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# 欧洲研究

**Chinese Journal of European Studies**

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大道至简：“奥卡姆剃刀”与国际关系理论

中国社会科学院欧洲研究所 主办

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# 欧洲研究

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## □ 欧洲一体化研究

- 1 历史的逻辑与欧洲的未来 张晓通 赖扬敏
- 25 欧盟外资安全审查立法草案及其法律基础的适当性 叶 斌
- 43 特朗普政府“去气候化”行动背景下欧盟的气候政策分析 李慧明

## □ 新型国际关系研究

- 61 网络主权否定论批判 程卫东

## □ 国别与地区

- 76 德国出口贸易对创新的影响  
——基于企业数据的分析 寇 蔻
- 92 欧洲萨拉菲主义激进化的原因探析  
——以德、法两国为例 [埃及]穆尼尔·宰亚达 钱 磊

## □ 欧洲论坛

- 127 大道至简：“奥卡姆剃刀”与国际关系理论 卢凌宇 周 盛

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封面题字：周 南

# Chinese Journal of European Studies

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## ARTICLES

### 1 The Logic of History and the Future of Europe

ZHANG Xiaotong LAI Yangmin

Europe is now suffering from multiple crises, the origin of which can be traced back to the coexistence and entangling of the multiple historical processes of empire, Christianity, nation-state and capitalism in the European history. These processes have long existed in Europe, facilitating as well as fighting with each other, and become the drivers of the European history. Since Ancient Greece, Europe has undergone mainly three historical paradigms, namely empire, Christendom and nation-state. After the Second World War, Europe has developed a new historical process, that is, the “community”. Whether community will become the fourth historical paradigm in the European history depends on whether it could stand out in the tangling of all the historical processes. Under the shock of these multiple processes, Europe has been showing a status of “multi-dimensional imbalance” since the Euro crisis, and is heading towards a restructuring of these processes. In the first phase, it will become a “fortress Europe”, pushing forward further economic integration domestically while exercising mercantilism and moderate expansion externally and absorbing the western Balkans. While in the second phase, it might probably be transformed into a “European empire”, characterized with the emergence of an internal hierarchy and a “Trans-Atlantic Empire Community” externally in cooperation with the U.S., and expand on a relatively large scale.

### 25 Appropriateness of the Legal Basis of the EU's Legislative Proposal on Establishing a Framework for Screening Foreign Direct Investments

YE Bin

On 13 September 2017, the European Commission published its first legislative act proposing to establish a framework for screening foreign direct investment on the EU level and attempting to coordinate the foreign investment security review mechanism of some of its member states. The European Commission declares that the legal basis of the draft legislation is

the Common Commercial Policy (CCP), deviating from its former position on SWFs in 2008, and that the EU has exclusive competence to adopt the act under co-decision procedure. The choice of the appropriate legal basis has constitutional significance for the EU's legislative acts. Since the FDI Screening would fall within the scope of the freedom of capital movement, this paper analyzes the appropriateness of the legal basis of the proposed legislation by comparing and analyzing the founding treaties of the EU and settled case-law of the Court of Justice, especially its Opinion 2/15 (EU-Singapore Free Trade Agreement) of 16 May 2017. The author argues that the European Commission's proposal on screening FDI constitutes a step backwards in the EU law as regards the liberalisation of the movement of capital from third countries, whose legal basis should be Article 64.3 instead of Article 207 of the TFEU.

#### 43 An analysis of EU's Climate Policies under the Background of Trump Administration's Steps to "Undo Climate Policies"

LI Huiming

US President Trump has taken a series of measures to "undo climate policies" since he was in power, including America's withdrawal from the Paris Agreement and the abolition of the clean electricity program, which has brought serious impacts on global climate governance. Trump administration's policies have aroused widespread criticism and discontent from the international community. The EU, which has been actively promoting global climate governance and playing a leading role in the long term, has responded firmly by emphasizing that the Paris Agreement is not allowed to be renegotiated. Both the European Commission and the Council of the European Union have made strong statements on this issue, indicating that the EU will continue to fully implement its commitments and its emission reduction measures and climate policies in the areas of finance, energy, transport and industry. The EU's active promotion of global climate governance in the context of the United States' withdrawal is mainly out of its strategic consideration to guarantee its strategic advantage in the low carbon economy based on the global trend of low-carbon transition, to lead and shape the Paris climate process of global climate governance, and actively respond to the concerns of the European public towards global climate change so that Europe could continue to push forward the integration under the complicated internal and external security situations. The actions of the Trump administration will undoubtedly have a negative impact on Global Climate Governance, but due to the European Union's resolute response and actions, the trends of Global Climate Governance and low carbon transformation will not be reversed.

**61 A Critical Analysis of Negative Views on Cyber Sovereignty**

CHENG Weidong

Cyber sovereignty is the natural extension as well as the embodiment and expression of the concept national sovereignty in cyberspace. However, since the birth of internet, there have been various views negating cyber sovereignty. By a critical analysis of the negative views on cyber sovereignty, it can be found that to a large extent, these views are based only on the superficial rather than essential features of cyber space and that they are inconsistent with the practice of cyber governance by nation states. In essence, the negative views on cyber sovereignty reflect the special interests of relevant advocators. No matter from the perspective of cognition or practice, the negative views on cyber sovereignty are groundless. It cannot be denied that the specific characteristics of cyberspace should be taken into consideration when the nation states exercise their cyber sovereignty.

**76 Effects of Germany's Exports on Innovation: An Analysis Based on Export Enterprises' Data**

KOU Kou

Germany is one of the most innovative countries in the world and the third largest export country, which has the biggest trade surplus. Trade liberalization plays an important role for Germany's innovation capacity and economic development. By obtaining new knowledge from the interactions with foreign partners and competitors through export activities, the German firms have improved their innovation capacity and competitiveness. Using a dataset of the German firms, this paper employs the theory of learning by exporting and analyses the effects of these firms' export behaviours on their innovation performance. We find that export has a significant influence on Germany's innovation, especially product innovation. Germany's large-sized manufacturing enterprises can particularly benefit from export. The recent protectionist policies of the US government target mainly at Germany's transnational manufacturing corporations, which will exert a relatively significant negative influence on innovation output of German firms if the protectionist measures form a long-term effect.

**92 Brewed the Bitter Wine: Reasons for the Radicalization of Salafism in Europe—with Germany and France as a Case Study**

Munir Zyada QIAN Lei

Salafism is considered to be the most dynamic and fastest-growing faction in Re-Islamization movement in Europe. Salafism is a trend of thought, within in which there is a radical faction—jihadist-Salafism, but which itself does not contain the jihadist terrorism movement. Jihadist-Salafism is the product of the ideological radicalization of the Salafists. The

person who believes in jihadist–Salafism may be mobilized by the Jihad organizations and embarked on the path of jihad, the process of which is called jihadization. Salafism in both Germany and France began in the 1990s and has experienced large–scale ideological radicalization since 2004. Among them, the French Salafists experienced two large–scale jihadization movements in 2004 and in 2012 respectively, while the German Salafists experienced jihadization only after 2012. This study shows that Islamophobia and social discrimination against European Muslims are important reasons for the ideological radicalization of Salafist youth. And it is the connivance of the German and French governments towards domestic Muslim radicals, participation in jihad in the Middle East in 2012–2015 that is the main reason for the jihadization of the Salafists in the two countries. At the same time, the emergence of “Jihadism against France” is one of the outcomes of French radicalized Middle East policy.

## 127 Simplicity Is Great: “Occam’s Razor” and International Relations Theory LU Lingyu ZHOU Sheng

“Occam’s Razor” puts an emphasis on the simplicity of a theory, which is a contentious criterion for constructing and evaluating international relations theories. Empirically, the theories which are structurally and logically more simple tend to garner more support, spread more widely, exert wider influences and endure longer. It is not uncommon that relative to the “true” and complicated theories, the simple and “false” ones are far more likely to be accepted and disseminated. Admittedly, simple theories may not be “true”. However, parsimony accords with the status quo of human cognition in the sense that human brains and neuro–systems have not evolved to the level of memorizing and handling complicated knowledge with ease. Conversely, humans would instinctively seek simplicity and cognitive efficiency. Meanwhile, simple theories are relatively easier to construct and test. Epistemologically, “Occam’s Razor” is underscored by instrumentalists. But from the angle of realists, the fatal weakness of simple theories is that they prefer the outcome at the expense of the process which a theory is presumed to reflect. With respect to the above criticisms, the instrumentalists put forward two counter–arguments. First, international relations theories do not reflect the truth. On the contrary, they are driven by the shared ideas of the academic community and technically manipulated by scholars. Second, the truth of a theory is time sensitive and contingent upon the nature of international politics, which makes it difficult for a theory to be verified or falsified. Given that the truth per se is dubious, simplicity is not optional but indispensable to the construction and evaluation of international relations theories.

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