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International Politics

1 The Security Issues Concerning the “One Belt, One Road” Initiative

by Zhao Minghao

The “One Belt, One Road” Initiative proposed by China is not security-oriented, though it confronts a number of security challenges. Generally speaking, development is a solution to security issues, but under certain conditions it may bring about or deepen them. As the “New Silk Road” plan initiated by the US suggests, the interplay between development and security is complex and consequential to international economic cooperation programs. Given China’s underdeveloped overseas security capacities, the implementation of “One Belt, One Road” Initiative may encounter “security deficits”, and it has to learn to tackle a series of development-security related problems. To make the Initiative a success, it needs not only to explore innovative economic cooperation mechanisms, but also to deal with security challenges with more tailored, creative and effective approaches.

7 Northern Sea Route: the Relationship between Coastal State’s Jurisdiction and Freedom of Navigation

by Zheng Lei

Russia views the Northern Sea Route as its internal water, and demands that foreign ships must be permitted by the Russian government before sailing on this sea route. The reasons why Russia takes those measures include, Russia wants to uphold its historical rights of the northern sea route and safeguard its national security interests through taking those measures. Russia also wants to protect the ecological environment of the Arctic seas. In response to the Russian management measures, China needs to promote cooperation with Russia within the framework of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, respect for the legitimate security interests of Russia as a coastal state, deal properly with Russia’s claims over the Northern Sea Route, maintain China’s freedom of navigation in the Northern Sea Route.

13 South Korea’s Arctic Strategy: Logic of Construction and Vision of Implementation by Xiao Yang

The Arctic Policy Execution Plan which the South Korean government announced in 2015, marked South Korea had changed the Arctic strategy into more specific political and economic policy. This paper based on South Korea’s history of engagement in Arctic affairs, discusses the influence of economic activities which include arctic shipping, shipbuilding and energy exploring, on its position in Arctic governance. As South Korea’s interest in the Arctic has gone beyond the border of business and scientific affairs, the pursuit of great-power status will become a new window to study and estimate the driving power for South Korea’s engagement. Most of the Arctic countries welcome South Korea’s participation in Arctic governance, South Korea’s influence in the Arctic region will increase, which serves as a reference for China. South Korea is on the way to becoming a political and economic power. This paper aims to analyze the core of South Korea’s Arctic strategy, discusses the necessary condition which a successful strategy may need and interprets its way of developing the strategy under the circumstances of Arctic governance.

International Relations

20 A Brief Analysis on EU Development Aid and Democratic Political Development in Ghana

by Liu Qingjian & Zhao Yating

After Rawlings came to power in the 1980s, Ghana began the gradual political democratic reform. At the same time, EU began to adjust development aid policy, which in the 21st century finalised as taking democracy, human rights and good governance as the political orientation of development aid policy. Both the economic and political development of Ghana needed EU’s financial support. For over 30 years, the Government of Ghana takes flexible policies on the basis of insisting on independence and responds actively to EU’s development aid demands which takes democracy, human rights and good governance as political orientation, receiving a steady

stream of EU's development aid. Ghana uses these funds to promote national democracy practice, to protect human rights and to improve good governance, making marked success on democratic political development. The practice of Ghana leads the authors to think about the reason for Africa to accept EU's of development aid policy of taking democracy, human rights and good governance as political orientation, the dual nature of policy implementation and the synchronization of Africa's development on economy and politics.

27 A Study of British Sovereignty Claim in the Malvinas Dispute

by Yang Zhenhua

Malvinas/Falkland islands are one of the important strategic overseas territories of Britain. Malvinas sovereignty dispute is a product of history of British colonization and the essence of the dispute lies in whether the islands and their resources belong to Britain or Argentina. The way of acquisition or loss of the territory of Malvinas, application of self-determination and referendum, use of force to solve territorial disputes, constitute the several key legal issues in Malvinas sovereignty dispute. Britain advances a lot of historical and legal arguments to claim that the sovereignty of the islands belongs to UK. However, compared with the claims of Argentina, advantage of British claims is not obvious. Since 1833, the actual control and jurisdiction of the Malvinas becomes the biggest advantage for Britain. The long-term and complex features of the Malvinas sovereignty dispute indicate that final resolution takes time.

Relations between China and Other Countries

34 Cultural Features in Chinese Diplomacy since the 18th CPC National Congress

by Zhang Qingmin & Tian Tianye

Culture is an important aspect of national attributes, which impact a country's external behavior in different ways and give its diplomacy remarkable national cultural characteristics. This has been demonstrated in China's diplomacy since the 18th CPC National Congress. Chinese leaders have revealed more Chinese cultural heritage in their diplomatic practice. Rejuvenation and reconstruction of Chinese culture have been enhanced to be the very core of Chinese soft power. Chinese traditional culture has been emphasized as the ideological guidance in China's diplomacy. China proposes for coexistence and communications among different cultures and opposes cultural clashes and cultural hegemonism in multilateral diplomacy. It also sets great store by humanitarian and cultural exchanges in bilateral relations and makes effort to narrow the gaps and enhance mutual understanding between peoples in bilateral relations. A richer under painting color of culture has become one of the most significant characters and distinct features of Chinese diplomacy.

40 The Comprehensive and Cooperative Partnership between China and Latin America: From the Summit Diplomacy Angle

by Zhang Ying & Yan Lu

Since the 18th Party Congress, Chinese leaders have attached great importance to China and Latin American relationship. Latin American countries have become an important part in China's diplomatic arrangement. China and Latin American relationship has entered a period of high speed development. This article uses the frequent visits of top leaders of the two sides as clue and makes a study on Chinese leaders' three visits and the founding of Latin American Community Forum. It discusses the basic connotation of China and Latin American comprehensive and cooperative relationship from the four dimensions: community of destiny, great power diplomacy, multilateral diplomacy and economic and trade cooperation.

46 US-China Cooperation on Climate Change: Achievements, Disagreements and Countermeasures

by Liu Yin & Peng Long

Despite the twists and turns, US-China cooperation on climate change has made great achievements. However, the lack of mutual strategic trust leads to constant disputes, and the cooperation just stays at the intent-level in many areas and is hard to implement. Both sides should understand and respect the differences, actively protect intellectual property rights, expand cooperation channels, give incentives to cooperation on technological R&D, actively respond to trade barriers, and actively innovate on ways of financing. Ultimately, both sides should assume the duty of a responsible power, and effectively honor the obligations of energy-saving and emission reduction.

World Economy

51 International Monetary System and the Internationalization of RMB

by *Tao Yu*

Based on the structure of current International Monetary System (IMS), this paper investigates the defects of the IMS, including the incentive incompatibility of the United States and the huge economic risks brought by US dollar. The authors argue that the current IMS is not stable and sustainable in the long-run due to the trade and fiscal deficits of the United States. The author suggests enlarging the role of SDR and establishing a more stable multi-currency system. We also believe that RMB internationalization is a historical trend, and now the internationalization of RMB has made substantial progress. In the future, the internationalization of the RMB should keep pace with the Chinese financial reform and be realized gradually.

Countries and Regions

58 Iran's Nuclear Policy under the Presidency of Rouhani

by *Jiang Zhen & Ding Xiaoqing*

After Rouhani came into power, the moderate policy of Iran propelled the negotiation of Iran's nuclear issue. On this issue, Rouhani advocates negotiation while at the same time insists on maintaining the rights of Iran to develop the nuclear technology peacefully. However, the bottomline of the negotiation is the safeguarding of the Islamic political system. Although Rouhani's nuclear policy brings hopes to the solution of the issue, there are also many limitations for his policy. Iran's nuclear issue not only needs to answer how to limit Iran and how to lift the sanctions, but also needs to build the trust between Iran and the West.

63 Separation and Balance of Powers in US Climate Politics: A Study of the Obama Administration's Clean Power Plan

by *Yang Qiang*

Seen as the biggest move by the US federal government on addressing global climate change, the final Clean Power Plan unveiled by President Obama on August 3, 2015 set the first-ever national limits on carbon pollution from power plants, with the target of curbing emissions from the current power fleet by 32 percent compared with 2005 levels by 2030. Ever since the release of the draft rule on June 2, 2014, however, the Republican majorities on the Capitol Hill have tried to undercut the proposal by resorting to the legislative and other powers of Congress. At the same time, those states with big coal-power interests have struggled to either directly block the proposed rule by issuing gubernatorial executive orders or passing state laws, or indirectly block it by appealing to the federal courts to disclaim the legality of the rule. Thus, the US climate politics has taken on some new features, which will impact on the progress of the American climate policy in the remaining time of the second term of the Obama administration and even for a longer period of time.

68 The Paris Attack and the Muslim Problem in Europe

by *Xiao He*

The recent Paris Attack once again triggered the debate on the "Islamisation of Europe" and "the failure of Multiculturalism" in France, Europe and even the whole world. This article, through analyzing the direct impact of this event upon France's anti-terrorism and immigration policy, the present situation of the European Muslim problem, and the practice and evolution of the multicultural policies, illustrates that these two arguments are both overstated "myths". From the perspective of long term history, the integration process launched by Europe on an unprecedented scale has just begun, so it's too early to draw a final conclusion.

74 Germany's Energy Transition: Policy and Achievements

by *Wang Zhuoyu*

Germany's energy transition aims at gradually changing the traditional fossil and nuclear based energy supply systems to the renewable ones. The newest statement of energy transition was reflected in *Energiewende* which was put forward by the German government after the Fukushima nuclear accident on 11 March 2011, in which it states to quit nuclear power completely and puts forward energy goals till 2050. Viewing from present process, Germany's energy transition has advanced according to its aims, and the challenges currently faced are mainly reflected in the conflicts between different objectives, and the rise of cost due to the early phase-out of nuclear power. The goals of Germany's energy transition is not only to insure energy security and sustainability but also to make sure the core competitiveness of Germany through technological superiority in energy efficiency and renewable energy exploration, which would lead the next round of global competition.

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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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