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改革开放以来中国国际关系理论发展

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新型多边开发银行的运营制度选择

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欧盟产业发展停滞的结构主义

政治经济学分析

翟东升 宁南山 赵云龙



中国社会科学院
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Abstracts

Chinese IR Theory Development since China's Reform and Opening Up: Discourse, Practice, and Innovation

Sun Jisheng (4)

【Abstract】IR theory has been an important part of IR studies in China. In the late 1980s, discourse of “IR theories with Chinese characteristics” began to appear in the Chinese academia. From the year 2000, this discourse shifted more to “develop a Chinese IR school” and “how to develop a Chinese IR school”. Although there is still not a widely recognized Chinese IR school or Chinese IR theories worldwide, the effort by Chinese scholars has never stopped. Within the past 40 years since China's reform and opening up in 1978, great progress has been made. This paper, based on the understanding towards practice theory, holds that Chinese scholars working on Chinese IR theories also form a practice community and are likely to be influenced by each other's discourse and practice. It is thus necessary to review the perception of scholars outside the Chinese community and reflect on the critiques from the outside. Accordingly, this paper, after reviewing the development IR theory study in China, mainly compares the major discourses regarding Chinese IR school inside and outside China and then puts forward some suggestions for the further development of a Chinese IR school, such as reflecting on the definition of “theory”, having more dialogues with the western IR community, improving academic environment and academic training, and better summarizing Chinese experiences.

【Key Words】discourse, practice, Chinese IR theory, Chinese characteristics, Chinese IR school

【Author】Sun Jisheng, Professor of China Foreign Affairs University, Chief Expert of Research Center of Beijing International Exchanges and Foreign Affairs Administration.

Institutional Choice of the Operational Modalities of the New MDBs: A Historical Institutional Perspective**Zhu Jiejin (30)**

【Abstract】 Why have the BRICS New Development Bank (NDB) and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), both created by emerging economies, taken on different operational institutions? NDB has adopted a borrowing country-oriented and South-South cooperation modality, while the AIIB has chosen a donor country-oriented modality similar to existing MDBs. This paper uses the concepts of “critical junctures” and revised “positive feedback” in historical institutionalism to explain the difference. It examines the structural factors leading to the creation of these two banks and the competition and compromise among different institutional proposals during the process of creating the new MDBs. During the establishment process of NDB, China’s feedback to India’s proposal led to its borrowing country-oriented operational modality. In the establishment of AIIB, developed countries’ feedback towards China’s initiative led to push for a multilateral and high standards approach and a donor country-oriented operational modality similar to existing MDBs. This research shows the different approaches taken by the emerging economies in creating new multilateral institutions and its possible implications for the process of global governance reform.

【Key Words】 New Development Bank, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, operational institutions, historical institutionalism, critical juncture, positive feedback

【Author】 Zhu Jiejin, Associate Professor in School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Fudan University.

International Bureaucrats and the Withdrawal of International Institution Competition
Song Yiming (62)

【Abstract】 At present, international institution competition rises and has become an important manifestation of international disputes and the main trend of national competitions.

Nevertheless, some competing international institutions are bucking the trend with mollifying inter-institutional relationship and even close cooperation. Such external circumstance of withdrawal of international institution competition not only enriches the issue areas of international institution competition study, but also is conducive to initiating the research agenda of post-institution competition with discussions on causes and paths of the withdrawal of international institution competition as its core. Based on this, this article tentatively puts forward three factors which are likely to facilitate the withdrawal of international institution competition, namely the competitiveness of international institutions, policy orientation of international bureaucrats and power status of leading institutional countries. On account of the analysis and test of the above three possible factors in the two cases of IEA and OPEC, IEA and IRENA and a case set of more general cases, this article finds that neither poorer competitiveness of international institutions nor lower power status of institutional leading countries is the certain cause of the withdrawal of international institution competition. On the contrary, it is because international bureaucrats have gained re-understanding of another international institution threat, re-perception of inter-institutional cooperation benefits and support of their policy independence by the “technical protection belt”, that they altered policy orientations and are no longer keen on competitive policies and acts, which facilitated the withdrawal of international institution competition.

【Key Words】 international bureaucrats, withdrawal of international institution competition, IEA, OPEC, IRENA

【Author】 Song Yiming, Ph.D. Candidate, School of International Studies, Renmin University of China.

Rethinking Opportunity, Greed, Grievance and Internal Conflict: A Spatio-Temporal Analysis of African Political Violence

Chen Chong (94)

【Abstract】 Since the end of the Cold War, conflict studies have increasingly focused on internal conflict. Mainstream research has attributed the causes of internal conflicts to

factors related to opportunity, greed, and grievance. However, there is still no consensus on which factor is most likely to lead to violent conflicts. This is, in part because these three explanations focus on differing levels of analysis, which results in distinct measurements for core explanatory variables, and in part because there are no adequate, large-scale data to examine them simultaneously. Moreover, existing work ignores the spatio-temporal dependence when studying the outbreak of violent conflict. Using spatio-temporal modeling approach, this article draws data from geographic information system (GIS) technique, nighttime light emission, and event data in Africa from 1992 to 2013 to re-examine the relative explanatory power of these three factors. Unlike previous work that focused on conflict at the country-level or group level, this article further disaggregates the unit-of-analysis into county or even village level, which enables us to better utilize geographic features of conflict locations. The results show that political violence is surprisingly more likely to occur in areas where the governments have strong capacity or ethnic settlement areas with more grievances. This article does not find support for the greed-related factors, as the natural resource variables are not statistically significant. One implication of this study is to show how researchers can utilize new data and methods to resolve previous debates in the age of Big Data, as well as the possibility to build a new and more dynamic theory on political violence. Meanwhile, this article might inspire us to find better ways to address such challenges as instability and poverty in Africa.

【Key Words】 internal conflict, Africa, spatio-temporal modeling, political violence, big data

【Author】 Chen Chong, Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Political Science, Duke University.

A Political-Economic Analysis on the EU's Industrial Stagnation from Structuralist Perspective

Di Dongsheng Ning Nanshan Zhao Yunlong (128)

【Abstract】 Many cases and data from various industrial sectors indicate that the EU

have been at a disadvantage in the global economic competition since the year 2000. In the traditional manufacturing sector, the EU's share of the global market continues to shrink. And in the digital economy, the EU also lags behind North America and East Asia in terms of hardware, software and Internet applications. Although the EU and its member states remain vigilant and try to reverse the trend through various measures, the outlook is not optimistic. The emergence of disruptive technologies of next generation and the sudden changes in the direction of industrial development will accelerate the pace of EU's shrinking share and weakening position in the global industrial competition. Structuralist political economy theory can provide a comprehensive explanation with three factors, namely the relative declining of the EU's intellectual superiority, the weakness and fragmentation of the public sector, and the aging of EU society. Blaming the EU's industrial downturn on high welfare and high taxes may be a misattribution. As the overlap and competition between the East Asian manufacturing supply chain and the EU counterpart are becoming more and more obvious, China-EU relations will face more challenges. The EU will demonstrate the trade and investment protectionism which is common in de-industrializing economies. China should make necessary psychological and policy preparations for the continued industrial competition and trade friction.

【Key Words】 European Union economy, structuralist political economy, industry competition, digital economy

【Authors】 Di Dongsheng, Associate Professor, School of International Studies, Renmin University of China; Ning Nanshan, Assistant Research Fellow, Center for China's Foreign Strategy Studies, Renmin University of China; Zhao Yunlong, Assistant Research Fellow, Center for China's Foreign Strategy Studies, Renmin University of China.

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