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世界秩序：思考与前瞻

秦亚青 阿米塔·阿查亚 时殷弘

论亚太大变局

吴心伯

谈判能力与联盟转型

黄宇兴



中国社会科学院
世界经济与政治研究所

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International Order: Retrospect and Prospect

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On the Major Transformation of the Asia-Pacific Regional Structure

Wu Xinbo (32)

[Abstract] Recent years have witnessed significant changes in the Asia-Pacific regional structure featuring the shift in power balance among related countries as well as adjustments in their respective regional strategies. So what is the prevailing trend in this transformation and what kind of regional order will likely emerge in the future? To answer these questions, the paper tries to explore the following dimensions: the evolving regional context, shift in power balance and power conversion, geo-political and geo-economic developments and interactions between them, and evolving regional order. As the study shows, the broadening of regional geographical scope, the rise in the number of actors involved, as well as changes in the relations among them, have combined to cast a pluralistic and complex flavor to the regional structure. While the power balance among China, the United States and Japan shifts, and power conversion is also occurring. China and Japan are paying increasing attention to their security roles, whereas the United States under the Obama administration laid more stress on expanding its geo-economic clout. In spite of the intensifying geopolitical competition among China, the United States and Japan in recent years, a Sino-US strategic compromise—which holds the key to regional geopolitics—is more likely to take place in the future. On the other front, some kind of geo-economic cooperation will probably emerge. In the longer term, it will be the geo-economic trend that will prevail over the geopolitical trend in the region. Finally, the future evolution of regional order will mainly follow the economic logic, accompanied by the dilution of its hegemonic and hierarchical nature.

Hence, a pluralistic and complex regional community will emerge.

【Key Words】 Asia-Pacific regional order, pluralistic and complex structure, regional community, power conversion

【Author】 Wu Xinbo, Professor and Director, Center for American Studies, Fudan University.

Coercive Diplomacy Under the Trump Administration: Theory, Problems and Its Prospects

Zhu Feng (60)

【Abstract】 Coercive Diplomacy is a popular policy option aiming at handling harsh international security challenges in the post-Cold War era. With the basic nature of North Korean issue deeply and dangerously obsessed with nuclear proliferation bet, the U.S. policy toward North Korea has been firmly and clearly falling into the category of Coercive Diplomacy. The Obama Administration's policy toward North Korea, well known as the "strategic patience", admittedly featured in a tough Coercive Diplomacy. The Trump Administration proclaims that its predecessor's Strategic Patience policy toward North Korea is gone. Ironically, however, it seems inescapable to continue with some crucial policy elements of President Obama's one: pressures, sanctions, and isolation. But it is quite expected that the Trump Administration has decisively re-adjusted its policy toward North Korea and will put its tackling of North Korea-posed nuclear threat as a top priority of America's diplomatic and security strategy in East Asia. Thus, what changes and differences will follow up, and on what base the policy could avoid the failure the Obama Administration did against Pyongyang? This paper assumes that the Coercive Diplomacy deserves a big trial in reining in North Korea. But it needs to update both theoretically and in practice. By examining the bumpy road of pushing on denuclearization in the Korea Peninsular, the author holds that only through coordinated power agenda could North Korea's nuclear dismantlement be achieved. In particular, China and the U.S., if they can allegedly rebuild up their gen-

uine cooperation in employing a risky approach to press Pyongyang, will be a key for any success of Coercive Diplomacy in its applicability to North Korea's nuclear disarmament.

【Key Words】 North Korea's nuclear proliferation, coercive diplomacy, great power cooperation, East Asian regional security

【Author】 Zhu Feng, Dean of Institute of International Studies, and Executive Director of China Center for Collaborative Studies of the South China Sea, Nanjing University.

Negotiating Power and Alliance Transformation

Huang Yuxing (77)

【Abstract】 Existing IR theories argue that the degree of common security interests and the degree of ideological affinity determine alliance types—a set of bilateral alliances or a multilateral alliance. The theories offer important insights on alliance formation, but do not directly address the likelihood of a successful alliance transformation from a set of bilateral alliances to a multilateral alliance. Moreover, the theories do not examine impact of interactions of these two fundamental variables upon alliance transformation. Based upon these theories, I argue that an alliance leader's negotiating power over weaker allies is a necessary condition to explain success or failure of an alliance transformation. The negotiating power is defined in terms of the alliance leader's abilities of assistance, intervention, compensation, and spoilage. Based upon British, German, Italian, and Soviet archival sources, I apply the “negotiating power theory” to explain French alliance transformation failure, 1936–1937; and German alliance transformation success, 1940–1941. The theory predicts that the U.S. alliance transformation from the hub-and-spoke system to a multilateral alliance in Asia will likely to fail.

【Key Words】 negotiating power, alliance transformation, asymmetrical alliance, shared values

【Author】 Huang Yuxing, Assistant Professor of International Relations, Tsinghua University.

Common Interests Among Nations: Concepts and Mechanisms**Liu Xiaoyang (102)**

[Abstract] With the deepening of interdependence between countries and the expansion of the globalization, the basis of common interests among nations is expanding. Deeply exploring the theoretical connotation of common interests not only can strengthen the overall grasp of international cooperation, but also will make the common interest which is the “theoretical hypothesis” into the “theoretical problems”. In view of this, this article first sorts out the theoretical background of the common interests among nations, and argue that the common interests is the common or convergent parts of national interests in interdependent state, and it consists of common benefits and common threat and forms the basis for international cooperation within a bilateral, multilateral and global framework. Then, this paper elaborates the forming mechanism of common interests by taking national interests and interdependence as the core elements; it explores the operating mechanism of common interests at the structural level, holding that the operation of common interests is unity of profit and loss, unity of movement and static, unity of knowledge and practice; it explores the interaction mechanism of common interests at the process level, contending that with the path of self-help—reciprocity—mutual benefit, the common interests show different characteristics in bilateral, multilateral and global interaction. Finally, this article briefly discusses China’s tradition, concept and practice of common interests. This article suggests that the future research should be effectively integrated into China’s concept and practices of common interests, so as to form a common interpretation of the common interests connecting the western and eastern philosophy.

[Key Words] common interests, national interests, international relations, international cooperation

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Analyzing the Effectiveness of the G20's Cooperative Governance Model**Xiang Nanyue Liu Hongsong (122)**

【Abstract】 The scope of G20's governance activities has been expanded to diversified issue areas including economy, finance, anti-tax evasion, energy and so forth. However, the effectiveness of the G20 governance varies in these different issue areas. What factors lead to the variation of the effectiveness of the G20 governance? This article attempts to answer this question. As an informal regime, G20 has to cooperate with other international institutions to achieve its governance goal. Based on this fact, we hypothesize that two factors are determinants of the governance effectiveness. The first one is the intermediary's governance ability, which consists of the intermediary's centrality in the relevant issue area, accountability, material resources, technical expertise and its connection with the target actors. The second one is the G20's influence in the intermediary regime. To test this hypothesis, we take whether the agreements are complied and implemented and whether the problems are solved as the measuring criteria, and carry out case studies in two issue areas including international tax governance and global energy governance.

【Key Words】 G20, cooperative governance, effectiveness, anti-tax evasion, global energy governance

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The Grand Failure: Zbigniew Brzezinski's Strategic Vision and His Role in History**Zhang Wenmu (148)**

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