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# 世界经济与政治

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国家间论辩、关键节点与国际制度改革

刘宏松 吴 桐

扩张还是自守

——儒家战略审慎主义及其对立面

杜哲元

中国援助分配的政治经济学

黄振乾



中国社会科学院  
世界经济与政治研究所

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## Abstracts

### **Interstate Arguing, Critical Juncture and International Institution Reform**

**Liu Hongsong Wu Tong (4)**

【Abstract】International institution reform involves negotiations between the unsatisfied states and the established state. Two negotiation strategies are available for states, that is, bargaining and arguing. Existing studies focus on the balance of bargaining power between states. However, states with weak material power are at a disadvantage in bargaining, and to seek international institution reform, they can only resort to arguing strategies. The effectiveness of arguing strategies depends on the persuasiveness of the argument rooted in social common norms and the consistency of arguments. The unsatisfied states with persuasive arguments could silence the established states and achieve their demands for international institution reform by persuading the third-party audience. Major events such as wars, economic crises, and pandemics may change the ideational power balance between actors and thus become critical junctures in institutional changes. If the persuasiveness of the unsatisfied states' argument is enhanced or that of status quo states' one is weakened in the critical junctures, the balance of ideational power would change in favor of the unsatisfied states. Under such circumstance, the unsatisfied states could silence the established state by arguing against the established state, and the latter would accept the former's reform demands. By tracing the process of Brazil and other developing countries' successful use of arguing strategies in an attempt to reform the TRIPS agreement, the abovementioned proposition is empirically supported.

【Key Words】arguing strategy, critical juncture, international institution reform, TRIPS agreement, Doha Health Declaration

【Authors】Liu Hongsong, Professor at the School of International and Public Affairs, Shanghai Jiao Tong University; Wu Tong, Master's Student at the School of Interna-

tional Relations and Public Affairs, Shanghai International Studies University.

### **Expansion or Self-Defense: The Confucian Strategic Prudentialism and Its Opposite**

**Du Zheyuan (31)**

**[Abstract]** On the issue of whether to implement expansionist policy, there were often differences and arguments among the decision-makers of the ancient China's "Central Plains Dynasty". One group opposed expansion and the other supported it. From the perspective of strategic culture, the one who opposed it is the Confucian strategic prudentialism, which consists of basic notion and realistic policy logic, while the opposite of the Confucian strategic prudentialism is mainly composed of three strategic logics under the structural pressure, namely geo-security doctrine, prestige policy and strategic opportunism. In the study of the controlling and governing of the Western Regions by the Western Han Dynasty, the Tang Dynasty and the Qing Dynasty respectively, the opposite of the Confucian strategic prudentialism won more in the twelve policy debates, but this does not mean that it was the dominant strategic culture of the ancient China's "Central Plains Dynasty". In fact, the Confucian strategic prudentialism obviously has more believers and a deeper foundation. Its opposite is only its attachment, and the differences between them are targeting specific issues, not a systematic opposition in ideas. Although its opposite supported the expansionist policy, this support was conditional and temperate and remained defensive in nature, which is fundamentally different from the modern Western expansionism. The Confucian strategic prudentialism has four positive characteristics, that is, prudence, humanity, morality and ideality, but it also has two negative aspects, that is, subjectivity and narrowness while its opposite corrects the two negative aspects much more.

**[Key Words]** the Confucian strategic prudentialism, policy debate, expansionism, strategic culture, controlling and governing of the Western Regions

**[Author]** Du Zheyuan, Lecturer at the School of Political Science and Public Administration, China University of Political Science and Law.

**Economic Crises and Periodic Political Realignments****Zhou Qiang Jiang Guangming (59)**

**【Abstract】**This article develops a formal model to explain the political transitions of different regimes under the impact of economic crises. It can be deduced from the model that countries respond and evolve in a conditional way when facing major shocks. Under those regimes dominated by capital, economic crises will damage the interests of ordinary people more than other groups, pushing them to align themselves with political elites, thus giving rise to a populist authoritarian shift. Under the regimes dominated by political elites however, economic shocks tend to make economic elites suffer more losses, driving them to establish political coalitions with the masses. Such political realignment would provide impetus and opportunities for a democratic transition. Empirically, the authors conduct statistical analyses based on panel data and find that the previous regime type plays a moderation role in the correlation between economic crises and regime change. Then, four extreme cases are dissected to illustrate the micro mechanisms of interactions between political elites, economic elites, and the masses. This study helps to understand different political reactions of countries confronting the same crisis, such as the economic crisis entailing the COVID-19 pandemic, which may shed light on the new global political order.

**【Key Words】**economic crisis, political regime, pendulum motion, political realignment, COVID-19

**【Authors】**Zhou Qiang, Assistant Professor at the School of Government, Peking University; Jiang Guangming, Ph.D. Candidate at School of Government, Peking University.

**The Secessionist Party in the Triple Political Structure****Zhou Guangjun (84)**

**【Abstract】**As the organizer, initiator and leader of the secessionist movement, the secessionist party is the product of the ideology of particularism and exclusivism, and to a certain extent, it is the alienation of the modern political party. The secessionist par-

ty is in the triple structure of ethnic-region, nation-state and world political order. On the basis of integrating the interests of ethnic groups and the region, the secessionist party tries to set up an ethnic-region sovereign state, and nation state and world politics have a different political interests gain and loss calculation, and take steps to combat, restrict, restrain or support the secessionist party. It is the interaction of this triple political structure that determines the political ability, political will and political attitude of the secessionist party, leads to the differences in the actual political performance and results of different secessionist parties, and restricts the direction of the secession movement. Case studies of the Scottish National Party, the Free Aceh Movement and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement verify this hypothesis. The policy significance of this study lies in two aspects. On the one hand, it is necessary to see that political incentives, economic development and social construction consciously tilting towards ethnic minorities-regions can break the possibility and necessity of establishing secessionist parties. On the other hand, it is also necessary to recognize the national boundary of strengthening the governance on secessionist party and secession movement, and the necessity and feasibility of strengthening joint strikes with other countries and international organizations.

【Key Words】secessionist party, political organization, ethnic-region, nation state, world politics

【Author】Zhou Guangjun, Lecture at the School of Political Science and Public Administration, East China University of Political Science and Law.

### **The Political Economy of Chinese Aid: A Spatial Analysis of Chinese Aid in Africa**

**Huang Zhenqian (102)**

【Abstract】The distribution of foreign aid is not only an important research question in the world economy and politics but also an appropriate “window” to understand and explain the relations between China and the rest of the world. The scale of Chinese foreign aid increased significantly from its “Going Out” strategy in the early 21st cen-

tury to the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). And the flow of China's aid has received considerable attention all over the world. What are the features of the spatial distribution of China's aid in its recipient countries? Why some countries and subnational areas receive more aid projects than others? Traditional wisdom and methods focus on a country-level unit and can hardly answer the above questions. Using Chinese aid data from 2000–2014 in Africa, this paper matches the location of aid projects and 10674 units of the  $\sim(55 \times 55)$  kilometers in African countries to capture features of aid distribution. The paper uses multiple methods including Propensity Score Matching (PSM) to test the robustness of the results. It finds that places that are near the capital and more (or relatively) developed receive more Chinese aid projects, powerless ethnic groups receive fewer aid projects, and local resources-rich places do not necessarily receive more aid projects. Moreover, the distribution of aid projects varies by the size of aid, sectors, intentions, and timing. The interaction of Chinese aid policy with recipients' domestic politics may determine the distribution of aid projects. This paper sheds light on the behavior and patterns of China's aid in the 21st century.

**[Key Words]** foreign aid, aid distribution, geocoded data, spatial analysis, political economy

**[Author]** Huang Zhenqian, Associate professor at the College of Humanities and Development, China Agricultural University.

### **The Deficit of Global Public Goods and China's Response**

**Tian Xu Xu Xiujun (128)**

**[Abstract]** Currently, the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the global economy has unveiled the deficient provision of global public goods. The global public goods deficit exists not only at the physical, institutional, and ideational dimensions, but also originates from the interplay among the three dimensions. From the perspectives of the three dimensions, the global public goods deficit mainly stems from the declining of hegemonic power and competition over provision among major powers, the non-neutrality and voluntary nature of the international institutions, and the decline of democracy



and zero-sum mentality respectively. Meanwhile, the mutual support or constraints of different types of public goods may also strongly influence the provision of global public goods. As a rising power, China has gradually become an important provider of global public goods and a crucial contributor to global governance. In recent years, China has made great efforts to build the Belt and Road Initiative, to push forward the establishment of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, to promote the building of a Community of Shared Future for Mankind, and to practice the global governance principle of extensive consultation, joint contribution, and shared benefits. All these efforts have contributed to a comprehensive Chinese solution to the global public goods deficit. The insufficient provision of global public goods and China's response practice have shown that the in-depth development of globalization has put forward higher requirements for the synergy between different types of global public goods. Furthermore, this paper shows that a rising power can not only contribute to, but also plays a leading role in the provision of global public goods. However, rising powers should make use of their own comparative advantages in providing global public goods.

【Key Words】global public goods, supply deficit, hegemonic power, rising power, Chinese approach

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