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赵柯 李刚

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ARTICLES

1 Rebalancing of the Capitalist System: The Idea and Practice of the Universal Basic Income

ZHAO Ke LI Gang

In recent years, universal basic income has become a new wave of policy ideas in Western academic and political circles. This paper analyzes the origin, process, institutional practice and influences of the universal basic income and comes to the conclusion that the transformation of universal basic income into a policy choice from an academic concept is one of the steps by which the Western capitalist countries are carrying out a systematic “rebalancing” in order to alleviate the inherent tensions between market economy and democratic politics and between economic efficiency and social equity in the face of the increased inequality brought about by economic globalization, the rise of populism, and the risks of large-scale unemployment brought about by the scientific and technological revolution. However, the universal basic income system is confronted with a series of problems such as high financial burdens and moral hazards, against which some countries have already carried out improvement measures through institutional trials. During this process, universal basic income has produced a variety of transitional institutional forms, which to some extent indicates a new direction for the self-repair and transformation of the Western capitalist system.

22 The Iranian Nuclear Issue from the Perspective of the EU-US Relationships – A Comparative Analysis based on the EU and US Policies towards Iran since 2016

LYU Rui ZHAO Jianming

The EU and the United States share common interests in preventing Iran from possessing nuclear weapons. However, due to the differences in status, identity and cognition, especially due to US President Trump’s adoption of policies which are in stark contrast with those of his predecessor Barack Obama, great divisions have emerged between the EU and the US in

their policies concerning Iranian nuclear issues. On 8 May 2018, President Trump announced the US' withdrawal from the JCPOA and a new round of severe sanctions against Iran. The three EU countries, that is, Germany, France and the United Kingdom, had conducted diplomatic mediation to preserve the nuclear deal. After the unilateral withdrawal of the US, the EU updated the blocking statute in August and introduced the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) in September to maintain the JCPOA without US. The current disagreements between Europe and the United States on the Iranian nuclear issue and the JCPOA highlight the differences between the two parties over the approaches in which to resolve the disputes in the Middle East and other regions, which is, at the same time, a kind of competition between the United States and the EU around the future of the international and regional patterns. This kind of competition will last for a long time in the future.

45 The Reasons for the Nordic Countries' Move towards Armed Intervention – An Analysis of the Transition of Nordic Countries' Foreign Policy after the Cold War

PENG Shiqing

The tendency of taking recourse to military means as the first choice in Nordic countries is a topic that has generally been neglected by the academics. After the Cold War, figures of Nordic countries can be seen in almost every armed intervention led by the US and NATO, among which we can find that Denmark has a significant preference for the use of force and which has posed a challenge to the traditional perception of the Nordic countries as actors insisting on the principle of peace and neutrality. Inspired by the Third Category of Neo-classical realist theory, this paper takes the international system as the first driving force and concludes that the transition of the international pattern has changed the security environment of Nordic countries, who have viewed the integrated unit level as an intervention variable. Finally, this paper discusses the Nordic countries' different attitudes toward the US and NATO, as well as their different approaches to participation in military operations.

68 Exploring the New Position of the Government's Economic Role – An Analysis of the UK's Industrial Strategy since the Outbreak of the International Financial Crisis

SUN Yanhong

In response to the international financial crisis, in recent years, the governments' economic roles of major Western European countries have experienced different degrees of correction

relative to the neoliberal policy orientation. The most prominent manifestation is the return of industrial policies with new connotations. In particular in the United Kingdom, who had ever most actively practiced the neo-liberalism, the cognitive shifts in politics and academia are most evident. The UK governments under the leadership of Cameron and May have successively put forward their industrial strategies. Taking the transformation of the government's economic role as the main line, this paper makes a systematic and in-depth analysis of the UK's industrial strategies since the outbreak of international financial crisis. It shows that in recent years, the British political and academic circles are forming a new consensus on the government's economic role. It is considered that appropriate government intervention is indispensable compared with the huge risks brought about by laissez-faire. The government must build solid foundations for the operation of market economy. It must as well have a strategic vision and actively play the role of risk taker and market creator. In terms of industry coverage, the UK has identified a path of development that focuses on both industry and high-end services. In terms of policy direction, the UK's industrial strategies have a clear innovation-oriented feature, and the May Administration has set a goal of substantially increasing R&D investment. From Cameron to May, the focus to promote innovation has shifted from sectoral policies to "mission-oriented measures" across sectors. In addition, influenced by the results of the Brexit referendum, the content of fairness has been incorporated into the UK's industrial strategy. The implementation effects of the above strategies remain to be seen, which will largely determine the future evolution of the UK government's economic role.

91 **Globalization Shock, Internet Democracy and the Formation of a Hybrid Populism: An Explanation of the Rise of the Five Star Movement in Italy**

TIAN Ye LI Cunna

The Five Star Movement, one of the ruling populist parties in Italy, represents a "hybrid" populism that transcends the traditional left-right political divide. The form that the populism shall take is a result from the interaction between the demand and supply sides. On the demand side, the shock of globalization may contribute to widening social cleavages. The economic/class cleavage provides the right soil for the left-wing populism, while the national/ethnic/cultural cleavage is the breeding ground for the right-wing populism. The co-existence and simultaneous growth of the above two cleavages will give rise to both the left- and right-wing populism or a kind of hybrid populism. However, the form that populism will take ultimately is an immediate outcome of what is supplied by political parties. In Italy, taking advantages of the growing social cleavages, the Five Star Movement has provided

“programmatically supply” to voters with different positions in the political spectrum. And to integrate its heterogeneous supporters into one camp, the Five Star Movement offers internet-based direct democracy as a way to address ideological disputes. In the digital age, the direct democracy advocated by the Five Star Movement is worth serious attention.

126 A Study on the EU's Refugee Policy from the Perspective of Multi-Level Political System Theory – with Two Waves of Refugee Influxes as Examples

YANG Na WAN Mengqi

In the 1990s, the drastic changes in Eastern Europe caused a sudden influx of refugees into western Europe. The EU at that time implemented a series of effective refugee policies. Since 2015, a large amount of refugees from the Middle-East and North Africa have entered the EU, which has led to the so-called refugee crisis. However, the common refugee policy taken by the EU has not achieved such effect as expected. Comparing the differences in the two waves of refugee inflow and in the EU's decision-making process, we find that the reasons why the current refugee crisis has not been resolved as smoothly as the former lie in a range of complicated factors including, in particular, the more diversified composition of the actors engaged in the decision making process, the more complicated decision-making process and the complex environment surrounding the decision on refugee issues. To address the refugee issue effectively, it is necessary for the EU to promote positive interactive relationships among multi-level actors in EU, settle or repatriate the refugees properly and enhance cooperation with the third countries outside EU.

ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

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GU Hongfei HAN Meng

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