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目 录

中外关系

第二经济大国背景下中国经济外交的机遇和挑战及  
中国的对策 ..... 周永生 (1)  
人文交流对中欧关系的政策含义——基于对中欧  
留学生交流状况的分析 ..... 李梦佳 房乐宪 (8)  
TTIP 谈判的跟踪分析及中国的关切 ..... 王学凯 钮维敢 (16)

国际政治

欧洲议会疑欧主义政党的崛起及其对欧盟政治的影响 ..... 王明进 (24)  
《中导条约》全球化:动因、路径与前景 ..... 蒋翊民 (30)

国际关系

主导北极议程:美国的机遇与挑战 ..... 孙凯 (35)  
后“9·11”时代欧盟反恐政策探析 ..... 申志宏 苏瑞林 (41)

理论探讨

安全的再定义及其边界 ..... 储昭根 (46)  
对外话语如何“以言取效” ..... 袁莎 (52)

世界经济

美国智库学者眼中的亚投行 ..... 刘颖 韦磊 (59)

国别与地区

国际秩序与美国的全球领导力——评 2015 年美国  
《国家安全战略报告》 ..... 杨卫东 (65)  
日本的北极外交战略:参与困境与破解路径 ..... 肖洋 (72)  
英文目录与摘要 ..... (79)

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# CONTENTS

## *Relations between China and Other Countries*

### **1 Opportunity and Challenge of China's Economic Diplomacy as the World's Second Largest Economy and the Strategy China should Adopt** *by Zhou Yongsheng*

The opportunity of China's economic diplomacy includes the rise of GDP and the financial strength, the founding of the status as the world's largest trading nation, the improvement of technology, the new breakthrough in FTA, the upgrading of naval and air forces, and also the improvement of Major-Country Relations. At the same time, China also faces many challenges, including the lack of core technology, the low level of Per Capita GDP, the bottleneck in energy resources, the challenges from market barriers and weaker international financial position, the dilemma in the promotion of FTA, and also the stress from monopoly both international and domestic. Facing these opportunities and challenges, China should adhere to reform and opening-up policies to fully integrate into the international system, focus on economic development to achieve win-win results. Besides, China should also move economic diplomacy to a higher level, master core technology through introduction and cooperation. China should also raise high the great banner of free trade and advance the conclusion of FTA through various means and keep stable energy supply by practical cooperation. At the same time, China needs to prepare for the building of a variety of multilateral financial institutions based on Chinese capital and in accordance with international norms and to make a comprehensive study of non-tariff barriers policy to respond to the challenges from other countries, to strengthen management of domestic market order so as to crack down on monopoly both domestic and international, to cultivate native enterprises and establish famous brands. In the end, China should pay attention to separating economy from politics, to promoting international economic and trade cooperation, and to fostering Chinese enterprises to go abroad and develop well.

### **8 The Policy Implications of People-to-people and Cultural Exchanges in China-EU Relations — Based on the Analysis of Students Exchanges between China and the EU** *by Li Mengjia & Fang Lexian*

Against the background of further development of China-EU comprehensive partnership, China-EU high-level people-to-people and Cultural dialogue, which was launched in 2012, has become the third pillar in China-EU relations besides high-level strategic dialogue, high-level economic and trade dialogue and played an essential role in maintaining the stability of China-EU relations. The exchange between Chinese and European students is an important part of China-EU people-to-people contact. Based on the brief review of China-EU people-to-people and cultural exchange and dialogue mechanism and the analysis of current situation and data of Chinese and European students exchange, this paper will illustrate the policy implication of people-to-people and cultural exchanges to China-EU relations.

### **16 A Follow-up Analysis of Negotiation of TTIP and China's Concern** *by Wang Xuekai & Niu Weigan*

According to documents released by the U.S. and the EU about negotiation of TTIP, the paper analyses the progress and features of the negotiations. The authors find three features about the negotiations. The first one is, vertically, topics for discussion tend to be more concrete and narrower. The second is, horizontally, the first three rounds focus more on market access, and then the fourth and fifth rounds are transition period for working out draft documents, and the last four rounds concentrate mainly on discussion of supervision and regulation. The third one is negotiation of market access has almost been finished, supervision needs further discussion, and regulation has not been totally worked out. Besides, the article does a research on interactive relationship between China and negotiation of TTIP. As a result, the paper predicts the development trend of negotiation of TTIP. In other words, there are lots of problems to be solved, and the negotiation of TTIP may be finished by reaching an initial agreement before 2017, which means some of the negotiations can't reach the high level as expected, and some fail to have consensus. Finally, some useful suggestions are put forward to respond

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to the potential influence on China from TTIP.

### ***International Politics***

#### **24 The Rise of Eurosceptic Parties in the European Parliament and their Influence on European Union Politics** *by Wang Mingjin*

The continuing of economic crisis in Europe gave rise to strong Eurosceptic sentiments among common people in Europe, and resulted in great gains of Eurosceptic parties in the 2014 European Parliament elections. Fears abound that a strong Eurosceptic camp could endanger the functioning of the European parliament, and plunge the EU into political crisis. However, the periphery situation of those Eurosceptic parties in the European parliament makes this impossible to happen, but the increase of the strength of Eurosceptic parties strengthens the trend of a grand coalition of the central left and central right, thus weakening the party-politics nature in the European parliament. Furthermore, the rise of the Eurosceptic parties in the European Parliament offers them great opportunities to exercise influence on national politics, which, in turn, will bring influence onto the European Union through national government policy, thus influencing the political agenda of the European Union.

#### **30 The Globalization of the INF Treaty: Motivation, Approaches and Prospects** *by Jiang Yimin*

The INF Treaty is a nuclear arms control treaty of historic significance signed between the U.S. and the Soviet Union in the cold war period. Since 2007, Russia has sought to globalize the treaty and received the support from the U.S. Recently, the globalization of the INF Treaty has again been raised by U.S. scholars in the context of disputes over compliance issue and therefore invites intense international coverage. The U.S. and Russia want to globalize the INF Treaty for both historical and geopolitical and security reasons. To achieve the goal, both countries might seek to globalize the treaty directly or employ the dual track approach seeking to globalize the treaty by using the threat of treaty withdrawal or amendment. However, given the obstacles remaining on the road to treaty globalization, the prospect of the INF Treaty globalization is rather dim.

### ***International Relations***

#### **35 Dominating the Arctic Agenda: Opportunities and Challenges for the U.S.** *by Sun Kai*

The U.S. chairmanship of the Arctic Council will begin in April 2015, this offers a great opportunity for shaping U.S. leadership in Arctic affairs. The U.S. is preparing for this in high-level official arrangements, organizational integration, and formulating priorities during U.S. chairmanship. But there are also some challenges, which include capacity building, non-effective decision-making structure, competition of priority setting within the U.S., and whether other countries will follow U.S. agenda.

#### **41 Analysis of the EU's Counter-Terrorism Policy after the 911 Terrorist Attacks** *by Sheng Zhihong & Su Ruilin*

After the 911 terrorist attacks, in order to deal with the growing trends of Islamic terrorism, cyber-terrorism, CBRN terrorism and localization of terrorists, the EU adopted a series of fairly effective policies, including root-prevention, security protection, cooperation between the police and the justice, financial supervision, emergency response and international cooperation, etc. The European Union counterterrorism policy has scored modest success and, promoted the advancement of Europe integration. China also can draw lessons from EU approach. However, the EU still faces several challenging issues: limitations of the EU power, constraints of member states' police cultures, difficulties in ethnic integration, and conflicts between counter-terrorism and protection of human rights, etc. All these require the EU to make further efforts.

### ***Theoretical Probes***

#### **46 Redefining Security and its Disciplinary Boundary** *by Chu Zhaogen*

The recognition and concept of security is a product of social and historical development. The definition and extension of security in the context of social sciences lack broad consensus. But since the 1970s and 1980s, the researchers can roughly be divided into two schools and two paths — the traditionalist who insist that the state being the center, with military and politics as the cores, and the wideners & expanders who extend security in-

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volvement objects and bring in economic, social and environmental and other security areas. The traditionalists criticize the expansion of the concept of security arguing that it leads to the increase of generalization and unlimited boundary extension, resulting in the loss of utility and value of the concept as an analytical tool, and the dispersion and out of focus on research and policy priorities. The wideners & expanders believe that it's the traditionalists' bias, who ignore the intensified impact of non-military factors on security and the new international reality of acceleration of globalization, and competition of a variety of actors. This paper argues that the key to resolve the conflict between the two schools and the two paths is to redefine the security concept and its disciplinary boundary, then further grasp its essential characteristics.

**52 How to Achieve Effect with Words**

by Yuan Sha

Building an effective foreign-oriented discourse system requires serious investigation into the way of achieving “perlocutionary” effect, i.e. how to use words to affect the decisions, behaviors and ideas of other states. This article proposes the concept of “language power”, arguing that a state not only can use material power, but also can utilize language power to achieve national strategic goals. This article further proposes four logics of language power, namely logic of consequentialism, logic of appropriateness, logic of rhetoric, and logic of argumentation, in four types of interactive act, namely teleological action, normatively regulated action, dramaturgical action and communicative action respectively. The effective use of language power requires the meeting of the three rhetorical appeals proposed by Aristotle — ethos, pathos and logos. This text aims at furthering the theoretical study of foreign-oriented discourse system by delving into the use of language power to achieve desired effects.

**World Economy**

**59 AIIB in the Eyes of U.S. Think Tank Scholars**

by Liu Ying & Wei Lei

In recent months, more and more scholars from U.S. think tanks have paid close attention to AIIB. They criticized the U.S. government for the attitude and policy toward AIIB, and discussed what the right attitude and policy should be for the U.S. Those scholars discussed the necessity for the setting up of AIIB, in view of the defects of the existing financial institution and financial order and analyzed the influence of AIIB on the developing countries, major powers, international order and international pattern. They also discussed the potential risks and difficulty for AIIB in the future, and gave some advice on the building of AIIB.

**Countries and Regions**

**65 International Order and America's Global Leadership — Analysis of the 2015 National Security Strategy of the United States**

by Yang Weidong

International order is one of the important contents of the 2015 National Security Strategy of the United States and the Obama Administration is trying to enhance America's global leadership through strengthening the international economic order and the international political order. In the view of the Obama Administration, international order is the fourth national interest of the U.S., following security, economic prosperity and the values. In terms of its essence, the concept of international order advocated by the Obama Administration is the notion of trying to finally realize its leadership of the world by dominating the discourse power in the construction of the international order so as to better safeguard U.S. national interests.

**72 Japan's Arctic Diplomatic Strategy: Participate Dilemma in Participation and Ways of Solution**

by Xiao yang

Being a subarctic country, Japan has been paying close attention to the changes of the Arctic Circle economic situation, and has incorporated the Arctic issues into its grand strategy making. Japanese diplomatic strategy — maker include bureaucrats, politicians and business groups. Since Japan can't change its identity of being a non-arctic country and a defeated country in World War II in a short time, when constructing strategy, Japan is bound to abandon utilitarianism for short-term gains and turn to participation in the mid-to-long-term economic exploitation in the Arctic Circle. Following prudent policy and multi-pronged participation approach, Japan aims at imperceptibly promoting its popularity and presence in Arctic governance.

## 《国际论坛》稿约

一、本刊是由北京外国语大学国际问题研究所主办的、研究国际问题的综合类学术性刊物,举凡有关国际政治、国际关系、世界经济、中国外交、国别和地区研究等方面的稿件,一概欢迎。

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