strategy with its relatively prominent economic power in the neighborhood, which shows China's intention to improve the intimacy with neighboring countries in the ways of sharing economic benefits and building institutional consensus. Nevertheless, the effect of such intention does not work well in reality. We carry out a quantitative study based on annual data of the 26 neighboring countries of China from 1995 to 2014. The result shows that although FTA as an institutional means may help improve intimacy between China and its neighboring countries, it does not take effect when the factor of U.S. hegemony is taken into consideration. For those neighboring countries which share more consistent stances with U.S., China can hardly improve their intimacy by signing FTA with them. We further offer a possible explanation for such phenomenon with a case study about Sino-Philippine relation. For one thing, China's neighboring countries may attempt to take hedge strategy in order to obtain both security benefits from U.S. and economic benefits from China. For another, China would also prefer to seek a more reliable way to maintain relationships with neighboring countries without causing unnecessary misunderstandings. Therefore, the findings provide instructive understandings for the implement of China's diplomatic strategy in the future, that realizing national strategic goals by only economic means or advantages would probably confront inevitable political constraints.

【Key Words】 free trade agreement, intimacy among states, China's neighboring countries, U.S. hegemony, China's diplomacy

【Authors】 Sun Yi, Ph.D. Candidate at the School of International Studies, Renmin University of China; Sun Yuchen, Ph.D. Candidate at the School of Finance, Renmin University of China.

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