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ARTICLES

1 Century-old Exchanges between CPC and European Political Parties: Characteristics, Experiences and Prospect

SHI Xiaohu

It is of historical and practical significance to sum up the exchanges between CPC and European political parties at the 100th Anniversary of the founding of the CPC. The CPC took its exchanges with the European political parties as the starting point for its theoretical exploration and practical innovation in the field of international exchanges, which opened up a new path with Chinese characteristics. The century-long political party exchanges between China and Europe have demonstrated the essence, the remarkable characteristics and concrete experience of the CPC's international exchanges. The complicated situations brought by the Covid-19 and the momentous changes unseen in a century have raised new challenges to China-Europe political party exchanges, which should, in the future, adhere to the four principles of inter-party relations, promote the new type of political party relations and effectively remove various obstacles, in order to create a favorable political environment for not only the party exchanges but for the development of the overall China-Europe relations.

17 The EU's "Power-borrowing Strategy" in China-US-EU Economic and Trade Triangle

ZHANG Xiaotong

The "bandwagoning-balancing-hedging" trichotomy elaborated by the existing international relations theories could not fully explain the EU's taking-side strategy in the trilateral game among China, the US and the EU. By walking through the history of China-EU economic and trade negotiations, it is found that the EU actually implemented a so-called "power-borrowing strategy" and usually borrowed power from the US. Three modes of power-borrowing have been identified when the EU borrowed power from the US, namely, the EU and the US joining hands in projecting power over China, the EU profiting from the ten-

sions between China and the US, and the EU demanding equal treatment from China as already been extended to the US. The fact that the EU power-borrowing strategy has been somehow effective is largely due to the strategic competition between China and the US. In the trilateral game among China, the US and the EU, in order to effectively respond to the EU's "power-borrowing strategy", China needs to be alert to the co-existence of the "three chessboards" in the China-US-EU strategic triangle, that is, the China-US chessboard, the China-EU chessboard and the US-EU chessboard.

43 Behavioral Choice of America's NATO Allies in Overseas Military Operations

WEI Bing

Since the end of the Cold War, the United States has launched several overseas military operations together with its allies. However, significant divergences exist as to the other NATO states' degree of participation in the US-led alliances. Through theoretical analysis, this article believes that the pursuit for regional and global status is decisive for their participation in the alliances. Domestic political factors will have an impact on the state's course of action, manifested mainly in its limiting the government's ability to allocate resources. Driven by factors such as regional status and international reputation, France took active participation in Libya war. As a French competitor, Germany, due to the fact that the allied operation was helpful to increase France's influence in North Africa and the European Union, which was, however, could not help to enhance its own status, apart from the public opposition towards military intervention, chose finally not to participate. In the face of weak security threats, Turkey chose to participate in the operation out of consideration of regional status, international reputation and ally status, but public opinion against military intervention stopped it from making more concrete contributions. The choice of both the UK and Italy as well coincided with the analysis of this article.

69 An Exploration of Regime Defense in Western Democracies: Research Status and Potential Breakthrough

CAO Hang

A number of useful explorations have been carried out in the Western academic community on the issue about how democracies defend/should defend themselves in the face of internal threats, which are not so well known by the Chinese academia. Starting with the internal challenges that today's Western democracies are faced with, this paper gives a brief ac-

count of the rise of modern democratic defense in Germany and the current state of democratic defense research. On the whole, normative theoretical studies on democratic defense have made great progresses, while the relevant empirical analysis obviously lags behind. In view of this situation, this paper calls for a “re-discovery” of comparative politics in the study of democratic defense and constructs a new analytical framework for exploring the domains and objects of democratic defense, which will help scholars transcend the current research paradigm dominated by legal professionalism and philosophical speculations, promote the integration of democratic defense research with comparative politics, and even bring new research topics to the academic communities.

93 The EU Governance of Covid-19 Crisis as a Transboundary Crisis: A Policy Instrument's Perspective

SHI Xianze

This paper intends to explore how the EU has responded to the Covid-19 crisis as a transboundary crisis from the perspective of policy instrument. The Covid-19 crisis in the EU has developed into a comprehensive mega-transboundary crisis involving at least a public health crisis and an economic crisis. After the failure of the initial fragmented responses by the member states, the EU has intervened and taken a great amount of operational measures mainly in three dimensions, that is, health and emergency response, economic response and preparations for the European recovery, which can be encapsulated into four types of policy instruments: information, authority, finance and organization. It can be found that the EU governance of Covid-19 crisis has changed from the simple multilevel instrument mix to the complex multilevel policy mix, which means a change from national governance to the EU-level governance. The choice of policy instruments by the EU in response to the Covid-19 crisis is not only the result of the functional logic of a transboundary crisis, but of the institutional supply logic of the EU governance system, which is inseparable from the autonomous actions of the EU institutions and member states.

115 Transformation of Irish National Identity in the Context of European Integration

WANG Zhanpeng ZHANG Xi

The European integration has had a lasting and profound impact on the national identity of Ireland, which provides significant empirical facts for understanding the transformation of a nation-state's identity in the context of globalization and regional integration. Ireland's

Europeanization process has converged with its quest for the path to modernization, bringing about significant changes to its national identity in the dimensions of statehood, economic model, social governance and foreign relations. Moreover, Brexit has confronted Ireland with another critical historical juncture, which helps the nation abandon its psychological dependence on the UK and which constitutes a potential “constitutional moment” as well as an opportunity to further transform its national identity. Conducting an in-depth interdisciplinary research on this topic could not only help us expand theoretical and empirical research agenda of Europeanization in the field of historical institutionalism, but demonstrate the academic value of both country studies and comparative studies from a broader perspective of European studies and globalisation studies.

138 The Constitutional Identity Doctrine in the Member States during the Process of European Integration and Its Historical–Institutional Implications

ZHAI Han

The rejection by the Member States’ constitutional orders of the supremacy of the EU law presents the winding process of the European integration. This is an overly neglected topic in the existing studies in Chinese academia on the public law framework embedded in the European integration. The Lisbon Ruling decided by the German Constitutional Court in 2009 entrenched the doctrine of constitutional identity and has been followed by the constitutional courts of the other Member States. By defending the national constitutional orders, the constitutional adjudication in the Member States managed to review the EU law and substantively limited the supremacy of the EU law. From the perspective of constitutional realism, the constitutional identity doctrine could be taken as a leading case to illustrate the tensions between the EU law and its judicial authority on one side and the national constitutional orders and constitutional adjudication of the Member States on the other side. Such a strained structure then points to the inquiries about the nature of the Community that was brought up by the reality of the EU integration.

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