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国际 论坛

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Relations between China and Other Countries

1 Cognitive Differences and Competitive Cooperation in the Concept of Cyber Sovereignty between China and the United States *by Gao Qiqi & Chen Jianlin*

The resurgence of the concept of sovereignty has become popular place in cyberspace. Although cyber sovereignty contains some contradiction in its connotation, such as (1) the openness/virtuality of the Internet vs. closure of national sovereignty; (2) the trans-territory for the Internet vs. the territoriality for sovereignty, and (3) the polycentric nature of the Internet vs. the unitary nature of state sovereignty. However, it does not mean that the importance of cyber sovereignty could be ignored or even refuted. Several disputes have been seen between the United States and China over cyber sovereignty. On the one hand, Sino-US competition in the area of protection of network security and network independence and cyber-warfare strength etc. has been intensified, on the other hand, the cooperation in the field of global Internet governance, fighting against cyber-crimes and cyber-terrorism etc. has also become urgent. On the way to an Internet great power in the future, China ought to advance the research on the theories on cyber sovereignty, to develop full-range cyberspace strategies, to construct parallel Internet infrastructure, to cope with America's soft network penetration and even network cultural war, and to promote the transformation of global Internet governance.

8 An Analysis of the Current Special Sino-Russian Strategic Relations *by Li Qingsi*

Sino-Russian Relations can be said to have entered the historically best period. In terms of bilateral relations or international cooperation, the relationship has been smooth, thus generally being viewed as de facto "allies". The reason why China and Russia act like allies is the realistic need of the national interest of both countries and the result of jointly dealing with American pressure. To some extent, the latter is even more important than the former. The special Sino-Russian relations are critical not only to themselves, but also becoming the driving force for current and future transformation of the international structure. The future development of closer Sino-Russian relations is decided both by the need of the two countries, and by the changing international structure. As the biggest neighbor to each other, stable Sino-Russian relations are important to both. In order to reduce fluctuation in relations due to external factors, the potential for developing bilateral relations must be fully exploited.

15 The Ownership of Tawang and Its Influence on Sino-India Border Issue *by Liu Hongliang*

Located in the Menyü area of Tibet, Tawang fell within the jurisdiction of the Chinese traditionally. In expanding the border in the northeast region of India, Britain desperately wanted to include Tawang in its area, but she did not succeed. After the independence of India, under more favorable international situation, India occupied Tawang and the area south of the McMahon line. In recent years, in the negotiation over the Sino-Indian border, the ownership of Tawang became the focus of dispute. It hampered the breakthrough in negotiations between the two sides.

International Relations

20 The Governance of EU Illegal Immigration and Its Dilemma *by Chen Jimin*

European Union (EU) illegal immigration policy includes two parts, namely immigration enforcement and international cooperation. From the legal enforcement perspective, EU has taken some measures, such as enhancing external border control capacity, strengthening interior enforcement, combating human smuggling and establishing special funds. As for international cooperation, EU has developed regional, subregional and bilateral cooperation on the governance of illegal immigrants and combined illegal immigration control policies with the development aid policies. EU illegal immigration governance is a typical supranational governance model, but

there are some factors which constrain its effectiveness; the limited executive power authorized to EU on immigration policy, the plight of the EU external border controls, the different positions of member countries of EU, the divergent interests between EU and the third party.

27 An Analysis of U.S. Assistance to Myanmar under the Obama Administration by *Xu Jianhua*

After the Obama administration took office, the U.S. shifted its policy to “Pragmatic Engagement” in Myanmar in order to promote its democratization process. In this process, assistance was a very important means. American government offered democracy assistance such as electoral assistance, political party assistance and assistance to foster civil society in Myanmar to exert political and social influence in reformation. On the other hand, the U.S. facilitated Myanmar’s economic development by providing a variety of special economic assistance and investment in order to provide impetus for Myanmar’s political reformation. However, giving assistance to Myanmar does not mean the ending of the sanctions. Assistance and sanctions will be the alternate means to influence Myanmar’s political trend.

International Politics

32 Big Data-aided Foreign Policy-Making Process: Improvements and Limitations by *Shen Benqiu*

Thanks to big data technology, foreign policy-making process can be improved in terms of areas: policy-making object, policy-making subject, policy-making methods, and policy-making outcomes. But big data-aided foreign policy-making process cannot topple or replace traditional policy-making process. It is still faced with some challenges: limits in application fields, data security, fake data and individual discrimination. More efforts should be made to solve the problems.

38 Strategic Interaction Between India and the United States in the South China Sea: Motivation, Progress and Prospects by *Xing Ruili & Liu Yanfeng*

In recent years, tense situation in the Asia Pacific highlighted the role of India and US in the South China Sea, and as a result, their strategic interaction in this region has attracted more attention. China’s rise, emerging cooperation mechanism and their own strategic goals are the reasons why India and US expand strategic interaction in the South China Sea. During the Singh administration, the strategic interaction was relatively limited, but when Modi came into power, the strategic interaction has been frequent and deepened. In the future, based on the mutual demand in the South China Sea, Indo-US strategic interaction will be further strengthened. However, the differences in strategic objectives, lack of sufficient mutual trust, China-US-India triangular relations will restrict the extent of Indo-US strategic interaction. Nevertheless, Indo-US increasingly close strategic interaction has made the South China Sea security structure more complex, China should pay close attention to it.

44 The Influence of the Concept of Strategic Stability on the Security Strategy of the US and Its Enlightenment by *Bo Erte*

The concept of strategic stability, established during the Cold War period, is composed of the crisis stability and arms race stability. Its direct purpose is to eliminate the possibility of the eruption of nuclear wars between the super powers, in terms of the arms structure. This concept had great influence on shaping the nuclear strategy of the US at that time, and directly led to the proposal of the Assured Destruction Strategy. Such strategies became the main basis for the nuclear strategies of the US and the U.S.S.R., and effected the development of American strategic nuclear power in the following decades. Though being challenged to some extent in the post-Cold War era, the concept of strategic stability has always been an important factor influencing the balance of strategic power in the world.

Theoretical Probes

50 An Analysis of Human Rights Thought of the English School by *Liu Bo*

Human Rights Thought of the English School has experienced the succession and development of four generations of scholars, which is an important part of international social theory. The English school has been seeking a compromise between universality and particularity of human rights; the product of history and cultural con-

struction; throughout the course of development there has existed the Solidarist-Pluralist debate; and is closely related to people's security. It emphasizes rules and system; pays attention to the reality, is in harmony with globalization; and embodies western values.

Countries and Regions

55 Party System Change and Democratic Development in Turkey

by Chi Buyun

Typology perspective and institutionalization perspective are two important paths to researching the relationship between party system and democratic development. In terms of the type change of party system, the Republic of Turkey has experienced single-party system, two-party system, moderate multi-party system, polarized multi-party system and dominant-party system. During the transition period, secular elites influence the political process through the armed forces which becomes the direct cause for party system change. At the same time, the contradiction between secularization and democratization is the fundamental driving force promoting the party system reform. Social unrest and economic crisis is the predisposing factor for party system change. Meanwhile, the EU is the main external force impacting on Turkey's party system. Turkey's political transition process is also the process that Turkey's party system adapts to the political reality, plays its functions, and gradually establishes the central role in the political life. Currently, Turkey is in the stage of democratic consolidation. In terms of party system institutionalization, there are some constraints for democratic political development.

61 Sri Lanka's Political System and the United National Party: History and Policy Analysis

by Tong Jiameng

The United National Party is one of the two most important parties in Sri Lanka. The Party has been on and off in power in the island country for more than 30 years and has extensive influence on Sri Lanka's policy-making both when it is the ruling party and when it is the major opposition party. In 2015, the United National Party won the general election and formed a coalition government with the Freedom Party. Ranil Wickremesinghe, who has served as the party leader for more than ten years, again became the Prime Minister of the country. This paper introduces the history of the United National Party, the multiple-party system in Sri Lanka and the role the United National Party played in Sri Lankan politics during the past decades. It also discusses the policies of the party as implemented in different governments, as well as its implication for China.

66 Refugee, Guest, Asylum Seeker? Identity Dilemma and Realistic Solution of Syrian Refugees

by Zhao Xuan

Syrian crisis broke out in 2011 and a large number of Syrian refugees fled to Turkey and other neighboring countries. Turkey has received more refugees than any other country which has brought a new crisis in itself. During the crisis we can find three expressions of refugees' identity in Turkey and uncertain identity has caused dilemma both for the refugees and Turkey which reflects the imbalance of regional geo-political and economic situation. The ultimate solution to the plight is no longer a short-term way but the need for a long-term mechanism based on the idea of Burden Sharing.

72 Analysis on the Diplomatic Role of British Charitable Organizations in the Perspective of Soft Power

by Zhang Lijun

British Charitable Organizations have centuries-old history and enjoy good reputation. They are not only an important part of soft power resources of the UK, but also play a more and more imperative role in soft power diplomacy, such as strengthening consensus on national ideology and values, facilitating the expansion of development mode and social system of the country, improving the attraction of British traditional culture and strengthening the international discourse power of the UK. Soft power diplomacy of British Charitable Organizations can be used for reference to develop China's NGOs' diplomatic capabilities.

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