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# 世界经济与政治

WORLD ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

人类命运共同体思想论析

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刘中民 郭 强



中国社会科学院  
世界经济与政治研究所

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# 世界经济与政治

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## Abstracts

### **Analysis on the Thought of a Community of Shared Future for Mankind**

**Wu Zhicheng Wu Yu(4)**

【Abstract】 Striving to build a community of a shared future for mankind is a main component of the Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era and the basic strategy of upholding and developing socialism with Chinese characteristics. The thought of a community of a shared future for mankind, with deep and rich implications, not only follows the tide of the times and history, but also fully absorbs the essence of the excellent traditional Chinese culture, the diplomatic ideas of the People's Republic of China, and the theories of global politics. Its core is to build an open, inclusive, clean, and beautiful world that enjoys lasting peace, universal security, and common prosperity, with the features like distinctive Chinese characteristics, broad global consensus, profound value foundation, significant value transcendence and profound philosophic connotations. To build the community with a shared future for mankind, it must adhere to the principles including fulfilling the purpose of the Charter of the United Nations, achieving shared growth through discussion and collaboration, assuming common but differentiated responsibilities, and upholding overall civilization and sustainable development. Also, it should make every effort to build a new model of international relations, establish global universal security, forge global development and ecological governance, and strengthen world cultural exchange. The thought of a community of a shared future for mankind is a vital wisdom for global peace and development offered by China, which not only grants international relations and the progress of social civilization with distinctive Chinese characteristics, but also makes China occupy high moral ground in reforming world order. It will certainly make significant contributions for developing socialism with Chinese characteristics, promote major country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics, steer the reform of global governance system, shape a fair and equitable new international order, and build a promising future for mankind.

【Key Words】 community of a shared future for mankind, socialism with Chinese characteristics, major country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics, a new form of international relations, global governance

【Authors】Wu Zhicheng, Professor of Zhou Enlai School of Government, Nankai University; Wu Yu, Lecturer of School of Politics and Public Administration, Southwest University of Political Science & Law.

### **The Belt and Road Initiative: Regionalism or Multilateralism?**

**Li Xiangyang(34)**

【Abstract】Much controversy arises over whether the Belt and Road Initiative has the attribute of regionalism or that of multilateralism in the academic world, which not only determines the scope and governance of the Belt and Road, but also determines its path choice. As a result, it is of great theoretical and practical significance to understand and build the Belt and Road. In the economic sense, as an international economic cooperation initiative put forward by a major power, the initiative should take the service of multilateral trade and investment liberalization as its ultimate goal, but it should be a regional cooperation mechanism in its initial stage. This is determined by China's internal and external environment of achieving peaceful development and participating in globalization, and is also a prerequisite for implementing the view of righteousness and benefit. The recognition of the regional attributes of the Belt and Road Initiative does not negate its multilateral character in later stages. Compared with the current rules-based regional cooperation mechanism, the Belt and Road Initiative presents development-oriented characteristics. Therefore, as a new and development-oriented regional cooperation mechanism, it can play its all-round opening functions and serve the goal of achieving a community of shared future for mankind.

【Key Words】the Belt and Road Initiative, the view of righteousness and benefit, regionalism, multilateralism, a community of shared future for mankind.

【Author】Li Xiangyang, Professor and Director, National Institute of International Strategy, CASS.

### **Dual Logic of the Adjustments of the Trump Administration's China Policy and Their Interactions**

**Wang Hao(47)**

【Abstract】The author constructs a dual-logic analytic framework by introducing geopolitics and domestic politics to discuss the evolution of the U.S. China policy as well as

its adjustment under the Trump Administration. In this framework, the U.S. China policy has two dimensions: security and economy, which reflect the logic of geopolitics and domestic politics respectively. Therefore, it is the dual logic of geopolitics-domestic politics and their interactions that determine the evolution of U.S. China policy. In terms of security, strategic balancing and strategic restraint are two basic forms, while in terms of economy, liberalism and nationalism are two main options. Therefore, we can summarize the evolution of the U.S. China policy as follows: geopolitics-dominated containment (strategic balancing and economic nationalism, 1949–1971); geopolitics-dominated engagement (strategic restraint and economic liberalism, 1972–1991); domestic politics-dominated engagement (strategic restraint and economic liberalism, 1992–2008); hedging with dual-logic (strategic balancing and economic liberalism, 2009–2016). Since the Trump Administration took office, the U.S. China policy has been adjusted to a domestic politics-dominated linkage, which is featured by strategic restraint and economic nationalism. In the meantime, a tougher China policy thinking based on geopolitics is becoming the consensus of American establishment elites. Therefore, the future of the U.S. China policy will depend on the interactions of these two kinds of logics. **【Key Words】** geopolitics, domestic politics, the Trump Administration, U.S.-China relations, dual logic

**【Author】** Wang Hao, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of the Center for American Studies, Fudan University.

**Double Dilemmas and Dynamic Balance: Sino-U.S. Leadership Competition in the Asia-Pacific Region and the Strategic Choice of America's Asia-Pacific Allies**  
**Ling Shengli(70)**

**【Abstract】** The intensifying competition over Asia-Pacific leadership between China and the U.S. has deeply affected the strategic choice of nations in this region. To some extent, America's Asia-Pacific allies are confronted with double dilemmas shaped by the alliance and taking-side dilemma respectively. As to the issue how these countries should react to the ever-increasing competition between China and the United States, the previous research has carried out analyses from various perspectives, including the domestic politics, alliance politics, structural realism and neoclassical realism. This article, based on the neoclassical realism, aims to analyze the “dynamic balance” strategy adopted by America's Asia-Pacific allies. At the international level, this article

concentrate on the pressure of system, while at the national level, it focuses on their strategic preferences and common interests. The present study finds that, in order to relieve the double dilemmas, American allies have applied the “dynamic balance” strategy between China and the United States, according to the intensity of the dilemma, the strategic preference as well as their common interests. Furthermore, their strategic choices have reflected the unidirectional balance which temporarily prioritize one side, or the bidirectional dynamic balance with both sides. To better understand the dynamic balance strategy, the study has analyzed the cases of “the Turn of South Korea” triggered by the 2016 THAAD issue and “the Turn of the Philippines” appeared after Duterte came to power. As for implications for China’s policy, it reminds us that America’s Asia-Pacific allies, instead of blindly following the United States, hope to seek a dynamic balance between China and the United States, and take into account as much as possible their economic and security benefits. China should try to accommodate their strategic preferences or interests to have leverage on their dynamic balance strategy.

【Key Words】Asia-Pacific leadership, dynamic balance strategy, the taking-side dilemma, double dilemmas, strategic preference

【Author】Ling Shengli, Associate Professor at the Institute of International Relations of China Foreign Affairs University.

### **On the Islamic Caliphate System: From Traditional Ideal Prototype to Contemporary Historical Reversal**

**Liu Zhongmin Guo Qiang(92)**

【Abstract】In the historical revolution of Islam, the Caliphate System has experienced from early political practice and its idealization to abnormal change in medieval times, and then to the appeal and practice of reestablishing Caliphate state in modern times, and at last to the historical reversal of Islamic State (IS) to rebuild so-called “Caliphate State”, so it is urgent to research and clarify the complicated historical revolution of the Caliphate system and its impact. The interpretation of Caliphate system by medieval religious scholars is based on the early political practice of the Four Great Caliphates. They achieved some consensus on the Caliphate’s ideal personalities, producing way, source of power, and decision-making pattern and so on, while there were many severe divergences on these issues. In medieval times, the Caliphate System had expe-

rienced severe contortion and abnormal changes which embodied in the Caliphate's hereditary succession, severe degeneration in personalities, weakness of religious authority, despotism and dictatorship, and the division of the Caliphate state and other problems. Since modern times, whether Islamic reformism or Islamism, they all regarded reestablishing the Caliphate State as their goal in different degrees although they all failed in the end. In 2014, the extremist organization IS declared to have reestablished the so-called "Caliphate State", and this kind of radical practice is terrorism and extremism in name of religion. In general, the history and reality have proved that the Caliphate have lost its adaptability and legitimacy. All kind of practices of reestablishing the Caliphate system are away from social reality and the current trend, and thus cannot succeed. Hence, how to resolve the contradictions and problems between rigidity and reason, division and union, and religion and nation-state is an important issue in reestablishing and reviving Islamic civilization.

【Key Words】 the caliphate system, religious scholars, ideal prototype, abnormal change, "Islamic State", historical reversal

【Authors】 Liu Zhongmin, Ph.D., Professor and director of the Middle East Studies Institute, Shanghai International Studies University; Guo Qiang, Ph.D. Candidate of the Middle East Studies Institute, Shanghai International Studies University.

### **Policy Coordination of Small Power Coalitions**

**Huang Yuxing(115)**

【Abstract】 Existing IR theories explain different types of small power coalitions, but do not sufficiently explain the outcomes of policy coordination of small power coalitions. Based upon these theories, I argue that the target of policy coordination is a key factor to explain success or failure of policy coordination of small power coalitions. A small power coalition makes a common foreign policy, if members seek to coordinate policy toward a small power or a great power. Nevertheless, a small power coalition fails to produce a common foreign policy, if members seek to coordinate policy toward a small power and a great power simultaneously. Based upon American, British, German, Italian, Soviet, Polish and Romanian archival sources, the paper applies the "policy target theory" to explain the outcomes of policy coordination of the Little Entente (1922-1938), and the Polish-Romanian alliances (1921-1939). According to this study, the ASEAN will be more likely to make a common policy toward China.



【Key Words】 small power coalition, policy coordination, Second World War, Little Entente, Polish-Romanian alliances

【Author】 Huang Yuxing, Assistant Professor, Cyrus Tang Young Scholar, Department of International Relations of Tsinghua University.

### **Negative Effects of Relationship and Negative Interaction Between Identities**

**Liu Le(136)**

【Abstract】 Every relationship comes with a price. Understanding this will help us to make a good sense of negative interactions between identities. Influenced by the negative effects of relationship, there will be an identity mismatch between two connected actors. And then, they are going to interact with each other with high intensity but off balance. As a result, they will fall into a dilemma, in which the strong power is afraid of estrangement and entrapment, while the weak power is worrying about abandonment and constraint. In order to prove it, the author takes U.S.-Pakistan counter-terrorism cooperation as a case study. Because of their identity mismatch, the United States wishes to cooperate with Pakistan sufficiently under the framework of coalition. By contrast, Pakistan hopes that their cooperation may cover more security issues as what the U.S. formal allies do. Therefore, they are in a dilemma of being too intimate or too isolated. To ease these negative effects, it is better to build a reasonable interaction border and keep a proper social distance in the relationship.

【Key Words】 identity politics, *guanxi* theory, asymmetry interaction, U.S.-Pakistan relationship, counter-terrorism alliance

【Author】 Liu Le, Ph.D. Candidate in the School of International Studies, Renmin University of China; Visiting Researcher at the Department of Government, Cornell University.

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