

国家社会科学基金资助期刊



QK2008435

欧洲研究

Chinese Journal of European Studies

中国社会科学院欧洲研究所 主办

梁雪村

欧盟为什么需要民族国家？

何晴倩 丹尼尔·诺兰

英国脱欧与欧盟理事会权力的再分配

石贤泽

超越自由贸易协定范式

韩冬临 张渝西

欧洲民粹主义的发展与变化（2000-2019年）

余南平 夏菁

区域价值链视角下的中东欧国家经济转型

2020 ·

1

欧洲研究

双月刊 第38卷 总第221期

2020年第1期 2月15日出版

□ 欧洲一体化

1 欧盟为什么需要民族国家?

——兼论欧洲一体化的理论误读

梁雪村

27 英国脱欧与欧盟理事会权力的再分配

——基于跟踪问卷调查数据的社会网络分析

何晴倩 丹尼尔·诺兰

55 超越自由贸易协定范式

——欧盟联系协定的范式特征、多元路径及其外部治理效应

石贤泽

□ 欧洲政治经济与社会

75 欧洲民粹主义的发展与变化(2000-2019年)

——基于民粹主义政党的测量

韩冬临 张渝西

104 区域价值链视角下的中东欧国家经济转型

——以波兰、匈牙利、捷克和斯洛伐克为分析对象

余南平 夏菁

132 欧洲劳动力市场“灵活保障”模式再探究

——以荷兰、法国和德国为例

刘昱辰

封面题字:周南

Chinese Journal of European Studies

Vol.38 No.1 February 2020

ARTICLES

- 1 The Theoretical Predicament of European Integration: Why Has the EU Not Overcome the Nation-state?

LIANG Xuecun

The founding fathers of European integration believed that economic cooperation and its functional spillover were to lead to political integration and the end of nation-state. However, the resurgence of nationalism and populism in major EU countries after the 2008 financial crisis indicates that nation-states are far from obsolete. Why are nation-states so obstinate or resilient? What are the factors sustaining them in the face of the continuous erosion of functional integration? This paper endeavors to answer these questions by revisiting the historical background against which David Mitrany put forward the functionalist approach and points out that European integration has never obtained the theoretical guarantee for the demise of nation-state and for the realization of in-depth political integration. It was the chronic misreading of Mitrany that obfuscated the ultimate goal of European integration and preset the enmity between nation-state and supranational cooperation. The author argues that the achievement of the project of European integration in the past half century is dependent upon the solid political foundations laid down by the nation-states. In sum, the nation-states will not be overcome in the absence of the replacement of the essential political functions that they have persistently undertaken.

- 27 Brexit and Redistribution of EU Power—A Social Network Analysis Based on Survey Data

HE Qingqian Daniel Naurin

Brexit, as a “black swan” event in global politics in 2016, is considered to be one of the

major destabilizing factors threatening the economic and social development in Europe. As a global power, Britain's departure from the EU will undoubtedly cause shocks to the EU and global politics. This paper is aimed at analyzing the impact of Brexit on the redistribution of decision-making power within the EU. Based on the 2015 and 2018 survey data from the "Cooperation and Negotiations in the Council of the European Union Dataset", this study establishes networks of EU decision-making power in order to investigate the possible influences of Brexit on the changing balance of power between different member states within important policy areas as well as on the structural transformation of the decision-making power within the Council. The findings of this paper are not only helpful to understand the influence of Brexit on international politics, but in a more general sense, the network analysis of decision-making power employed by this paper will provide a new perspective for studying the distribution and change of power in international organizations and global governance.

55 Beyond the FTA Paradigm: Paradigmatic Features, Multiple Approaches and External Governance Effects of EU Association Agreements

SHI Xianze

The EU association agreement represents one unique paradigm of the EU's legalized external relations and differentiates itself from both the Treaties of accession and ordinary FTA paradigms. The EU association agreements go beyond the FTAs as regards the paradigm features, contents, implementation approaches as well as its influences. Almost all of such agreements share some common paradigmatic features, such as their conclusion in the form of mixed agreements as a result of shared competence, the multiple-dimensional structure of their contents which involves but goes beyond trade liberalization, the tripartite decision-making institutional triangle composed of the EU, the member states and associated states, and the imbalanced relationship between the EU and the associated states. Within this common paradigm and based on geographical criteria, the forms of agreements and the purposes of the association, such agreements can be distinguished into three types, that is, the agreement as a pre-accession instrument, that as an alternative to membership, and that as a privileged status granted to non-European countries. The unique association agree-

ments paradigm has produced more far-reaching but differentiated influences than ordinary FTAs. By introducing trade liberalization and extending EU rules to the outside world, a differentiated effect of external governance has been exerted between the EU and the associated countries.

75 The Development and Changes of Populism in Europe (2000–2019) : A Measurement Based on the Populist Parties

HAN Donglin ZHANG Yuxi

Populism has repeatedly made repercussions on the development of world politics. This paper is dedicated to measuring the development and changes of European populism with the help of a series of indicators such as the number of populist parties, election results and popular support after 2000. This study indicates that different measurements will lead to inconsistent results concerning the extent of the development of populism both throughout Europe and within individual countries. Therefore, it is necessary for future researches on populism to further address the impacts of various measurements on the research results.

104 Economic Transformation of Central and Eastern European Countries from the Perspective of Regional Value Chain—with Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic and Slovakia as Case Studies

YU Nanping XIA Jing

From the perspective of regional value chain, this paper analyzes the positions and roles of Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, and Slovakia in the global and European regional value chain, including their import and export industry structure and the characteristics of the industry value chain in the four Central and Eastern European Countries (CEEC-4). This paper finds that the construction of a European regional value chain with Germany at the core is an indispensable prerequisite for the successful economic transformation of CEEC-4. The existing foundation of supporting industries, open market and appropriate labor skills of CEEC-4 are the sufficient conditions for their integration into the European regional value chain. The operation on the basis of and integration into the German industrial chain of the CEEC-4 have successfully promoted their economic transformation. As far as the new find-

ings about the economic transformation in CEECs are concerned, the success of CEEC-4 in integrating manufacturing industry into global and regional value chains demonstrates the importance of the real economy and middle- and high-end manufacturing industry as the “ballast stone” of national economy. It has become a new issue which the CEEC-4 is at present confronted with whether they could meet the challenges of the new technological revolution and maintain and enhance their capabilities in the global and regional value chains through R&D and innovation in order to further their transformation and development.

132 Revisiting the “Flexicurity” Model in the European Labor Market—with That of the Netherlands, Germany and France as Case Studies

LIU Yuchen

This paper focuses on the theoretical and practical development of the “Flexicurity” model in contemporary European labor market. It outlines in the first place the theory of the “Flexicurity” model in the labor market, and then sorts out and compares the labor market reforms in terms of “Flexicurity” in the Netherlands, Germany and France in the past several decades in order to further analyze the applicability of “Flexicurity” model in different countries and the reasons for their diversified performances. This paper finds that the practice of the “Flexicurity” model promoted by the European Union in the labor market of different countries does not always yield equivalent effects. The same policy model has presented divergent reform effects in the countries with different types of social consultations and political cultures. The prospects of the European integration at social level are not so optimistic.

中文核心期刊
中国人文社会科学核心期刊
中文社会科学引文索引 (CSSCI) 来源期刊

欧洲研究 双月刊 (1983年创刊)

CHINESE JOURNAL OF EUROPEAN STUDIES

主管单位：中国社会科学院

主办单位：中国社会科学院欧洲研究所

主 编：吴白乙

编 辑：《欧洲研究》编辑部

地 址：北京建国门内大街5号1433室(100732)

电 话：(010) 65135017

电子信箱：cjes@cass.org.cn

刊 号：ISSN 1004 - 9789

CN 11 - 4899/C

国外发行：中国国际图书贸易总公司

国外代号：BM 890

出 版：社会科学文献出版社

印 刷：三河市龙林印务有限公司

ISSN 1004-9789



国内发行：社会科学文献出版社 (邮发代号：82-165)

定价：40.00 元