

全国中文核心期刊
中文社会科学引文索引(CSSCI)来源期刊

国际 论坛

2017 · 6

CONTENTS

International Politics

1 Analysis of the Goal and Policy of the Trump Administration toward UN Financial System Reform

by Mao Ruipeng

Comparing to the budgets of fiscal year 2016 and 2017, the budget request of the Trump administration for 2018 sharply cuts the budget for international organizations. As a wind vane of the relationship between the United States and the United Nations, the budget request indicates that this bilateral relationship will go into a period of dramatic fluctuation. US financial policies toward the UN serve the aim of strengthening its control over UN finance issues. There are four concrete goals: realizing the weighted voting system based on member states' financial contributions to the UN; reducing the ratio of US contribution to the UN budget; promoting the UN to carry out budget restraint; and changing the obligatory funding to voluntary funding. It is predictable that the Trump administration will press the UN to reform its financial system through withholding its dues. It will aggregate the financial difficulty of this organization and will lead to a new round of fighting among its member states. The experiences in Reagan and Clinton administrations help us understand the Trump administration's policy towards the United Nations better.

7 External Differentiation in European Integration

by Chen Jie

With the development of European integration process, external differentiation has become more prominent. EU external differentiation is defined as non-member states' participation in certain EU policy areas. The main models of external differentiation are the European Economic Area (EEA); Switzerland's bilateral approach; Turkey's customs union and Schengen associate states. External differentiation results from higher interdependence among the EU and non-members and it also serves as foreign policy instrument for the EU. External differentiation extends part of the regulations to non-member states and promotes the integration. Meanwhile, external differentiation is challenged by non-members' participatory deficit and the fragmentation of the EU regulations. EU external differentiation is likely to exist for a long time and may be strengthened after Brexit.

International Relations

13 China-ASEAN Relationship against the Background of the Establishment of ASEAN Community

by Fang Changping & Zheng Ling

Since the end of the cold war, The Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) has continued to speed up its integration process. The establishment of ASEAN Community on December 31, 2015 marks a new stage of the development of ASEAN integration. ASEAN community will effectively coordinate the strength of the ASEAN countries to strengthen the power and internal cohesion of the ASEAN countries, and make the ASEAN have greater integrity and autonomy. This is bound to change the traditional behavior patterns and development direction of the ASEAN. It will also affect the interaction of the countries in this region. At the same time, ASEAN's "ASEAN Way" will continue to play a role after the establishment of the ASEAN community. The principle of non-mandatory plays an effective role in the promotion of cooperation and contradiction alleviation, but it also would limit the breadth and depth of the ASEAN integration process. Therefore, China needs to have a clear understanding of the development and change of the ASEAN, and actively face future cooperation and challenge with the ASEAN in the political, security economic, social, cultural, public diplomacy fields.

19 Analysis of Sino-US-ASEAN Triangular Relations

by Jiang Chenxian

China, the US, and the ASEAN are the three major powers in South East Asia. The frequent interactions among them in security, economy and politics have made them form a triangular relationship. This paper uses the triangular theory to study the interaction of the three parties in security, economy and politics areas respectively and probe the interactive models in different fields and finds that the asymmetrical distribution of power, lack of trust and the profit motivation are the main evolutionary dynamics of the triangle.

28 Evolution and Effect of the Japanese SDF's Participation in the UN Peacekeeping Operations

by Li Shuo

Based on the Act on Cooperation with the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations and Other Operations adopted in 1992, Japan has placed its SDF's participation in the UN PKO under the same mechanism with other international peace cooperation activities. Through several revisions of this act in the past 25 years, Japan has gradually increased its SDF's overseas activities and operation authority in participating international security affairs, with totally about 9 UN peacekeeping operations and 5 humanitarian relief operations. Such historical evolution has had a negative effect on Japanese party politics and the validity of the constitution.

Relations between China and Other Countries

35 The Function of Identity of China's Foreign Cooperation Regime — Based on the Example of Lancang-Mekong Cooperation Mechanism

by Liu Chuanchun

Since Reform and Opening-up, China developed the all directional, multi-level, wide scope cooperation with other countries. While taking part in international regime positively, China has taken the lead to set up a number of international regimes. China's Foreign Cooperation Regime has identity function which develops stable cooperation relation between China and other countries through dispelling doubts. The identity function is shown in the following way: building up the platform of dialogue and communication so as to make Chinese cooperation idea into consensus of rule of regime; setting agenda which promotes the consensus of rule of regime into norms of cooperation; signing agreement which affirms China's identity in international cooperation by carrying out obligations positively.

41 The Transformation of the Model of Protection of Overseas Chinese Labor from the Perspective of Public Goods Theory

by Zhang Yadi

Protection of overseas labors is an important part of Chinese overseas interests, which is crucial to the development of the Belt and Road Initiative, and challenges the Chinese government's governance capacity. As Chinese overseas interests develop around the world, non-traditional security threats are increasing daily. There is a big gap between supply and demand of Chinese overseas labors' security. This analysis points out that traditional supply mode of overseas labors' security has three weaknesses: supply content is incomprehensive, supply mode lacks variety, and supply actors are unclear. Then, the author extends supply actor, improves the supply content, and proposes four modes of supply: traditional supply mode which is led by governments, commercial supply mode which is led by corporations and social supply mode which is led by the third sectors, international supply mode which is led by intergovernmental organizations based on the hypothesis of "overseas labors security is a kind of quasi-public goods".

Theoretical Probes

49 Deglobalization and its Impact on China's Foreign Policy

by Gao Fei

Along with a series of black swan events in the West in 2016, deglobalization has already emerged as an impor-

tant phenomenon that has had significant impact on international relations. From anti-globalization in the 1990s to today's deglobalization, from public sentiment to government policy debate, this trend of change is not coincidental at all. The very essence of deglobalization reflects the deep crisis the current system of global governance is facing. The current phase of globalization is witnessing a transition from neo-liberalism guided globalization to development-centered globalization. For China, deglobalization is both an opportunity and challenge. What China should do is to ride on the tide and try to enhance its own power so as to play an active role with its own comparative edges in this process. At home, China must adopt state intervention policy to alleviate its domestic troubles while promoting international cooperation abroad to turn the disadvantages into positive factors. Only by doing so, can China make more contributions to its own development and to the construction of community of common destiny for all mankind.

56 The Theory of Comparative Regionalism: Development and Challenge

by Wang Zhi

Comparative regionalism is a new development in the research of regionalism. Its main purpose is to move beyond Euro-centrism by comparing the complex regional institutions and constructing theoretical models to explain regional institution designs and their effects. On the one hand, comparative regionalism reviews mainstream regionalist theories and their weaknesses. On the other hand, it constructs eclectic theory based on new institutional theory and international relations theory. Comparative regionalism has made great progress. However, it has many problems such as imperfect methodology and assumption, limited research area and balancing between simplification and theoretical explanatory power. What is more important is comparative regionalism should update its theory. The Community of Common Destiny thought and "the Belt and Road" initiative, which China has offered, will drive the development of comparative regionalism.

Countries and Regions

63 Global Manufacturing Supply Chain Constraints American Foreign Trade Policy

by Yu Fengyan & Zhu Ying

Trump connects the US trade deficit with manufacturing, promised to renew negotiations on free trade agreements, increase import barriers, bringing jobs back to the United States. This paper argues that recession did not appear in American manufacturing against the background of global supply chain. The development trend of the manufacturing industry in the U.S. is the same with that in other developed countries and the performance of the United States is better than other countries. The objective requirements of the global supply chain is to reduce barriers to trade and investment, the essence of trade and investment liberalization is to achieve free flow in the supply chain. The United States is one of the world's most open economies. If Trump implement protectionist policies, it will disrupt the global supply chain of American manufacturing and eventually hurt the American economy.

70 The Origin of Cross National Identity Differences — A Study of Americans of Mexican Descent

by Zhao Zhipeng & Xiaoke

The identification of ethnic minorities in multi-ethnic countries often presents the problem of hierarchical differences, among which the difference between ethnic identity and national identity is particularly significant. The identity differences of cross-border ethnic groups tend to cause identity crisis in their populated countries, just as the United States has always suffered from the conflict between ethnic and national consciousness. In the face of complex cross-border ethnic identity, it is an effective way to clarify the problem by tracing the source, through the study of Mexican American transnational ethnic groups, the main source of identity difference is: the wavering in the choice of the object of identity, identity conversion towards the basis of identity and consensus and difference in view of identification results.

GUOJILUNTAN

主管单位 中华人民共和国教育部
主办单位 北京外国语大学

主编 韩震
副主编 丛鹏 王明进
编委 (以姓氏笔划为序)
王明进 丛鹏
严双伍 吴志成
张宏 张颖
张志洲 李永辉
陈岳 陈志敏
周维宏 洪邮生
倪峰 秦亚青
贾庆国 顾杭
彭龙 谢韬
韩震 戴桂菊

编辑部主任 王明进
编辑部副主任 张颖
编辑部成员 王明进 何宗强
张志洲 张颖
程多闻 潘多

英文审校 梅仁毅

目 录

国际政治

特朗普政府改革联合国财政制度的目标及策略分析 毛瑞鹏 (1)
欧洲一体化中的外部差异化 陈洁 (7)

国际关系

东盟共同体成立背景下的中国东盟关系 方长平 郑凌 (13)
中国—美国—东盟三角关系析论 蒋琛娴 (19)
日本自卫队参与联合国维和行动的演变及影响 栗硕 (28)

中外关系

中国对外合作机制的身份认同功能:以澜湄合作机制为例
的分析 刘传春 (35)
中国海外劳工安全供给模式转型——基于公共产品理论
的视角 章雅荻 (41)

理论探讨

“逆全球化”现象与中国的外交应对 高飞 (49)
比较地区主义:理论进展与挑战 王志 (56)

国别与地区

制造业全球供应链制约美国对外贸易政策 于风艳 朱颖 (63)
跨界民族认同差异的来源——以美国墨西哥裔为对象
的研究 赵志朋 肖克 (70)

英文目录与摘要 (77)

《国际论坛》2017年第1—6期总目录 (80)

《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。

二、请用电子邮件投稿。来稿一律投编辑部邮箱,请勿寄给个人或托他人转稿。

三、来稿请在正文之前附上 300 字以内的中文内容摘要和 5 个以内的关键词,并另页附上英文标题和内容摘要。稿件总篇幅以 7000—10000 字为宜,最长一般不宜超过 12000 字(包括注释)。

四、文中第一次出现不常见的外国人名、地名及机构名称或专业术语时,请在中文译文名称后加圆括号注出原文。

凡涉及引文或引证的观点,请注明出处,包括作者、篇名、书刊名、期刊号、出版社、出版年份、页码等。引用英文著作的注释请用原文,无须译成中文,其中篇名用引号标出,书刊名请用斜体。引用其它外文的注释,先用原文,然后译成中文。引用网络资源,请注明具体网址和访问日期。

文章注释一律采用尾注,依次编号,要求规范。对于没有注释的来稿和非学术性来稿,将不进入审稿程序。

五、本刊编辑部可能对来稿作一定的修改或删除,作者如不同意,请在投稿时声明。本刊已加入《中国学术期刊(光盘版)》和《中国期刊网》全文数据库,如作者不同意将文章编入该数据库,亦请在来稿时声明,本刊将做适当处理。

六、本刊编辑部在接稿之日起三个月内将通知作者有关处理意见,在此期间请勿一稿两投。少量稿件本刊编辑部在三个月内难以明确答复是否采用,作者在投稿三个月后可以自行处理。

七、凡作者在本刊发表的文章,一律文责自负。

八、本刊实行匿名审稿制。来稿正文请勿注明作者姓名与身份等个人信息,而须在邮件中注明作者的真实姓名、工作单位、职务职称、通讯地址及邮政编码,并请留下电话号码及个人 E-mail 地址,以便联系。凡学生来稿请务必注明学校、专业和年级。发表时可用笔名。来稿一经采用,即付相应稿酬。

九、《国际论坛》编辑部地址:北京西三环北路 2 号,北京外国语大学 167 号信箱。邮政编码:100089,电话:(010) 88814778,88815017,88816998, E-mail: gjlt@bfsu.edu.cn(投稿), bwgjs@bfsu.edu.cn(联系)

《国际论坛》编辑部

国际论坛

(双月刊)

2017 年 11 月第 6 期

(总第 114 期)

ISSN 1008-1755



编辑 北京外国语大学国际问题研究所
出版 外语教学与研究出版社
印刷 北京联兴盛业印刷股份有限公司
国外总发行 中国国际图书贸易总公司(100044)
北京 399 信箱(86 10 68433167)
国内发行 全国各地邮局
汇款地址 北京市西三环北路 19 号外研社邮购部(100089)
收款人 邮购部
咨询电话 (010)88819929/9930/9931
邮资标准 购书定价的 10%
电子邮箱 club@fltrp.com

本刊如有质量问题,请寄往:北京市西三环北路 19 号外研社大厦期刊部调换

国内统一刊号:CN11—3959/D 国外代号:BM1385 邮发代号:82-998 单月 10 日出版 定价:15.00 元