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代中国”座谈会

China's Concept of "Win-Win Cooperation" and the New Stage of Cooperation Between China and Kazakhstan

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As one of the important world-dominating countries, China puts forward internal and external policy concepts which exert extremely important effects on China itself and the whole world, especially its Asian neighbors. The Republic of Kazakhstan is a country in Central Asia, a close neighbor with the same landscapes as China and a country along the Silk Road; it has a history of exchanges with China for thousands of years long. On December 16, 1991, Kazakhstan proclaimed its independence. On December 27, China announced the *Recognition of the Independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan*. On January 3, 1992, the two countries established diplomatic relations and issued the *Communiqué of the Establishment of Kazakhstan-China Diplomatic Relations*, which determined the principles for the development of the relationship between the two countries.

I. The Historical Process of a Friendly Cooperation between China and Kazakhstan

We believe that 25 years of relationship between the two countries has undergone three stages of development (Chinese scholars have also divided the development of the relationship between the two countries into three stages, with a slight difference in the period of each stage. They believe that the period from 1992 to 1995 represents the first stage, the period from 1995 to 2004 represents the second stage, and the period from 2005 to the present represents the third stage).

We believe that the period from 1992 to 1998 is the first stage of the development of the relationship between Kazakhstan and China. During that period, the two countries concluded a series of important agreements. In 1993, the two countries signed the *Joint Statement on a Friendly Relationship between China and Kazakhstan*, enabling the relationship between the two countries to enter a period of a good-neighbor relationship. In 1994, the Chinese government explained the principles of the relationship between China and Central Asian countries: "Good-neighborly relationship, peaceful coexistence, development of mutually beneficial cooperation, promotion of common prosperity, respect for choices of the various countries, non-interference in internal affairs, respect for sovereignty, and support for the establishment of mutual relations based on regional stability". In July 1996, Kazakhstan and China published the *Kazakh-Chinese Joint Statement* and decided to upgrade the good-neighborly relationship between Kazakhstan and China to a relationship of cooperation and partnership in view of looking towards the 21st century. In 1996, Kazakhstan and China established a cooperative relationship in military security. In 1997, the two countries developed cooperation in oil and gas fields. In 1998, the two countries signed a national boundary demarcation agreement.

omplemental dreams of all countries and the tide of the times. Any international
ive and project for common development and benefit will be accepted by
ernational community if they have enough strength and sincerity to lead all
ies to attain their goals.

The New Stage of Sino-Kazakhstan Win-Win Cooperation under Promotion of the Belt and Road Initiative

September 2013, Xi Jinping, the President of the People's Republic of China,
is first visit to the countries of Central Asia. In the speech at the Nazarbayev
rsity in Kazakhstan, Mr. Xi proposed the idea of jointly building the “Silk
Economic Belt”, which caused great repercussions. In October 2013, during
sit to Southeast Asian countries, Mr. Xi put forward a major initiative to
only build the “21st Century Maritime Silk Road” (hereinafter referred to as
elt and Road”), attracting great attention from the international community.
initiative is collectively referred to as the “Belt and Road”. To some extent,
initiative is not only an important embodiment of the concept of win-win
ration, but also an important result of win-win cooperation. President Xi
g integrated the new concept of “win-win cooperation” into the “Belt and
Initiative, which gained extensive praise and recognition from all countries
the Silk Road and the participating countries. Since many developing
ies, developed countries and even the international community proposed
velopment of the “Silk Road” after the end of the Cold War, no significant
have been achieved so far. It is surely due to many complex subjective
jective factors. However, the main reason is that the fundamental interests
ture development of the countries along the Silk Road are not closely
; what's more, no sufficient funding and technology are made available
arantec. Although China put forward the “Belt and Road” Initiative later,
has made adequate preparations in political, economic, trade, cultural and

connectivity, unimpeded trade, currency circulation, and people-to-people links" formulated by China, the avocation of equality, mutual trust, inclusiveness and mutual learning, the win-win spirit of cooperation, and the awareness of creating a community of human destiny and development, which realized that safeguarding domestic interests in cooperation and development, is the common aspiration of the countries along the Silk Road and the developing countries.

So far, the "Belt and Road" Initiative and the principle of "win-win cooperation" have won extensive praise and positive responses, and they have achieved world-renowned fruitful results, which were fully demonstrated at the International Cooperation Summit for the "Belt and Road" Initiative held in Beijing in May, 2017. In his speech, President Xi Jinping concluded that "China has signed cooperation agreements with more than 40 countries and international organizations, and cooperated with more than 30 countries in the cooperation for institutionalized capacity. In this forum, we also entered into a batch of cooperation agreements and action plans, and promoted the 'Belt and Road' trade cooperation initiative jointly with more than 60 countries and international organizations. All of the parties have achieved the effect of 'one plus one is greater than two' through policy linkage." China's investment in the countries along the 'Belt and Road' has totaled over 50 billion USD. Chinese enterprises have constructed 56 economic and trade cooperation zones in more than 20 countries, creating nearly 1.1 billion USD in taxes and 180,000 jobs for the countries concerned. The forum witnessed the conclusion of 32 bilateral and multilateral cooperation documents and corporate cooperation projects. These facts show that China has achieved great success in the establishment of new diplomatic policies on international political and economic relations.

The "Belt and Road" Initiative was proposed by China in the Republic of Kazakhstan, which facilitated the cooperation and win-win progress between the

energy infrastructures and public infrastructures as developmental so proposed to link the policy directly with the Chinese Initiative. High-level mutual visits between the two countries have become more frequent. A series of cooperation agreements have been concluded under the Belt and Road framework. In December 2014, China Premier Li Keqiang visited Kazakhstan and signed over 30 bilateral cooperation agreements amounting to 14 billion USD. He signed the *Memorandum on Jointly Promoting the Construction of the Silk Road Economic Belt* and reached consensus on the Sino-Kazakhstan Framework Agreement Worth 18 Billion USD. The two countries signed a list of 16 early harvesting projects and 63 prospective projects in such fields as cement, steel, flat glass, mining, chemicals, energy, and agriculture. When Kazakhstan Prime Minister Massimov visited China in October 2014, the two countries signed a memorandum of cooperation on enhancing mutual investments and the agreement on the capacity for cooperation worth 1 billion USD. In 2015, Chinese enterprises announced 12 “greenfield” projects for Kazakhstan, with a total investment of approximately 1.5 billion USD. As a result, China became the largest source of foreign direct investment in Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan President Nursultan Nazarbayev visited China on August 31, 2015, and China signed the *Joint Declaration on the New Phase of the Strategic Partnership between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the People's Republic of China* and the agreement regarding an inter-governmental agreement on strengthening their cooperation on capacity and investments, the first such agreement between China and a foreign country. To ensure the implementation of the agreement, China set up an inter-departmental working mechanism, established a capacity cooperation fund, and entered into 25 agreements worth 1.5 billion USD for 52 identified projects. The auto assembly project,

and cement are ready to start. In the *2017 State of the Union Address*, Kazakhstan President Nazarbayev urged the government to give priority to the cooperation projects signed by and between Kazakhstan and China.

At the International Cooperation Summit for the "Belt and Road" Initiative held in Beijing in May 2017, Kazakh President Nazarbayev delivered a speech, and believed that the implementation of the "Belt and Road" Initiative would surely bring good opportunities known as the new developmental model to the countries along the Silk Road, including the Central Asian region. He praised the achievements from the connection of the "Bright Road" and the "Belt and Road" Initiative, and suggested intensifying cooperation in the field of "technology innovation" during the next step. The proposal of technological development, education innovation and the policy of the enhancement of national competitiveness in the *2017 State of the Union Address* reveals that the new policy formulated by the Kazakhstan President takes advantage of the "Belt and Road" Initiative for its implementation.

Nuryshhev, a Kazakhstan ambassador to China, said that "Kazakhstan and China have maintained close cooperation on the implementation of the 'Silk Road Economic Belt', an important part of the 'Belt and Road' Initiative. At present, we are implementing 51 projects worth 26 billion USD in the field of cooperation on capacity in their cooperation with China. I believe that the successful implementation of these projects will not only promote the development of Kazakhstan, but also promote the development of the entire region".

On August 31, 2015, the leaders of Kazakhstan and China signed the *Joint Declaration on the New Stage of Comprehensive Strategic Partnership between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the People's Republic of China*. This is a sign of improvement in the relationship between Kazakhstan and China under the

ed into a new phase since the principle of win-win cooperation was
The new stage is characterized by the fact that Kazakhstan has accepted
nded positively to the “Belt and Road” international initiative and new
on principles proposed by China under the new international situation,
the new concept of win-win cooperation, and developed the new
policy of the “Bright Road” and connected it with the concept of the “Belt
Initiative; since then, the relationship between the two countries has
a trend of rapid development. As Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev
People’s Republic of China has become one of the major economic
Kazakhstan in terms of foreign capital, loans and the number of joint
Under the guidance of the new concept of cooperation, there will be very
pects of development for the bilateral relations based on cooperation and
relationship between Kazakhstan and China. This concept makes sure that
operation and a win-win relationship between China and Kazakhstan under
d Road” framework will have a demonstration effect in Central Asia.

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Active Connection of the “Bright Road” and the “Belt and Road”

我们如何发现共同的价值观

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就在 G20 德国汉堡峰会召开前不久，美国总统特朗普曾在波兰对当地群众发表讲话。在讲话中，他呼吁美国人民、波兰人民以及欧洲人民“不惜一切代价”捍卫共同的价值观，认为个体自由和国家主权等价值理念，是定义“我们的国家共同体”（即西方国家）的种种要素。

此类呼声所强调的，是价值观对于共同体或社会的重要意义，但实际上，这种呼声所反映出的，正是 20 世纪西方社会和学术界话语中反复出现的一个主题。早在 20 世纪 60 年代，西方著名社会学家塔尔科特·帕森斯便提出过类似的看法：

在分析某一社会的体制结构和发展进程时，可以用社会成员所共有的价值取向作为主要参照点，这一方法可以作为现代社会学理论研究一个主要原则。

这番论断不仅在社会学领域，更在西方文化内部引发了一场旷日持久的激辩。这场论战从 20 世纪 60 年代持续至今，论辩双方就其中隐含的意义展开争论，甚至曾一度引发双方冲突。

辩论结果如何？从广义上来说，除了引发对于“价值观”这一概念的混乱、