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目 录

世界政治

4 处在历史转变的新起点

——基于东北亚命运共同体的思考

张蕴岭

28 美国人工智能的发展及政府发展战略

周琪 付随鑫

全球治理

55 联合国“大议程化”：构建包容性的全球合作框架

李东燕

75 崛起国改革国际制度的路径选择

朱杰进

SHIJIE JINGJI YU ZHENGZHI

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全球治理

106 全球金融治理议程设置与中国国际话语权

张发林

国际政治经济学

132 国际金融的“赫希曼效应”

庞 珣 陈 冲

156 英文摘要

Abstracts

A New Turning Point of the Historical Transformation: Thinking Based on a Community with a Shared Future for Northeast Asia

Zhang Yunling (4)

[Abstract]The Northeast Asia is at a new turning point of the historical transformation. Its nature is change, and the key for the change is the direction and way. There are two successful cases for building a new relationship and order based on new thinking and way, while one is the EU and the other is the ASEAN. The new relationship and order building for Northeast Asia is based on the existing foundation. There is no a fast track for the change, and no a single country can change the existing order. Northeast Asia needs to search the way for the change based on the existing order and at the same time to meet with the grand trend of the new age. The goal is to build a long lasting peace and cooperative development for Northeast Asia and to make the co-operation process sustainable based on the consensus for living together and sharing interests in the region. To build a community with a shared future for mankind is a cognitive idea. It is a new historical turning point to build a community with a shared future for the Northeast Asian relationship and order. Given the complex politics, it is not easy to promote a public value consensus in Northeast Asia. To build a community of shared future for Northeast Asia, it relies on the collective wisdom and efforts, and China plays the role of both an initiator and an actor in this process.

[Key Words]a community with a shared future for Northeast Asia, relationship and order, cognitive idea, a public value

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The U.S. Artificial Intelligence Development and Government Development Strategy

Zhou Qi Fu Suixin (28)

[Abstract]In the past more than ten years, artificial intelligence has developed rapidly in the United States. At present, the United States has been in the lead in AI re-

search and development globally. Academic institutions are still the mainstay of AI research and development in the United States, and the enterprises' role is also increasing. AI has been widely used in the U.S. commercial field, spawned many emerging industries, and improved the intelligence level of traditional industries. Therefore, considerable economic benefits have been generated. The United States has also actively deepened the application of AI in government departments, especially in the military realm. At present, the U.S. government has formulated a comprehensive AI development strategy, and the U.S. has now entered the phase of rapid strategic implementation. The Trump administration has set goals and principles for AI development in the United States, established guidance and implementation agencies, injected a large amount of funds, and actively promoted data availability, standard formulation, talent training, government-business cooperation, and risk control. However, AI development in the United States still faces problems such as insufficient funds, shortage of talents and inefficient implementation of policies. In formulating its AI development strategy, the U.S. government has always been vigilant in China's AI development, regarded China's competition in the AI field as a strategic competition for world leadership, paid close attention to the trend of China's AI development, and made every effort to prevent China from gaining leadership in the AI field. In a word, AI development deepens the contradictions between China and the United States in military and security, trade, and politics.

[Key Words] artificial intelligence, high technology, strategic competition, Sino-U.S. relations

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The Integration of UN Agenda: Efforts to Build an Inclusive Global Cooperation Framework

Li Dongyan (55)

[Abstract] Since the 1960s, the integration of UN agenda has gained momentum, forming a type of comprehensive and cross-cutting "UN bid agenda", such as Agenda 21 and the 2030 Agenda. "UN big agenda" is the result of the interaction of different actors around the world, in which the role of UN agencies and non-governmental ac-

tors is significant. “Big Agenda” has played an active role in promoting the principles of global values and building inclusive global cooperation framework. At the same time, “UN big agenda” has obvious deficiencies and dilemmas, including insufficient attention and investment at the national level, lack of consensus and collective action among major countries, and lack of global coordination and leadership. The growing competition between big powers and the rise of populism and anti-globalization forces have brought a heavy blow to “UN big agenda”. In some areas, however, there is still room for development of the larger agenda. China and most other countries remain supporters of the principles of global unity, international cooperation and global partnership advocated by UN big agenda.

[Key Words]the United Nations, global agenda, global partnership, 2030 Agenda

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Rising Power's Path Selection in International Institutional Change

Zhu Jiejia (75)

[Abstract]With China's rise, reforming international institutions is one of the priorities of major country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics. Based on whether to build a new international institution or reinterpret and redeploy the existing international institution, we can classify the rising power's paths in international institutional change into four types: displacement, layering, conversion and drift. Why does China select different types of paths in reforming international institutions in different issue areas which are dominated by the U.S.? Building on the theory of gradual institutional change in historical institutionalism, this article argues that two factors are determinants of rising power's path selection, namely the veto capability of the established power and the flexibility of the existing international institutions, and then applies the theoretical framework to explain the variance of China's path selection in four issue areas after the 2008 global financial crisis. In sovereign credit rating, American strong veto capability and low flexibility of the existing credit rating international institutions make China choose the path of layering. In international monetary system, American strong veto capability and high flexibility of the Special Drawing Rights institution of the International Monetary Fund induce China to choose the path of drift. In regional trade agreement, American weak veto capability and low flexibility of the Trans-Pacific Partnership make China choose the path of displacement. In multilateral development bank,

American weak veto capability and high flexibility of the institutional rules of the World Bank induce China to choose the path of conversion.

【Key Words】 international institutional change, established power's veto capability, flexibility of existing international institution, gradual institutional change, path selection

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Agenda-Setting in Global Financial Governance and China's International Discursive Power

Zhang Falin (106)

【Abstract】 Studies on the international agenda-setting in global financial governance (GFG) are inadequate, which results in a misjudgment of the power structure in GFG. The inadequacy of relevant studies and the misjudgment bring challenges to China to deeply participate into GFG. One of the key challenges is: how can China enhance its ability to set medium-term and long-term international agenda and thus join in setting the core agenda of the GFG system? Drawing on the researches across relevant disciplines and from the perspective of national states, we divide the process of international agenda setting into three stages: issue formation, issue transformation and issue institutionalization. This analytical framework reveals the strong power attributes of international agenda-setting: international agenda-setting is an important source and component of international discursive power and has mutual influence with other types of international powers. The above analysis thus brings the following policy implications for China to enhance its ability to set international agenda in the current GFG: focusing on the international issues with broad consensus, high negative externalities and urgency; formulating a "Chinese Solution" featuring realistic concern, public goods attributes, operability and neutrality; utilizing multiple channels to disseminate the "Chinese Solution"; enhancing institutional awareness and promoting the institutionalization of the "Chinese Solution" of GFG.

【Key Words】 international agenda-setting, global financial governance, "Chinese Solution", international discursive power

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The Hirschman Effect of International Financial Ties**Pang Xun Chen Chong (132)**

[Abstract] The 2008 International financial crisis triggered wide criticisms of current global governance as well as individual and collective efforts to reform the system. The crisis also accelerated power transition and structural changes in international relations. Central bank bilateral SWAP agreements (BSAs) re-emerged in the crisis and widely spread at a global scale. China took an inclusive and active attitude toward BSAs and quickly moved to the center of the global BSA network, which simulated theoretical discussions and policy debates regarding how international financial ties shape interstate relations and the world order. Focusing on the foreign policy implications of Chinese BSAs, this article investigates how asymmetric interdependence and asymmetric information—two intrinsic features of BSAs—generate the “Hirschman Effect” that refers to foreign policy convergence caused by economic interdependence. The theory developed in this research emphasizes the shaping power of BSAs and the “trusting relationship” that is constructed, maintained, and strengthened in the signaling process to overcome the “moral hazard” problem. The paper applies a mixed approach to empirically test the theoretical argument. In the large-n study, mixed-effect models are applied to a sample of 191 countries in the years between 2009 and 2018, and empirical evidence suggests a significant effect of foreign policy convergence between China and its BSA partner countries. The paper then takes Argentina as an in-depth case study, and uses the Synthetic Control method to construct a “synthetic Argentina” as a counter-factual to estimate the trajectory of the causal effect of the BSA on Argentina’s foreign policy standing relative to that of China. This research contributes to the literature on how economic interdependence affects international relations, and helps understand the grand strategy of Renminbi internationalization. The findings based on the Synthetic Control approach complement and strengthen the large-n study, and has a wide range of potential applications in international relations.

[Key Words] financial diplomacy, central bank bilateral SWAP agreement, the Hirschman Effect, the synthetic control method, financial global governance

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