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创造与保护：为什么需要更多的再分配

蔡昉

体系转型背景下的威胁认知与澳大利亚对华政策变化

周方银

上海合作组织命运共同体：一项研究议题

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目 录

卷首语

- 1 全球化、区域化和平行体系

张宇燕

马克思主义国际问题研究

- 5 创造与保护:为什么需要更多的再分配

蔡 昉

国际安全

- 22 体系转型背景下的威胁认知与澳大利亚对华政策变化 周方银
- 60 保守主义思想回归与特朗普政府的网络安全战略调整 鲁传颖

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国际关系理论

80 欧洲国际关系理论的发展与中欧对话

【意】马里奥·泰洛

世界政治

102 上海合作组织命运共同体：一项研究议题

曾向红 陈亚州

128 论封建制民主

——菲律宾的民主模式及其在发展中国家的普遍性 何家丞

155 英文摘要

Abstracts

Globalization, Regionalization and Parallel Systems

Zhang Yuyan (1)

Creation and Protection: Why Do We Need More Redistribution?

Cai Fang (5)

[Abstract] In contrast to the widespread economic turmoil, social instability and political divide resulting from inequality in the present world, China has experienced successful progress in reform, opening-up, growth, and sharing. Both experiences prove wrong the conventional wisdom of mainstream economics, which presumes the trickle-down effect of economic growth and the trade-off between efficiency and equity. As China transitions towards the high income status, in order to maintain the synchronization between development and sharing, the following challenges have to be addressed. First, to increase productivity requires the mechanism of creative destruction, which inevitably involves displacement of workers. Secondly, in the new stage of development, the function of labor market in primary distribution tends to scale back. In response to the challenges, the government should strengthen redistribution by means of social security programs, labor market institutions, income distribution policies, and other basic public services aiming to improve the livelihood of people.

[Key Words] growing pains, creative destruction, redistribution

[Author] Cai Fang, Senior Fellow, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Threat Cognition in the Context of Transformation of the International System and the Change of Australian Policy Towards China

Zhou Fangyin (22)

[Abstract] Since 2000, Sino-Australian relations had maintained a good development

trend for a long time, but from 2016 to 2018, Sino-Australian relations have declined by a large margin, which is mainly the result of Australia's political behavior. Under the circumstances that China does not pose a security threat to Australia, the economic cooperation between the two sides has brought great economic benefits to Australia, and China is willing to continue to develop Sino-Australian relations. The turn in Australia's attitude towards China from 2016 to 2017 is unusual. This paper holds that the main reason for the change in Australia's attitude towards China is not the strategic pressure of the United States on Australia, but that Australia attaches great importance to the stability of the international order under the increasing uncertainty of the international system. Australia regards China as a major country that may impact on the stability of the existing rules-based international order. With the Trump administration adopting a series of measures to impact on the stability of the existing international order, especially the stability of the existing international economic and trade order, in 2018, Australia has changed its understanding as to which country is the greater challenge to the international order. Its policy towards China has also been adjusted accordingly, resulting in new opportunities for the development of Sino-Australian relations. The analysis of this paper is helpful to get a better understanding of the international behavior of some middle powers with beneficial security and economic environment, and provides different approach to thinking for the improvement of Sino-Australian relations.

[Key Words] international order, Sino-Australian relations, US-Australia alliance, threat cognition

[Author] Zhou Fangyin, Professor, School of International Relations, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies.

The Return of Conservatism and the Transition of Trump Administration's Cybersecurity Strategy

Lu Chuanying (60)

[Abstract] When Donald Trump became the president, the return of conservatism led the transition of the US cybersecurity strategy, and guided the formation of "whole of

government” cybersecurity policies. The conservative cybersecurity strategy has evolved based on two major dynamics: one is top-down adjustment of the “America First” and traditional republican conservatism, and another one is bottom up of the “election meddling” event. The characteristics of the conservative cyber strategy includes: assertive cyber force doctrine like persistent engagement and defense forward, which try to break the constrain of the sovereignty, and expand their cyber operations into other states; dysfunctional cyber diplomacy, which includes the suspension of the US cyber dialogues with other major powers and a negative attitude toward cyberspace global governance; enhancing the DHS’s role in cybersecurity protections; embracing the ICT policy in the cybersecurity strategy and the big power competitions in assuring the supply chains. While it is still too early to judge whether the conservative cybersecurity strategy can achieve the expected benefits, it has already brought about negative effects on the US and global cybersecurity. The unilateralism drags the US into double cybersecurity dilemma: offensive cyber operations increases big power conflicts, while diminishing efforts toward cyber diplomacy and global governance make the cyberspace even more disorderly.

【Key Words】conservatism, persistent engagement, defense forward, cybersecurity strategy

【Author】Lu Chuanying, Senior Fellow and Director of Research Center of Global Cyberspace Governance, SIIS.

The Development of International Relations Theories in Europe and Sino-Euro Dialogue

【Italy】Mario Telò (80)

【Abstract】The roots of European International Relations (IR) theory lie not only in the paradigm of realism, but also in the thoughts of Christianity, liberalism and Marx. With the development of European integration, the principle of realism has been directly, deeply and fundamentally questioned in Western Europe, which is conducive to

the integration of pluralism, European neo-institutionalism and social constructivism. Now the American government prefers unilateralism, anti-liberalism and nationalism. The ideological and cultural trend in Europe not only criticizes the new realism theory in America, but also promotes the establishment of global governance system. There are two kinds of multilateralism in global and regional governance: international multilateral cooperation within the Westphalian paradigm and “governance beyond the state” involving formal and informal civil society actors, the latter of which challenges the concepts of power and sovereignty. The rise of China and the peaceful unification of Europe are events of historical and philosophical significance. They are increasingly bearing political and economic responsibilities as the main actors of global governance. In this context, the interaction between Chinese and European IR scholars is becoming closer and deeper, which is conducive to promoting the research agenda of new multilateralism between the two sides and building common knowledge and theoretical innovation in the field of IR research.

[Key Words] Westphalian paradigm, thoughts of Gramsci, new multilateralism, governance beyond the state

[Author] Mario Telò, Member of the Royal Belgian Academy of Sciences, Brussels, Professor of International relations and “J. Monnet Chair”, LUISS University.

The Construction of a Community of Shared Future for the Shanghai Cooperation Organization: A Research Agenda

Zeng Xianghong Chen Yazhou (102)

[Abstract] To provide new dynamics for the development of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), China promoted an initiative of ‘a community of shared future for the SCO’ in 2018 Qingdao SCO Summit. Owing to the short period of introducing the concept of ‘a community of shared future for the SCO’, few researches have been done. In order to make this initiative an effective research agenda, it is not only necessary to clarify the connotations of ‘a community of shared future for the SCO’, but

also necessary to embed it in the study of the international community, international organization and major powers diplomacy, etc., and summarize its general theoretical propositions. In terms of the matters of the construction of a community of shared future for the SCO, it is necessary to answer the following questions: the theoretical and practical significance of this initiative, the basic path for the realization of the initiative, the foundations and conditions for the establishment of the community, the challenges and obstacles facing the construction of this community, measures and suggestions for its future constructions, etc. At the same time, it is also important to integrate these subordinate concepts such as 'community of shared future for the SCO', 'community of shared future for neighboring countries' and 'community of shared future for mankind' into a research spectrum, so as to clarify the connotations and implications of 'a community of shared future for the SCO', and identify the driving forces and mechanisms of the evolution of this community, and summarize the particularities and universality of the development of the SCO from theoretical perspectives.

[Key Words] community of shared future for Shanghai Cooperation Organization, international community, international organization, major power diplomacy, SCO way

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On Feudal Democracy: The Democratic Model of the Philippines and Its Universality in Developing Countries

He Jiacheng (128)

[Abstract] The relationship between landowners and democracy is an important dimension in democracy studies. The structuralist approach and the rational choice approach generally consider landowners as social forces that are detrimental to democratization. However, the Philippines case challenges traditional theories. Through economic and

political empowerment, Spanish and American colonial rule introduced private ownership of lands and liberal democracy to the Philippines. The land elites obtained political power through competitive election to maintain and balance the interests of the class, thus realizing the combination with democracy and forming feudal democracy. When the essence of democracy is transformed into procedural electoral democracy, democracy becomes a tool to protect the ruling class. Feudal democracy is an important reason of the governance dilemma in the Philippines. The essence of liberal democracy with competitive elections is the protection of private property rights. Therefore, theoretically, liberal democracy can be not only capitalist, but also feudal or other oligarchic politics. The consequences of these democratic models are severe social inequality and governance difficulties.

【Key Words】the Philippines, landowners, liberal democracy, feudal democracy, old social structure

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