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本期责编 张志洲  
英文审校 梅仁毅

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*by Shi Jianbin & Zhu Jianyu*

The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), was reached by Iran and P5 + 1 countries after over a decade of negotiations, to solve the Iran nuclear issue. It sets a bottom line to restrict the development of Iran's nuclear capability, ensuring the completely peaceful purpose of its nuclear program. It designs a red line, formulating measures to limit Iran's nuclear capability development and to delay Iran's breakout time for at least 12 months. It lays out a defense line, retaining the constraints on any of Iran's possible violation by establishing a mechanism of reinstating the sanctions. It embeds a monitor line, adopting a most strict monitoring and verification mechanism in history on Iran's nuclear activities. With the four-pronged approach, Iran's nuclear materials production capacity will be greatly reduced during the period of JCPOA implementation. Therefore, the uranium pathway to develop nuclear weapons by using declared facilities is blocked, and the plutonium pathway is eliminated. Meanwhile, Iran is unlikely to implement a covert nuclear weapons program without being quickly detected by the outside world.

### **7 Research on the Normative Function of the United Nations in the Governance of Global Cyber-security**

*by Sheng Chenchao*

On the global cyber-security issue, the United Nations enjoys more advantages than stateactors and non-governmental organizations. Such advantage comes from its special powers in dealing with inter-state problems, and from having more resources for aiding stateactors. The role the United Nations plays has two aspects in dealing with global cyber-security governance. On the one hand, the United Nations promotes the formulation of global cyber-security rules by coordinating national interests through its internal mechanisms and International Conferences; on the other hand, through aids and initiatives conducted by the cooperation between its affiliated institutions and other international organizations, the United Nations makes stateactors realize the importance of cyber-security and helps them make domestic cyber-security policy, so as to promote the implementation of cyber-security norms. At the same time, the United Nations also faces challenges in global cyber-security governance, including the difficulty of coordination of national interests, as well as the limitation of function caused by the internal structure of the United Nations itself.

## ***International Relations***

### **13 EU Strategy for the Environmentally Friendly Arctic**

*by Liu Sisi*

After the end of the cold war, the arctic issue becomes the battle ground of discourse power. Building favorable arctic strategy and institution becomes an important source of power. The Arctic affair affects the most realistic and direct interests of the EU and the "environmentally friendly" arctic strategy which is easier to implement and less sensitive politically, is also the best way for EU's participation in the arctic affair. This paper outlines the historical background, specific interpretation and promotion path of the EU's "environmentally friendly" arctic strategy, combs through the relationship between arctic exploration and environmental issues, and argues that EU's discourse power gained by setting environmental agenda is valuable reference for other countries in participating in arctic affair.

### **18 The Evolution, Characteristic of UK's Arctic Policy and Its Implication for China**

*by Zhao Ningning & Zhou Fei*

Under the background of "Rediscovering the Arctic", UK's desire in participation in Arctic affair has been enhanced. It became the first country outside the Arctic region to formulate and issue a comprehensive Arctic policy document when it released the "Adapting to Change: UK Policy towards the Arctic" in October 2013. Based on rapidly changing geopolitical and geo-economic environment, UK's Arctic policy in identity shaping, delineation of interest and selection of path demonstrates its excellent diplomatic wisdom and exquisite diplomatic skill and brings its political aspiration for playing the role of a great power in Arctic affair. The UK's Arctic policy has great implication for China which is also a country outside the Arctic region and stakeholder in Arctic affair. Thus, we should lay emphasis on top-level design, strengthen policy planning and engage in the

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Arctic governance in a creative way.

**24 A Study on UK's Arctic Policy**

by Li yibo

Because of geographic proximity and historical reason, UK enjoys a significant advantage in Arctic scientific research and resource development. Over the past three years, the government of the UK has issued a series of documents to reevaluate British interests and its future role in the Arctic amid a surge of global economic and political competitions in the far north. Out of the consideration that UK has strong environmental, political, economic, scientific and security interests in the region, UK has further upgraded its attention on Arctic affair. The objective of UK's new Arctic policy is to ensure that the UK remains a leading partner or a premier partner in Arctic governance. China and UK can cooperate on some Arctic affairs, such as Arctic governance, resource extraction and scientific explorations.

**Relations between China and Other Countries**

**31 The Process of San Francisco Peace-making with Japan and the Issue of South China Sea Islands and Reefs: A Perspective from Sino-US Relations**

by Sun Can

The comprehensive understanding of issues relating to South China Sea islands and reefs in San Francisco Peace-making with Japan based on Sino-US Relations includes three parts. US proposals in preliminary documents about the sovereign jurisdiction of South China Sea islands and reefs reflect its early attitudes to China after the Second World War. Thereafter, US and China gradually became enemies from allies. US attitudes to South China Sea islands and reefs deviated from the preliminary documents during the signing of San Francisco Treaty of Peace with Japan. We should adopt a broad understanding of the San Francisco System after the San Francisco Conference, its alliance building has become the third party influence factor in US attitudes toward sovereign jurisdiction of South China Sea islands and reefs. The process of San Francisco Peace-making with Japan is not an initial incentive to the sovereignty disputes of South China Sea islands and reefs, but it's undoubtedly an intervening variable to the worsening of the South China Sea issue.

**36 An Analysis of China's Public Diplomacy among Overseas Chinese: Targets and Goals**

by Zhu Dongqin

In recent years, with overseas Chinese affairs being incorporated into the orbit of the country's overall diplomatic strategy, public diplomacy among overseas Chinese attracts attention of both politicians and scholars. Since public diplomacy among overseas Chinese has just started, how to treat overseas Chinese as a "bridge" to tell a "true China" story becomes an issue worthy of discussion. Firstly, from a theoretical point of view, taking overseas Chinese as the targets of China's public diplomacy, this paper divides them into two groups, "elite" and "grass roots" by applying social stratification theory, and elaborates on the principles and significance of such division. The paper holds that the work on elite should be the focus, making them play a guiding role and the work on grassroots should be a supplement so as to get support from the masses of the people. Secondly, from a practical point of view, the elite and the grassroots are further divided into subgroups according to two core factors "influence" and "identity" on the basis of analysis on the characteristics of these subgroups, the paper expounds the emphasis in work and goals respectively, and puts forward the countermeasures and suggestions.

**Theoretical Probes**

**42 A Comparative Analysis between IR Theoretical Synthesis and Analytic Eclecticism: Based on the Perspective of Philosophy of Science**

by Pang Zhongying & Huang Yunqing

The openness of knowledge boundary and the persistency of theoretical debates have always been considered as two significant features in the discipline of international relations. In face of the real world in drastic and rapid changes, scholars of IR increasingly realize that theories and methods which have dominated the international studies can no longer explain the complexity and diversity of the real world comprehensively and effectively. In order to bridge the gap, realize the cross-paradigm communication and move the discipline forward, IR scholars have made many positive attempts in the field of theoretical researches, among which the theoretical synthesis and analytic eclecticism are the most representative with practical value. However, there are some confusions between them in the related researches and discussions. The authors will make a comparative analysis based on the perspective of philosophy of science in order to distinguish between them more clearly.

**48 A Review of John Ikenberry's Thought of International Order**

by Yang Weidong & Limeng

John Ikenberry is the representative who advocates liberal internationalism in post cold war period. In his thought of international order, he sets the constitutional order as the research focus, the neo-liberal institutional system as the core of study and how the U.S can lead the world after the Cold War as the strategic

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background. On the other hand, he also uses criticism of the neo-conservative policy represented by the Bush administration as the entry point and argues that the US should continue and insist on the foreign strategy of liberal internationalism after the cold war. In fact, his thought of international order is the theoretical cornerstone of the international strategy of the Obama administration. Although John Ikenberry's thought of international order emphasizes integration of the realistic view of power and the liberalist view of institution, there still exists some problems in the choice of research approach and tendency of thinking.

#### **54 The Two Major Schools of the Theory of State Building and the Development in Research**

*by Cao haiqin & Yu chunyang*

With the transformation of the theoretical paradigm of Comparative Political Science in contemporary western countries from "behavioral revolution" to "national centralism", state building has become one of the core issues in the field of Western political science. Looking back to the history of contemporary western political thought, the development of the theory of state building has experienced two stages, and formed two major schools. The former one is endogenous state building theory with "the state and war" as the core issue starting from the 1970s which is based on the study of the relationship between state and society; the latter one is the theory of external building focusing on "failed state" re-building and "weak state" capacity building since the 1990s. In recent years, with international organizations involved in state building, the theory of state building enters into the stage of moving back from "external" to "endogenous" that is the development stage of "regression intrinsic type". The theory emphasizes state autonomy and technical state building and is closely related to practical problems the countries face during the development.

#### **World Economy**

#### **60 The Evolvement of World Economic Pattern and the Adjustment of China's Development Strategy**

*by Qiu Xiaodong & Wu Fuxiang*

Economic globalization driven by technology revolution is promoting the multi-polarization in world economic pattern. The shares of different types of economy in world trade and investment are changing rapidly. Since entering the new century, the rapid rise of emerging economies has become important force in the world political and economic pattern. Since the reform and opening up, China has been the success story of regional rise in the process of economic globalization. The evolution of world economic pattern and the change of international development environment provide China with development opportunity, but also bring new challenges. Against the background of complex change in economic environment at home and abroad, in order to realize sustainable development of China's economy. China needs to further improve the ability of independent innovation, re-shape manufacturing competitiveness; advance the strategy of "One Belt and One Road", alleviate factor supply and market demand constraint, highlight the supply side structural reforms, make overall planning for China's long-term economic development.

#### **Countries and Regions**

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*by He Xiaoyue*

The main content of transnational relations deriving from U.S. ethnic minorities includes the interaction between ethnic minorities and the United States, the interaction between ethnic minorities and home country, and the interaction between the United States and home country. Ethnic minorities, the United States and home country, according to their own interest demands at different periods, produce different relation network and interactive consequences in terms of U.S. national security, foreign policy and external relations. From the academic perspective, the interpretative framework of the relation between ethnic minorities and U.S. national security and the international political consequences derived from demographic change of ethnic minorities are the focuses of future research.

#### **73 Strategic Thinkers and the U.S. National Security Strategy in the Cold War Era** *by Zhang Jian*

Strategic thinker is an important factor in influencing U.S. national security strategy. Their skillful design for U.S. national security strategy in the Cold War era played a critical role in winning Cold War. They were almost unrivalled in their breadth and depth of experience in the Cold War national security establishment of the United States. As this study demonstrates, they contributed to a profound shift in American strategic thinking that redefined U.S. national security policy at the time and even for the decades to come. This research is important for its historical, theoretical, realistic and strategic relevance. The value of U.S. strategic thinkers in the world is to advance the evolution of American national security, to strengthen the academic research of international strategy and to sustain America's hegemony. At the same time, we should pay attention to the limits of strategic thinkers and their thinking and adopt a critical approach.

## 《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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