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世界经济与政治

WORLD ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

中国应对全球治理和多边主义挑战的实践
和理论意义

杨洁勉

PHEIC机制与世界卫生组织的角色演进

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非常规战争与战争形态的演变

左希迎



中国社会科学院
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目 录

马克思主义国际问题研究

- 4 中国应对全球治理和多边主义挑战的实践和理论意义 杨洁勉
- 21 中国摆脱依附式发展与中美贸易冲突根源 陈子烨 李 滨

全球治理

- 44 PHEIC 机制与世界卫生组织的角色演进 汤 蓓
- 62 知识—认知共同体与东亚地区公共卫生治理
- 中日合作的必要与前景 张 云

SHIJIE JINGJI YU ZHENGZHI

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国际安全

78 非常规战争与战争形态的演变

左希迎

102 美国在阿富汗的“国家建设”缘何失败

赵明昊

国际政治经济学

134 中国投资是东道国内部冲突的抑制剂还是催化剂

王碧琚 杜静玄 李修宇

155 英文摘要

Abstracts

China's Meeting Challenges of Global Governance and Multilateralism: Its Practical and Theoretic Implications

Yang Jiemian (4)

【Abstract】The world economy is currently lacking momentum, and international politics and security are confronting with increasing challenges. A cold war and bloc confrontation of science and technology is looming large. Global governance and multilateralism are being pounded by both US unilateralism and global trends of populism, protectionism and other social thought. All these are causing a drastic increase of instability and uncertainty of the international situation. In this context, China defines and promotes multilateralism from the heights of international relation's direction, goal and morality, and reaches a scientific understanding of the main contents and basic paths of multilateralism. China also contributes its wisdom and proposals to global governance's effective implementation, systemic reform, content update and international effort. Looking forward to the future, China and the international community as a whole are stakeholders in adhering and updating multilateralism, and enhancing practical and theoretic understanding of global governance. Therefore, they should jointly overcome difficulties and meet challenges so as to more effectively build a new type of international relations and a community of shared future for mankind.

【Key Words】globalization, global governance, multilateralism, science and technology governance, trends of social thought

【Author】Yang Jiemian, Chairman of the Academic Affairs Council, Senior Fellow, Shanghai Institutes for International Studies.

Dependent Development and Trade Conflict Between China and the U.S.

Chen Ziyi Li Bin (21)

【Abstract】The fundamental cause of the recent Sino-U.S. trade conflict should not be looked for only from the area of international trade, but from today's structure of inter-

national division of labor and international production relations. From the perspective of Marxist international political economy, this article holds that the international division of labor and its corresponding international production relations are the basis for determining the political and economic status and interests of a country in the world. The primary reason for developing countries in the international division of labor to be dependent is the backward productivity of them, especially backward scientific and technological state. Since the 1970s, the global production chain has gradually formed and developed as a new international production organization. In this new international division of labor, dependency of developing countries has not changed, but the specific form of dependence is different from the historical form of dependence, characterized by “technological-market” dependence. Under this new form of dependency, developing countries taking part in global division can only obtain a slender share from the global value chain, and thus develop in a dependent way; by contrast, multinational companies from developed countries that dominate the global production process can obtain the lion’s share. To achieve the goal of a strong and modernized country, China needs to achieve a climb from the low-end to the high-end in the global production chain and break through impasse of the dependent development. Because of efforts of recent years, China’s technology progress and rising position in the world market have touched the U.S. vested interests as the leader of the existing international division of labor. In order to maintain the economic foundation of its hegemony, it is inevitable for the United States to launch a trade war to curb China’s development. It is precisely the actual and potential changes in the international division of labor caused by China’s effort to shake off dependent development and the relative decline of the United States that are the fundamental origin of the Sino-U.S. trade conflict.

【Key Words】dependency, dependent development, global production chain, “technological-market” dependency, the Sino-U.S. trade conflict

【Authors】Chen Ziye, Ph.D. Candidate, Nanjing University; Li Bin, Professor of Tongji University.

The PHEIC Regime and the Evolution of the World Health Organization’s Role **Tang Bei (44)**

【Abstract】To better respond to global public health challenges, the IHR(2005) intro-

duced the concept of “Public Health Emergencies of International Concern” and gave World Health Organization a new mandate to promote international cooperation. Specifically speaking, WHO plays a normative role in providing policy advice to guide international cooperation, and an operational role in the field response. In practice, its accumulated technical expertise and scientific nature of policy recommendations are the basis for WHO’s normative role. The development of scientific cognition and experience contributes to the enhancement of WHO’s authority in coordinating international collective actions. At the same time, the international community raised its expectation of WHO to provide more practical health services in response to the health crisis. As a result, through a series of reforms, WHO’s operational role has been expanded in terms of coordinating research, carrying out field operations, and fund-raising. However, the shortage of resources and the limits of its mandate as a specialized organization remain important obstacles to its governance effectiveness. In dealing with transnational infectious diseases, national support, cooperation and long-term investment in public health systems are the fundamental guarantee for a well functioned international organization and international cooperation mechanism.

【Key Words】World Health Organization, IHR, PHEIC, Ebola, COVID-19

【Author】Tang Bei, Associate Professor of the School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Shanghai International Studies University.

Epistemic Communities and the Regional Public Health in East Asia: The Necessity and Prospects of Sino-Japanese Cooperation

Zhang Yun (62)

【Abstract】The sudden outbreak of the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) brings about daunting challenges to East Asia as several states in the region are among the most affected countries outside of China, which indicates an unprecedented regional economic and social integration in recent years. The East Asian regional integration originated and developed in crises, which is clearly reflected in the regional financial governance. In contrast of the coerciveness-based domestic governance in terms of implementation, international governance depends on the formation of the knowledge authority and perception authority among the regional states. This article aims to analyze the theoretical and policy issues of the regional public health governance in East Asia. The author ar-

gues that the efficiency and the sustainability of the regional public health governance need to be guaranteed by two epistemic communities. One is a regional network of the highly recognized and authoritative experts with relevant scientific expertise. Another is a more general political and social community with a cognizant consensus of addressing the functional problems via regional cooperation. As the second and the third biggest economies in the world, both China and Japan have made great achievements in the field of public health. They are also intellectually complementary in terms of public health development experience. Sino-Japanese cooperation in the public health domain could facilitate the formation of the new international norms deriving from the East Asian wisdom, provide political leadership for nurturing regional community identity, and contribute to the improvement of the global public health governance.

【Key Words】epistemic communities, perception, public health regional governance in East Asia, Sino-Japanese relations, COVID-19

【Author】Zhang Yun, Associate Professor of International Relations, Niigata University, Japan.

Irregular Warfare and the Evolution of Warfare Form

Zuo Xiying (78)

【Abstract】Since the 21st century, irregular warfare has become the focus of the whole world. In terms of theoretical pedigree, the academia has conducted in-depth research on the nature, characteristics and patterns of irregular warfare, and put forward some valuable theories. On the basis of these studies, the author believes that the form of irregular warfare and the consequent tactics have changed significantly compared with the past, highlighting the other side of the logic of Clausewitz's theory, that is, the hidden logic that the weaker actors in the war strengthen themselves and impose costs on state actors to defeat the stronger through unconventional ways. Based on implicit logic, from the perspective of non-state actors, we can reexamine the warfare, and find that the way of fight in the irregular warfare has made four changes of war, that is, the form of war is becoming more and more unclear, the difference between the victory and defeat of the war is becoming fuzzy, the war is becoming much more flat, and the war ethics are being eroded. Therefore, to explore the hidden logic of irregular warfare will help us to understand the change of war form, and also help the

state actors adjust their strategies and tactics accordingly.

【Key Words】irregular warfare, non-state actor, competition among great powers, warfare form

【Author】Zuo Xiying, Associate Professor, School of International Studies, Renmin University of China.

America's Nation-Building in Afghanistan and Its Failure

Zhao Minghao (102)

【Abstract】After the Cold War, the United States made nation-building efforts in Haiti and other countries. Amid the “Global War on Terror”, Washington engaged in nation-building in Afghanistan. Based on examining the policy and practice of the Bush and the Obama administrations, it finds that America's nation-building in Afghanistan lacks a strategy of clarity and cohesion, and proceeds with insufficient resources. There are many embedded contradictions in America's own policy measures in Afghanistan. The security reconstruction is dominated by the counter-terrorism and counter-insurgency operations pursued by America. It intensifies Afghan people's insecurity and leads to militarization of reconstruction aids. Politically, the presidency system favored by America is at odds with Afghanistan tradition and realities. America channels aid in the country outside of Afghan government, which results in “parallel government” and undermines the authority of Afghan government. The economic reconstruction suffers from the “phantom aid” problem and America's indifference to Afghanistan agriculture and rural areas. The flawed counter-narcotic policy impedes Afghan's development. The New Silk Road initiative proposed in 2011 unrealistically envisions the integration between Central Asia and Afghanistan and fails to deliver substantial benefits. America's nation-building in Afghanistan is essentially without moral legitimacy and has conflicts with the “Afghan-Led, Afghan-Owned” peace process. Its failure indicates the arrogance of American power and predicaments of liberal hegemony grand strategy.

【Key Words】American foreign policy, nation-building, the Afghanistan War, liberal hegemony

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Is Chinese Investment a Boon to Domestic Stability or a Catalyst for Internal Conflicts in the Host Countries**Wang Bijun Du Jingxuan Li Xiuyu (134)**

[Abstract] The internal conflicts have replaced international wars as the main form of collective political violence. The transnational dimension of internal conflicts calls for more consideration into the role of globalization, more specifically, international investment and multinational corporations in this issue. Theoretically, international investment can influence the onsets of internal conflicts though the direction of the influence is still controversial. Despite the fact that China is the second greatest source of foreign direct investment in the world, there is inadequate empirical research on the impacts of Chinese investment on host countries. Based on the data of Chinese direct investment in 115 developing countries from 2004-2016, this article tries to explore the influence of Chinese outward foreign direct investment (OFDI) on the onsets of internal conflicts in host countries and its mechanism. The results suggest that Chinese OFDI in developing countries lowers the probability of internal conflicts while the investment from the United States, the biggest source of foreign investment, has no significant preventive effect on internal conflicts. As for the mechanism, Chinese OFDI to developing countries significantly lowers the unemployment rate, and thus increases the opportunity cost for people to participate in armed conflicts as well as reduces the legitimacy and success rate of rebellion, eventually preventing the onset of conflicts in host countries. These findings demonstrate the contribution made by Chinese OFDI on the domestic stability of host countries. However, it doesn't mean that the problems within the "Going Out" of Chinese firms are ignored.

[Key Words] foreign direct investment, internal conflict, developing countries, unemployment

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