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# 世界经济与政治

WORLD ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

“一带一路”建设中的义利观

李向阳

规则内化与规则外溢

徐秀军

外交关系与人民币离岸市场的发展

李巍 朱红宇



中国社会科学院  
世界经济与政治研究所

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## Abstracts

### **The Viewpoint of Righteousness and Benefit in the “B&R” Initiative**

**Li Xiangyang (4)**

**[Abstract]** The viewpoint of righteousness and benefit is a concept in the economic diplomacy with Chinese characteristics, and is different from the “carrot and stick” concept in the economic diplomacy of western powers. It originates from the traditional Chinese culture of win-win cooperation, and is consistent with the principles of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit and inclusiveness, as well as the concept of a community of common destiny. The implementation of the viewpoint of righteousness and benefit is a prerequisite for China’s peaceful rise and a basic principle of the “B&R”. The viewpoint not only determines rationality of the “B&R”, but also determines its sustainability. Without the righteousness, the “B&R” will lose its value; without the benefit, it will become unsustainable. In this sense, the success of “B&R” depends on whether the viewpoint of righteousness and benefit can be truly implemented. The government is the advocate of “B&R”, and the enterprises are its main participants, so the core of the viewpoint of righteousness and benefit is to coordinate the relationship between government and enterprises, and that of government and market. In short, the government should guide enterprises to achieve the strategic objectives of the country according to market mechanism. Therefore, we need to fully grasp the specific forms of viewpoint of righteousness and benefit in the “B&R”, but also need to explore its governance structure and operational mechanism.

**[Key Words]** the viewpoint of righteousness and benefit, economic diplomacy, the “B&R”, public goods, governance structure, community of common destiny

**[Author]** Li Xiangyang, Director of National Institute of International Strategy, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

### **A New Perspective of Cosmopolitanism: From Individualism to Globalism**

**Cai Tuo (15)**

**[Abstract]** The long-standing cosmopolitanism re-revived in the era of globalization and put forward the new agenda and new requirements for the research. Traditional mainstream cosmopolitanism insists on individualism, emphasizing that the individuals are the ultimate unit of morality, value, rights and obligations. Although it advocates individual rights, status, identity in the global universality and thus has a universalist characteristic, its universality is to a large extent limited to the sense of space, which does not recognize the humans as independent subjects of integrity and the commonality of interests, and does not pay due attention to the relationship between an individual and the human beings as a whole, so this kind of cosmopolitanism can only be called individu-

alistic cosmopolitanism. This paper presents and demonstrates globalistic cosmopolitanism that corresponds to individualistic cosmopolitanism, and it insists on human race base and globalism. It argues that human beings become independent subjects, thus overcoming the theoretical shortage of relationship between individual and human race in individualistic cosmopolitanism, and also responds to the reality that globality is increasingly prominent in the era of globalization. Globalistic cosmopolitanism must clarify two issues. First, the relationship between globalism and cosmopolitanism. Globalism is a kind of study based on human race, which differs from cosmopolitanism. And only when the globalism based on human race is well interpreted can the mainstream cosmopolitan's meaning, namely individualistic cosmopolitanism, be more profoundly recognized by people. The second is to avoid falling into the trap of communitarianism. Globalistic cosmopolitanism, while at the phenomenal level, is in the same way as communitarianism, embodies that the subject of morality is the community rather than the individual, and its value orientation favors collectivism rather than individualism. But it must be clear that the community of communitarianism is the nation-state, while what globalistic cosmopolitanism calls community refers specifically to human race. Globalistic cosmopolitanism favoring collectivism is different from the general sense of collectivism. It is a kind of human holism beyond the nation-state and respects the common values and common interests of human race. Thus, cosmopolitanism cannot be confused with communitarianism. Globalistic cosmopolitanism sticks to the path of theoretical integration and bridges the gap between cosmopolitanism and communitarianism, universalism and specialism.

【Key Words】individualistic cosmopolitanism, globalistic cosmopolitanism, communitarianism, globalism

【Author】Cai Tuo, Professor, Institute of Globalization and Global Issues, China University of Political Science and Law.

### **Encountering in the Indian Ocean: India's Reaction Logic on China's Entry into the Indian Ocean**

**Li Jiasheng (37)**

【Abstract】In the 21st century, the Indian Ocean is a strategically significant region for both India and China. As India wants to occupy and manage the Indian Ocean, it seems that there will be an inevitable tension between India and China in this region. In general, India is vigilantly against China's progress in this area, but the severity of the specific reaction varies from high to low based on the sensitivity of the issue. India prefers countering and containing on highly sensible issues to low sensible issues. Moreover, the mainstream domestic cognition and understanding in India may reshape the low sensible issues so as to impact or alter India's reactions. However, it does not much matter to Indian reactions whether China adopted multilateral or bilateral entrance into the ocean. China should consider India's special demands for the Indian Ocean so that it can strengthen its cooperation with India in this region. Simultaneously, in order to reinforce the strategic bases and enlarge the friendship, China should enhance the cooperation with those middle

powers and small countries in the Indian Ocean. Last but not least, China should also pay a special attention to the India's over-interpretation about China's entry.

【Key Words】sea power, maritime strategy, Indian Ocean, competition between China and India

【Author】Li Jiasheng, Ph.D. Candidate, Department of International Relations, Zhou Enlai School of Government, Nankai University.

### **Rule Internalization and Rule Externalization: The Internal Logic of China and US Participation in Global Governance**

**Xu Xijun (62)**

【Abstract】In essence, global governance is a rule-based governance. In the field of global governance, the game between countries is increasingly manifested as competition for the power to formulate rules. Due to differentiated comprehensive strengths, hegemonic countries and emerging countries select different ways to participate in global governance, which restricts the adjustment space of their policies towards global governance after their strength has changed. As the relative decline in strength, the United States has been facing increasing difficulties in participating in global governance through its long upheld rule externalization. Under the new situations, the United States needs to adjust its inward participation in global governance to meet the basic requirements of global governance for equal cooperation. Because a series of policy adjustments that the US government has carried out did not change its rule externalization participation, it will be a long period for United States to continue its action defying the global trend in the global governance. With the rise of China's strength, the rule constraints of China's participation in global governance simply through rule internalization have been increasingly prominent, and China has naturally pursued to reform the global governance system and led the new international rules. This process will be very long for China because it not only depends on the continuous rise of its own strength, but also is hindered by the huge inertia of the established rules. This means that the "formulation-acceptance" relationship between the developed countries represented by the United States and the emerging markets and developing countries represented by China in the global governance rules began to change, and global governance will thus enter a new round of fierce competition and game.

【Key Words】rule internalization, rule externalization, globalization, global governance, rule-based governance

【Author】Xu Xijun, Senior Researcher Fellow at Institute of World Economics and Politics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

### **The Rising Powers' Strategies for International Institution Creation**

**Liu Wei (84)**

【Abstract】The shift of the balance between powers raises the rising powers' dissatisfac-

tion towards the distributing effect of current international institutions. Rising powers generally take two strategies to reform existing international institutions: one is to promote the reform within international institutions, and the other is to create new institutions which overlap with existing ones. Although institutionalist studies have previously argued that it has been difficult to create new institutions, successful cases still exist. This paper inquires under which condition new international institutions created by rising powers would more easily survive at the initial stage. Due to the inherent vulnerability of newly established international organizations, I argue that the successful installation of new institutions relies on the rising powers' ability to set up stable and self-restraint mechanisms, and the ability to promote the prospects for cooperation between the "new" and "old" institutions. Therefore, I propose a framework of inter-institution cooperation. It indicates that the credibility of cooperation between institutions would be influenced by the strategic selection of issue areas and institutional arrangements of inter-organizational architecture, which further impacts the survival of newly established institutions. By comparing the creation of Asian Development Bank, the Asian Monetary Fund, the Chiang Mai Initiative and the New Development Bank, I demonstrate the proposed hypothesis. The policy implications of this study appear to be that the survival chance of new institutions created by rising powers could be promoted through selecting issue areas with low network externality as well as setting up inter-organizational architecture with high level of institutionalization, such as the mechanisms of joint stock, delegation and strategic partnerships, which all facilitate the prospects for cooperation.

【Key Words】rising powers, international institutions, the network externality, inter-organizational architecture, the credibility of commitment

【Author】Liu Wei, Assistant Research Fellow at Institute of World Economics and Politics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

### **Diplomatic Relations and Renminbi Offshore Markets Development**

**Li Wei Zhu Hongyu (107)**

【Abstract】Since 2009 when Renminbi began its process of internationalization, the Renminbi offshore markets have developed quickly and played an important role in promoting the international use of Renminbi, given that China's capital account has not been fully opened. The offshore financial markets of RMB are mainly located in those influential global financial centers, but the status of offshore markets is not the same as global financial centers. Given the fact that the different developing levels of Renminbi offshore markets do not perfectly match the market logic, the author intends to explain the development logic of Renminbi offshore markets from the perspective of diplomatic relations, which is the perspective of intergovernmental relations including both traditional political diplomatic relations and emerging economic diplomatic relations. Through quantitative study of cross-section data including 35 Renminbi offshore markets in 2016, in combination with qualitative study of 2 paired cases, which is the

U.S. paired with the U.K. and Japan paired with Singapore, deploying the method of difference, the author finds that the development of Renminbi offshore markets is not a pure market-driving process, but also influenced by intergovernmental diplomatic relations. The economic and political cooperation between governments can stimulate relevant monetary behaviors of market actors, while the lag of government cooperation can hinder the development of Renminbi offshore markets. However, the author also finds that the development of Renminbi offshore markets can in turn force the improvement of political and economic diplomacy between governments.

【Key Words】Renminbi internationalization, offshore financial markets, diplomatic relations, monetary diplomacy

【Authors】Li Wei, Associate Professor, School of International Studies, Renmin University of China; Zhu Hongyu, Research Assistant, Business Management Department, People's Bank of China.

### **The Trade Destruction and Diversion Effects in International Political Conflicts: An Empirical Research Based on Sino-Japanese Relation**

**Kuang Yanxiang Xiang Hongjin (139)**

【Abstract】In the 21st Century, the international situation is now undergoing profound changes due to the political games between great powers: the unstable factors in the world arena has increased significantly, and regional conflicts and frictions occurred frequently. Under the trend of globalization, the issue of how international political conflicts affect the international economy is becoming a hot topic, but in-depth empirical analysis is rare. Based on the monthly data of political and economic relations between China and Japan during the period 2000-2015, this paper makes an empirical study on the trade effects of international political conflicts. The empirical results show that the Sino-Japanese political conflict destroyed the trade between China and Japan, and the higher the level of conflict, the greater the destruction effect would be, but the destruction effect is obviously lagging behind; the Sino-Japanese political tensions also have trade diversion effect, that is, China and Japan's trade divert to the third country, but the trade diversion effect is more significant to China than to Japan. This study not only reveals the root causes of the dispute about "cold in politics and warm in economy" or "cold in politics and cold in economy", but also provides a realistic basis for how China should deal with international political conflicts.

【Key Words】Sino-Japanese political relations index, structural breaks test, gravity model, trade destruction effect, trade diversion effect

【Authors】Kuang Yanxiang, Associate Professor of International Relations of Central South University; Xiang Hongjin, Associate Professor of International Trade of Nanjing Audit University.



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