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全球主义观照下的国家主义

蔡 拓

从制度竞争到制度脱钩

王明国

多边贸易体制制度设计与改革前景

宋 泓



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Abstracts

Statism Seen Through Globalism: Theory and Value Choice in the Age of Globalization

Cai Tuo (4)

【Abstract】 Statism seen through globalism is a new political theory and political philosophy. It is based on the reality of globalization and global issues since the 1970s, especially the game between globalism and statism over the 30 years since the end of the Cold War. The thirty years of game shows that the stubborn adherence to either globalism or statism will not help the steady development of international relations and the healthy advancement of human civilization. What is needed is the rational positioning, coordination and integration of globalism and statism. Statism seen through globalism can be summarized as four dimensions, namely, seeing through and driven by globalism, taking statism as the base and goal, historicist criterion and process, and the consideration and pursuit of idealism. The logic of this theory is as follows: advocating globalism as the starting point, emphasizing the process of interaction, running-in and coordination between globalism and statism, and clarifying statism as the goal, so as to realize the unity of the starting point (with new qualities), the pragmatic process and the goal of realistic care, as well as the unity of value rationality and practical rationality. The practical value of statism seen through globalism is that it is helpful to correct the mistakes and bias of globalization and stick to the general direction of globalization and globalism. It will contribute to the reflection and reconstruction of the principles and system of global governance. It helps to break the state worship and curb the frenzy of nationalism and populism, and strengthen the national governance system and capacity building. In a word, statism seen through globalism tries to break the dualistic mindset of politics and advocate the holistic political view, the holistic values and the holistic political philosophy.

【Key Words】 statism seen through globalism, globalism, statism, globalization, political philosophy, global governance

【Author】 Cai Tuo, Professor at the Institute of Globalization and Global Issues, China University of Political Science and Law.

Virus and Power: Political Authority Reconstruction Under the Impact of COVID-19

Zhao Kejin (30)

【Abstract】The COVID-19 pandemic poses a significant impact on the entire world. In

the face of the impact, what kind of response the world makes will determine the success or failure of the pandemic governance. In nature, the most prominent harm of the epidemic impact is not from the medical problem of virus-fighting, but from the socio-political issues ought-to-be responded by the political authorities. Different response strategies by various countries not only determine the success or failure of pandemic governance, but also promote the transformation of world authority structure. Therefore, to deal with the impact of the pandemic, the most critical factor is how to reconstruct the political authority at different layers of governance and build a standardized and efficacious pandemic governance system. From the perspective of the reconstruction of political authority, the interaction between administrative authorities and professional authorities, the concentration and the dispersion of authorities have become the two major lines of the governance system construction. Under the pressure of different pandemic situations, the authority structure of the governance system should conduct self-adjustment accordingly. By theoretically examining the interaction between the two lines under normal states, emergency states and new normal states, the study finds that promoting the modernization of both governance system and governance capabilities is the inevitable course of rebuilding the worldwide authority under the impact of the pandemic. Through the analysis of the countries' strategies in the pandemic governance practice, this research finds that the degree of authority concentration is also an important factor restricting the effectiveness of pandemic governance. On this basis, the international community and various countries need to make a comprehensive design for global governance system based on the logic of world authority transformation and build a strong governance arrangement in the fight against unexpected global risks and challenges.

[Key Words] COVID-19, power relations, political authority, modernization of governance

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Sovereign Blockchain and Global Blockchain: Blockchain and the Future of Global Governance

Gao Qiqi (50)

[Abstract] The core meaning of blockchain needs to be defined as multi-centered rather than de-centered. Sovereign blockchain is an integrated response of sovereign countries to the development of blockchain. The deep logic behind China's development of blockchain is nationalism, that is, the formation of sovereign blockchain on the basis of strong national capacity. China's treatment of private digital currency tends to be the clearing model, and the expected background for the future is a strong trust society.

Under the idea of pluralism, the United States encourages super companies to promote and then integrate them. The U.S. tends to adopt the appeasing model of private digital currency, and builds the future blockchain development framework based on the weak trust society. The future development of global governance needs to focus on global digital currency and global blockchain, and reconstruct the economic source and authority of the United Nations and other international organizations. As a specific application field, global science and technology governance can also be carried out with the above ideas, that is, strengthening the authority of formal organizations at the United Nations level, and building an inventor-centered intellectual property model based on the global blockchain. Strategic competition between China and the United States may become common in the near future. Only after China's overall strength greatly exceeds that of the United States, will the probability of global governance demand increase significantly in the future. China can reserve more experience and basic capacity in its own practice of national digital currency and "new infrastructure" to prepare for the future development of global blockchain.

【Key Words】blockchain, global governance, sovereign blockchain, global blockchain

【Author】Gao Qiqi, Director and Professor of the Institute of Political Science, East China University of Political Science and Law.

From Institutional Competition to Institutional Decoupling: The Evolutionary Logic of China-U.S. International Institutional Interaction

Wang Mingguo (72)

【Abstract】The international institutional relationship between China and the United States is in an important transitional stage, from a close linking stage to a decoupling stage. The complex international institutional relations between China and the United States need to go beyond the dichotomy of cooperation and competition. According to the relevant theories of historical institutionalism and from the historical development dimension of institutional behavior, the Sino-U.S. international institutional interaction can be divided into four categories: institutional antagonism, contact, concurrence and decoupling. The institutional decoupling is an important aspect of the complex changes in Sino-U.S. relations, and is the product of the deterioration of institutional competition, which has intensified the decoupling of Sino-U.S. economy and science and technology at the institutional level. The Sino-U.S. institutional decoupling includes the decoupling of politics, rules, ideas and functions. Among them, the decoupling of political connection determines the decoupling of rules and functions, and the decoupling of ideas is of more profound significance. The institutional competition and opposition make international institutions not only fail to become the hedging force of economic

decoupling, but also have the potential prospect of institutional decoupling. The United States pursuit of institutional decoupling with China, which is driven by multiple factors at the system and individual level, weakens the function of the international institutions, destroys the cooperation platform, arouses worries of confrontation between the two powers, and worsens the prospects for global governance. As this institutional decoupling is unprecedented, it is necessary to explore the components of cooperative institutional interaction, standardize the increasingly stalemate competitive institutional interaction, use the 'certainty' of institutional strategy to break the 'uncertainty' of institutional decoupling, and avoid the development of a parallel institution that is fully decoupled.

[Key Words] Sino-U.S. relations, institutional interaction, contact, competition, decoupling

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Trust Power and China's Peaceful Development: A Study Based on the "Five Constant Virtues" Norms in International Relations

Chen Yao (102)

[Abstract] The rapid change in the power balance among major powers in the history of the world has often induced a systemic crisis of international trust, leading to international conflicts and even wars. The "trust dilemma" of the rise of major powers has gradually become one of the core propositions of contemporary international relations. Existing literature has not yet conducted a systematic study on this, especially the crisis of trust in China's peaceful development. To this end, the author attempts to critically inherit the Confucian "Five Constant Virtues" in traditional Chinese culture, soft power theory and the theory of international trust, and propose the "Five Constant Virtues" norms of international relations: benevolence, righteousness, propriety, transparency, and integrity (respectively corresponding to goodwill, responsibility, order, transparency, and credibility) as the core content of the "trust power" theory and its integration model. This theory is a general theory about international trust. It helps to alleviate the systemic crisis of international trust in the process of power transition. It also helps rising countries gain the trust of the international community, so that they can get out of "trust dilemma" during the rapid growth of their national power. Enhancing trust power to gain the trust of the international community, especially the trust of neighboring countries and the hegemony, is the only way for China to achieve peaceful development. After defining the concept and designing the theoretical model, the article uses a case study on the development of China-ASEAN relations to demon-

strate the validity and potential of the “trust power” theory.

【Key Words】trust dilemma, peaceful development, Five Constant Virtues, trust power

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Multilateral Trading System: Institutional Architecture and the Prospect of Reform

Song Hong (133)

【Abstract】Since Trump came to power, the U.S. government has repeatedly declared that it would withdraw from the WTO, and maliciously prevented the normal selection process of the judges of the appeal board in the multilateral dispute settlement body, thus successfully paralyzing the operation of the committee. In this context, the major countries' proposals to reform the WTO and the multilateral trade system have been introduced one after another. However, no matter which proposal is adopted, the WTO and multilateral trade system still cannot promote the Doha Round negotiations, or establish new multilateral trade rules, let alone promote the trade liberalization of developing members. The reason is that these proposals have not touched on such basic questions, that is, what the limit of WTO and multilateral trade system in promoting world trade liberalization is, and what the capacity boundary of their systems is. From the perspective of the design of the international economic system and the theoretical logic behind it, the author analyzes the advantages and limitations of the multilateral trading system as well as the challenges it faces, and discusses its prospects and possible reform ideas. The key conclusions are as follows: 1) As an international economic institutional arrangement, the multilateral trade system has promoted the trade liberalization among developed countries, and thus promoted the rapid development of world trade from the end of World War II to the early 1970s, and laid the foundation for the development of regional and global production networks in and after the 1980s. 2) It is difficult to transcend the institutional boundaries of the multilateral trading system and try to promote high-level trade liberalization in developing countries.

【Key Words】multilateral trading system, GATT, WTO, institutional architecture

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