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与战略选择

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软实力的神话?

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中国国际维和行动：概念与模式

李东燕



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Abstracts

China's Role and Strategic Choice in Global Climate Governance

Zhuang Guiyang Bo Fan Zhang Jing (4)

【Abstract】 In the report of the 19th CPC National Congress, it is clearly stated that China will “take a driving seat in international cooperation to respond to climate change, [and] China has become an important participant, contributor, and torchbearer in the global endeavor for ecological civilization”. It is the first time in history to incorporate China's role in climate governance and “global” ecological civilization into a CPC national congress report. The role of China in the global climate governance has been evolving from a passive follower to an active leader. The role change indicates the improvement of China's awareness for climate change and its position change in the global climate governance structure. Along with the European Union stepping into a new cycle of crisis after Brexit and the U.S. withdrawal from the 2015 Paris climate agreement, the world is now facing another round of risk of anti-globalization and anti-free trade, which brings a shadow over the international efforts to fight climate change. Meanwhile, the inaction or little action of the United States and some European countries has weakened their leadership in the global climate governance. In contrast, Chinese government's determination of taking active actions to deal with climate change has been remaining firm and strong. To honor its responsibilities of Paris Agreement, China has started to carry out energy saving, energy control and green investment in developing countries. All these active measures have been proven effective, which has enhanced China's voice in the international community. China has gained a primary capability as an international leader to cope with climate change, which can be reflected in three aspects, namely materials, institution and spirit. In the future, China should insist on multilateralism and become the torchbearer in the global climate governance, as it is not only a necessary choice based on Chinese own national conditions and fol-

lowing the historical trend, but also a strategic response to international expectation and an act of accountability of China in protecting global ecology security. By doing so, China will find effective ways of leading global ecological civilization construction, and promote the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

【Key Words】 climate governance, role orientation, ecological civilization, leadership

【Authors】 Zhuang Guiyang, Senior Researcher of Institute for Urban and Environmental Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; Bo Fan, Ph.D. Candidate of Graduate School, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; Zhang Jing, Ph.D. Candidate of Graduate School, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

The Fable of Soft Power?

Lu Lingyu (28)

【Abstract】 Soft power is the ability of a state to achieve its foreign policy goals by attraction. Joseph Nye, Jr. argues that the U.S. provision of great opportunities for international students is one of the most important instruments of soft power. Logically speaking, foreign policy makers graduating from U.S. higher educational institutions are the most likely to meet the expectations of the U.S. government concerning its soft power. The soft power theory entails three stages of implicit causal mechanism: the first stage is to convert soft power sources into identification with the U.S. culture; the second stage is to translate cultural identification into pro-U.S. preference or interests; the third stage is turn pro-U.S. preference/interest into foreign policy output. Presupposing that foreign policy making does not produce unintended effects, the substantive impacts of soft power upon U.S. international relations is the product of the probability of the three assumptions above. This essay argues that all the assumptions are true with low probability. All together, the policy effects of soft power is too trivial to be insignificant. The large N analysis tests the connection between the U.S. educated foreign policy makers from other countries and their bilateral relations (1980–2000) and finds no significant correlation between them, let alone positive significant relations as

expected by Nye, Jr., and his followers.

【Key Words】 soft power, foreign policy making, international students, international relations

【Author】 Lu Lingyu, Professor, School of Politics and Public Administration, East China University of Political Science & Law.

On Nuclear Justice and “Community of Shared Future on Nuclear Security”

Yu Xiaofeng Chen Jia (69)

【Abstract】 In the process of globalization, our human beings are in the status of species survival. Species security is the value criteria for us to reflect the history, status quo and future of nuclear utilities. Species security is the value basis for seeking human beings' security in the world. However, nuclear justice is the indispensable element of species security. While nuclear justice has a specific meaning as well as a general meaning, it is naturally a concept of oughtness, which includes three process-oriented factors six result-oriented criteria. From the value dimension, nuclear justice is based on the value of peace-cooperativism which has the characteristics of shared security and advantages of co-governance. From the historical dimension, the duality of nuclear power use requires the guidance of nuclear justice theory. From the realistic dimension, nuclear justice is faced with a dilemma and has been interpreted differently. China has put forward a concept, namely “Community of Shared Future on Nuclear Security”. Looking forward to the future, there are possible paths to realize the value of nuclear justice, and the role of China can be set as an example. Nuclear power can be a best scenario or a worst scenario in the future, which depends on to what degree the value of nuclear justice can be accepted and realized.

【Key Words】 species security, nuclear justice, nuclear safety/security, nuclear utility, international nuclear regimes

【Authors】 Yu Xiaofeng, Director, Professor and Ph.D. Supervisor of Center for NTS-PD, Zhejiang University; Chen Jia, Ph.D. Candidate of Center for NTS-PD, Zhejiang University and Guest Researcher of SIPRI.

International Peacekeeping Operations: Chinese Concept and Framework**Li Dongyan (90)**

【Abstract】 Since China's participation in the UN peacekeeping operations, China has insisted on using a traditional concept of peacekeeping operations in the framework of the United Nations. Compared with the broad concept of international peace operations and the comprehensive and hybrid UN peacekeeping operations, the Chinese concept and framework of peacekeeping is relatively restrictive. With the changes of China's role in UN peacekeeping, both the restrictions of Chinese peacekeeping concept and the UN peacekeeping system are increasing. Therefore, China needs to establish a new Chinese peacekeeping concept and framework characterized by independence and comprehensiveness. The main goals of the new Chinese concept and framework is to make China play a more flexible and constructive role in international peace operations both inside and outside the United Nations peacekeeping system.

【Key Words】 United Nations, peacekeeping operations, peace operations, security governance

【Author】 Li Dongyan, Senior Researcher at the Institute of World Economics and Politics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

How Should a Rising China Address the Challenge from the Secondary Strategic Direction? A Case Study on Sino-India Relation in Post-Doklam Accident Period
Ye Hailin (106)

【Abstract】 The paper analyzed the perspective change and strategy adjustment of India toward China in recent years, particularly after the Doklam accident in 2017. Based on those analyses, it then discussed how a rising power should address the challenge from a main competitor of the secondary strategic direction in a transformational international system. The paper argues that South Asia is the secondary strategic direction for China, and India is the main competitor in this direction. It brought this estimate into the study on macro perspective of rising China, concluding that a rising power

would not only be oppressed by the supremacy of international system from the main strategic direction, but also could be challenged by the other rising powers or regional powers from the secondary strategic direction. A rising power needs to avoid confrontation on two fronts, but worrying such threats too much could also lead to two pernicious misperceptions: one is that due to lack of strategic determination, a rising power may exaggerate possible threats of confrontation with the competitor, leading to negative response to the challenge; the other is that due to the improper expectation, a rising power may desire to have excessive benefits, and makes egregious compromise, so the competitor gains more advantageous position. To prevent these two misperceptions, a rising power firstly needs to correctly estimate to what degree the challenge from secondary strategic direction pin down the main strategic direction, and secondly needs to assess properly the real intention of competitor and the nature of contradictions between rising power and its competitor, and finally needs to foresee the tendency of strength balance between rising power and its competitor. Based on those assessments, a rising power could contain the challenge from the secondary strategic direction and dispel the competitor's ambition to egregious benefits beyond its capacity and strength by taking chances provided by more favorable international situation.

[Key Words] Sino-India relationship, rising power, secondary strategic direction, regional power, Belt and Road Initiative

[Author] Ye Hailin, Associate Researcher of National Institute of International Strategy, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

EU's East Asia Strategy: From an Interregionalism Perspective

Yang Na (129)

[Abstract] Both the EU and East Asia are vital significant regions in the world, and the regional relationship between the two regions has developed from asymmetry to the status of relative balance. Their bilateral association is comparatively formal and normative, and the breadth and depth of the two regions' cooperation has increasingly ex-

panded. Along with the emerging economies' rising in East Asia, the EU has gradually treated East Asia as an emphasis of its foreign strategy. The EU's East Asia strategy has experienced a few adjustments, changing in the fields of self-position, cooperative areas, cooperative pattern and attitudes towards China. It has gradually shaped its independent strategy with regional characteristics. The interaction model between the two regions can be understood better through surveying the relations between the EU and East Asia under the theoretical framework of interregionalism. The factors which lead to changes of interaction model of the EU and East Asia include the transformation of global and regional production network, changes of direction of international capital flow, and changes of regional power and the EU's gap of capability-expectations. The EU's East Asia strategy at the perspective of interregionalism demonstrates that the EU adjusts its self-position and interests in East Asia when the power changes of international actors happen. The EU's East Asia strategy emphasizes both economics and security, pays attention to both regional great powers and sub-regional actors, implements policies different from U.S., coordinates with EU's global strategy, and explores a strategy which is the most consistent with the EU's interests and fits for the EU's roles in East Asia.

【Key Words】 European Union, East Asia strategy, interregionalism, policy transfer

【Author】 Yang Na, Associate Professor of Zhou Enlai School of Government, Nankai University.

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