

THE FRONTIER

# 前沿

VOL.12  
MAY 2016



MMXVI  
**BMIUN**

2016 北京模拟联合国大会  
Beijing Model United Nations 2016

年度特刊  
Annual Special

CFAUMUNA PRESENTS

## 卷首语

时至今日，我仍然记得四年前第一次作模联代表，在外交学院礼堂里穿着正装参与开幕式的我。尽管当时已经研读了背景指导，撰写了立场文件，我却依然对整个会议十分茫然。直到一位来自联合国的外国嘉宾上台发言，他的一段话让我印象深刻，给我的触动也随着我之后每一次参与模联的经历而不断加深。他说：“怎样才能有世界和平？首先每个国家内部要和平安定，这就要求作为社会基本单元的每个家庭和和睦洽，而归根结底是每一个个体内心的祥和安宁。”我们不能改变世界，可没有我们，世界永远无法改变。我觉得这是模联活动的初衷之一。青年对国际问题，各个群体的关注本身就意味着希望。

如今我即将毕业，在大学四年里参与和见证北京模联（BMUN）的成长是我的荣幸。自1995年来，BMUN就一直保持着顶尖的学术水平，并不断创新。2016年的BMUN更将凭借11个委员会的超前规模，给来自约50所国内外高校、30所中学的代表们一次难忘的经历。在这里，代表们将收获多种语言、不同规则、各类话题的精彩纷呈、酣畅淋漓的参会体验。

当然，罗马不是一天建成的。BMUN的顺利举办离不开协会70多人近一年的辛苦与付出。那些为撰写背景文件查阅大量专业资料的困倦的凌晨，那些到开幕式和欢迎晚会现场不厌其烦的一次次踩点，以及因为追求每一个细节的完美而被一次次驳回重新排版的干涩的双眼……而这一切，都在看到代表在朋友圈对BMUN的称赞时变得值得。

今年是我最后一年为BMUN服务了，但我从中所收获的将一直陪伴我今后的路。感谢外院模联，不仅是因为它带给我的能力、视野和友谊，更因为它代表着一种传承。感谢给予过我帮助和指导的学长学姐，他们的背影曾是我努力的方向。也感谢和我并肩作战的伙伴们，是我们让奇迹成为可能。

Meet the world, meet the future.

愿本次大会圆满成功！愿北京模联越办越好！

**吴梦羽**

**2016年4月25日**

\* 吴梦羽是外交学院英语系四年级的学生，也是外交学院模拟联合国协会的副秘书长。

漫谈第二次中东战争中的苏联 邹学冕	5	On Peacekeeping Operations: Challenges in the New Era YE Shuang	18
回归“制作本位主义”： 浅谈模联媒体的另一种设计思路 钟源	6	On General Analysis of Global Refugee Resettlement MA Boyuan	20
“一带一路”之蒙古 周雨思	9	Where Do We Go from Here? <i>Innovation to Make Cities Better</i> DU Zedong	24
妇女问题与国际政治 冯涵宇	12	Is ATT Enough for Us? <i>Arms Trade Treaty Overview</i> JIANG Shan	27
大脑不是性器官 秦谦	14	Significant Terms Concerning the Existing Problems in Megalopolises SU Yinuo	30
死刑是否应该废除 江澄阳	15	Plus de vitalité à nos enfants! 给孩子们注入活力 QIU Yixue	33

外交学院模拟联合国协会 荣誉出品

Honorably Presented by **China Foreign Affairs University Model United Nations Association**

本刊为外交学院模拟联合国协会内部刊物，所有文章仅代表作者个人态度，与本刊观点无关。

投稿等事宜，请联系 [contact@cfaumun.org](mailto:contact@cfaumun.org)。

**INTERNAL PUBLICATION.** Statements of fact and opinion are made on the responsibility of the authors alone and do not represent the views of the editors.

For general questions, please mail to [contact@cfaumun.org](mailto:contact@cfaumun.org).

**总编 Editor-in-chief**

吴梦羽 WU Mengyu

**责任编辑 Executive Editor**

钟源 ZHONG Yuan

**担当编辑 Associate Editor**

秦谦 马博远 QIN Qian MA Boyuan

**官方网站 Official Website**

[f.cfaumun.org](http://f.cfaumun.org)

# 漫谈第二次中东战争中的苏联

邹学冕

1956年的苏伊士运河危机是冷战时期国际上重大的历史事件之一。因此，该危机也成了本届北京模联危机联动会场的议题，本次会议，我们设置了美国内阁、埃及内阁和英法以联合内阁三个会场。但细心的朋友可能会发现在冷战背景下，本次会议不设内阁的苏联同样将是我们分析问题、推演危机、作出决策的关键因素。鉴于此，本文将对苏联在第二次中东战争中的角色作一尝试性剖析，以供各位读者参考。

二十世纪五十年代是苏联对外关系转型的关键时期。1953年斯大林去世时，苏联在第三世界的地位极为软弱，苏联不但没有与广大的第三世界的国家建立起经贸和外交联系，而且发现其在欧洲、中东及远东陷入了以美国为首不断组建的军事同盟的包围之中。而随着1955年赫鲁晓夫的上台，苏联的一系列针对第三世界国家的外交政策有了相对较为明显的调整。其中较为突出的便是苏联对中东的政策。笔者认为苏联当时对中东的外交政策呈现出了三大特点。

第一是地缘上呈现出“蛙跳”的特点，我们可以看到，苏联在五十年代并没有在中东进行大规模推进式的外交行动，而是以一种见缝插针的方式充分利用中东区域内国家及西方力量的博弈空隙逐步渗透力量。比较突出的一点例证就在于虽然苏联在伊朗摩萨台、土耳其海峡等问题上与西方各国有着矛盾冲突，苏联并没有将例如伊朗、土耳其等地缘上与自身利益关系密切的国家或地区作为首要发展对象，并在相关问题上做出了一定的让步。苏联绕开了传统意义上的西方世界的包围圈，而敏锐地捕捉到了一个国家此时此刻的所思所想并且将与他发展关系作为其力量渗入中东的第一步，他就是狭义的

中东地区里苏联最远的国家——埃及。由此我们可以看出，虽然苏联有意将自己的力量渗入中东，但在五十年代，可供其选择的余地并不大，其在中东的影响力也并不可和后来的苏联相比。

第二是冷战色彩浓厚，埃及和苏联关系在五十年代中期突然开始快速发展一来是基于苏联在土耳其面临着西方世界的安全压力，而埃及则在中东承受着以色列及英法的安全威胁；二来是埃及在美苏间平衡外交的产物，埃及坚持认为，在冷战背景下其越是与苏联发展友好关系，美国在英法还未撤出中东的情况下越会极力地“拉拢埃及”，而在冷战政体趋于缓和的五十年代中期，苏联也不会冒着破坏东西放缓和的风险阻止埃及同美国发展关系，而苏联和美国随后的政策也印证了埃及方面的想法。我们可以看到，无论是安全因素还是平衡外交，都带着浓厚的冷战色彩。

第三是在具体形式上，苏联在发展对埃关系以及后来的苏伊士运河危机中始终是埃及坚定的支持者，但在具体实践领域却作用有限。一是在危机爆发前苏联虽然对埃及进行了一定程度上的援助，但并没有解决埃及最急需解决的外汇储备、基建设施等问题，更何况数量并不多的军火贸易也是最初通过捷克进行的；二是在危机中苏联并没有做出除外交照会外对埃及更有利的包括经济、军事援助在内的其他行动。在纳赛尔1956年7月26日发表将苏伊士运河国有化的声明后不到一个星期，赫鲁晓夫发表了支持苏伊士运河国有化的讲话。8月31日，赫鲁晓夫在罗马尼亚驻苏联大使馆召开的纪念苏联军队进入布加勒斯特12周年的招待会上，把法国和英国驻苏联大使带到一边，并对其

发出警告说：“如果爆发战争阿拉伯人将不会被孤立。假如我有一个年龄适合从军当志愿者的儿子，我会告诉他永往直前你得到了我的允许”。在战争过程中，苏联对英法的侵略行径予以了猛烈谴责。布尔加宁在致以色列总理本-古里安的信中说：你的行动“使以色列作为国家的存在本身受到威胁”；在致英国首相安东尼·艾登的信中说：“如果大不列颠受到更强大国家的进攻，它将处于怎样的境地？要知道，这些国家可以动用火箭武器。”赫鲁晓夫的态度更为强硬，他表示英法如不停火，苏联则不惜对其进行核攻击。苏联的表态可以明显看出，其并没有因此而恐吓住英法以发动战争，而最多是在结束战争的过程中起到了推波助澜的作用。而根据基辛格博士的论述，由于苏联当时的实力，苏联在最后的恐吓也未对美国及英法的外交决策产生任何影响，苏联几乎被排除在了危机的参与方之列。

而苏联在第二次中东战争中没有扮演重要角色的原因，笔者认为可大致归纳为两点。

第一也是最重要的原因在于苏联及苏联为首的社会主义阵营内部问题在 1956 年消耗了苏联大量精力。一是在赫鲁晓夫刚刚掌握完全的党政军大权其地位还需要一定时间才能完全稳固；二是苏联在战后的经济建设水平还未及六七十年代的水平，其国力还不足以过多地卷入每一场地区争端；三是就在苏伊士运河危机爆发的同月，波兹南——匈牙利事件愈演愈烈，逐渐达到了东欧第二次反苏浪潮的最高峰，苏联正面对着国际社会的重重压力，自然无暇他顾。第二是苏伊士运河战争的主要矛盾并不在于美苏矛盾，在战争中逐渐显露出来的美国和英法之间的矛盾以及战争导火索阿拉伯世界与以色列的矛盾无疑推动了整个事件地发展，而苏联在五十年代还并未过多地卷入这两对矛盾之中，而相反保持适当地距离以利用矛盾从重实现国家利益相对才是一个明智之选。

\* 邹学冕是外交学院外交学与外事管理系二年级的学生，也是外交学院模拟联合国协会的总监助理。

## 回归“制作本位主义”： 浅谈模联媒体的另一种设计思路

钟源

模联中的媒体分支自进入中国以来，无论是组织思想和角色演变都有了长足发展。在这背后起着建构作用的理论正是“传播本位主义”。本文旨在提出另一种媒体模拟的设计思路，即回归教育中心的“制作本位主义”，并对两种本位主义的区别做简要比较。

中国模联活动中最早出现媒体模拟是在 2007 年前后，彼时媒体代表参与会议的角色，还是单纯以旁观会议、撰写类似“简报”的会议记录为主。此后，随着模联活动在国

内的广泛铺开，媒体委员会的设计也随之展开，在传播过程中衍生出了不同的新角色，例如发行日报，记录和推动会议进程、在常委中通过会议报道和评论，直接影响代表意见、或在联动危机体系中承担新闻官、情报员、乃至“信息垄断家”等身份。

能够看出，随着媒体模拟在中国的发展逐渐普及，媒体代表在会议整体架构中拥有的权力和影响力越来越大。而这种权力的主要来源，是对会议进程中“信息”的控制。

这一点在联动体系中尤为明显，也客观反映了现实世界国家领导人，只能依据特定渠道的间接外部信息进行决策的特点。

这种以“信息传递”为权源、通过媒体模拟在会议中传递信息，借以推动会议发展的设计，就是“传播本位主义”。传播本位主义的思想基石，在于会议设计的“模拟中心”思维——让媒体代表有机融合在会议之中，成为模拟世界当中的利益相关方，以求最大限度的还原真实世界的信息传播和影响渠道。

传播本位主义可以说在联动体系中，已经被大量模联人所认同，以此为基础设计出了许多优秀会议。但在大量的实践中可以看到，在“信息”显得不那么重要的委员会设计中，媒体的影响力就显得不是那么强势了——用大白话来说，一般的常委关上门自己也能开，媒体有时反而会成为国家代表眼中的“累赘”或“绊脚石”，或被抱怨称“看新闻是浪费时间”。

此时，模拟中心思维和传播本位主义就发生了确实的冲突。在真实的多边外交会议上，一般很少有完全允许媒体旁听的会议，而媒体通过新闻报道产生的公众舆论，又几乎不可能在短时间内对外交官产生具有强制力的实际影响。再考虑到本身多数常委的议题就相对固定，对信息交流的依赖就极少，传播本位主义就显得有些站不住脚了。

这就是为什么，有的会议虽然设置了主媒体中心等委员会，但代表总会抱怨说“无法与国家代表展开交流”、“自己的新闻报道受到轻视”、“似乎在做无用功”等等的原因了。

那么有什么方法，可以解决上述状况吗？答案显然是有的，而总体思路分为两种。其一是以传播本位主义为核心，对常委的会议设计进行彻底改造。此时，尽管原有的尽可能模拟真实环境的理念有所松动，但通过

为媒体代表的“信息”附加更为庞大的价值和权力（例如媒体报道可以直接代表舆论、对国家代表在会场上的能动性施加影响和限制），再加以一定的规则调控手段，在某一个常委内部依然可以建立起交互性的信息交流机制，让媒体代表彻底融入特定常委的会场。

但在一些会议当中，一方面改造常委显得尤为困难；另一方面，原来统一在一个媒体委员会内部的媒体代表将被彻底打散，这对于一些大规模的会议来说，会显得尤其混乱。而且许多会议的组织者，也不愿就此放弃媒体代表所具备的最“古老”的职能：记录会议。

要想解决上述问题，我们就只有从更高层级的理念入手，寻找答案了。

模拟联合国活动在上世纪出现在美国等国家时，其主要目的还仅仅停留在为高中生、大学生普及国际关系知识、增进视野和练习交际能力上。如今，尽管美国等国的许多知名会议已经大幅度转向高强度模拟和竞技化设计，但在基层高中层面，模联活动仍被主要用来完成相关学科知识和技能的教育，而并非将“模拟”作为中心。

这种域内外差异，正在提醒我们重新认识模拟联合国活动最原始的教育功能。从活动组织的特性、和其学生主导的性质来看，模拟联合国活动在架构上就是倾向于开展学生自主教育的。尽管如今国内的许多模联会议，无论是组织者还是参与者，学术水平都已经达到了极高水准，有条件和能力支撑起“模拟中心”的办会理念和思维，但在更多的地方，教育功能仍旧应当成为模联会议重视的内容。

在教育中心的理念下，我们有必要重新审视媒体模拟的方式。而我们不得不承认的是，在如今的模联会议中，针对媒体代表进行的新闻知识教育，如今还处于高度缺失的

状态。代表的新闻写作质量得不到提升、对新闻报道的敏锐度和角度把握也难以获得改善。而在少数过分强调“信息流”的会议设计中，媒体代表直接化身成了短消息的“搬运工”，将其所获得的一切信息都囫圇吞枣般不经甄别的丢出来。这样的做法，是起不到任何教育作用的——即便代表会后有了充足的“参与感”，但其新闻能力从本质上来说，并没有获得任何改善。

基于教育中心的设计理念，我们有必要在此提出回归“制作本位主义”，为模联媒体的会议设计提出一种新的可能性。

在制作本位主义的设计下，委员会设计的重心将回归到通过实战，为媒体代表提供接受新闻学知识、理念与技能教育的机会。媒体代表在会议中，将着重锻炼主动获取和筛选信息、选择新闻事实撰写报道、通过新闻技能引导公众舆论等一系列技能，并建立更加充分、严谨的新闻知识观念。原先被强行丢给国家代表的新闻效果反馈这一职能，则可以转由媒体的主席团，通过扮演新闻编辑、审核人等角色进行评点的方式加以行使。

制作主义本位设计的出现，能够一定程度上解决当前设计所存在的“朦胧的问题”。一方面，国家代表将不再有被迫阅读新闻的“压力”，新闻记者也无需将国家代表的感受情况，作为新闻报道价值的唯一评判标准（而真实环境下，这种新闻报道也不是写给他们看的）；另一方面，媒体代表在参会期间能够更加有效的学习和应用新闻学知识，使得他们也能像起他代表一样，在会议中收获知识和能力。

同时，这种设计可以适用于任何常委环境，甚至允许大量常委对应一个媒体委员会、以解决会议整体设计构架的问题；甚至会议组织者可以打通媒体和常委主席团之间的联系渠道，将优秀的新闻内容转化为常委的背景变化或危机内容——这样就相当于在常委

内，也实现了一种“有限度的背景联动”。

但制作本位主义的设计，目前还面临着一些现实上的困境。首先，以制作主义本位为核心设计的媒体委员会，将不可避免的丧失一部分模拟主义的色彩，使得媒体代表和国家代表之前的双向联系转变为单向联系，有可能使得媒体代表在会议途中，体验不到足够的“参与感”；其次，这种设计模式，对于媒体委员会主席团的学术能力和教育能力提出了极高的要求，他们在会议过程中用于直接教育的时间和精力也会大幅增加，同时也不得不直面代表所施加的学术压力，这对于会议组织者而言是一项重大的挑战；最后，新理念的出现并不意味着能够带来普世通用的会议设计模式：如何在不同级别的会议上平衡模拟中心和教育中心思想、合理搭配传播本位主义和制作本位主义的分量，也将成为一个值得研究的问题。

总而言之，制作本位主义作为基于既有理论出发点提出的新设计理念，对于模联会议中的媒体设计可以作为借鉴或批判的对象。而无论如何，会议设计者都应当做到，基于自己会议的学术理念和实际情况，选择一个适合自身条件与能力的会议构架，让自己的会议对代表而言更有实际意义——这正是教育中心思想希望达到的。

\* 钟源是外交学院英语系三年级的学生，也是外交学院模拟联合国协会的总监。

# “一带一路”之蒙古

周雨思

蒙古位于亚洲中部，位于中华人民共和国以北，俄罗斯联邦以南，是一个内陆国家。至 2013 年，蒙古国的国土面积为 156.65 万平方公里。蒙古国西部、北部和中部多为山地，东部为丘陵平原，南部是戈壁沙漠。山地间多河流、湖泊，主要河流为色楞格河及其支流鄂尔浑河。

这个被中国和俄罗斯“包围”的国家是仅次于哈萨克斯坦的世界第二大内陆国家，是一带一路北线的重要支点。2014 年 8 月，习近平总书记出访蒙古国时表示，欢迎周边国家“搭便车”。2014 年 9 月，上海合作组织杜尚别峰会期间，习近平总书记提出建立中俄蒙经济走廊。经济走廊将俄罗斯的欧亚大陆桥、蒙古的“草原丝绸之路”同中国的“一带一路”建设连接起来，推动“一带一路”战略目标的实施。

## 一、蒙古的投资环境

蒙古国国内的重要经济部门是畜牧业和矿产业，其中矿产业是蒙古国的经济支柱。随着国际矿产品的不断被炒热，蒙古作为一个矿产资源输出型国家，矿产业成为最具有潜力领域和经济腾飞的关键。蒙古国已发现和确定拥有 80 多种矿产，建有 800 多个矿区和 8000 多个采矿点，主要蕴含铁、铜、钼、煤、锌、金、铅、钨、石油、油页岩等资源。其中各种资源储量丰富：铜矿 20 多亿吨，黄金 3400 吨，煤矿 3000 亿吨，石油 80 亿桶，铁矿 20 亿吨，萤石矿床 2800 万吨，磷矿 2 亿吨，钼矿 24 亿吨，锌矿 6 万吨，银矿 7000 吨等等。

蒙古曾经长期实行计划经济。20 世纪 90 年代以后，蒙古实行私有化改革，并于 1997 年 1 月加入世界贸易组织。同年 7 月，蒙古政府通过“1997 年至 2000 年国有资

产私有化方案”，促使私营经济成分在国家经济中占主导地位。2010 年，在国际市场矿产品价格的影响下，蒙古经济得以快速复苏。

为了吸引外资，蒙古分别于 1994 年、1997 年、2006 年修订了该国的《矿业法》，并拟定了重点引资项目清单，被列入政府《重点鼓励外商投资项目目录》的项目，均根据锁头行业的不同享受 3-10 年的所得税减免的优惠；外商投资的绝大部分项目进口的机械设备免征关税和增值税；外资企业所得利润可自由汇出；外资外贸局为外商办理注册登记手续提供“一站式”服务。

## 二、蒙古与中国的经贸关系

中蒙两国于 1949 年 10 月 16 日建立外交关系。1960 年双方签订《中蒙友好互助条约》，1994 年对其进行修订，并在此基础上签订《中蒙友好合作关系条约》。此后，两国间国事访问不断。2003 年，两国发表联合声明，宣布建立睦邻互信伙伴关系；2011 年提升为战略伙伴关系；2014 年提升为中蒙全面战略伙伴关系。

自 1999 年起，中国代替俄罗斯成为蒙古国最大的贸易伙伴。截至 2014 年 8 月，中蒙贸易额已经超过 44 亿美元。同时，中国还是蒙古外国直接投资的主要来源国之一，投资行业主要包括地质矿产、餐饮贸易和建筑建材三项。目前，中蒙之间合作项目之一——图木尔廷 - 敖包锌矿的资源储量高达 103 万吨，品位达 13.67%，中蒙双方各占项目股份的 51% 和 49%。近年来，蒙古还致力于提升铁路运力，倾力打造连接中俄蒙的欧亚大陆桥，这也为有志投资创业的中国企业提供了契机。

边境贸易和地区贸易是促进中蒙合作的



重要组成部分。以我国内蒙古自治区为例，自 2009 年开始，内蒙古自治区对蒙古国的出口总额超过对日本的出口总额排在第一位。内蒙古自治区对蒙贸易总额呈增长趋势，但由于出口产品数量及种类的不稳定性，加上内外环境的影响，使得内蒙古对蒙古出口的占比在增长中有所波动，而内蒙古在对蒙古出口的贸易中仍有很大空间。

目前，中蒙两国关系处在历史最好时期，双方经贸合作空前活跃。其积极因素包括：一、地缘优势。中蒙边境线长达 4710 公里，是与我国陆地接壤的 14 个国家中最长的一条边境线。蒙古领土的西、南、东三面与中国接壤，得天独厚的额地缘优势未开展双边经贸合作提供了便利。二、互补优势。蒙古丰富的矿产资源和正在实施的招商引资、资源开发的优惠政策与中国相对先进的技术、经验、设备及较雄厚的资金形成互补；蒙古农业技术滞后、技工短缺和对粮食、蔬菜、水果及禽肉蛋的需求与中国传统农业和饲养技术、成熟的农业劳动力及丰富的农产品形成了极强互补；蒙古传统的畜产品和未开发的野生动植物资源（包括贵重药材）及独特草原风光和历史文化旅游资源与中国先进的皮毛加工、制药与医疗技术及巨大的旅游市场需求形成互补。其消极因素包括：一、蒙古自然环境脆弱、基础设施差，许多地方尚未形成水、电、路系统，投资需大量前期配套投入，存在较大困难和风险。二、蒙古法律环境不完善，投资者利益缺少法律保障。三、蒙古有些企业和商人经营能力差、信誉度低，对外承诺和协议常朝令夕改。四、中国有些缺乏国际合作能力的企业在蒙无序竞争，产生了一定消极影响。

在中蒙双方合作问题上，合理选择合作项目非常重要。中方应该避免急功近利，开发工期长、规模大、双赢的合作项目，以加大双方经贸合作的力度。同时应当注意保护环境，以人为本。中国在蒙古投资项目多为

资源开发类，环保投入和相关措施是否得当将直接影响双方合作的效果。最后是要提高在蒙华人的综合素质。赴蒙工作人员应当通过合法渠道出国，避免非正常的劳务输出对市场造成混乱。

### 三、蒙古的政治风险

在 1990 年以前，蒙古基本上全面复制苏联的政体形式，奉行以蒙古人民革命党唯一合法政党的一党专政。在 1990 年之后，蒙古开始了渐进式的政治转型，在近 20 年的时间里逐步改变了蒙古人民革命党一党独大、一党专政的政治局面。2009 年，民主党候选人额勒贝格道尔吉击败了时任总统——人民革命党的那木巴尔·恩赫巴亚尔，成为第一位非人民革命党出身的蒙古领导人，并在 2013 年成功连任。转型后的蒙古成为奉行三权分立与多党民主制度的半总统制国家。总统为国家元首，行政机关享有行政权力，国家议会大呼拉尔与行政机关共同享有立法权力，司法权力独立于行政与立法权力。总理与内阁对大呼拉尔（议会）负责，一旦总理或半数内阁成员辞职，就应重新举行选举。除此之外，总统或 2/3 以上的议员亦可以决定解散政府重新大选。

在 2008 年以后，蒙古由蒙古人民革命党一党独大逐渐过渡为多党竞争的政治局面。目前民主党处于相对强势的地位，然而这种强势地位并不十分明显。在大呼拉尔 76 席中，民主党只占据了 34 席，虽然比上一次选举在席位上有所增加，但仍未达到半数。蒙古目前的主要政党有民主党、绿色希望党、正义联盟（新蒙古人民革命党与国家民主党）和蒙古人民党。蒙古人民党与新蒙古人民革命党都是从曾经在社会主义时期长期执政的蒙古人民革命党中分化而来。在 2010 年选举失利之后，老蒙古人民革命党发生了分裂，前总统那木巴尔·恩赫巴亚尔重新组织了新蒙古人民革命党，而老蒙古人

民革命党更名为蒙古人民党。

当前蒙古的政治风险主要来源于以下几个方面：第一，蒙古国内政治的连续性和稳定性较差。蒙古实行一院制，每逢政府换届，都要对上届政府未实施的议案进行重新审议。这给包括中国在内的外国投资者带来了较大的政策风险。2012年5月蒙古国家大呼拉尔通过《关于外国投资战略意义领域协调法》将矿产、银行、通信等行业划入“战略领域”，并规定涉及战略领域企业的外国投资占比超过49%且投资额超过1000亿图格里克（约合3.2亿人民币）时，需要由政府交由议会讨论决定。这一突然的对外商投资门槛和监管力度的提高，导致外商投资大幅减少。2013年，蒙古国外商直接投资23.72亿美元，同比下降55%，其中，中国对蒙投资2.61亿元，同比下降31%。尽管一年以后蒙古国家大呼拉尔颁布新法令替代了这一政策，但是还是给外商投资带来了负面影响。在目前的蒙古大呼拉尔中，民主党、正义联盟与绿色希望党组成了执政联盟，这个联盟的稳定性值得观察。蒙古未来的政局走向仍然存在一定的不确定性。

第二，蒙古国内仍然存在一定的排华思潮，国内安全形势也存在着一定隐患。目前，中国是蒙古国最大的投资方。一些中国企业资质不足、环保意识薄弱、对当地居民的风俗习惯不够熟悉与尊重，导致因为环境问题、资质问题和产品质量问题造成的摩擦时有发生。蒙古的人口构成中，70%为35岁以下的年轻人，国内存在明显的结构性失业，对于外籍劳工的限制也比较多。例如矿业领域的外籍劳工雇佣者需要缴纳蒙古最低工资标准十倍的“岗位费”。由于历史原因，部分蒙古人对于中国存在着敌视和仇视心理。蒙古国内针对华人的治安案件也时有发生，中国驻蒙大使馆也多次发布提醒中国公民注意在蒙安全的警示。

第三，中蒙关系面临美、俄、日等国家与国际组织的竞争与挑战。蒙古的邻国只有中俄两国，相对于中俄而言，蒙古是绝对意义上的小国。冷战结束以后，蒙古结合自身地缘局势提出了“第三邻国”的理念。2010年，大呼拉尔通过的新国家安全构想中，在强调平衡与中、俄两大邻国的同时，将强化“第三邻国”作为一个外交政策。蒙古的“第三邻国”含义广泛，从最初在美国演变到西方国家，再到后来的援蒙国家，如日韩等国家。近年来，第三邻国的范围又有着向国际组织发展的趋势，如蒙古宣布加入欧安组织等。“第三邻国”的理念使得中国在发展同蒙古关系上面临了更大的竞争。俄罗斯是蒙古第一大进口国，提供蒙古95%以上的成品油和大量电力。蒙古的矿产资源，特别是稀土资源，吸引了包括日韩在内的多个国家。近年来蒙古同日本的关系逐步密切，新任总理赛汗比列格的首次出访就选在了日本。2015年2月的这次出访成功签订了蒙古日本两国间的经济合作协定，日方将为蒙在建的国际机场项目提供368.5亿日元优惠贷款并将派遣专家为蒙方完善中长期经济政策提供支持。中日在蒙古的竞争未来将更趋明显。更值得注意的是，随着环境问题在蒙古政治中的日益重要，西方国家正在通过NGO、绿党等渠道对中蒙经贸联系施加越来越大的影响。

至今，蒙古在“一带一路”上的作用不甚明显。但作为我国陆地接壤的14个国家中最长边境线的接壤国家，蒙古在“一带一路”战略今后的发展上有不可忽视的作用。蒙古独特的国家安全形势决定它将更倾向于做一个大国之间的平衡者，而中、俄、日、美、欧在蒙古的竞争将会长时间持续，并对一带一路战略目标的实现产生较大影响。

\* 周雨思是外交学院外语系二年级的学生，也是外交学院模拟联合国协会的总监助理。

# 妇女问题与国际政治

冯涵宇

国际政治是男人的世界。它是外交家、士兵、国际事务服务人员的栖息地，而这些人多数是男人。

——安·蒂克纳：《国际关系中的社会性别：实现全球安全的女权主义视角》(1992)

国际政治是一项受到社会性别高度影响的领域，它使一种性别的利益比另一种的更具有优势。英国外交家和西方外交学经典著作家哈罗德·尼科尔森曾经坚持认为，三个特殊的女性特征“热诚、同情和直觉……除非受到最坚定的控制，否则在国际事务中是危险的特征”。他认为“理想的外交官应该具有公平、冷静和些许冷酷”的特征，而这些都是被标注为“男性的特征”。的确，按照这种说法，“外交家、士兵、国际事务人员”大多数是男人这点不难理解。

在国际政治的实践中，妇女的参与国际政治的程度极低，很多妇女是国际冲突和暴力以及不平等的国际政治经济秩序的受害者，妇女对国际政治的贡献与其受害者地位被忽视；国际社会和包括中国在内的广大亚非拉国家作为西方主权国家的“他者”，被赋予了女性特征；广大亚非拉国家的妇女在国内父权制和国际父权制的双重压迫下在国际政治中处于最不利的地位。而在国际政治理论中居于主导地位的现实主义国际政治理论未能真正全面、公正地表现这些问题，更未能提出解决它们的办法。

当然，妇女参与国际政治的状况一直处于不断的变化之中，不同国家的具体情况也有很大的不同。以下几个方面的内容很值得注意：第一，正如国际政治理论与国内政治的状况密切联系一样，各国女性参与政治特

别是决策的程度与各国妇女在国内的地位密切联系；第二，世界各国妇女以及支持男女平等事业的男子一起致力于提高妇女参与决策的程度，这些努力的成效将逐渐表现出来，而广大妇女儿童在国际政治中所受到的伤害也日渐引起国际社会的重视；第三，很多国家正在致力于改变旧的国际政治经济秩序，改变男女间的不平等关系应该成为其中一个重要部分。

20世纪，女权议程逐渐成为一个国际问题，妇女的人权问题受国际社会的关注度显著提高。1945年，性别平等规定被写进了《联合国宪章》，1946年，经社理事会设立了妇女地位委员会，这个委员会最初被设计为联合国针对妇女所有问题的一个政策制定机构，它的职能是收集信息，向经社理事会、联合国大会和相关领域的其他联合国机构提出建议，推动各国政府、私人组织和世界公众支持《联合国宪章》中性别平等规定的事实。

起初，关于妇女人权问题，该委员会确实在联合国系统中发挥着独特的作用，在这段时间内，该委员会进行了包括法律研究、座谈会、指定国际标准、审查国家递交的报告以及推动联合国专门机构和其它联合国下属机构支持妇女权益的一系列行动。随着时间的推移，联合国的妇女工作涉及面不断扩展，影响了许多部门，涉及成百上千的会议和项目。

然而，联合国妇女工作的扩展并没有带来妇女地位委员会的扩权。与之相反的是，实际上该委员会的作用日益衰落，并且其曾经拥有的妇女问题中心机构的地位也逐渐丧

失。直至二十世纪七十年代，委员会意识到其在联合国关于妇女问题的活动中起到无足轻重的作用，并且联合国在不同的妇女项目上进行协调和统一的方面上存在一个困难，即它急需建立一个集中管的机构履行监控、评估和协调的职能，而妇女地位委员会正适合履行这样的职能。正式在这样的背景下，通过积极活动，妇女地位委员会取得了监督第四次世界妇女大会通过的《行动纲领》的执行情况的授权，委员会本身也进行了改革，提高了其保护妇女人权的作用的发挥。

联合国系统下保护妇女人权的另外一个重要的专门性机构是根据《消除对妇女一切形式的歧视的公约》的规定设立的消除对妇女歧视委员会。在监督国际人权公约实施情况的公约机构中，该委员会长期以来并没有收到国际社会的重视。只是到二十世纪九十年代中期，该委员会才有机会再联合国人权条约体系内外增强其影响力和知名度。根据《公约》，委员会的主要工作是监督和审议《公约》在世界范围内的执行情况，审议各成员国在本国的立法、司法、行政及其他方面执行该公约的情况，并向联合国秘书长提交报告，并通过经社理事会向联大提出意见建议。委员会主要通过审议成员国报告和作出一般性建议的方式对妇女人权进行保护。但值得一提的是，在1999年的妇女地位委员会通过的《任择议定书》上规定了可以向消除对妇女歧视委员会提交个人来文，并且规定委员会可以对严重违反《公约》的情况进行调查，这大大地扩展了委员会保护人权的作用。但是，这一权力也使得联合国妇女地位委员会更大程度上又成为了一个国际政治博弈的赌桌。

何为人权？根据英国《牛津法律大词典》的定义：人权是“要求维护或者有时要求阐明那些应在法律上受到承认和保护的权利，以便使每个人在个性、精神、道德和其他方

面的独立，获得最充分和最自由的发展。作为权利，它们被认为是生来就有的个人理性、自由意志的产物，而不是仅仅由实在法所授予的，也不能被实在法所剥夺或取消。”然而，世界上对于“人权”的定义并不唯一，什么才是“违反人权”，什么是“支持人权”，也是具有争议的。但同时这些定义之中毕竟指出了人权之中应当包含的一些共同内容，如平等、公正等。因此，高举“人权”的旗帜，却又对人权的含义含糊其辞这一现象并不少见。“人权”变成了一种苍白的宣传用语。

我们可以看出，妇女人权议程在相当程度上受到了国际政治博弈的阻碍。譬如，西方国家以“计划生育”为武器指责中国。然而计划生育是否真的违反人权，中西双方各有说法。但是，中国的国际形象无疑在西方媒体的这种宣传下受到了损害。在许多中东伊斯兰国家，妇女人权同样成为了一个博弈中的重要砝码。而世界上许多发展中国家，妇女的经济状况、健康状况等都得不到保障，这些欠发达国家的问题的严重程度显然更高，然而却因为国际社会上强国之间的博弈而被搁置，没能得到及时的讨论与解决。

实际上，针对妇女人权问题的讨论带有很强的涉外性质，各种政策社群的参与其中都代表着一定集团的利益，除了学术或时事因素之外，还掺杂着国家间的利益、团体间的利益，以及个人的感情因素。甚至某些国家收集和利用了这种议题交锋之中的论点，以谋求政治利益。一方面，这种博弈是政策网络产生意义制造、信任建构、价值分享的后果，参与者有可能因此调整自身期望或创新行为。另一方面，也是女权议程被国际政治绑架的体现。

\* 冯涵宇是外交学院外语系二年级的学生，也是外交学院模拟联合国协会的总监助理。

# 大脑不是性器官

秦谦

夏洛特·珀金斯·吉尔蒙说：“并没有什么女性思维。大脑不是性器官，正如没有女性肝脏一样。”

在某种意义上上，基于染色体或性器官的区别，人类被分为两种性别：男性与女性。在世界许多文化中，男性与女性具有不同的特质，也因而社会分工上有所差别。在中国古代，“阴”与“阳”所构成的八卦图形，被认为是最为和谐的图案，而两性恰恰是阴阳于人的重要体现。

这样的划分不乏诗意，也足够高效，按照预想，我们可以通过“测算”男性和女性的特质，为他们安排合适的工作，促进社会的良性运转。荣登当代高考“我最喜欢引用的名人排行榜”的周国平先生说：“女人比男人更接近自然之道，这正是女人的可贵之处。男人有一千个野心，自以为负有高于自然的许多复杂使命。女人只有一个野心，骨子里总是把爱和生儿育女视为人生最中大的事情。一个女人，只要她遵循自己的天性，那么，不论她在痴情地恋爱，在愉快地操持家务，在全神贯注地哺育婴儿，都无往而不美。”在周先生和他的支持者看来，“男主外，女主内”，既是“骨子里的天性”，也是“无往而不美”的选择。

然而，随着生产力的发展，个体的多元化发展成为趋势，这一看似“天经地义”的划分开始丧失其核心竞争力。纵观当下，除了针对特定群体的性工作者，似乎并没有太多的职业需要利用性别完成相关工作。性别分工绝不是所谓的“生理需要”，而是社会建构的结果——对女性贞洁的强调恰恰反映了这一点。

性别只是一种分类方法，我们没有任何

理由说“女性更适合学文”，正如我们没有任何理由说“身高超过 1.8 米的人更适合学理”。因此，基于性别而对一个人作出的无关判断是可笑的，并将伤害一个人数众多的群体。即使我们承认从平均值上男性群体在某些方面相比女性有突出优势，也并不能得出任何合理的结论——如果英语系一班的精读平均分比二班高，难道外交部遴选的时候二班最优秀的学生也没有资格参加考试吗？教育部和其下属高校常常以“专业性质”、“行业艰苦”等理由在高校招生中剥夺女性受教育权利，既损害了存有相应志向的女生个人，更让社会中 50% 的人无法在这一专业领域贡献自己的力量。

社会学意义上的男性和女性不是天生的，而是后天形成的。是社会赋予了人类性别，而不是大自然。人们从小被灌输基于性别差异的观点，也因此慢慢地向着“社会所希望看到的男性或女性”靠拢，最终完成了自我预言的实现。因此，正如我们所见到的那样，我们在绝大多数情况下并不通过基因来确定性别，而是通过所谓性征、性格，甚至头发长度、衣服颜色等外在表现物来判定一个人是男还是女。头发长的是一定女性，穿粉红色衣服的一定是女性——这恰恰说明了性别是被“建构”的，是社会创造了性别。

事实上，我们应该意识到，社会性别才是我们真正使用的性别概念，而这一概念的产生和发展也正是社会建构的结果。当“丰乳肥臀”成为社会对于女性的性别认识时，这一现象将被继续强化；Facebook 为用户提供了超过半百的性别选择，则是一次对性别概念重构的新尝试。我们看到瑞典等国家开始尝试从幼儿教育层面建立良好的认知系统，包括不通过“蓝色”或“粉色”、裤子

或裙子来区分性别不同的幼儿，并在简单的童话故事中淡化“公主的使命就是嫁给王子，王子的使命则是拯救世界”的固化认知。

建构和解构是共同发展的过程。随着人类社会的发展，性别概念在历史上射出了它耀眼的光；然而同样是因为人类社会的发展，这一概念将逐渐被解构，又以新的形式重新建构起来。我们始终要理解，人是社会的产物，人之所以成为人，不是因为人可以使用工具，或者可以制造工具，更不是所谓的人有思维。我们说，人因为意识到自己是人而成为人，人超然于一切自然事物，通过前所未有的社会共同体联系在一起——是人构成了社会，是社会建构了人。

当代的性别歧视已经不再是赤裸裸的“女性地位低下论”，而变成了明褒暗贬的“母性光辉论”。周国平笔下“愉快地操持家务”的女性当然很美，难道不操持家务而投身于政界、商界、教育界的女性就不美了吗？

实际上，性别成见并不仅仅在伤害女性。在当代，男性被要求成为顶梁柱，被要求买房买车才能结婚，被要求“有泪不轻弹”，这恰恰是性别歧视对于男性的反效果——如果你要求所有女性都呆在家里散发“母性光辉”，男性就不得不承担更多的生产劳动。

性别成见带来的伤害不辨男女，这在实质上是把社会分工单纯以性别为基础，而忽视了性别内部存在着的巨大差异。

我们说，大脑不是性器官。现代社会的发展，实际上是个人自由的发展。每个人都应该拥有越来越充分的自由，去决定属于自己的命运。显而易见，充分的自由有助于每个人更好地在社会上找到最适合自己的位置，因而能为社会创造更多的贡献，进而推动全社会的发展。习近平指出，要消除对妇女的歧视和偏见，使社会更加包容和更有活力。虽然社会共识的建构不是一朝一夕的事，性别成见在相当长一段时间内还会继续。但我们个人的力量绝不渺小，因为当我们率先摒弃了“性别思维”的成见，更多的人也会加入其中。

“我梦想有一天，我的四个孩子将生活在一个不是以他们的性别，而是以他们的品格优劣来评价他们的国度。”是的，大脑不是性器官，人并不因为其性别受到束缚，任何人都有权在社会中找到自己最舒适的位置。

\* 秦谦是外交学院外语系二年级的学生，也是外交学院模拟联合国协会的总监助理。

---

## 死刑是否应该废除

江澄阳

是否应该废除死刑一直都是近几年的焦点问题，在各国之间也引发了各种各样的争论。在某些国家甚至出现了以死刑为国家内部主权问题而反对其废除的声音，那么死刑存废真的可以仅仅局限在国家内部进行讨论吗？它难道就不具备超然于国家和法律干涉之外的因素吗？要说请这些问题，首先要明白一点，死刑是国家以消灭罪犯肉体的方

式，剥夺其再犯的能力<sup>1</sup>。换句话说，死刑是以国家的名义来剥夺个人的生命，那么国家是否有权力剥夺个人的生命，罪犯的生命权是否可以被牺牲来换取剩下人生命权的保障，这都是值得进一步商榷的问题。

---

1 杨文革《死刑演变要略》，中国人民公安大学出版社，2011年1月第1版，前言第1页

在争论死刑的存废上，我们始终都回避不了人权问题的讨论，且有趣的是，不管是保留死刑的拥护者还是废除死刑的赞成者都将“保护人权”作为支持自己观点很重要的论据。前者主要基于功利主义的考虑，认为法律应讲求效益，即边沁所讲的“只要惩罚所排除的恶大于惩罚本身的痛苦，惩罚就是善的”<sup>2</sup>。而死刑作为刑罚的一种，虽然牺牲了死刑犯的生命，但却保障了剩下社会大多数人的生命，因此是符合正义和善的标准的，若是按照经济学的说法，这样的做法也是将全体社会的利益实现到最大化。而后者更多是从平等公平的角度入手，认为不仅是我们享有人权，所谓的死刑犯也享有人权，且这两方的人权的价值是不能以数量为衡量的，都应该放在对等的位置上进行考量。

既然在死刑存废问题上引入了人权的概念，而死刑现今又以某些国家法律的形式存在，那么我们首先应该明确法律与人权的关系：一方面法律保障人权，另一方面人权为法律的正当性提供依据。人们为什么要制定法律？为什么要人为的制定些条条框框不仅限制了其他社会成员还约束到了自己？人始终都是一种自私的动物，无条件的牺牲奉献和博爱只存在于神话和人们的理想中，因此要同意限制自己，其前提或者说带来的另一面结果一定是在某种程度上也保全了自己。很多法学家都对人们没有建立国家成立法律之前的自然状态有过描述，恐慌、害怕、安全感的丧失，人们感到自己处在一种极不安全的状态下，而国家和法律的出现，虽然在一定情况下的确限制到了我们自己的某些行动，但却也同时有效地防止了别人侵害到我们的可能。而这里我们到底怕什么被侵害呢？或者换句话说来说，人们又最希望保全的认为对于人来说最基本的是什么呢？笔者认为这个问题的答案也是人权的概念所在。是财产吗？财产失去了可以再通过其它方式进

<sup>2</sup> [英]边沁著，孙力等译《立法理论-刑法典原理》，中国人民公安大学出版社 1993 年版，第 67 页

行获取。是亲情友情爱情吗？基于人本自私的观点，人们自爱都还未能得到保证对他人的爱只能先搁置一边。归结起来，人们真正最希望保全的是生命，是自己的生命。这才是人们之所以愿意放弃自身某些权利想要得到的最终目的，因此显然法律是以保证人们的生命为前提而存在的，人们目前也只想到了以法律的形式来对生命进行保障。而生命作为每个人具有的人权的基本内容，保障每个人都享有人权即是法律具有正义性的基本内容，是一切国家法律制定为合乎正义所需要达成的目标，以法律基点的形式存在。所以只有法律符合了维护人们生命，保障人们人权的条件，才能有正当可言。那么，像死刑这种，用牺牲人权达到的所谓的保障人权，本身在前提上就是错误的，明明是保障人权的法律又怎么能先牺牲它而达到自己的目的呢？因此即使结果再怎么看似正确，也不能否认行为本身的错误性。

且死刑的存在将牺牲者和被保护者两方的人权放在了两个不平等的位置上，用一种量化比较的观点认为，社会大多数人的人权是高于少数“死刑犯”的。这种做法在本质上讲其实是很危险的。在人权这种东西上，能否量化比较本身就存在着争议，如果说死刑犯的人权可以用来牺牲，那么像是在电车难题中，在胖子一个人的生命和那几个铁道工及火车上乘客的众人的生命之间划上大于等于小于符号就应该也可以说是正确的行为。但这种原则的一旦确立，很可能导致种种以“奉献自己为大家”的名义对少数人实施不论是道德压力还是行为上的强迫。若是在一般物质上的“奉献”还不会产生太严重的后果，但涉及到生命的话，就是不可挽回的了。因此这种所谓的把人权作为手段的做法无论如何都是说不通的。

应该注意到，法律首先应该注重的是公平。全体人民之所以达成社会契约建立国家，是想要脱离混乱恐慌的状态，进入到一种人

与人之间的相对和平，使别人不能多取走我一分，我也不能多取走他一毫，而这样的理想就是对公平的期许。国家法律作为建立国家后的产物，保证的就应该是国家公民对公平和平等的这种社会理想，即便是不能够通过这些条款立即实现完全的公平，但至少做出了往这样方向努力的许诺：使每一条现有法律基于这样的公平原则而制定。若是仅仅讲求效益，将死刑犯的生命权置之不顾，难免给人一种对其实施多数人的暴政之感，也有本末倒置之嫌。

一方面例如新加坡的部分国家，就曾表示“死刑不是一个人权问题……用何种法律措施和刑罚来有效地与严重犯罪作斗争完全是一个国家主权的事情”。中国也有很多学者以中国现阶段国情为理由反对死刑的废除。另一方面联合国和欧盟等国际组织发表了《世界人权宣言》<sup>3</sup>、《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》<sup>4</sup>等来呼吁、促成全球范围内死刑的废除。那么死刑问题究竟是一个国家的内政问题，还是国际问题呢？

在符合基本公平平等原则上，国家的法律的确应该符合国家的国情，否则为什么不直接制定所谓的全球法呢？但是其制定并不是可以无限制的任意妄为的。针对不同国家法律的制定，说到底也可以说是在“枷锁中的自由”，即各国在自然法框架下，可以对法律条款的某些具体细则进行适当调整和发挥，以使其在考虑了经济政治等本国环境因素后更加合理。比如，在处理偷窃案件时，A国因为人均产值较高，在偷窃相同物品上，处以的罚金就可能相对较高，而B国因为相对贫困，罚金可能就会较低些。但是对于偷窃这种侵犯他人财产权的事情，不论在A

国还是在B国都是必须要受到惩罚的。也就是说，在例如要惩戒侵犯他人权利的人、人们享有生命权、享有意志自由等一些基本原则上面，是不论哪国法律都需要遵守的。

死刑涉及的不仅仅是惩罚与否的问题，它牵涉到作为人类的基本人权，而既然人权是超越国界，即不论哪国人民都享有人权，国家都有义务保护人权，那么在关乎基本人权——生命权的死刑判处上我们也就不能仅仅用一句“我国国情不允许其废除”来作为借口搪塞。因为人权的国际性，就注定了与人权相关的死刑存废必定要归属于国际问题。

但是也应该承认全球范围内的废除死刑不可能一下子达成。任何事情都需要过程，死刑废除也不例外，只是应该在全球范围内建立一种“死刑应该废除”的共识。即便说使人民抛弃那种自古的“以牙还牙”的复仇心态<sup>5</sup>需要时间，但法律不是同时也有指引的作用<sup>6</sup>吗？而制定法律的主体国家也就自然要明白知晓正确的方向，承认符合正义的原则，并以此为基础拟定正义的法律条款和修改其中不合理的部分。如果承认只要是人都享有生命权，承认国家有义务保护人们的生命权，那么侵犯人权的死刑的废除就是一个无需讨论的必然，留有讨论空间的只是要怎么废除，分几步废除，用多长时间实现其全面废除了。

\* 江澄阳是外交学院外语系二年级的学生，也是外交学院模拟联合国协会的总监助理。

3 1948年12月10日，联合国大会通过第217A(II)号决议《世界人权宣言》，第三条内容如下：人人有权享有生命、自由和人身安全。

4 联合国大会1966年12月16日第2200A(XXI)号决议《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》第一条内容如下：人人有固有的生命权。这个权利应受法律保护。不得任意剥夺任何人的生命。

5 杨文革《死刑演变要略》，中国人民公安大学出版社，2011年1月第1版：“血亲复仇是死刑最重要的起源形式。”

6 杨春福《法理学—法的历史、理论与运行》，南京大学出版社



# On Peacekeeping Operations: Challenges in the New Era

YE Shuang

## **Relationship between UN Peacekeeping Operations and State Sovereignty**

The fact that domestic turbulence has emerged as the most significant origin of international turmoil, after the collapse of bipolar configuration, has led UN peacekeeping operations to be involved unavoidably in the intervention into domestic issues of sovereign states. At the same time, along with the widespread of human rights concept around the globe, countries tend to attach great importance to rights concerning human existence and development, which thus give rise to a difficult dilemma between human rights and state sovereignty when humanitarian crises come to occur.

In the year of 1999, as heads of state and government gather in New York for the annual session of UN General Assembly, Kofi Annan, the UN Secretary-General gave his thoughts on international intervention in humanitarian crises and the changes required for the next century. "State sovereignty, in its most basic sense, is being redefined—not least by the forces of globalization and international cooperation. States are now widely understood to be instruments at the service of their peoples and not vice versa. At the same time individual sovereignty—by which I mean the fundamental freedom of each individual, enshrined in the charter of the UN and subsequent international treaties—has been enhanced by a renewed and spreading consciousness of individual

rights. When we read the charter today, we are more than ever conscious that its aim is to protect individual human beings, not to protect those who abuse them."<sup>1</sup>

To be noted, individual humanitarian sovereignty—the developing international norm in favor of intervention to protect civilians from wholesale slaughter, will no doubt continue to pose profound challenges to the international community as Kofi A. Annan also illustrated in his literature. Therefore, it's still yet to be stipulated under what circumstances, by what method and to what extent should the United Nations intervene so as to ensure the conduct of justice and efficiency.

## **Contradiction between Growing Scale and Limited Resources**

After the cold war, the frequency of regional disputes and conflicts rose to a new height, which has pervaded Asia, Africa, Latin America and even Europe. Faced with these confrontations, the United Nations took on its responsibility to safeguard global peace and stability by extending the sphere and scale of UN peacekeeping operations. In addition, the success achieved by resolving the issues of Namibia, Mozambique and Cambodia has aroused increasing expectations over UN peacekeeping operations from the global community. Therefore, the magnified requirement for peacekeeping confronts the

---

<sup>1</sup> Kofi A. Annan, "Two Concepts Of Sovereignty", *The Economist*, Vol 352, (September 1999), 49-50

United Nations with great pressure.

Proven with evidences, the shortages of resources possessed by UN peacekeeping mechanism come as obstacles to its extension. Firstly, the limited funds had shown its inadequacy in conventional fields of ensuring military equipment and supplies, not to mention fulfilling the demands on new dimensions of the peacekeeping mission. Secondly, the insufficiency of peacekeeping personnel came as the most eminent problem while the demand is on the increase. Thirdly, due to the lack of effective coordination mechanism, there are defects concerning command capacity, logistical support and cooperation between the UN and other organizations. To sum up, dilemma begins to emerge when peacekeeping operations go beyond the scope of UN's capacity, resulting in the situation where disputes are unable to resolve and may get involved in conflicts in which lies enormous loss of funds and personnel.

## **Relationship between “Three Principles” and Efficiency**

Report of the Panel on United Nations peacekeeping operations<sup>2</sup>, which was adopted in the year 2000, reaffirmed that consent of the local parties, impartiality and the use of force only in self-defense should remain the bedrock principles of peacekeeping. Meanwhile, once deployed, United Nations peacekeepers must be able to carry out their mandate professionally and successfully. This means that United Nations military units must be capable of defending themselves, other mission components and the mission's mandate. Rules of engagement should not limit contingents to stroke-for-stroke responses but should allow ripostes

---

<sup>2</sup> *Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations- Brahimi Report, A/55/305, United Nations*

sufficient to silence a source of deadly fire that is directed at United Nations troops or at the people they are responsible to protect and, in particularly dangerous situations, should not force United Nations contingents to cede the initiative to their attackers<sup>3</sup>.

The limit of the resort to forces is the core issue of “three principles”. Mandated to “take all necessary measures” for many times, the peacekeeping troops tend to use forces with higher frequency. To a large extent, it originates from the worsening circumstance of conflicts compared to that previously, generating higher security risks for peacekeepers. Confronted with such perilous situation, the UN appears to be lacking in patience and the idea of “accelerating the process through military forces” prevails while methods of peace settlement such as negotiations and mediations are ignored. Evidences have shown that resorting to forces did not accelerate the achievement of peace but instead made the circumstances even more complex. Reality does not accord with hopes and even run counter, which indicates the limit of using forces would perplex the UN peacekeeping operations in the foreseeable future.

## **The Restrictions on Peacekeeping Personnel**

The restrictions on peacekeeping personnel still need to be further strengthened. Though peacekeepers are required to be trained by the UN, only 32% of them have got such training. Especially violations of human rights, which appear once in a while, are greatly detrimental to the image of the UN. Often mandated to take peace enforcement measures in the countries in conflicts, the peacekeepers are occasionally reported to abuse or even murder the local

---

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid, p.9*

civilians, let alone the scandals of sexual abuse and exploitation. Such events that go against the spirits of humanism and human rights leave the UN peacekeeping operations, which naturally should be the embodiment of international justice and equity, in the abyss of unrighteousness.

When a peacekeeping operation is deployed, it does so with government consent, but it must earn the trust and support of the people. United Nations personnel, whether civilian, police or military, and those associated with or otherwise providing services to the United Nations must live up to the highest standards of conduct, integrity and accountability. Cases of sexual exploitation and abuse, including transactional sex, which means that some

United Nations personnel cause harm to some of those whom they are sent to serve and protect. It undermines the work of United Nations peace operations and their acceptance among the local population. Sexual exploitation and abuse damage the reputation of all United Nations personnel, the vast majority of whom perform their duties with professionalism and discipline. Even isolated failures haunt the Organization as a whole, which was founded on the principles of solidarity, humanity and mutual respect.

*\* YE Shuang, Junior student, Department of Diplomacy and Foreign Affairs Management, China Foreign Affairs University. He is also a director of China Foreign Affairs University Model United Nations Association.*

---

# On General Analysis of Global Refugee Resettlement

MA Boyuan

*Till the end of 2015, global refugees have cracked through 60 million, according to the statistics given by UNHCR. Since the European refugee crisis, a rising number of refugees and migrants made the journey to the European Union to search for asylum, travelling across the Mediterranean or through Southeast Europe. It's imperative to discuss the global refugee resettlement under this urgent circumstance.*

*United Nations High Commissioner for refugees, a vital agency under the UN established in 1950, acts the role of leading and coordinating international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide, having helped tens of millions of*

*people restart their lives. Apart from those responsibilities, the mandate also includes providing humanitarian assistance and so on.*

*Starting from the European refugee crisis, this passage mainly focuses on the analysis of global refugee resettlement from three aspects. The first part provides current situation of refugees. The second part focuses on past actions on various level, which aims at guaranteeing basic human rights and long-term development. The third part provides feasible approaches for refugee resettlement.*

## Current Situation

Since WWII, more than 75 million people

have been forced to leave the homeland, either for wars, political reasons or natural disasters. Stepped into the new century, military clashes have led to massive refugee flows. UNHCR Asylum Trends 2009 has pointed that, until the end of 2009, the total number of refugees managed by the United Nations reached 15.2 million, increasing by nearly 2 million in 5 years. Till the end of 2015, global refugees have cracked through 60 million. Here we offer some aspects of the current severe refugee situation for guidance.

By the end of 2014, over 59.5 million individuals were compulsorily displaced worldwide as a result of persecution, conflicts, widespread violence, or human rights violations. As the number of refugees, asylum-seekers, and IDPs worldwide continued to increase. In 2015, this figure has far surpassed 60 million.

Moreover, in 2015 Europe has experienced the remarkably large amount of refugees and migrants arriving in the Mediterranean, a majority of whom are from the Syrian Arab Republic and other conflict-affected countries and regions. Apparently, military clashes in the Middle East have aggravated refugee situation nationally, regionally and globally.

The total number of refugees under UNHCR's mandate has also increased significantly and consistently over the past decades. By mid-2015, refugee population had reached an estimated 15.1 million, its highest level in 20 years<sup>1</sup>.

The primary contributing cause of this trend has been the war in the Syrian Arab Republic. Apparently, the shocking outcome

of the Syrian war is being felt far more than its neighboring countries. "In addition to the Syrian crisis, the outbreak of armed conflicts or deterioration of current ones in Afghanistan, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, Somalia, South Sudan, and Ukraine, among others, have also contributed to this prevailing trends."<sup>2</sup> In the meantime, the number of refugees capable of returning to their country of origin has trended downward, indicating that a large number of refugees will continue to reside in exile for years to come.

## Past Actions

In the year of 1951, the 1951 Refugee Convention was approved under the framework of the United Nations. This multilateral treaty guaranteed fundamental rights of refugees, providing legal documents for them. In the Article 1 of the Convention, refugee is defined as "a person who owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it."<sup>3</sup> Even today, this convention has a significant impact on the world's refugees. But it still requires new improvements and changes to meet the new needs.

Additionally, numerous states and regional organizations have contributed in this issue. In August 2014, at a ministerial-

1 United Nations High Commission for Refugees, "UNHCR Mid-Year Trends 2015", UNHCR Object Storage, <https://s3.amazonaws.com/unhcrsharedmedia/2015/2015-midyear-trends-report/2015-1> (accessed March 08, 2016).

2 Ibid.

3 United Nations High Commission for Refugees. (2012). Text of Convention. Retrieved 5 May 2012. Archived 7 June 2012 at the Wayback Machine

level meeting held in Ethiopia, delegates from concerned countries, the United Nations and regional partners, including the Governments of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Uganda and Yemen, together with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the African Union (AU), signed the Addis Ababa Commitment on the issue of Somali Refugees, which agreed on the urgent need to guarantee asylum space, while supporting refugee-hosting countries and working towards producing the conditions for voluntary repatriation back to Somalia.

Caribbean States and Territories agreed to strengthen regional dialogue on protection and manage mixed migratory flows more efficiently through the Regional Consultative Mechanism. This mechanism aims to support the progressive establishment of asylum systems and procedures that identify and assist different groups at risk; guarantee access to refugee status determination procedures, and provide alternatives to detention for asylum-seekers and children. Trinidad and Tobago set an example in 2014 by adopting a new refugee policy, including a three-year phased strategy to assume full responsibility for refugee status determination and protection.

In 2014, UNHCR published a report called "Syrian Refugees in Europe: What Europe can do to Ensure Protection and Solidarity," urging European countries to contribute more to help Syrian refugees who are in growing numbers seeking shelter in Europe. Under this report's request and guidance, European countries united within the framework of EU+, have achieved considerable progress.

## **Possible Solutions**

Throughout the world and over the centuries, societies have welcomed homeless refugees, who are the victims of persecution and violence. This humanitarian tradition of offering sanctuary is now repeatedly broadcasted on television screens across the globe as war and large-scale persecution produced millions of refugees and internally displaced persons. As more and more people constantly fleeing away from threats in their homelands, many nations find it increasingly difficult to reconcile the contradiction between humanitarian impulses, domestic needs and political and social realities. To solve this problem, a well-rounded selecting procedure is needed, which consists at least 3 parts. To begin with, the determination of the refugees is the first obstacle. And then the health situation and cultural orientation should all be taken into consideration. The first obstacle is that the identity of the refugee is hard to determine.

In an effort to alleviate the burden caused by the prolonged stay of large numbers of refugees, UNHCR, together with governments and the international community, need to improve the facilities and services obtainable in these areas and to create opportunities for development, reducing dependence and increasing possibilities for self-sufficiency. Strategies for self-reliance and enablement were adopted in several key areas, including in Armenia, Bangladesh, Burundi, Egypt, India, Jordan, Malaysia, eastern Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

Labour migration might play as one of the most durable solution among all initiatives. Refugee labour migration is an inevitable consequence of current global political and economic structures. Labour migration is, for many refugees, the best

de facto solution accessible even if it involves irregular or illegal employment. The prevalence of self-settlement reflects shortfalls of the provision of camp-based protection (especially in terms of restrictions of refugees' economic development), and the instability of many states of origin even after repatriation movements have begun.

UNHCR should address protection gap and recognize the value refugees attach to labour migration as a solution to their economic and other livelihood needs. UNHCR can play a very positive role in providing refugees with greater access to formal migration channels, both politically (e.g. by encouraging states' to incorporate bilateral migration treaties into repatriation arrangements), technically (by providing access to vocational training) logistically (by ensuring refugees are aware of states' existing labour migrant schemes) and financially (by paying permit costs). Further research is needed in order to determine what actions are likely to be the most appropriate form of intervention for UNHCR, but it clear that UNHCR involvement could have a clear protection dividend.

As pointed out above, after the refugee crisis took place in late 2015, some proposals by EU or UNHCR for raising temporary fund have been rejected or ignored by relevant countries. Most countries didn't spare extra budget to deal with such emergency, neither did the EU. Through this massive refugee crisis, in which most countries were unprepared, an acute need for a long-term emergency trust fund to tackle refugee crisis emerged and gradually became one of the major consensuses. With the long accumulation of funding, could international and regional work out better emergency package fronting urgent refugee crisis.

Firstly, a regional fund can take effect in dealing with refugee issues, especially in conflict-stricken areas. In this sense, the EU Trust Fund exemplifies well. As Syrian and Iraqi conflicts continue to have an increasingly disturbing and long-lasting influence "across the region, and now also in the EU Member States"<sup>4</sup>, the EU Trust Fund in response to the Syrian Crisis was strengthened by a supplementary €300 million from 2015 EU budget to handle current refugee crises better. Through a well-arranged budget, every EU member own particular portion

Furthermore, the international fund provides wider aid and more macro allocation during the crisis. In line with the regional fund's objective to foster a response in partnership with the host governments in the region, international funding better connects regional aid delivery capacities. As a result, more institutions such as NGOs, Red Cross societies, Food Programme and so on will further become in partnership with host governments which will significantly boost the connection with them and affected populations in the region, and also, make the world's response more visible, both as a donor and a doer.

*\* MA Boyuan, Sophomore student, Department of English and International Studies, China Foreign Affairs University. He is also an assistant to director of China Foreign Affairs University Model United Nations Association.*

4 Europa, "Syrian refugee crisis: EU Trust Fund launches single biggest", Europa [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-15-6212\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-6212_en.htm) (accessed March 11, 2016).

# Where Do We Go from Here?

## *Innovation to Make Cities Better*

**DU Zedong**

When Harry, 19, started playing *Sid Meier's Civilization V*, a famous SLG released by 2K Games, he knew that he's going to create something tremendous. It is for years that he dreamed of ruling an empire and conquering the world with infinite power. But before this ambitious emperor could drill newly recruited soldiers with Cho-Ko-Nu and perform the *Art of War*, he must answer one simple question, "To where am I going to drive my settlers, and at which places should I found my cities?"

Ever since the existence of Jericho, the first habitable city dating back to more than 10,000 years ago in human history, the geographical condition has always been the most important factor that determines the selection of city's location. Water, soil, natural resources, land resources, etc. are various aspects of geographical characters, among which water, as an essential part of agriculture and daily life, plays an indispensable role. Just take a glimpse of famous cities that erected nearby waters—Jericho in the Jordan River Valley, Shanghai in the Yangtze Delta, Chicago beside the Great Lakes, and so on. Water provides residents with sources of irrigation and cooking, enriches the soil, and guarantees the maintenance of animal husbandry. Water channels also act as routes of transportation that connect faraway cities together. Cities lack water resources are hard to sustain without water transfer systems, which may result in the drain of population, key element being used to judge the scale of cities.

With the evolution of modern megalopolises, people are no longer puzzled with the distribution of natural resources

when choosing new city locations. Thanks to convenient transportations and the development of tertiary industry, few cities are relying on mineral deposits or grain sufficiency. Instead, experts are getting more concerned with city planning and the sustainable development of modern habitats. Unfortunately, when we look beyond the current experience of constructing megacities, there are not many cases to learn from, especially for those countries whose economy is well developed and cities fully grown. So the question is, where do we go from here?

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) perform as general guidance on the aim to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Goal 11 targets at providing adequate, safe, accessible and affordable housing and transport systems, reducing the number of deaths and the impoverished, protecting the environment and cultural heritages, so on so forth. Meanwhile, we have to dream bigger and step further. The only way to perfect our megalopolises is by applying innovative solutions. Innovation turns what was impossible into what is true. Innovation leads to massive progress out of romantic dreams. Innovation brings about constructive reforms and healthy development.

In order to fully understand the importance of innovation, we have to refer to retrospect and find out where did we come from. We have to conclude what we've already done and what we are doing currently. Classical approach of developing cities combines the enhancement of productivity

and the perfection of infrastructures together.

Enhancing productivity is necessary, especially for those megalopolises in developing countries, for it improves the competitiveness and the prosperity of cities. Since almost all megalopolises are facing overloaded population nowadays, cities with more output can acquire more capability to arrange the placement of the surplus. In addition to that, productive cities tend to generate more income, which may raise citizens' living standards by offering low-price goods and services with high quality. Moreover, the extra revenue helps to improve the quality of education, healthcare, housing, etc. In general, the enhancement of productivity increases the capacity of cities, which, in turn, contributes to the sustainable development.

Geographical factors are integrated in the process of raising productivity. Currently, 14 of the world's 19 largest cities are ports, which benefit from lower transportation costs and access to wider markets. From the internal perspective, a wide range of subjects could be improved to achieve the potential of large population. First of all, governments should make policies that encourage the development of both large corporations and startups to create more jobs. Secondly, agglomeration economy provides companies and factories with abundant opportunities to communicate with and learn from each other, no matter they belong to the same industry or not. Besides, encouraging polycentric urban development, allowing synergies between centers and sub-centers, promoting mixed-land use, creating a favorable business environment are all effective measures.

Infrastructure is always the most popular entry point when talking about the sustainable development of megalopolises. It becomes a pivotal under the circumstance

of universal overpopulation since cities are struggling to expand their capacities to embrace more residents as well as provide good services. It is crucial for the functionality and resilience of urban areas. There are four approaches to the perfection of urban infrastructures. First and foremost, adequate and clean water supply reduces mortality and increases productivity, especially for the poor in megalopolises. Therefore, governments are expected to work out solutions targeting the development of technologies in catchment, recycling and desalination. It is also true for the energy problems. Since governments must provide their citizens with sufficient power and resource supply, more efficient and eco-friendly means of power generation must be adopted. What's more, traffic congestion, as one of the major headaches plaguing urban car owners, always occupies the front page of newspapers when talking about daily life and infrastructures in megalopolises. A soaring population and the ensuing mass car ownership are leaving pedestrians with poor facilities and limited space. More and more megalopolises are yearning for the perfection of public transport systems.

So, where do we go from here? What should megalopolises be like in the 21st century? How could innovative methods be practiced in reality? Take a look at Singapore, Hyderabad (India), Cebu (Philippines) or Shanghai (China), where the gross expenditure of Research and Development (R&D) keeps occupying a significant portion of the budget. Asian cities are taking the lead as the emerging markets and pilots of taking the advantage of advanced technology and research programs. Shenzhen (China) and Bangalore (India) are competing against each other to be the next Silicon Valley. Startups in Beijing (China) and New Delhi (India) are actively cooperating with SaaS companies to make their online and offline services friendlier



and more efficient. Angel investors all over the world are pouring capitals into the hotbeds that nurture the would-be e-commerce giants and logistic tycoons. Both leaders of China and India are advocating for campaigns and policies that attract more Foreign Direct Investment and encourage entrepreneurs to break the ground. Believe it or not, Thomas L. Friedman was right. The world is flat. The key to success is the development of high-end technology and the emphasis on innovation. When the potential of megalopolises is reached in a creative way, the enhancement of productivity, as well as the perfection of infrastructures would be a lead-pipe cinch.

The paintbrush that draws up innovation could be versatile, ranging from institutional recreation to social reconstruction, as long as the local government has the incentive and adequate human and financial resources to do so. In order to realize the innovation of city planning and city developing, cooperation among the authority, local institutions and individuals must be dealt with appropriately. From the governance perspective, a participatory ruling model should be adopted to suit the needs of public services. Governments should provide low-income families with more chances to be exposed to Internets and smartphones. For example, more farmers can be included into e-commerce ecosystem and citizens belong to middle class could be encouraged to conduct money transactions online. The penetration of mobile network and the popularization of mobile applications are so important that they connect different social classes together and improve the efficiency of production. Secondly, governments are expected to use a comprehensive system to evaluate the equity between the rich and the poor. The social security system should not only guarantee people's rights under health dimension but

also take jobs, education, mental condition, etc. into consideration. In addition to that, more stakeholders need to be included when governments are designing policies or tackling emergencies. More importantly, innovation also entails local governments coming up with more fresh tactics to defeat environmental change and social instability.

Innovations produce products, programs and knowledge that change the ways of conducting business or allocating resources, or even social preferences. Innovations lie at the heart of all economic development and they spark knowledge while cause information to flow. Innovations of a technological nature add value to and transform the urban space. According to a report carried out by UN-Habitat, innovation can bring four major types of benefits: (i) reviving and sustaining the social economy (e.g., better policies for human needs satisfaction); (ii) changes in social relations (e.g., new societal arrangements, new social pact); (iii) reinforcing existing, or creating new, institutions for improved urban management and governance (e.g., regulation of land or social conflicts, new legislation); and (iv) forward-looking changes to the urban space (e.g., resource redistribution, expanded access to services and public goods).

Innovation is endless. When Harry finally took control over the whole world, when all the columns on the Technology Tree were marked with an icon that says 'successfully developed', he'd definitely come up with a new question, "Which lucky word would be picked up by talented linguists as the name of our next era?" Or perhaps, he already knew.

*\* DU Zedong, Sophomore, Department of English and International Studies, China Foreign Affairs University. He is also an assistant of director of China Foreign Affairs University Model United Nations Association.*

# Is ATT Enough for Us?

## *Arms Trade Treaty Overview*

**JIANG Shan**

In recent decades, world security situation has been changing constantly with violence, conflicts and confrontation taking place at every street corners in every region around the world. It is estimated that a person dies every 60 seconds in conflicts worldwide. Territorial disputes ignite civilian protests and military confrontations, placing nations and their people in the shadow of insecurity; religious conflicts deteriorate and civil war breaks out, causing millions of people leaving their homeland; terrorism develops its new form, with ISIS occupying Northern Syria and challenging the world security. Entering 21st century, Afghanistan, Nigeria, Somalia, France, United States, China and many other countries have been suffered from terrorist attacks to different scales. Among these terrible occurrences, lacking adequate control and regulation on conventional weapons, particularly small arms and light weapons, is being imputed to by international community as the negative factor in exacerbating the worsening situation.

And the universal awareness of regulating conventional weapons calls forth the birth of Arms Trade Treaty. Before ATT, various regulations on controlling conventional weapons did forbid usage of many kinds of weapons, but they have never been actually put into practice by state parties. Because most of the conventional weapons themselves are not illicit and they are of great avail in national defense and daily security control. Simply banning on using these traditional weapons cannot be and will not be the solution.

As the number of weapons increases and illicit trade becomes rampant, Arms Trade Treaty provides the world with a new approach to regulating conventional arms. The treaty itself has significant influence not only on the global arms trade pattern, but each country's legislation on arms control as well. However, though ATT brings solutions and hope to the world, the treaty doesn't seem to reach world's expectation in reality.

### **The Need of ATT**

Peace and development have long been recognized as the themes of 21st century and international communities have been sparing no efforts to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote the process of disarmament. Strict rules on prohibiting the usage of chemical or biological weapons have been put on the table, but no special regulations have been carried out on control of conventional weapons. In the 1990s, the United Nations set up the registration system for conventional weapons, but the actual effect of the system are always being questioned, mainly for its lack of binding force and indifference from the country's government.

Moreover, the importance of conventional weapons is being recognized. They are of low cost and high mobility comparing to nuclear weapons. And as control on conventional weapons is comparatively loose, countries will not be put under great pressure for using them both in national defense or in regional disputes. Additionally, transcontinental and

interstates trades are boosted with the pace of globalization moving forward. So does arms trade. Along with the development of arms trade, the black market soon gains its prosperity for its lower price and efficiency. Even some state governments are seeking deals with smugglers when they are not able to reach agreement on the table with legal business partners.

Therefore, how to judge whether the usage of conventional weapons is legal and should be protected or not remains unsolved. A treaty is needed to assure the stability in global arms trade market by protecting legal approaches of acquiring weapons and at the same time cracking down illicit arms trade in both black and gray market. And this is the very reason why United Nations decides to bring forward the Arms Trade Treaty.

### **What is ATT**

In April 2013, Arms Trade Treaty was passed in United Nations as the first treaty signed on regulating trade on conventional weapons globally. The treaty passed with 154 votes of yes, 3 nos and 23 abstains. Iran, DPRK and Syria are the only 3 countries voting no for the treaty, but the influence cannot be underestimated as all three countries are active participators in world arms trades. As countries of importance in the region, China, Russia and India's abstention on the issue more or less suggests the imperfectness of ATT. In the following year, there are 118 countries in total signs it and other 13 countries ratify it. The treaty enlarges the regulating range of conventional weapons, which is a huge step forward taken by the international society.

In all, there are 28 clauses in Arms Trade Treaty, ranging from the aim and purpose of

the treaty to specific regulations on how it functions. The purpose of the treaty is to work out universal standards on better regulating conventional arms trade, to further prevent and to eradicate arms trade in illicit spheres. The treaty aims at promoting international security and regional stability, facilitating cooperation on arms trade among member states on the basis of transparency and establishing mutual trust.

In the treaty, the range of conventional weapons has been concluded in 8 major types. The treaty covers about the responsibility rested on the country's government, including establishment of a national regulating system for each country itself. The treaty specifies the types which should be banned from trading. Besides, conduction of trade evaluation on both exporting and importing countries are required according to the treaty.

### **Unsolved Problems of ATT**

One of the biggest flaws in the existing Arms Trade Treaty is that it doesn't ban the non-state actors from transferring weapons, which would influence the effectiveness of the treaty implementation greatly. Non-state actors may include international governmental organizations, NGOs, transnational corporations, parties, political groups even people. This leaves room for weapons being delivered to customers through non-state actors and the purpose of most these non-state actors are unclear.

Not including the non-state actors in the treaty is a compromise reached through negotiations and leave wiggle-room for countries. The arms trade is one of the most powerful lever adopted by countries for bringing their influences or pressures to bear on other countries and major powers in the world enjoy great economic advantages

from the trade. During the United Nations conference, Nigeria, Cuba, India, Turkey and many other countries called for a further ban on non-state actors transferring weapons. The delegates of India and Turkey firmly believed that this should be the top priority of the whole treaty. The attempt fails mainly because of the sabotage of major weapon dealers around the world. For instance, United States acquires billions of dollars from arms trade and a large amount of them are gained by doing business with non-state actors. Permanent memberships in the Security Council give those major powers a final say on the issue.

Lacking of effective punishments to the violators of the treaty remains as the second unsolved problem. According to the ATT, members states should settle the disputes through peaceful negotiations and consultations; arbitration is allowed only when both sides agree. Besides, no other penalty mechanism is provided. During trading with non-state actors, middlemen play a crucial role. But when they are incriminated, these middlemen always can exonerate themselves because of the lack of systematic and comprehensive penalty mechanism. In Canada, if a person illegally buys in pieces of small arms or light weapons, he will face a \$500 ticket; as for drugs, he may face a life-sentence. Resorting to International Criminal Court may be a good choice. As China, the United States and Russian Federation have not signed the *International Law: Rome Statute of International Criminal Court*, the actual effectiveness are unknown.

Other unsolved problem includes the vague regulation on types of paperwork both importing and exporting countries should provide, imperfect anti-counterfeiting

measures and implementing powerlessness.

There are high hopes for the ATT's impact on peace, conflict prevention, and respect for international human rights and humanitarian law, as well as on increasing transparency in the global arms trade. Still, It remains to be seen if all of the major arms exporters will be on board when the ATT enters into force. What impact will the ATT have if major exporters and importers do not sign or ratify the ATT? An ATT with a large number of states-parties will not only send a powerful signal to those that do not join, but to really prevent conventional arms from reaching states and other entities that are seeking to use them for nefarious ends. All major exporters and importers need to be encouraged to sign the ATT, ratify it, and fulfill their obligations under it. On the other hand, ATT needs to be perfected in both ways mentioned above and other perspectives. The treaty is not the final stop on the way of pursuing global security, but can only be regarded as a start.

\* JIANG Shan, Sophomore student, Department of English and International Studies, China Foreign Affairs University. He is also an assistant to director of China Foreign Affairs University Model United Nations Association.

# Significant Terms Concerning the Existing Problems in Megalopolises

SU Yinuo

The major topic of our committee this year includes a wide range of topics that worth negotiating and debating. Thus, in this article, we expound some terms which is inevitable in the discussion of existing problems in megalopolises, in order to help delegates having a well-rounded understanding of the status quo and a distribution of focus. In addition, terms covered in the article are especially related to social problems instead of environmental problems, however, it doesn't follow that we tend to weigh social problems over environmental problems, but rather delegates' less acquaintance of social problems.

## Human Overpopulation

Human overpopulation is often used to describe the relationship between the entire human population and its environment: the Earth, or to smaller geographical areas such as countries. Human overpopulation occurs under the condition that the number of people in a group exceeds the carrying capacity of the region occupied by that group. An increase in births, a decline in mortality rates, an increase in immigration, or an unsustainable biome and depletion of resources, any of these mentioned above can be the reason that causes human overpopulation.

Overpopulation can be categorized in to various degrees according to its severity. Absolute overpopulation means that the living things have exceeded their ability

to sustain their existence. As a result, the population destroys its environment and starves to death. The contemporary famine in east Africa is the most obvious example in which people have been dying in huge numbers because the environment has been unable to sustain the large populations. On the other hand, relative overpopulation is a situation when resources become scarce. As a result, each individual has less living space, or fewer available resources, or reduced quality of life. Although this type of relative overpopulation can happen even at low population, permanent overcrowding is usually caused by high population density, when too many people live in a limited area. The area may show just a few signs of overpopulation, but may be doing well in other ways. All metropolises seem to have problems with automobile traffic and pollution, but may still have space to add new housing units and may have no shortage of natural resources. For instance, Taiwan, South Korea, and Japan all possess a large population, but these countries are able to import food and most raw materials from abroad. However, Taiwan suffers from shortage of water for its industry; South Korea is no longer able to find enough sea food in its territorial waters, and Japan has serious problems with affordable housing. All of them show some symptoms of overpopulation, but are able to function because they can import food and raw materials from other parts of the world. Such a situation of local overpopulation has existed since the dawn

of humanity. Nowadays, people inhabit every livable space on earth, and overpopulation has become a global existential problem.

## **Mass Transportation**

The term mass transportation, can be equalized with public transport, stands for a shared passenger transport service which is available for use by the general public, as distinct from modes such as taxicab, carpooling or hired buses which are not shared by strangers without private arrangement.

Mass transportation modes include city buses, trolleybuses, trams and passenger trains, rapid transit (metro/subways/undergrounds etc) and ferries. Most modes of public transport runs to a scheduled timetable while the most frequent services running to a headway time interval.

## **Underemployment**

Labor that falls under the underemployment classification includes those workers that are highly skilled but working in low paying jobs, workers that are highly skilled but work in low skill jobs and part-time workers that would prefer to be full-time. This is different from unemployment in that the individual is working but isn't working at their full capability.

## **Demographic Dividend**

Demographic dividend, as defined by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) means, "the economic growth potential that can result from shifts in a population's age structure, mainly when the share of the working-age population (15 to 64) is larger than the non-working-age share of the population (14 and younger, and 65 and older)." In other words, it is "a boost in economic productivity that occurs when

there are growing numbers of people in the workforce relative to the number of dependents." UNFPA stated that, "A country with both increasing numbers of young people and declining fertility has the potential to reap a demographic dividend.

This phenomenon occurs when families realize that fewer children will die during infancy. As a result, they will begin to have fewer children to reach their desired number of offspring, further reducing the proportion of non-productive dependents. This fall is often accompanied by an extension in average life expectancy that increases the portion of the population that is in the working age-group.

However, this dividend period is quite long, lasting five decades or more. At the very beginning, the large number of younger generations is a burden on society and increases the dependency ratio, but eventually this group begins to enter the productive labor force. With fertility rates continuing to fall and older generations having shorter life expectancies, the dependency ratio declines dramatically.

The period of the demographic dividend, combined with appropriate public policies, can help facilitate more rapid economic growth and puts less strain on families. This is also a time period when many women enter the labor force for the first time. Industrial countries have largely completed the "demographic transition". During this period, the labor force temporarily grows more rapidly than the population dependent on it which creates increasingly smaller families, rising income, and abundant resources for investment in economic development and family welfare. However, dramatic social changes can also occur during this time, such

as increasing divorce rates, postponement of marriage, and single-person households. Thus, the dividend period is a window of opportunity rather than a guarantee of improved standards of living.

## **Social Insurance**

Social insurance is a government-sponsored program which can fit into the category of social insurance as long as it possesses the following four characteristics:

Firstly, the benefits, eligibility requirements and other aspects of the program are defined by statute.

Secondly, explicit provision is made to account for the income and expenses.

Thirdly, the program is funded by taxes or premiums paid by participants.

Finally, the program serves a defined population, and participation is either compulsory or the program is subsidized heavily enough that most eligible individuals choose to participate.

Put it in another word, social insurance could be simplified as a program carried out or mandated by a government to provide economic assistance to the unemployed, the elderly, or the disabled, besides, risks of the social insurance are transferred to and pooled by an organization, often governmental, that is legally required to provide certain benefits.

## **Bibliography**

*"Global food crisis looms as climate change and population growth strip fertile land". Guardian.co.uk 2007-08-31*

*"World Population Prospects:The 2008 Revision" Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. June, 2009*

*"Overpopulation Is Still the Problem" Professor Alon Tal. Nov 27, 2013*

*"Overpopulation in India – Causes, Effects and How to Control it?" Rumani Saikia Phukan*

*"Population seven billion: UN sets out challenges". BBC. 2011-10-26*

*"The World Is Not Overpopulated". Real Clear Science. Alex B. Berezow July 20, 2011*

*\* SU Yinuo, Sophomore student, Department of English and International Studies , China Foreign Affairs University. He is also an assistant to director of China Foreign Affairs University Model United Nations Association.*

# Plus de vitalité à nos enfants!

## 给孩子们注入活力

QIU Yixue

### 1. Une éducation spécialisée pour les enfants dans les zones de conflit

À cause de la crise des réfugiés ou du Moyen-Orient agité, « conflit » est devenu un mot dont on a beaucoup parlé ces dernières années. Face à ce problème majeur du monde entier, on doit mener bien sûr de nouvelles réflexions sur la sécurité mondiale. En plus de cela, une importance particulière doit être accordée au peuple notamment aux enfants de ces zones déchirées.

Il y avait dans une œuvre télévisée des scènes qui m'ont frappée : Des enfants crevaient de faim prenaient des métaux dans le sol pour des aliments et en avalaient, ce qui leur ont fait vomir à maintes reprises ; dans un village, des enfants attrapant une même maladie refusaient tous des soins médicaux à cause de leur peur envers la science et la technologie moderne. Dans cette région agitée, ces enfants se trouvaient depuis très longtemps dans une situation anormale : Le problème de la santé et de l'hygiène, la traite des enfants, le mariage précoce ainsi que le contrôle exercé par des groupes terroristes etc. Sans la compagnie de leurs parents ou entourés d'horreur face à la guerre, ils ont tous un souvenir d'enfance qui les accompagnera pendant toute la vie mais déjà traumatisant. Si toute la communauté internationale comptait remédier à ces problèmes jusqu'aux racines du fléau, l'éducation est l'une des solutions que l'on ne peut jamais négliger.

Le manque d'éducation constitue un défi majeur dans les zones déchirées par des conflits. Situation actuelle : selon la déclaration de l'UNICEF en janvier 2016, près de 24 millions d'enfants qui vivent dans les zones de crise de 22 pays ne vont pas à l'école. C'est au Soudan du Sud que l'on trouve la plus forte proportion d'enfants non scolarisés, suivi par le Niger, le Soudan et l'Afghanistan...

### 战乱地区儿童的特殊教育

无论是近来的难民危机，或是动荡不安的中东地区，“冲突”逐渐成为国际政治中出现的高频词汇。面对当今世界的这一大问题，人们除了对全球安全进行重新思考，更因为给当地人民，尤其是儿童给予更多关注。

曾经一个影视作品中的几个场景令我印象深刻：一个动荡不安的地区，难抵饥饿的儿童在土地上挖到金属却误以为是食物，含入口中导致中毒，口吐白沫；一个村里许多儿童患同样的病却拒绝治疗，因为他们对现代科技充满恐慌。儿童始终生活在非正常状态中：疾病、儿童贩卖、早婚和被迫婚姻、恐怖组织的控制等等。这些儿童如今或是没有父母的陪伴，或是生活在对战争的恐惧中。要陪伴他们一生的童年回忆早已充满创伤。如果国际社会希望彻底解决这些问题，那么教育在其中的作用绝不能被忽视。

教育的缺失现如今是冲突地区面临的一个严峻问题：联合国儿童基金会 2016 年一月的报告显示，世界上大约有 22 个国家的部分地区处于冲突状态，而这些冲突地区中有将近两千四百万的儿童处于失学状态。南苏丹的儿童失学率最高，



L'éducation des enfants dans les zones de conflit est depuis toujours la priorité des organisations internationales et des gouvernements locaux. Tenant compte de la situation actuelle, cette éducation ne doit pas se limiter à celle au sens propre du mot. Il faut prendre en considération les particularités de cette sorte d'éducation afin d'entreprendre des méthodes et des mesures adéquates dans ce domaine.

### **1) Particularité dans l'environnement éducatif**

Vivant dans une situation différente de la vie scolaire ordinaire dans d'autres pays, les enfants dans les zones de conflit risqueraient d'affronter à tout moment des cas d'urgence : des classes interrompues, des attaques ou des violences extrémistes. En l'année 2008, en République démocratique du Congo, « les combats ont touché en particulier la zone de Rutshuru et 85 pour cent des écoles de la zone sont fermées depuis trois semaines, de l'ordre de 150 000 élèves ont donc dû cesser d'aller en classe ». Leur sécurité est donc préoccupante, leur vie menacée. Sans la sécurité constituant une base solide, il serait presque impossible de développer l'éducation.

### **2) Nature et objectif particuliers**

Cette particularité dont nous avons parlé a fait changer la nature ainsi que l'objectif de l'éducation. Les enfants ont besoin d'être admis dans le système éducatif non seulement dans le but d'accumuler des connaissances nécessaires, mais aussi de réduire la possibilité d'être maltraités, exploités ou même recrutés par des groupes armés. L'école, dans ce cas-là, sert d'abri des violences. De plus, en perspective, l'éducation de ces enfants est non seulement favorable à leur propre développement, mais aussi au rétablissement de la paix et de la stabilité, au développement social du pays après ces moments difficiles.

### **3) Contenu particulier**

En vue de garantir une plus grande efficacité à l'éducation, le contenu ou des connaissances enseignées exigent une plus grande variété. Pour le futur développement des enfants, en plus des connaissances

此外尼日尔, 苏丹和阿富汗也有同样的问题。

战乱地区儿童的教育早已被各政府和国际组织定义为亟待解决、刻不容缓的问题之一。就目前形势而言, 这种教育绝不仅限于普通意义上的教育。必须综合考虑这种教育的特殊性, 才能制定出合适的教育方法。

### **1) 教育环境的特殊性**

不同于其他国家正常的学校生活, 战乱地区儿童在学习过程中随时面临各种突发情况; 被紧急情况突然中断的课堂, 袭击事件, 极端暴力等。例如; 2008年在刚果金, 有85%的学校曾因为战乱而停课三周。安全状况令人堪忧, 儿童生命随时受到威胁。而没有安全的基础, 正常教育更是无从谈起。

### **2) 教育性质与目的的特殊**

环境的特殊, 使得当我们谈论该地区儿童教育时, 教育的性质与目的早已发生改变。儿童需要参与到学校的教育中, 不仅仅为了积累知识, 而是为了降低离开学校后被虐待、剥削、或者被武装组织招募的可能性。学校已成为抵抗暴力的保护伞。此外, 从前景来看, 孩童教育除了帮助其自身获得人生价值的实现和成功, 更有助于实现和平与稳定, 以及国家在不稳定之后的社会发展。

### **3) 教育内容的特殊性**

为提高教育效率, 传授的知识也应该涉及更多的领域。为了孩子们未来的发展, 在教

ordinaires, l'éducation doit faire plus attention à leur état physique et psychologique. Leur apprendre des connaissances de base dans la médecine par exemple, prendre immédiatement soin de leurs blessures, dans le cœur aussi pour qu'ils puissent éviter tout risque en cas d'urgence et retourner le plus tôt possible dans une vie normale.

## 2. Comment apporter une éducation idéale à ces enfants

La coopération internationale est indispensable au redressement de l'éducation dans les zones de conflit. L'établissement d'un « système alternatif international des personnels-assistants » peut contribuer à l'amélioration de conditions d'enseignement de ces enfants. Vu l'aspect spécial de leur éducation, ce système demanderait des personnels travaillant dans de divers domaines tels que les médecins, les psychologues, les professeurs, etc. Car pour les enfants de ces régions, outre les mathématiques, la littérature, les langues, ce qui importe, c'est la capacité de prendre soin d'eux-même face aux difficultés, de se protéger le mieux possible.

Il est évident que l'établissement d'un tel système n'est pas facile. Tout d'abord, leur accès à ces zones ne serait toujours pas facile, notamment dans les zones occupées par des groupes terroristes. Ce qui demande à la communauté internationale de lutter conjointement et plus strictement contre le terrorisme. Ensuite, la sécurité des personnels sur place fait aussi l'objet des menaces. Selon des rapports du CICR( Comité international de la Croix-Rouge), « le personnel de santé dans les zones de conflit est de plus en plus exposé aux attaques armées et au moins 2.000 incidents ont été signalés au cours des deux années écoulées ». Même s'il est clairement stipulé dans la Première convention de Genève que « Fixed establishments and mobile medical units of the Medical Service may in no circumstances be attacked, but shall at all times be respected and protected by the Parties to the conflict. », ce principe n'est pas strictement respecté dans la réalité. Pour y arriver, cette équipe que nous voulons doit étroitement coopérer avec les autorités locales, notamment des militaires. Ces derniers doivent être prêts

à leur fournir des connaissances générales, tout en accordant plus d'attention à leur santé physique et psychologique. Il est important de leur enseigner des connaissances de base en médecine, par exemple, comment soigner leurs blessures, comment se protéger en cas d'urgence, et comment retourner à la normale le plus tôt possible.

## 2. 战乱地区教育的理想状态

要解决战乱地区的教育问题，绝对少不了国际合作。“国际轮换驻地制度”的出现有助于改善冲突地区儿童的教育环境。考虑到教育的特殊性，该制度应该涉及各类人员，包括医生、心理治疗师、老师等。因为对于当地的孩子们来说，相比于数学、文学、语言知识，更重要的是他们在面对困难时自我保护、自我治疗的能力。

当然，这样一个制度的建立并不容易。首先人员进入该地区会受到各种阻碍，尤其在恐怖主义蔓延的地区。这就要求国际社会继续加强对恐怖主义的共同打击。其次，人员本身的安全就无法保障。据国际红十字报道，非洲战乱地区医疗人员越来越多地受到威胁，仅在2013 - 2015两年间，他们遭受的或大或小的袭击事件至少有2000起。尽管日内瓦第一公约第三章第十九条明确规定，“医务部门之固定医疗所，及流动医疗队，在任何情况下不得被攻击，而应随时受冲突各方之尊重及保护”，但很明显这条在实践中没有被很好地实现。为了更好地完成自己的使命，该团队必须时刻保持与

à intervenir le plus vite possible en cas d'urgence.

Un poste d'envoyée spéciale pour l'éducation ou un ambassadeur de bonne volonté doit aussi être ajouté dans ce groupe. Les conditions exigées pour les ambassadeurs: Ils ont vécu la guerre ou ont grandi dans une même situation. Seuls ceux qui ont vécu une vie pareille peuvent comprendre les vrais besoins des enfants et leur amènent de la sollicitude et de la tendresse. De plus, ils seraient les seuls qui ne craindraient pas les incidents dans des zones instables, et apporteraient un vrai soutien à ces enfants en misère.

C'est aussi pour trouver une balance d'intérêts et de responsabilités entre de nombreux Etats que l'on prend l'initiative d'établir un tel système. Membres des Nations Unies, tous les pays ont sur leurs épaules une lourde tâche d'aider la future génération. Leur manière d'agir pourrait être différente en fonction de leurs atouts nationaux : fournir des aides médicales ou un soutien logistique solide.

L'autre problème qui hante les experts internationaux, c'est le problème des filles non scolarisées dont la famille pose de nombreux obstacles sur la voie de la solution. Souvent, les filles assument la plupart des tâches dans leur famille : aller très loin pour chercher de l'eau par exemple et sont obligées d'accepter un mariage précoce. Dans certaines régions, elles ne font même pas l'objet de l'éducation. Pour ce faire, d'une part, l'amélioration des infrastructures dans des régions doit se voir accorder une priorité, d'autre part, on est obligé de convaincre des parents dans ces régions des influences que pourra apporter l'éducation et d'essayer d'éliminer des inégalités hommes-femmes.

Dans ces régions déchirées par les conflits, ce qui est le plus ravagé et dévasté, c'est la confiance des jeunes en l'avenir, c'est l'espoir pour une meilleure vie. L'éducation n'est qu'un outil de porter assistance à ces enfants. En tant qu'ami des enfants du monde entier, l'UNICEF ainsi que d'autres organisations internationales doivent d'abord apporter des réflexions sur la question: comment redresser l'espoir d'une génération souffrante...

当地政府、尤其是军队的合作，军队也应随时准备介入紧急情况。

此外，亲善大使的加入尤为必要：他应该亲身经历过战乱，或在相似的环境中成长。只有亲身经历过战乱，才能明白孩子们究竟需要什么，带给他们真正的温暖。也只有他们会不再畏惧战乱地区的动荡，在当地真正为儿童事业作出一番贡献。

之所以要建立轮换制度，也是为了国家间责任和利益的平衡。作为联合国成员，共同拯救未来的一代是每个国家都应该做的。国家应该根据自身优势进行援助，提供医疗设备或后勤援助。

另一个困扰国际专家已久的难题是女孩失学。家庭因素给这个问题的顺利解决带来了不少阻碍。女孩子们不仅需要承担起众多家务例如走远路取水、照顾家人起居，他们还必须接受早婚。在某些地区，她们甚至不被视为教育的对象。因此，一方面我们应该优先加强基础设施建设，另一方面，国际团队需要做好这些家庭内部的思想工作，扫除性别歧视问题。

在这些冲突地区，真正遭到践踏和毁灭的，是孩子们对未来的信心，是对美好生活的向往。教育，也仅仅是一个援助的工具。作为全球儿童的共同伙伴，联合国儿童基金会应当和其他国际组织一起，更多地思考这样一个问题：如何在痛苦的一代中重新树立起希望。

\* 邱伊雪是外交学院外语系三年级的学生，也是外交学院模拟联合国协会的总监。

# THE FRONTIER

VOL.12

MAY 2016

与 | 世 | 界 | 同 | 行  
MEET THE WORLD

与 | 未 | 来 | 相 | 约  
MEET THE FUTURE

**总 编** 吴梦羽  
**责任编辑** 钟 源  
**担当编辑** 秦 谦  
马博远

**官方网站** [f.cfaumun.org](http://f.cfaumun.org)

特别感谢所有参加杂志投稿、制作的作者和编辑人员。

本刊为外交学院模拟联合国协会内部刊物，所有文章仅代表作者个人态度，与本刊观点无关。

投稿及一般性咨询，请联系 [contact@cfaumun.org](mailto:contact@cfaumun.org)。

外交学院模拟联合国协会 荣誉出品