

**Many-to-many modes of cooperation**

**Interdisciplinarity of a special kind**

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# On Interdisciplinarity

***“Knowledge of the whole needs knowledge of its parts, which in turn need knowledge of the whole” (Blaise PASCAL)***

**Universities tend to break down barriers between disciplines**

**in order to path new ways for broader knowledge and creativity, research and development.**

- **Interdisciplinarity means taking into account heterogeneous cooperation.**
- **Goal: Bringing together knowledge from different sources.**

**A kind of complementary heterogeneity will then emerge**

**by integrating partners from different domains.**

# Knowledge-based Society

**Growing scientization of professions and careers in society**

**University is more dominant in society than before,**

**but society is more dominant over university than ever before.**

# The Triangle of Coordination

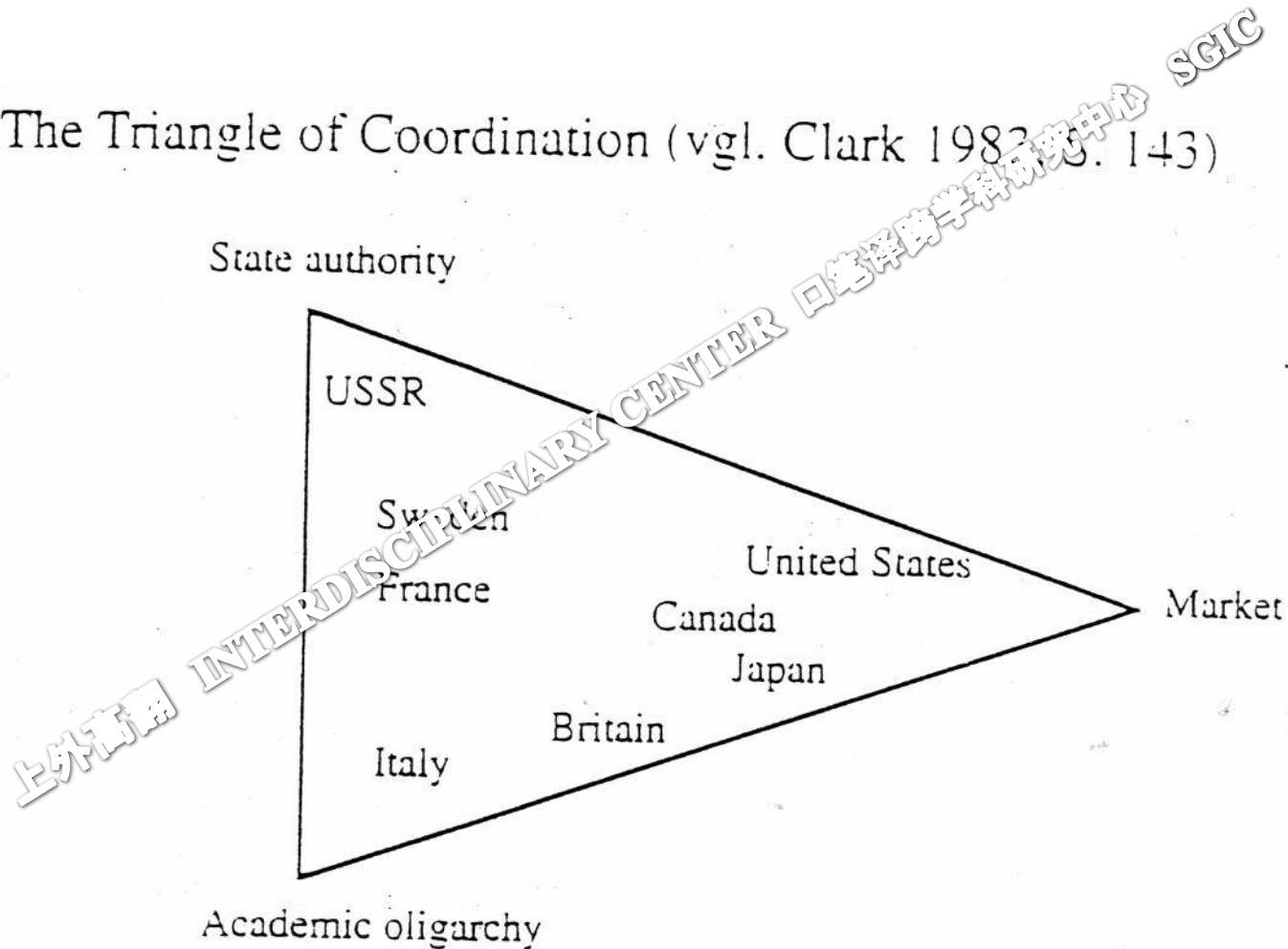
**Traditional relationship between three national stakeholders**

- **the state**
- **the university**
- **the market**

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# The Triangle of Coordination (2)

The Triangle of Coordination (vgl. Clark 1982, S. 143)

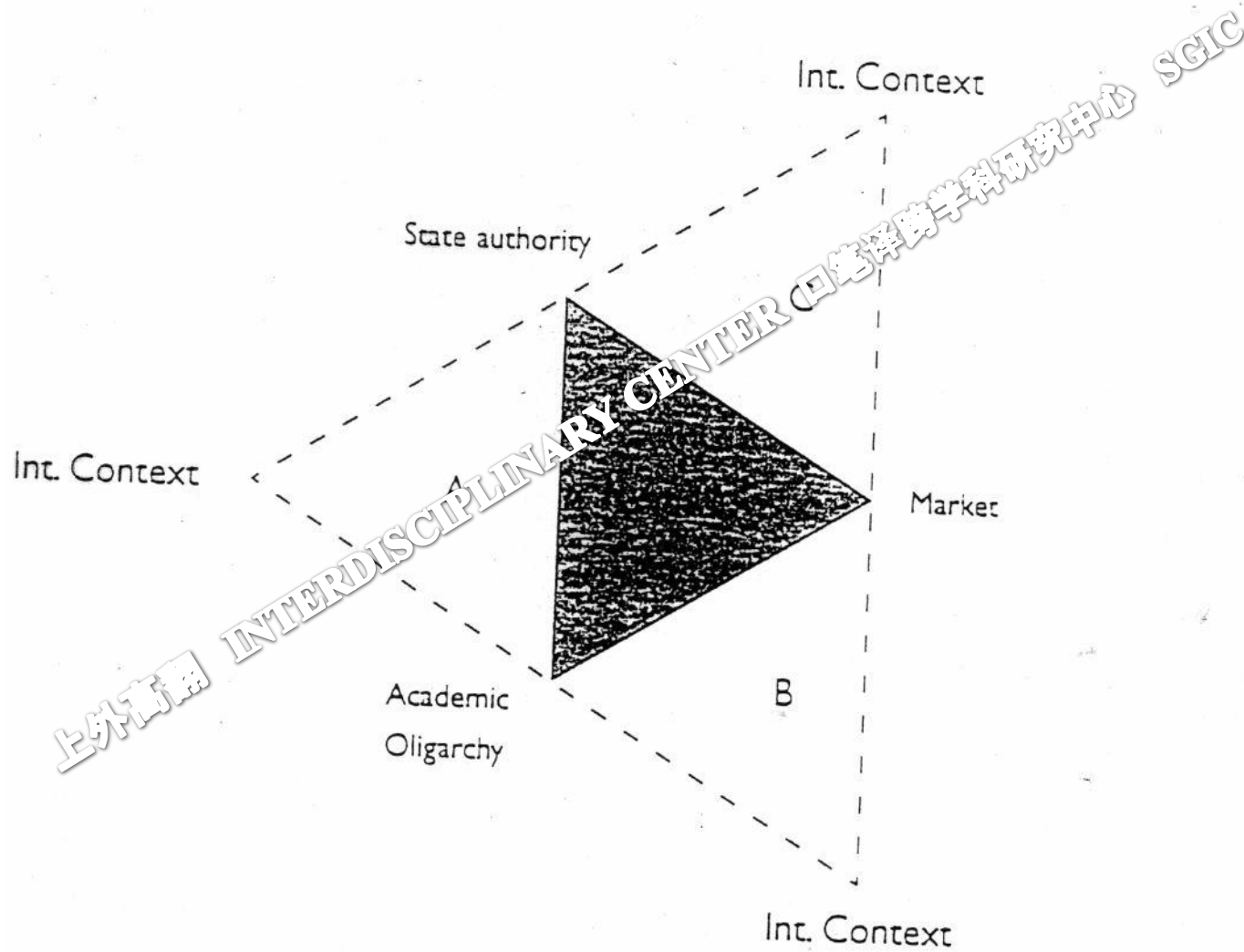


# New Geopolitical Settings

**Higher education became an international service and must take into account regionalization and inter-regionalization**

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Figure 2: Coordination of higher education in an international context





# **Geo-politics and Geo-economics**

## **(1)**

**Geopolitics is a method of foreign policy analysis**

**that seeks to understand, explain, and predict international political behavior primarily in term of territorialgeographical variables (territory, population, natural resources, military capabilities, etc.).**

# Geo-politics and Geo-economics

## (2)

**Geo-economics is different from geopolitics.**

**The logic of geopolitics is traditionally zero-sum, while the logic of economics is traditionally positive-sum.**

Mandelbaum (2014): *The Road to Global Prosperity*.

# **Geo-politics and Geo-economics**

## **(3)**

### **GEOECONOMICS:**

**The use of economic instruments to promote and defend national interests, and to produce beneficial geopolitical results.**

**(Blackwill / Harris (2016))**

# Geo-economics and the International System

**Geo-economic tools can change not only the nature of diplomacy but that of market as well**

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# **Neo-geopolitics and Geo-economy**

- Neo-geopolitics does not perceive the world as being divided into a fixed hierarchy of states, spheres of influence and strategic relations.**
- This new attitude is strongly connected with a Geo-economy and its mega trends to creating and even implementing regional entities for free trade.**

# Trends to regionalization

## New regional economic agreements:

- Eurasian Free Trade Area
- CAFTA (China – ASEAN Free Trade Area)
- APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation)
- **China's *Silk Road Economic Belt***

**The *Silk Road Economic Belt* and the  
*21st Century Maritime Silk Road***

**will connect the Asia-Pacific-Region  
with Europe and even Africa**

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Sources: Xinhua, UNESCO

SCMP



# “一带一路”

“一带一路”是“丝绸之路经济带”和“21世纪海上丝绸之路”的简称。2013年9月和10月，中国国家主席习近平出访中亚和东南亚时，分别提出了与相关国家共同建设“新丝绸之路经济带”和“21世纪海上丝绸之路”的倡议。

# The Belt and Road Initiative

The Belt and Road Initiative, also known as the Land & Maritime Silk Road Initiative or the “One Belt, One Road” Initiative, refers to China’s proposal to build a Silk Road Economic Belt and a 21st Century Maritime Silk Road. During his visits to Central and Southeast Asia in September and October 2013, respectively, Chinese President Xi Jinping unveiled the plans to implement this initiative in cooperation with related countries.

# ONE ROAD, ONE BELT



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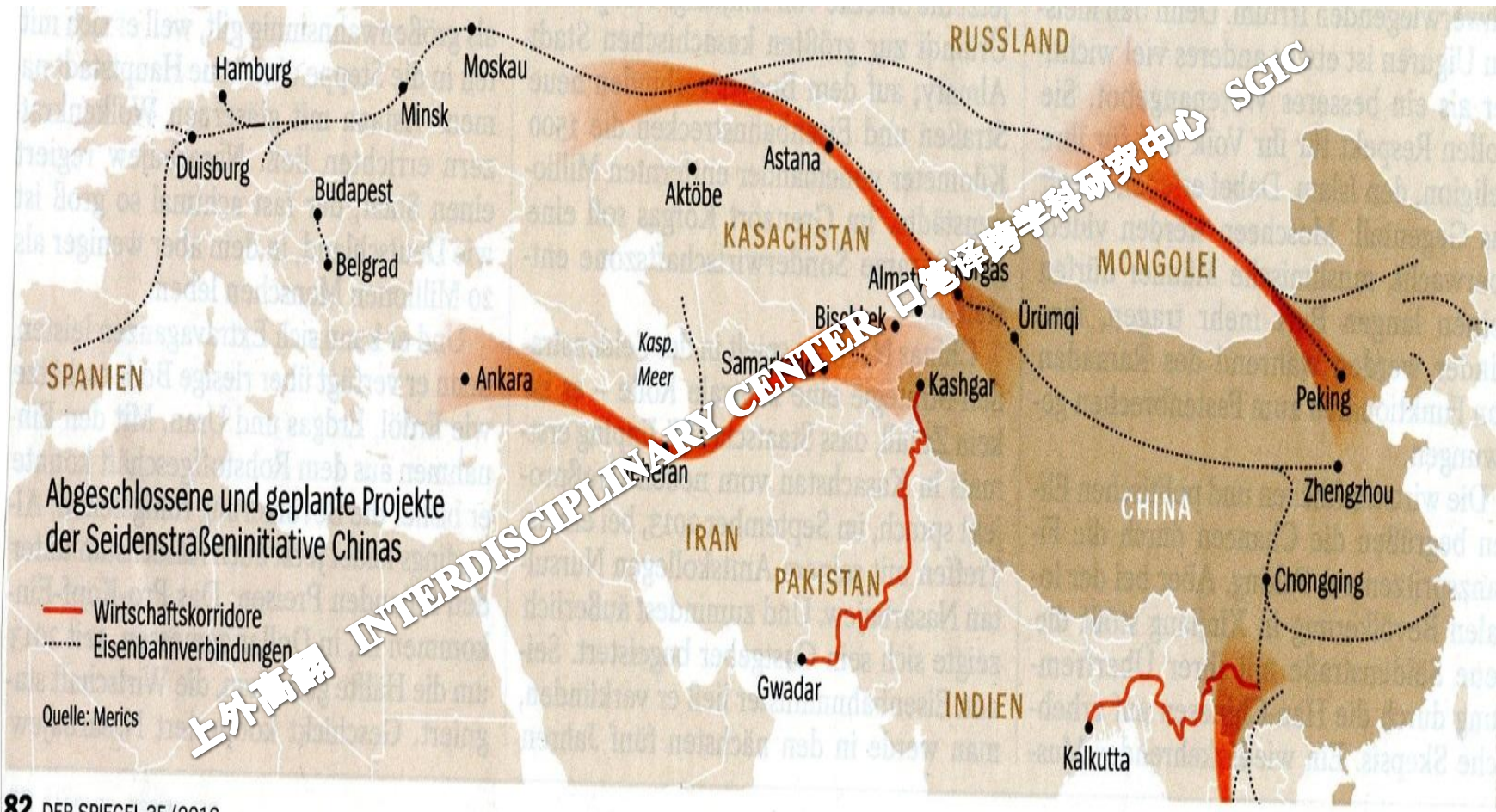
**All countries and international and regional organizations are welcome to participate in the initiative.**

**They have a great chance to cooperate in fields including infrastructure, transportation, tourism, finance, energy, telecommunication, agriculture, and manufacturing.**

**This is a “many-to-many” mode of cooperation.**

**(WANG Yiwei, 2016)**





# China's Going Global

**New geopolitical settings demand a new diplomacy.**

**This includes closer cooperation with all countries in South Asia, Central Asia, the Caspian Region, and the Middle East.**

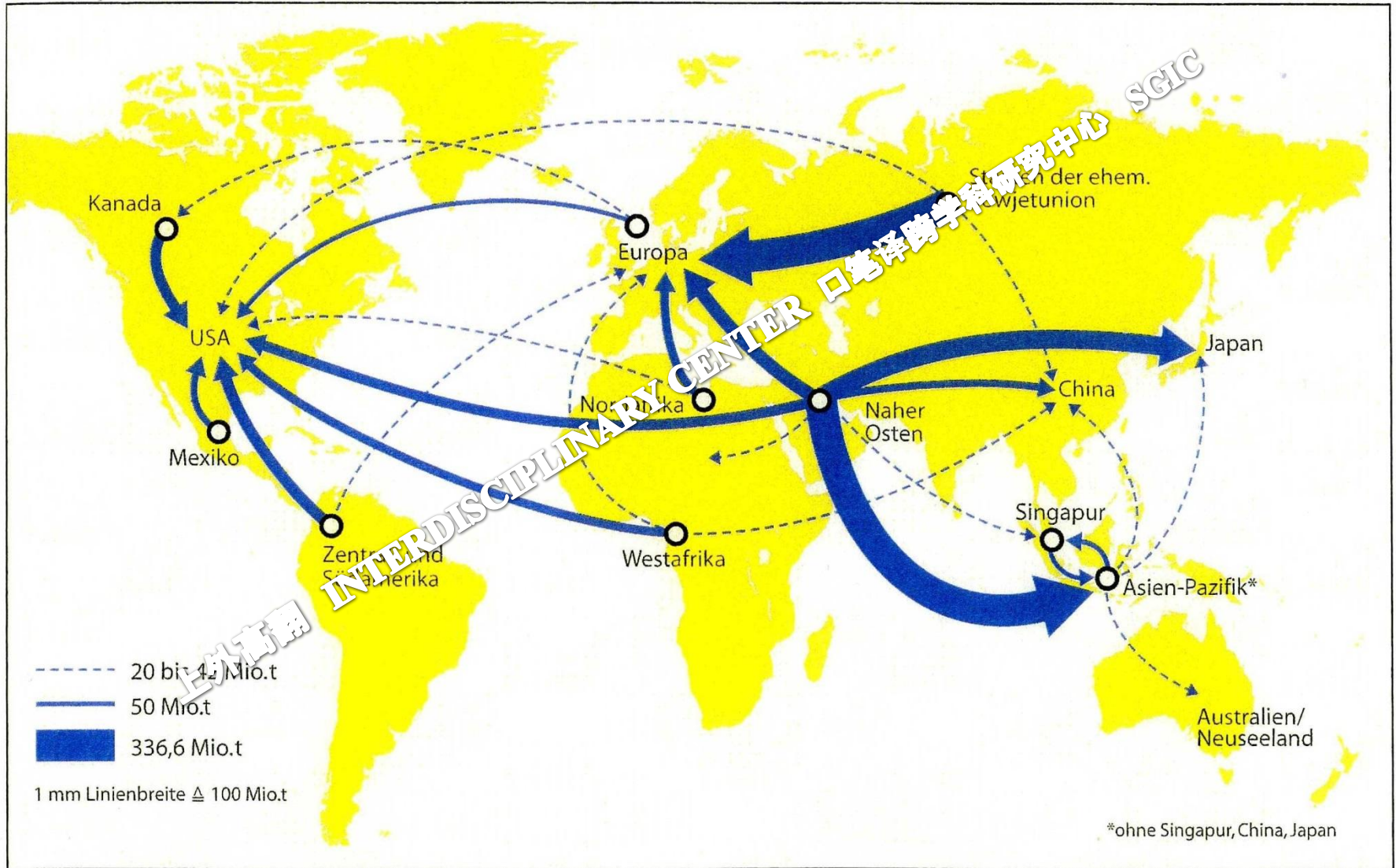
**“Marching Westwards: the Rebalancing of China's Geostrategy” (WANG Jisi, 2014)**

# **Energy security in new geopolitical settings**

**According to the International Energy Agency, energy security can be defined as „uninterrupted physical availability at a price which is affordable, while respecting environments concerns“ (IEA 211)**



# The world wide net of oil supply



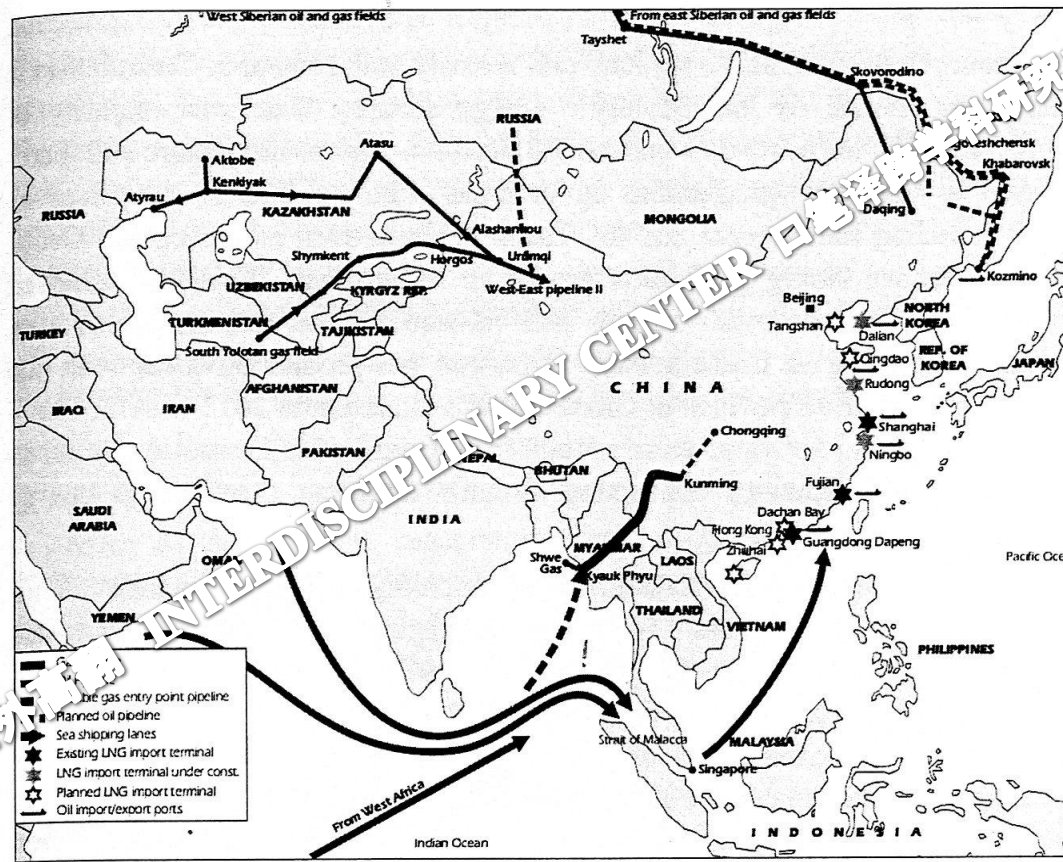


# New Energy Geo-economics

**Oil and natural-gas diplomacy have become a major strategy used not only by Chinese but by all Asian political elites to improve their nations' energy security.**

# Current and future routes of Chinese oil and gas

Fig. 6: Current and future routes of Chinese oil and gas



**China's changing role in globalization  
– from a participator to a leader.**

WANG Yiwei, 2016 (International Relations,  
Renmin University of China)

# PUBLIC DIPLOMACY NEEDS MANY LANGUAGES

**When planning translation and interpretation training curricula in Asia we have to take into account the languages of the *One Road, One Belt Initiative*.**

**Other languages besides English will probably have a chance to develop their specific translational potentials and attractivity.**

THANK YOU!

THE END

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关键词

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