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全球治理能力建设的中国实践

吴志成 王慧婷

和合主义：国际关系理论的中国范式

余潇枫 章雅荻

论21世纪中国对中东国家的伙伴外交

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目 录

全球治理

- 4 全球治理能力建设的中国实践 吴志成 王慧婷
- 24 全球善智与全球合智:人工智能全球治理的未来 高奇琦

国际关系理论

- 49 和合主义:国际关系理论的中国范式 余潇枫 章雅荻
- 77 东盟的中心地位:一个网络视角的分析 董 贺

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中国外交

106 论 21 世纪中国对中东国家的伙伴外交 孙德刚

131 中国自由贸易协定的伙伴选择

——基于外交战略的实证分析

陈兆源

154 英文摘要

Abstracts

China's Practice of Capability Building on Global Governance

Wu Zhicheng Wang Huiting (4)

【Abstract】With the deepening of globalization and the emergence of anti-globalization, the deficit of global governance is becoming more and more serious, and it is urgent to strengthen countries' capability building on global governance. These capabilities are mainly manifested in their ability to offer public goods with the purpose of solving global issues, including hard ability, soft ability and smart ability. Since the foundation of the People's Republic of China, its participation in global governance has been gone through a complicated and winding course. China's integration of global governance has not only facilitated effective resolution of global issues, propelled the transformation of global governance system, and enhanced global credibility and influence, but also has showed responsibility as a great power. However, the relative lack of hard ability to participate in global governance, the imbalance of hard ability and soft ability and an absence of leadership and guidance in global governance are significant constraints. Entering the new era, the role of China in global governance is expanding and China is putting more emphasis on establishing the image as a responsible great power. Moreover, the proposal of the concept of a community with a shared future for mankind makes the capability building on global governance become the hotspot of international studies and the focus of national strategy. Based on the deficiencies of China's capability building on global governance, it is necessary to accelerate the modernization of national governance capacity and governance system, optimize the design of global governance strategy, enhance the effective supply of global public goods, ad-

vocate the idea of mutual benefit and risk sharing, and improve the training system for global governance talents.

【Key Words】global governance, capability building, public goods, a community with a shared future for mankind

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Global Good Intelligence and Collective Intelligence: The Normative Goal of Artificial Intelligence in Global Governance

Gao Qiqi (24)

【Abstract】At present, the global governance mechanism still dominated by sovereign states has two core characteristics: hegemonic logic and conflict logic. The application of artificial intelligence in global governance will not naturally lead to the dissolution of hegemonic logic. In the intelligence revolution, the United States and other western countries try to maintain their technological advantages by hegemonic strategy while the developing countries, though endowed with certain power in some fields, face the risk of widening gap with the developed countries. In the international ideational structure of artificial intelligence, the dominant position of the West is still obvious. Therefore, global good intelligence means that major countries around the world should form a global consensus on the development of strong artificial intelligence and general artificial intelligence. Human society should adjust the pace of the artificial intelligence development through a global negotiation mechanism, take the explainable artificial intelligence as the future development direction, and promote the solution of historical problems in developing countries through artificial intelligence. Meanwhile, the applica-

tion of artificial intelligence in global governance can hardly directly lead to the decline of conflict logic. In the long run, the development of artificial intelligence can help people improve understanding, but in the short term, frequent direct contact may increase new conflicts. At the same time, the AI technology can help people know about other cultures, but the anti-immigration wave exacerbated by global unemployment is not conducive to the free movement of people around the world. Based on this, global collective intelligence requires the global society to form synergy in man-machine intelligence, multinational intelligence and multi-actor intelligence. Global good intelligence and global collective intelligence can become the target value and process value of artificial intelligence application in global governance in the future.

【Key Words】global good intelligence, global collective intelligence, artificial intelligence, global governance

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Peace-Cooperativism: A Chinese Paradigm of International Relations Theory

Yu Xiaofeng Zhang Yadi (49)

【Abstract】Peace-cooperativism is an emerging international relations theoretical paradigm with strong Chinese characteristics in the era of deep globalization. It can be categorized into prerequisite-centered peace-cooperativism, processual peace-cooperativism and target-oriented peace-cooperativism, which could be traced to ancient Chinese thoughts and wisdom, such as, holism, coexistence theory, peace-cooperation and benevolent governance theory. Peace-cooperativism assumes that all human beings are on the parabolic curve of security that has four stages, namely, war, competition, cooperation-competition, peace-cooperation, and that the awareness of “group” and “peace-cooperation”

ation” of human beings should be developed to a higher level. The ontology of peace-cooperativism is *guanxi*, the methodology is *zhongyong* (moderation), and the goal orientation is sharing. Peace-cooperativism is well applied in China’s diplomacy, for example, enhancing inclusive diplomacy with pluralistic multilateral cooperation, emphasizing partnership diplomacy with international moralism, upholding linking diplomacy with cooperation and mutual benefit, focusing on embedded diplomacy with guarantee of mutual security, and sharing diplomacy with the establishment of a community of shared future for mankind. Peace-cooperativism has rendered a unique Chinese perspective and has provided a new possibility of transforming and upgrading international relations theories.

【Key Words】peace-cooperativism, international relations, non-traditional security, sharing security

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ASEAN Centrality: An Analysis from the Network Perspective

Dong He (77)

【Abstract】The ASEAN Centrality in East Asia cooperation has been an important issue of academic study in recent years. It still needs more in-depth and detailed research to measure and characterize this kind of centrality. According to Social Network Theory, in the context of relational network, centrality can quantify the positions and importance of actors in network structure as an index, and then reflect their status and influence. Network analysis proves that ASEAN has the highest centrality in the regional cooperation network. This result indicates that ASEAN has the greatest advantage in the number of direct relations with other countries, the impact on the resources and

information, and the control of the relations among countries. It makes ASEAN occupy the centrality at the institutional and interactive levels. The current regional cooperation in East Asia can be considered as a relational network with ASEAN as its core. In this network, all kinds of cooperation mechanisms and the interactions in specific areas, such as politics, security and economy, construct the relations between ASEAN and other actors. It makes ASEAN play a key role in the agendas of regional cooperation and the formation of norms, while guiding and coordinating the complex relations of the super powers. By constructing and consolidating its centrality, ASEAN is able to link the actors in the regional cooperation network closely and promote the regional integration process while ensuring and realizing its own interest demands.

【Key Words】ASEAN, ASEAN Centrality, relational network, centrality

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On China's Partnership Diplomacy Towards the Middle East Countries in the 21st Century

Sun Degang (106)

【Abstract】Since the end of the Cold War, China has gradually formulated a global and multi-dimensional partnership network with the great powers being the “hub”, the neighboring countries being the “line”, the developing countries being the “mass”, and the international organizations being the “arena”. The layered partnerships are interlinked and mutually enhancing each other. China's partnership diplomacy towards the Middle East countries is a crucial component of its global partnership network, and can be subdivided into the Gulf, the Eastern Mediterranean Sea, the Red Sea and the Maghreb region. China's “partnership network”, the U.S., European and Russian-led

“alliance network” as well as the “religious and sectarian network” initiated by the regional powers have forged a complex conglomeration. China’s partnership diplomacy in the Middle East is determined by the target countries’ capability and willingness of strategic cooperation with China, including the five factors of their general economic strength, their regional influence, their political stability, their economic interdependence with China, and their congenial political ties with China. Based on these variables, the partners can be roughly divided into the “pivotal states”, the “node states”, the “key states” and the “stronghold states”, which constitute the portfolio of China’s partnership diplomacy in the area. China’s partnership diplomacy in the Middle East differs from the Western alliance diplomacy in five dimensions: “a new security outlook” vs. “an old one”; “a peace-through-development idea” vs. “a peace-through-strength idea”; “sovereignty consolidation” vs. “security consolidation”; “seeking friends” vs. “seeking foes”; and “soft balancing” vs. “hard balancing”.

【Key Words】partnership diplomacy, China and the Middle East, Chinese diplomacy, strategic partnership, alliance diplomacy

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Partnership Choice of China’s Free Trade Agreements: An Empirical Analysis Based on Diplomatic Strategies

Chen Zhaoyuan (131)

【Abstract】The construction of free trade areas has become a national strategy of China, and choosing FTA partners plays an important role. Meanwhile, the partnership choice for China’s FTA cannot be fully explained by economic motivations, domestic politics or international system. Based on a diplomatic perspective, the paper theorizes

China's FTA practice and therein identifies two diplomatic motivations. The first is outward signaling. By choosing advanced economies with smaller economic scale, it is to release signals of economic reform and openness in an acceptable manner, aiming to gain full market economy status; by choosing neighboring countries that may have security concerns about China, it is to release signals of mutual benefits and good-neighbornliness to enhance peaceful development. The second is international institution competition. By strengthening the partnership with countries of more affinitive diplomatic standpoint through open-market incentives, it is to gain support for partnership competition; by paying more attention to the U.S. and Japan's FTA partners, it is to cope with the rule competition from the incumbents. In the empirical section, I collect a panel dataset on China's signing of FTAs and test the above mechanism through econometric model. These findings supplement the study of international institutions as a statecraft. They also help us to understand and predict the trends in China's FTA strategy.

【Key Words】 free trade agreements, international institution competition, diplomatic strategy, partnership, regionalism

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