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王存刚

“一带一路”的高质量发展与机制化建设

李向阳

论中美战略竞争

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中国社会科学院
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Abstracts

The Unprecedented Change in the Past Century and the Diplomatic Leadership of CPC

Wang Cungang (4)

【Abstract】The world is undergoing profound changes unseen in a century. China, which adheres to the path of peaceful development, is increasingly approaching the center of the world stage while the competition among the major powers is becoming more intense and complicated. One of its core contents is international leadership competition. International leadership combines two basic elements, namely national strength and international influence, and is the result of the interaction between subjective factors and objective condition. As a new type of great power, China has formed international leadership in some fields, but there are still many deficiencies in a wider range and at a higher level. The improvement of China's international leadership needs to be achieved through the improvement of diplomatic leadership. Naturally, improving the diplomatic leadership of the CPC, which is the ruling party, becomes the core content of the improvement of China's diplomatic leadership. Faced with today's world where opportunities and hopes coexist, variables and challenges coexist, the strategic choice for the promotion of the diplomatic leadership of the CPC should adhere to the common development goal of China and the world, take promoting development as the first priority, adhere to the principle of independent diplomacy, no alliance and no card game, always take the moral high ground, adhere to the correct concept of justice and interests, insist on building a community of shared future for mankind, strive to achieve great harmony for the world, focus on enhancing our role in leading, coordinating, shaping and demonstrating international affairs, and actively promote the moderni-

zation of the diplomatic system and mechanism.

【Key Words】profound changes unseen in a century, the path of peaceful development, CPC, national leadership, diplomatic leadership

【Author】Wang Cungang, Professor, Zhou Enlai School of Government Management, Nankai University.

A New Theory of International Cooperation in the Perspective of a Community of Shared Future for Mankind

Guo Shuyong (23)

【Abstract】A new theory of international cooperation is in need for China's School in the construction of international relations theory in the time of global containment of COVID-19 among other human crises and in the perspective of building a community of shared future for mankind. It will be more multi-civilizational and altruistic. Generally, the development of theories of international cooperation has witnessed three stages of academic turns. The first turn took place with the rise of international regimes study in 1980s when Professor Robert O. Keohane among others who valued the vitality of institutions promoted cooperation under anarchy or modified anarchy. The second theoretical turn of cooperation occurred in early 2000s when scholars of international political sociology (IPS) both in China and the United States appreciated communitarian cooperation under Kantian anarchy in Alexander Wendt's belief that anarchy is socially constructed and has more than one logic. The third turn, however, is displaying a big difference from the first and the second ones in the fact that it occurs in multicultural background especially in non-western countries like China. The trans-cultural turn of cooperation theory is closely linked to the evolution of the logic of anarchy which is now reread as plural rather than single in a more postmodern and constructivist manner. The author holds that the third turn will be constructed by the semi-anarchy on

the way to world government in the future. For each logic has its respective form of cooperation and form of international system, the logic of semi-anarchy prefers *Fuzhu* and an international system with multi-unity and ethical orientation, which are all necessary to the construction of the community of shared future for mankind. The transformation from the logic of anarchy to the logic of semi-anarchy and even to that of world government will provide chances that new thinking can be theorized in the realms of international authority, global governance and international cooperation, in the light of which China's School of IR should pay more attention to the emergent international system with its power-interest-ethics features, and to the new forms of political cooperation from the wisdom of the ancient times and modern diplomatic practice. It is a concerted academic work for the east and west as well. For Western scholars, it is necessary to look eastward and beyond the Anglo-Saxon civilization. And for Eastern and Chinese scholars, more research must be done in the ancient east Asian system with tributary characteristics while efforts should be made to connect the past to the future by means of modernized and modified concepts such as *Fuzhu*, *Gongsheng* and *Guanxi* and so on. *Fuzhu* did not only flourish in ancient China and eastern Asian system, but also existed occasionally in the rise and fall of modern powers which had tried to pursue the soft power by means of humanitarian or brotherly assistance to weaker nations in the international community. On the basis of both Eastern and Western students, a new theory of *Fuzhu* cooperation may be put forth in the process of transformation from anarchy to semi-anarchy, although the theory of self help in its realist camp, the theory of rational-choice cooperation in its institutionalist camp and the theory of communitarian cooperation in its constructivist camp are still working.

【Key Words】*Fuzhu* cooperation, semi-anarchy, ethics, fighting COVID-19, a community of shared future for mankind, wisdom of modified Tributary System, global governance

【Author】Guo Shuyong, Professor and Dean of School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Shanghai International Studies University.

High-Quality Development and Institutionalization of the BRI**Li Xiangyang (51)**

【Abstract】After the BRI enters a new stage, high-quality development is becoming its main goal, but there is no consensus among Chinese academic circles on how to achieve high-quality development. Based on the assumption that the BRI is a development-oriented regional economic cooperation mechanism, the author proposes that the connotation of its high-quality development lies in sustainability, and the path to achieve sustainability lies in its institutionalization. The development orientation of the BRI determines that it does not set rules as a threshold during its initial stage, thus providing opportunities for developing countries to participate in international economic cooperation. However, this does not mean that the BRI does not need rules and institutionalization. Institutionalization is an endogenous requirement for deepening the BRI cooperation, an inevitable choice for addressing exogenous challenges, and a prerequisite for docking with the existing global governance system. It should be pointed that the institutionalization cannot duplicate the existing institutionalization model of regional integration, but needs to follow the principles of mutual consultation, gradualism and the Viewpoint of Righteousness and Benefit. Therefore, high-quality development of the BRI requires the establishment of a sustainable cooperation system, a benefit distribution system and a support system.

【Key Words】BRI, high-quality development, development orientation, institutionalization, the Viewpoint of Righteousness and Benefit

【Author】Li Xiangyang, Director-general, National Institute of International Strategy, CASS.

The COVID-19 and the Reform of Global Governance**Sun Jisheng (71)**

【Abstract】The COVID-19, after the outbreak, has rapidly evolved into a global pub-

lic health crisis. It not only poses a grave threat to people's life and health, but also influences economic globalization severely, bringing chain impact in many areas. The whole control process highlights the urgency and importance of global governance. However, the current global governance system has responded rather slowly to the outbreak and the relevant governance is limited and to some extent even fails, and so do international organizations, international institutions, and international mechanisms. Coordination and cooperation between major countries becomes more difficult and the leadership of major powers is limited as well. All these need the reflection on how to strengthen and reform the global governance system so as to better ensure public health security. Countries need to make efforts to maintain the stability of the world order so as to form a shared human community of public health. We need to uphold the idea of human community with a shared future, update and supplement the current international governance system, create new institutions, and strengthen the coordination and cooperation among major countries. Efforts also need to be made to strengthen the empowerment of the World Health Organization, enhance its authority and action force. Measures also need to be taken to strengthen the institutionalization of the G20 and add new institutional arrangement. With all these efforts, a shared community of ideas, institutions, policies and responsibilities can be better established. Only in this way can all countries jointly meet the global public health challenges facing humankind in the future and ensure people's life and health, common development and prosperity.

【Key Words】COVID-19, global governance, world order, a shared human community of public health

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

On Sino-U.S. Strategic Competition**Wu Xinbo (96)**

【Abstract】The Sino-U.S. strategic competition, which emerged during the G. W. Bush administration, ascended in the Obama years and came to a full play when Donald Trump rose to power, now stands as a prominent phenomenon in the 21st century international politics. Unfolding against the backdrop of China's rapid development and the U.S. attempt to maintain its hegemonic status, the long-term and comprehensive competition involves significant interest goals and threatens to generate fundamental impact. The essence of the competition is social-economic. Taking place under the circumstances of the 21st century, the Sino-U.S. strategic competition differs from the traditional major power rivalry. Its nature and form will significantly affect the future of Sino-U.S. relations, drive changes in international politics and economy, define major power interactions in the 21st century, and shape the evolving international system. As strategic competition becomes the primary form of Sino-U.S. interactions, both China and the U.S. are confronted with the task of getting it right, pursuing benign competition and effectively managing the competition.

【Key Words】Sino-U.S. ties, strategic competition, benign competition, effective management, social governance capacity

【Author】Wu Xinbo, Professor at the Center for American Studies, Fudan University.

Technology and the Vicissitude of Hegemonic Power: The Interplay Between State and Market**Ren Lin Huang Yutao (131)**

【Abstract】This article aims to explore the relationship between technology and hegemony via assessing the interplay between the state and the market forces. Although both

of them pursue asymmetric advantages for itself, the market seeks to maximize commercial profits whereas the state aims to maintain hegemonic power, which leads to an underlying conflict between them. We argue that this conflict is most salient under two conditions: first, when the development of new technology lags behind the technological innovation cycle; and second, when the incumbent hegemonic power declines, which brings a heightened sense of security threat. In order to maintain its hegemonic position, the state will intervene in market activities such as by restricting technological exports, regardless of the measures' actual effects. In the future, further intensified competition in the high-tech industry will push countries to invest more to develop their research capability in corresponding sectors. At the same time, new technologies such as artificial intelligence will also bring unprecedented challenges, and even reshape the world order. To avoid the clash of great powers, only by strengthening international cooperation can countries resolve the challenges together and bring about development and prosperity worldwide.

【Key Words】hegemonic power, technological innovation, technological diffusion, technological rents

【Authors】Ren Lin, Senior Research Fellow, the Institute of World Economics and Politics, Chinese Academy of Social Science; Huang Yutao, Ph.D. Candidate in International Relations, Department of Politics and International Relations, University of Oxford.

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