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The UN leads and builds international human rights regimes after WWII. The ROK actively participates in international human rights regimes which are reflected in three aspects: approving and participating in international human rights conventions and implementing these conventions through adjusting laws and building institutions at domestic level; behaving actively in the UN human rights bodies, and promoting new human rights protection norms. ROK's behavior in international human rights area can be analyzed according to national interests and identity pursuit. The interests come from national, Korean Peninsula and international levels, while the identity pursuit means that the ROK is seeking the "normal state" status in the international society through middle power diplomacy.

7 The Feasibilities and Principles of Climate Negotiation Guided by Climate Ethics *by Qi Lin*

In the course of the 21-year negotiation of the Climate Change Conference, the sovereign states in the international society regard climate negotiation as the opportunity for getting more interests for their own country. Since countries want to maximize their benefit and minimize their loss, climate negotiation has difficulty in achieving essential progress. So looking upon climate change as an ethic problem and turning the ethic morals of balancing between pursuing self-interest and observing others' interest into inner driving force are the key of changing the thinking of contending for power and profit. Moral pressure is not the original intention. Moral self-discipline caused by moral respect is the beginning of climate ethic's becoming effective. In order to make climate ethic really effect, four principles need to be followed: the principle of mutual recognition without exception, the principle of priority of common interests, the principle of taking initiative action from one's own-self and the ability principle of achieving self-interest through benefiting others.

International Relations

14 ASEAN and Maritime Governance in Southeast Asia *by Wang Guanghou & Wang Yuan*

The sea area in Southeast Asia is difficult to govern because of aggregation of interests of big powers, outstanding maritime challenges and contradictions of regional states. In recent years, when facing those challenges ASEAN carry out regional maritime governance along the path of integration. Now, ASEAN has started cooperation to deal with maritime problems in the sea area of Southeast Asia. ASEAN has built and gradually improved maritime governance mechanisms. ASEAN has strengthen cooperation with external powers. ASEAN's maritime governance has three characteristics. Firstly, consensus is built among all member states through consultation. Secondly, it comes under functional cooperation in the process of integration. Thirdly, the external powers participate in the process.

20 The New Trend of Security Structure in the Indian Ocean and Analysis of the Causes

by Li Hongmei

China is currently facing a strategic dilemma in the Indian Ocean, on one hand, the growing interests of China in this region demand that China should play a role, on the other hand, China's increasing expansion of influence will inevitably face great systemic structural pressure, especially response from India and the US. In recent years it becomes obvious that India and America please each other at the strategic level out of "common interests", but actually, "each takes what he needs." Against this background, the security structure of the India Ocean has the following new trends: Firstly, the US and India move gradually toward strategic union. Secondly, the United States carries out buck-passing and "off shore balancing" strategy, and the regional security structure will transform from "three-polar" into "two-polar", which is China and India, with the latter supported by the

U.S. Thirdly, the new security structure will be a kind of “competing and cooperating” structure. “The Hormuz dilemma” will become China’s “new dilemma” in the future. On this basis, this paper further discusses the causes for such structural evolution. In the end, the paper puts forward some brief countermeasure recommendations for China.

27 To View the Dilemma of the Refugee Problem from the Perspective of Two Opposing Paradigms of International Relations Theory

by Shi Xiaojin

At present, the refugee problem is facing the humanitarian and national security dilemma. From the international relation theory perspective, there are two different theories. One is the realism theory, which believes that the maintenance of national security is the primary task of the state. And the other is the idealism theory which holds that the basic human rights should be superior to any political considerations of national interest. These two views form the two extreme theoretical foundations for refugee policy research and refugee policy formulation. To sort out this problem will help us to observe the logic of the policy of receiving refugees of different countries and to draw lessons for our refugee policy making.

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34 An Analysis of India’s Diplomatic Mindset in Light of Its Perception of and Reaction towards the Belt and Road Initiative

by Mao Yue

This paper tries to bring out India’s perception of and reaction to the Belt and Road initiative mainly based on the author’s interviews of Indian scholars during her one-month stay in India. India views this initiative under a global context and considers its own interest on a regional level. There are doubts about this initiative and also debates about whether or not India should join. This paper argues that India’s perception and reaction are closely related to its perception of current global structure, judgment on and expectation of India’s global status, India’s diplomatic mindset when it comes to China, and last but not least, India’s complex thinking about China’s power pursuit. This is determined by India’s great power aspiration, diplomatic tradition and the absolute and comparative status of China, India and the US.

42 Analysis of the Belt and Road from the Perspective of Strategic Process Attributes *by Ling Shengli*

“The Belt and Road” is an important foreign strategy of China, which is moving from “proposal” to “strategy” involving policy communication, facility connection, trade flow, financing, communication with the people. It also has great influence in economic, political, geographical, cultural and other areas, which is vital to improve the strategic ability of China. However, the implementation of “the Belt and Road” strategy is not easy, it is facing challenges such as great power competition and regional instability, and involves four risks, that is, security risk, political risk, system risk and economic risk. This also means that the implementation of the “the Belt and Road” strategy will not be smooth sailing. With respect to strategic planning, the process of implementation of the strategy is equally important. China needs to pay attention to the attributes of the strategic process of being long-term, comprehensive, interactive and uncertain. Therefore, China needs to strengthen strategic restraint, maintain strategic patience, enhance strategic steadiness. China also needs to properly handle in a balanced way the strategic objectives, strategic interests, strategic resources and strategic means in the course of strategic implementation, constantly optimize and make adjustment in the process of execution.

48 The Establishment and Development of the Legal System on State-owned Enterprises of the Belt and Road (B&R) Countries

by Fu Hongyu & Zhang Xiu

State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) in the B&R countries play a vital role in their national economy and social development, acting as key players in regional economic cooperation. The existing international legal rules on SOEs are based on traditional SOE theories, which cannot fully reflect the real situation and the demand of the SOE legal system in B&R countries. Typical B&R countries like India and Russia share similar SOE legal rules and practices, and their SOEs have convergent economic and social roles, with common goals for development. Through consensus building, the B&R countries’ SOE legal rules should further include the principles of neutral attitude on ownership, enhance social responsibilities, and inclusiveness and sustainable development.

Theoretical Probes

54 Where Is International Law Heading for? — Six Trends in the History of International Law

by *Mo Shengkai*

International law is closely related to the legal form of international politics and consists of the core content of international order. As the fabric of international law is becoming more and more dense, international order is now somewhat a legal order. Generally speaking, since its birth in the 17th century, the evolving of international law presents six obvious trends, namely from regional law to global law, from law of war to law of peace, from substantive law to procedural law, from coexisting law to cooperative law, from optional law to mandatory law, and from law among nation-states to human law. The process is definitely the result of power struggle among nations, but also produces some cutting-edge legal problems to be solved in the future.

World Economy

60 New Global Economic Landscape and Characteristics, Risks and Coping Strategies of Chinese Cross-border Mergers & Acquisitions

by *Li Liwen*

Since the 2008 financial crisis, with a gradual downward trend of global outbound direct investment, an uneven global economic recovery is expected to continue, but Chinese cross border mergers and acquisitions reached a high record in 2015. The upsurge of Chinese cross border M&A is attributed to the deep change of global economic landscape. The new global economic landscape features as the development of relative economic power, the dual-level differentiation, and the change of South-North, South-South economic relationship. Under the influence and drive of the new global economic landscape, Chinese companies are doing a great job in the overall arrangement of the cross border M&A. From the perspective of micro level, Chinese companies' M&A develop their own features, such as the diversification of players, a more diverse and mature mix of ways, the involvement of more countries and regions, the increase of M&A at a significant speed. In the meantime, it is the new trends of the global economic order that bring about new risks and challenges for Chinese companies. Only do Chinese companies deal with these risks, could they fulfill their goals in terms of cross border M&A.

Countries and Regions

66 Ethno-National Movement and State Governance Policies in Pakistan

by *Lu Yang & Shi Zhiqin*

Pakistan is a multi-ethnic state. The intricate ethnicity problem has been one of the major challenges to Pakistan's nation-building and has seriously affected its territorial integrity, stability and development. Enhancing understanding of Pakistan's ethnic problems will be helpful to address the difficulties and challenges in the construction of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, a project to which Chinese and Pakistani governments have attached great strategic importance currently, and to the understanding of Pakistani society in the long run. This paper focuses on the question of ethnicity and the ethno-national movements in Pakistan. It first introduces the origin of Pakistan's ethnic problems, and then it examines three main ethno-national movements, which are Sindh nationalist movement, Saraiki movement and Baloch nationalist movement. At the end it analyses the origin and evolution of these ethno-national movements and discusses Pakistan's governance policies on ethnic problems in light of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan adopted by the National Assembly in 2010.

72 An Analysis of the Political Revolt of UKIP: From the Perspective of Electoral Market Theory

by *Xuan Li & Sun Chenguang*

Since its founding in 1993, United Kingdom Independence Party (UKIP) has been hampered by the limit of "single issue party". However, with its surprising electoral performance in the 2014 European Parliament Election and 2015 General Election, the party has gradually shed its single issue party label and become the most important option besides the Conservative and Labour Parties. Based on the demand-supply model, this article will apply "electoral market theory" to analyze the rise and transformation of UKIP. Through the analysis, we can figure out the reconstruction of British party politics and the deepening of Euroscepticism, and explore UKIP's prospects and constraints in the foreseeable future.

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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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