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日本学刊

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万方数据

Abstracts

Characteristics of Long – term Economic Stagnation from the Perspective of Japanese Economy

Cai Fang

Since the end of WWII, Japan has experienced two turning points of population and their impact on economic growth. In the early 1990s, the labor population in Japan reached the peak, marking the disappearance of the demographic dividend and causing a decline in potential economic growth. In 2009, the total population in Japan reached the peak, strengthening the constraining effect of aggregate demand on economic growth. Due to some misjudgment and policy mistakes, Japan has failed to actually promote its total factor productivity, resulting in a reduction in potential growth rates and having not effectively improved sustainable demand factors, making the actual growth rate less frequent than the growth potential. That has plunged the Japanese economy into a “chronic stagnation”, showing the typical characteristics of low inflation, low long – term interest rate and low economic growth rate. Other developed countries are often known as “Japanese modernization” when they experience prolonged economic stagnation. Emerging economies, including China, are also facing the problem of aging population, and Japan’s experience can provide useful lessons in tackling the impacts of population change.

Process Construction and Relationship Utilization: The Logic of Japan’s Decision of Discharging Contaminated Water into the Ocean

Yin Xiaoliang

The decision of Japan’s discharging contaminated water from the Fukushima nuclear power plant into the ocean is made in a historical process with its decision – making power nurtured by the relationship – based use of interstate relations. The interaction of “process construction” and “relationship utilization” and their evolution have given birth to and shaped the logic of Japan’s decision. The “process construction” breeds the decision orientation of Japan, and the decision orientation of discharging contaminated water into the ocean in turn emerges from the process itself, showing a pattern shifting from “the hidden goal” to “open decision making”. Japan’s policy is mainly nurtured in frameworks such as the Japan – U. S. alliance and relations between Japan and

IAEA. Japan's power to decide is not a rigid power in the legal sense, but a "soft power" with flexibility. It can be seen that the relationship is the platform to breed power, and there is no power without relationship. Japan's decision – making of discharging contaminated water into the ocean not only reflects its preference between human interests and national interests, but also expresses its decision – making nature and political philosophy.

An Analysis of Legal Issues and Countermeasures Concerning Japan's Plan to Discharge Contaminated Water into the Ocean: Coordinating the International Law and Domestic Law on Liability Relief

Luo Huanxin

Japan's plan to discharge a huge amount of contaminated water from the Fukushima nuclear power plant into the ocean may endanger the overall interests of mankind, the national interests of all countries and the interests of individual citizens, thus involving the relevant provisions of international law and domestic law on liability relief. As recommended by the International Law Commission in the relevant draft principles and articles of international liability law, as well as required by the provisions of the *UN Convention on the Law of the Sea*. States should guarantee that victims of trans – boundary harm have access to adequate administrative and judicial remedies both domestically and internationally. To have an in – depth study on the relevant legal issues, it is necessary to coordinate the international law and domestic law on liability relief. From the perspective of international liability law, the support of the IAEA cannot prove that Japan has fulfilled all its international obligations, because Japan's international obligations come from many treaties and customary international rules. From the perspective of domestic liability law, Japan's responsible units and persons in charge may face claims and prosecutions by governments and citizens as victims from various States according to their national laws. Finally, there are limitations in seeking judicial relief either through the international level or the domestic level, so it is necessary to make a comprehensive strategic plan that combines the legal, diplomatic and public media means.

An Analysis of the Issues Related to the "East Asian Version" of Digital Trade Rules: From the Perspective of China – Japan – Korea Cooperation

Cui Yan and Du Mingwei

With the vigorous development of digital trade, the game focusing on digital trade rules has become

an important issue under the reconstruction of the international economic and trade order and national economic security. Digital trade is closely linked to traditional trade in goods and services. The regionalization of international economic and trade has led to the regionalization of the development of digital trade, which in turn has led to the regionalization of relevant trade rules. The U. S. and the EU have taken the lead in respectively constructing the “American version” and “European version” of digital trade rules, with the aim of locking down the development space of digital trade in low – tech countries. The vigorous development of the digital economy in East Asia and the intensification of related international competition have highlighted the necessity of forming a “East Asian version” of digital trade rules, for which the signing of RCEP has created a basic prototype. However, due to the dual impact of the COVID – 19 epidemic and the changing international situation, East Asia economic cooperation is faced with rising challenges. As major economic powers in East Asia and the world, China, Japan and South Korea should seek for further cooperation, in particular exploring to build up digital trade rules that conform to the overall benefit and the development of East Asia and promote “East Asian version” of digital trade rules characterized with the high – quality development of digital trade.

Japan’s CBDC System Design and Policy Considerations

Liu Rui

In April 2021, BOJ began the proof test of CBDC, which marked a new period of system construction and empirical research of CBDC in Japan. The background of the Japanese government and BOJ in promoting the research of CBDC is linked with the growing difficulties of financial supervision brought by the virtual currency based on blockchain technology, the potential challenges of private digital currency posing to the monetary system, the emergence of international CBDC competition involving central banks of major countries and the rising motivation of Japan in promoting the digitalization to stimulate economic growth. From the perspective of convenience and security, Japan’s CBDC still faces a series of issues to deal with in terms of technology and system design, including the role sharing between CBDC and private digital currency, the impact of CBDC on financial intermediaries and financial system and the impact of CBDC on financial policies, data utilization and privacy protection issues. BOJ will not issue CBDC in the short term, however, it will continue to promote the relevant institutional construction and attempt to jointly promote the institutional research of CBDC with Europe and the U. S. aim for the leadership of formulating the CBDC rules.

The Origin of Japan's National Reconstruction in the Post-war Era: Struggles between State Power and Civil Rights in Building the Concept of Culture State in the Early Period of Occupation

Mu Lunhai

The concept of culture state in the early period of occupation was the earliest form of ideology relating to the national reconstruction independently proposed by Japan before the start of occupation reform. However, behind the seemingly highly consistent culture state concept lies the divergence between conservatives and progressives in the political circle as well as the intellectual circle around what a cultural state is and in what way it should be practiced. That divergence reflects two completely different ways of national reconstruction, namely the supremacy of state power which aims at the continuation of modern "Kokutai" and the supremacy of civil rights which is based on the enlightenment of the people. The phenomenon of "imperial democracy", which resulted from the incomplete democracy, demonstrates the contradictory co-existence of state power and civil rights in post-war Japan's reconstruction. The phenomenon that the idea of state power, which runs counter to the democratic transformation of occupation and became the mainstream of Japan's post-war reconstruction, shows that Japan's post-war reconstruction, which was not dominated by the occupation reform, was the result of Japan's self-determined choice and adaptation. It reflects the lack of enlightenment of the Japanese people, which leads to the continuation of the tradition that the country's future are controlled by a minor group of political and cultural elites.

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根据新形势及我刊特点，除我刊在 2020 年第 6 期封底“《日本学刊》稿约”和 2021 年第 2 期“《日本学刊》稿约（202101）”中所列诸课题外，现就如下选题约稿，欢迎海内外学界同人惠赐高水平的研究成果。

1. 中日邦交正常化 50 年的多维分析
2. 日本海洋战略
3. 大国竞争升级下的日本国家战略

我刊将优先刊发如上选题的稿件。来稿要求：逻辑清晰，观点鲜明；资料翔实，论证深入；有现实关怀，对策建议具体，有可操作性。欢迎有战略性和前瞻性的研究。本刊只接受电子投稿，请登录日本学刊网（<http://www.rbk.org/>），通过“在线投稿”平台直接投稿，或发送到本刊投稿邮箱：ribenxuekan@126.com、rbk@cass.org.cn。

论文每篇 10000 字以上为宜。请附 200—300 字中文及英文、日文摘要和 3—5 个关键词。

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