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With the implementation of the Belt and Road initiative, China is accelerating sub-regional economic cooperation. However, due to the insufficient number and small size of border cities, and the lack of large enterprises, border areas are short of supporting points for developing sub-regional cooperation. On the other hand, there is lack of coordination and cooperation among local governments which leads to vicious competition. At the same time, the power of sub-regional cooperation is mainly in the hands of ministries of the central government, which has a negative impact on conducting transnational cooperation at a sub-national level. In order to advance sub-regional cooperation the first thing to do is to strengthen the connection between the urbanization strategy of frontier region and the Belt and Road initiative, to improve the urban system and form urban conglomeration with regional central city as the core. The second thing is to enhance cooperation among local governments and support international sub-regional cooperation through domestic regional cooperation. Meanwhile, set up specialized agencies to guide sub-regional cooperation and standardize local government behavior. Finally, the frontier areas need to support and cultivate large multinational enterprises and production-oriented enterprises, in order to meet the needs of sub-regional cooperation.

8 Big Data Thinking Innovation in the Belt and Road Decision-making *by Ye Shulan*

The smooth implementation of the Belt and Road (B&R) initiative depends on China's ability in handling big data. The B&R construction needs the strengthening of the big data thinking. By using big data systems, B&R decision-making can rely on the comprehensive assessment and forecast of the B&R projects, the international public opinion and investment risks and establish early warning mechanism to take preventive diplomacy. B&R decision-making big data systems need to be coordinated in view of national strategy. It is very important to build B&R big data think tank, making it link government needs and the supplies of universities, enterprises and transfer the massive data into the policy signals that policymakers can fully understand and identify.

International Politics

13 The Difficulties of the CTBT and Its Future *by Jiang Tianjiao*

The CTBT has failed to enter into force in the past 20 years. The long-term geopolitical competition and trust deficit among the remaining 8 Annex 2 countries have become the primary obstacle. The "after you domino politics" has resulted in complicated bilateral, regional and inter-regional game. Additionally, the CTBT also faces problems brought by its own institutional design. The treaty has enhanced its universality at the cost of self-abdication as the coming into force of the treaty is linked with the most challenging geopolitical issues across the world. Furthermore, due to the sluggish progress of the CTBT on one hand and the continuing development of science and technology on the other, the well-established IMS and simulation technology has made the treaty void. Considering the impossibility of solving these geopolitical challenges in short-term, the CTBTO is trying to encourage the GEM and Youth Group to play a bigger role in sustaining the global agenda of CTBT.

20 The Evolution of American International Law Thinking and the United Nations Charter

by Zhang Leilei

International politics and international law cannot be separated and the United Nations is an important junction point of the two. In a sense, the United Nations organization and the United Nations charter are the products of the evolution of American international law thinking. The period under President Woodrow Wilson and that under President Roosevelt are the crucial stages of the evolution of American international law thinking. One of the main points of Wilson's "Fourteen points plan" is the establishment of the League of Nations, which is the prelude to the later universal international organization — the United Nations. The principles of democratic equality, of national self-determination, and of collective security originally envisaged by the League of Nations are the main embodiment of American International Law thinking before World war II. The most important embodiment of Roosevelt's international law thinking in practice is the creation of the United Nations, and the

adoption of the establish United Nations charter. Roosevelt's dedication to the creation of the United Nations in practice is the most concentrated expression of American international law thinking during World War II. The thought of fairness and justice, state sovereignty and the protection of human rights, international rule of law of the United Nations charter are closely related to the American International law thinking.

26 Research on American Network Diplomacy in Central Asia *by Liao Chengmei & Liu Guoqiang*

Since 2009, the United States has actively conducted network diplomacy in Central Asia. The internet and modern communication tools play a more significant role in the daily life of Central Asia. The trend of the politicization of internet in Central Asia, the continued increase of the number of local users in Western social websites and the existence of a series of social questions in Central Asian countries constitute the conditions for the conducting of network diplomacy of the United States. Central Asian people are highly affected by Russian internet resources, and the majority of Central Asian countries carried out strict legislation and administrative measures on cyberspace after the "Arab spring", and the politicalization level of Central Asian internet is still low compared to many other countries. These are the restraining factors for Americas to conduct network diplomacy in Central Asia. The United States exerts pressure on the Central Asian countries in the name of protecting freedom of the internet, strengthens support for U.S. and Central Asian network media, and encourages youngsters to protest through social networks, and promotes the program of training internet activists in Central Asia, and propels these countries to join the open government partnership organization. These are the main ways of American network diplomacy in Central Asia.

International Relations

32 Commentary on the Legal and Political Process of Arctic Continental Shelf Delimitation

by Zhang Cheng

The process of Arctic continental shelf delimitation has been attracting close attention around the world with its high strategic sense and dual nature in law and politics. This issue can be divided into the delimitation issue within 200nm and the one beyond 200nm according to the UNCLOS. For delimitation rules within 200nm, it's feasible to follow principles and methods established by international judicial authority considering the simple stipulation in UNCLOS. Of course, different countries hold different attitudes towards specific delimitation methods, countries with similar position may also have different understanding regarding the same rules. Geographical factors, geological and geomorphic factors, social and economic factors are all specific situations likely to affect the result of continental shelf delimitation within 200nm. The disputes over continental shelf delimitation within 200nm among Arctic countries have been resolved for the most part through delimitation agreements. However, the specific scope of international sea bed area depends on the final settlement of limits of continental shelf beyond 200nm.

39 Northwest Passage of the Arctic: the Relationship between Coastal State's Jurisdiction and Freedom of Navigation

by Zheng Lei

Canada views the Northwest Passage as its internal water, and requires that foreign ships must get permission from the Canadian government before sailing through the Northwest Passage. Canada takes these measures because Canada wants to verify its historical titles of northern sea route and safeguard its national security and environmental interests. Canada also wants to protect Inuit's traditional lifestyle. In response to the Canadian management measures, China needs to promote cooperation with Canada in the Belt and Road initiative, respect the legitimate security and environmental interests of Canada as a coastal state, deal properly with Canada's claims over the Northwest Passage, maintain China's freedom of navigation in the Northwest Passage.

47 The Innovation of China's Development Assistance System from the Perspective of "Sharing Development"

by Zeng Lu

Recently, as an emerging donor, China has put forward the Africa Strategy of "China-Africa Community" and the Development initiative of "the Belt and Road", which caused controversies over whether China will reshape the architecture of international development assistance among the international community. China has regarded itself as a "development partner" for the vast number of developing countries and is actively involved in international development assistance. Its goal is to practice the Idea of "Sharing Development" advanced by President Xi Jinping at the G20 Summit in November 2015. The paper first shows that the international development assistance specification represented by the DAC can no longer meet the needs of the developing countries. Then this paper analyzes the impact of emerging donors on the existing international assistance system. Finally, it argues that China's unique development assistance norms provide more alternative options for developing countries, but they will not pose threats to the existing international development assistance structure.

World Economy

53 Financial Diplomacy and Currency Internationalization: Experiences of Dollar Internationalization

by Yan Bin

Lots of discussions are made on the strategies of RMB internationalization. As the U.S. Dollar is the dominant international currency in today's world economic system, it is worthwhile for us to look into its experiences of internationalization, to find out the strategies taken in that process and to draw on the experiences and lessons. Dollar diplomacy, which can be seen as the beginning of modern financial diplomacy, played an important role in dollar internationalization. It helped establish a conducive monetary system, further expanded the scope of the use of dollar in the international market and strengthened the position of New York as an international financial center. And dollar diplomacy also helped gain international recognition and support via depoliticized international lending conducted by professional advisers and banker diplomats. Financial diplomacy can help meet the required economic and political conditions for an international currency. Financial diplomacy can help build a monetary system conducive to its own currency, expand the use of the currency in other countries and areas, promote the construction of international financial market in its own country and enhance the influence and legitimacy of its own currency in the international system. Therefore, financial diplomacy should be able to help RMB internationalization in building a conducive monetary system, facilitating the use of RMB and strengthening international financial center in China. And to gain acceptance and support from other countries, China should work to build a positive image of RMB on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

60 The International Political Economy Analysis of the Constraining Factors of IMF's Successful Aid to South Korea in Financial Crisis

by Yuan Quanyi

The aid to South Korea in the 1997 Asian financial crisis is the example of success story of IMF. This paper hopes to focus on how domestic politics and international relations (including the interaction between the two sides) affect the IMF aid to South Korea in the 1997 Asian financial crisis. The alliance between the United States and South Korea is the key factor of South Korea's gaming with the IMF. The South Korean government took IMF reform scheme of liberalization and market reform as guidance and adopted them to South Korea's national conditions, politics, public sentiment. This is the benefit both of good domestic political order and Kim Dae-Jung government's ruling ability, and South Korea's special geopolitical position and the Korea-US alliance relationship.

Country and Area Study

66 An Analysis of German Defense White Paper 2016: Dilemma of Leadership From the Middle

by Xiong Wei

The German leadership in the European Union has been heatedly discussed and debated since the European Debt Crisis in 2009. The release of German Defense White Paper 2016 marked the turn of German foreign policy to be more active and ambitious, seeking a status of great power in the arena of international security. The guiding principle of German security strategy is leadership from the middle, i.e., promoting and leading international cooperation by taking advantage of its "middle power" status and geographical uniqueness in the European Continent. But in practice, the "leadership from the middle" seems not to be functioning as well as expected. The middle power status and the geographical characteristic, which are supposed to form the foundation of the strategy, actually leads to a double dilemma to the German foreign policy. In addition, crises continuously break out, and uncertainty increases in the European-US and Russian-US relationships. It is unclear how Germany can lead the European Union to deal with the challenges and get out of the mire of crises.

72 The Influence of State Government on India's Foreign Policy

by Sun Xianpu

In the early 1990s, with the growth of the status of India's local political parties and the acceleration of economic globalization, the role of state government in India's foreign policy becomes increasingly significant. This is reflected in the fields of cross-border resource allocation, the introduction of foreign capital, maintenance of transboundary national security, protection of local ecological environment and the handling of illegal immigration. The state governments widely participate in international cooperation, and play a complementary and supporting role to the foreign policy of the central government. From the trend of globalization, the state governments will play more and more important role in India's external affairs, and the central government and state government will have better coordination in the field of foreign affairs.

《区域与全球发展》创刊

经国家新闻出版总局批准,聚焦于区域国别研究和全球发展的学术性刊物《区域与全球发展》顺利创刊,并拟于2017年9月出创刊号。本刊由中华人民共和国教育部主管、北京外国语大学主办、中国外语教学与研究出版社出版,以“全球视野、区域定位、中国关注”为办刊导向,旨在向国内外学术界介绍区域和全球发展研究领域的成果和最新发展。重点栏目包括全球治理、区域问题、国别研究、区域与全球文明、国际组织专题等,热情欢迎海内外学人惠赐佳作。

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