



中国当代世界研究中心
China Center for Contemporary World Studies

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Chief Editor: Yu Hongjun
Executive Editor: Sun Haiyan, Hu Hao

YEARBOOK OF Contemporary World Studies 2013/14

当代世界研究年鉴 | 2013/14



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Make Good Use of Global Trends and Achieve Common Development

—Keynote Speech at “The Contemporary
World Multilateral Dialogue 2013”

Mr. Wang Jiarui, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), Minister of the International Department of the CPC Central Committee (IDCPC), Honorary Chairman of the Council of China Center for Contemporary World Studies (CCCWS), and Honorary Director of the Board of China Foundation for Peace and Development (CFPD)

Your Excellency Stjepan Mesić,
Your Excellency Ujhelyi István,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Dear Friends,

Good morning. I would like to extend a warm welcome to you on behalf of China Centre for Contemporary World Studies (CCCWS) and China Foundation for Peace and Development.

The coming ten years will be a key period for readjustment and change in world economy, politics and security structure. We also see it as an important time for China to realize a peaceful development. With the globalization accelerated, countries need to make comprehensive assessment about the mid-to-long-term trend of the world in order to draw up proper strategies for development at home and for guiding their foreign policies. This is to say we need to bear in mind the bigger picture and have a long-term vision. The theme of this year's dialogue is “Global

Trends and China in the Coming Decade". We hope that it will offer an opportunity for the participants to study and share ideas on the major trends and possibilities of the world and China's global role in the future.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The world today is undergoing changes that are complicated and will have a far-reaching significance. The major features and trends of such changes, as we see them, are as follows: though we continue to see the deep-going impact of the global financial crisis, the megatrend of development in the world has not ceased and will not reverse. A number of emerging economies and developing countries have embarked on the fast lane of development. Some 3 billion people are working to achieve industrialization and at the same time sharing in the fruits of it. Mankind is making greater progress on a higher level. The world is on the eve of a new round of technological revolution, new possibilities of growth are being cultivated with the rapid advancement in science and technology. Countries make domestic and foreign policies to serve the goal of development which is high on their agenda. Achieving development of a higher quality has become an important factor in international relations.

Second, with economic globalization, world multi-polarization and the application of information technology in the backdrop, to improve the system of global and domestic governance has become a more and more pressing task for individual countries and the international community as a whole. On the one hand, the international power structure is more balanced, a transformation of the international system is going to happen, representation and voice of the emerging markets and developing countries in international affairs are raised, global governance mechanisms like the Group of 20 have taken shape and will continue to improve. On the other hand, there is no one-size-fits-all model of development in the world. We need to keep ourselves abreast with the changing times and try to find or improve the road of development suitable with our national conditions.

Third, with globalization, countries are more interdependent than ever in terms of the breadth and depth of their relations. Their interests are intertwined and they share weal and woe. Not a single country can stay

clear of the numerable economic and social problems, hotspot issues that crop up from place to place and the increasing number of global challenges. In order to cope, countries need to join hands. Cooperation for peace, development and security is in the mainstream of international relations.

Fourth, there are protruding problems affecting human society. Poverty and under-development continue to plague human well-being and cause social unrests. There are about 1.2 billion people living under the international poverty line of USD 1.25 per day and about 2.4 billion under the line of USD 2 per day. Meanwhile, mankind are more and more constrained by scarcity of resources and energy and plagued by environmental degradation. These problems exert much pressure and pose a lot of challenges to many developing countries.

Fifth, the world is still far from being tranquil. World peace and development are beset by security issues. Conventional security threats like military conflict, arms race, nuclear proliferation are intertwined with non-conventional threats like terrorism, climate change, problems concerning economic security, food security, energy and resource security and cyber security. The dark cloud of war has not left the sky. Humanity need to address the fundamental problems in the international security order.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As an important player to affect global development in the future, China must first build itself into a prosperous, stable and harmonious country that will add more positive energy to the whole world. Over the past decades, China has made remarkable achievements. China's economic volume is now the second largest accompanied by improvements in its people's livelihood. We have scored a steady yet strong growth in the first three quarters of this year. China's GDP grew by 7.7%, level with the rate of growth for the same period of last year. China's growth rate could have been higher if we had followed the old pattern of development, but we see the current stage as a period for China's economy to gear down to a medium-high speed so as to leave room for restructuring and realizing

a more balanced development.

The efforts have proven effective. Consumption contributed to 45.9% of GDP and energy consumption per unit of GDP for the first half of the year decreased by 3.4% year-on-year. On the other hand, we are also aware that unbalanced development remains a basic national condition of China. Our per capita income ranks behind the 80th place in the world. Still about 200 million people are living in poverty. China is neither a rich nor a very strong country. It is still our primary task to continue development and improve people's living condition.

Now the Chinese people are working hard to realize the two centenary goals, that is, to double our GDP and per capita income of 2010 by the year 2020 and to complete the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects when the Communist Party of China celebrates its centenary and turn China into a modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced and harmonious when the People's Republic of China marks its centennial. General Secretary Xi Jinping describes the goals vividly as the Chinese dream indicated by strength and prosperity of the country, renewal of the Chinese nation and happiness of the people.

To realize the Chinese dream of the great renewal of the nation, we will unswervingly follow the policy of reform and opening-up. It is the reform and opening-up that has turned a page over 30 years ago and started a process of great development. Now China's reform has entered a deep-water zone and a challenging period. We will comprehensively deepen reform and address the entrenched problems and push forward the structural reforms in different areas. The 3rd Plenary Session of the 18th Central Committee of the CPC will be held in two days' time. The Session will provide a general layout for comprehensively deepening the reform. We believe the Session will play a key role in promoting China's economic and social development in the coming ten years and even further beyond helping to gradually address the imbalances, lack of coordination and unsustainable aspects in China's development. Our economy will continue to grow at a medium-to-high speed and will not fall into the middle-income

trap.

In the past some 30 years, facts have shown that China's development benefits the rest of the world and a better development in China will bring greater positive energy to the whole world. China is now the largest trading partner for 128 countries and its trade volume has increased to 10.5% of the world's total from less than 1% 30 years ago. It contributes to over 20% of the world's economic growth and over 50% to that of Asia. In 5 years, China's import volume is expected to reach USD 10 trillion, its overseas investment will reach USD 500 billion and about 400 million Chinese tourists will travel abroad. China is willing to share this enormous opportunity with the rest of the world and also wishes to find in our partners a cooperative international environment.

The Chinese dream is not an aspiration for power or hegemony. It is a dream of the Chinese people for a better life just like the pursuit of other peoples around the world for peace and development. We hope to realize our own dream and, together with people of other countries, to realize the beautiful dream of the whole world. The new leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Xi Jinping as the General Secretary have made the solemn pledge to the world that China will firmly follow the road of peaceful development and open up new prospects of win-win cooperation with all countries.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In order to build a future world of peace, prosperity and harmony, we need to bear in mind the global trend, forge consensus on development and make joint efforts to promote win-win cooperation. We are holding this Dialogue in the hope of making contribution to the above goals. We look forward to hearing your opinions on "Global Trends and China in the Coming Decade".

The world is undergoing drastic transformations and is faced with opportunities as many as difficulties that need to be addressed. In a world of interdependence, how can we improve global governance to realize a development that benefits all, and build a new type of international relations that are based on mutual respect, common interests and shared

responsibility to fend off dangers? Facing global security challenges that are increasingly severe, how can we build an open, inclusive and fair structure for international and regional security cooperation so that the global village will be a stage of shared prosperity instead of an arena for wrestling? China is ready to share efforts with the rest of the world to study and resolve these questions. We hope that we can have a dialogue on the basis of mutual respect, listen to each other and set aside stereotype or bias, and seek consensus with an objective and rational attitude, a tolerant spirit and an open and forward-looking mentality.

Before I conclude, I sincerely hope that all the foreign political leaders and scholars here seated may continue to follow closely and support China's development, introduce to the world the true picture of China that is open and in development, and also introduce the world to China. We hope that the world will read closely into China and we will understand the world better.

I wish this Dialogue a full success!

Thank you.

To Build the Consciousness of Human Destiny Community and Promote the Sound Interactions between China and the World

—Closing Remarks at “The Contemporary
World Multilateral Dialogue 2013”

*Dr. Yu Hongjun, Vice-Minister of the IDCPC and Chairman of the
Council and (Former) President of CCCWS*

Distinguished guests,
Ladies and gentlemen:

Our conference has almost reached an end after two days of intense and lively discussions. On behalf of the China Center of Contemporary World Studies, the China Foundation for Peace and Development and the China Energy Fund Committee, I would like to avail this opportunity to express heartfelt gratitude and high tribute to you, for your industriousness and wisdom devoted to this conference.

We have discussed the global trend of economy, politics and security structure and the policy orientation of China's diplomacy in the coming decade. The in-depth discussion covered a wide range of topics, which yielded to lively atmosphere and substantial results. We have gained more insights on the subject and strengthened mutual understanding through the exchange and betterment of ideas. It is fair to say that the conference has achieved full success in accomplishing the set-goals.

It is no doubt that dialogue cannot enable us to reach agreement on

all subjects. While in my personal opinion, the comprehensive and in-depth exploration this time has helped us to reach the following key consensus at the very least.

Firstly, we have built the consciousness of human destiny community. The word “community” actually originated from the subject of sociology. Globalization, however, has enabled concepts such as community and interdependency to gradually enter the vocabulary of world politics. The contemporary world is experiencing major changes of multi-polarization and economic integration, witnessing continuous promotion of diversified development paths and extensive IT application in daily life. It must be admitted that a pattern featuring interest-fusion has been formed among all countries, which is inextricably interwoven with each other. Each country, each organization, even individuals can be subordinate to several communities at the same time, playing more roles than in the past with increasingly various identifications. The world where we are living has gradually formed a 3-dimensional reticular structure that even a slight move in one part may affect the whole situation. The linkage effects are everywhere and the “butterfly effects” can be found from time to time. It is fair to say that reality is where all countries will prosper or decline as a whole. Therefore, it is of great necessity that we internalize the consciousness of human destiny community into our souls, and turn concepts like sharing responsibilities and interests, mutual tolerance, and giving both short and long-range goals with due attention into conscious action of each country.

Secondly, we all agree that more attention should be paid on the comprehensiveness of policy measures. As the world is undergoing profound changes in politics, economy and social structure, more opportunities and challenges are awaiting the mankind at the same time. The tough challenges include tepid economic recovery, uneven distribution of wealth, lack of social security, shortage of resources and energy, exacerbation of environment, imbalance of population development and the vulnerable cyber security. All these problems interweave and interact with each other as both causes and effects. This can explain why traditional and

untraditional security issues are often get cross infected, while high and low politics are tied up together. If we simply adopt measures to address the surface causes, the nidus of these problems will be transmitted and expanded to other places. Economic and financial issues will probably evolve into political and social problems, while social problems may morph into extremism, even lead to terrorism actions. Thus, we must abandon the thinking pattern of missing the forest for the trees, and pick up a more comprehensive, balanced and dialectical way to perceive and address problems. For example, different kinds of macro and micro economic measures must have correlated social policies as back-ups to deal with the weak recovery global economy. Facing varied global issues, on one hand, keys need to be identified and specific policies should be formulated; on the other, overall considerations and comprehensive measures must be applied and adopted. Still, there is work to be done to complement and coordinate among these policies and measures.

The third consensus we have reached is that we need to press ahead to build an international institution-system, which is open, inclusive and transparent. The course of maintaining world peace and promoting common development cannot be accomplished without the concerted efforts among different countries, plus a feasible and effective international institution-system. This system serves as an important guarantee for binding states' acts, ensuring information transparency, reducing cooperation costs and promoting world's prosperity and stability. It is widely appreciated that the existing institutions of various kinds have proved their values for global boom and steadiness, disadvantages remain, however, as some of them are self-contradicted and exclusive. All these can partly explain the dilemma of both invalid and redundant institutions facing the world at the same time. What we should do is to ponder over the function or role of different types of the institution from a global level, and attach importance to the "top-level design" of the international institution-system. At the same time, we should avoid the systematically exclusive idea, institutional redundancy and fragmentation. Only in this way, can we ensure the openness, inclusiveness and transparency among institutions in fields of

economy, politics, community and culture at the level of the nation, the region and the world. Besides, we also need to work to realize the mutually converging, complementary effects and positive interactions among various kinds of institutions in different region and fields, so that the institutional upgrades and improvements will safeguard world peace, providing driving forces for human development.

The fourth agreement we have made is that governments of different countries should act according to their balanced rights and duties, and give considerations both to the domestic and foreign affairs. Besides the building of the consciousness of human destiny community, we have to admit the basic fact that the governments are still the major international actors. Interactions on the national level remain as the most vital elements to determine the world situation. Only when each government can properly weigh the balance of fulfilling the responsibility of and pursuing the interests to its own and the world, will the mankind realize a sustainable, healthy and stable development. As the saying goes: "a single flower does not make a spring", in order to promote the noble course of the peaceful development of the mankind, governments, especially major ones, should strengthen the policy coordination among themselves, give considerations to interests both of its own and other countries', and accommodate developments of others while pursuing self-developments. By working hand in hand and helping each other, governments can altogether solve pressing problems faced by many, bring positive spillover effects to global developments and facilitate sound situation of joint developments.

It is well known that the 18th Party Congress of the CPC has launched the strategic plan and identified the goals to achieve for China's future development. As stated in the Congress report, these goals are: No. 1, to double China's 2010 GDP and per capita income for both urban and rural residents by the end of 2020, when China complete the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects; and No. 2, to turn China into a modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced and harmonious by the mid of this century, when we achieve the great renewal of the Chinese nation. The third plenary session

of the 18th Party Congress, which is approaching, will make the new arrangements and deployments on the comprehensive deepening of the reform and opening-up. On the journey of achieving China's renewal and the Chinese dreams, China will unswervingly follow the path of peaceful development, firmly pursue an independent foreign policy of peace and unwaveringly follow a win-win strategy of opening up. China's development cannot be separated from the world's development and vice versa. All these above circumstances lead to some important questions that need our further concern and in-depth thoughts. For example: is there a way for China's better integration into the world? How can the world be better prepared to accommodate and embrace China? How can China seize the opportunity of the peaceful international environment to develop itself, while contributing to the world peace through self-development? How to promote the healthy interactions between China and the world?

Obviously, thorough discussions and exploration are still in need to answer these questions. In this sense, our dialogue is not over yet, while just begins. Thus, I wish to meet you again and pick up our exchanges on topics of common interest. Last but not the least, I hope that friends presenting today will continue your support in the next Contemporary World Multilateral Dialogue.

Thank you all!