Abstracts

The Origin，Connotation and Practice of Africa Shared Values

Li Anshan

Abstract：The African Union（AU）formally introduced the Africa shared values at a strategic level in January 2011. Africa shared values are a combination of African cultural traditions，African philosophy and pan－African nationalist theory，and a strategic vision born out of the AU's profound reflection on the political，economic and social development of the continent since independence and the development of the international situation in the 21st century. The shared values have a wide range of connotations，covering individual，national，regional to continental levels，including political，economic，social，cultural，environmental and other rich contents. As a new phenomenon in Africa's political and social development，Africa shared values are fully integrated with contemporary international and local cultural elements and are being implemented through multiple channels especially as the African governance framework. Although the shared values have faced many challenges in their formation and implementation within the AU，between the AU and African countries，and in the relations between the AU and the West，they undoubtedly have an important historical value and are of great significance for the exchange and mutual appreciation of world civilizations.

Key words：African Union；Africa shared values；strategic vision；world civilization exchange

Achievements and Problems of African Union in Public Health Governance from the Perspective of COVID－19 Pandemic Response

Wu Ka & Jin Liqin

Abstract：The COVID－19 pandemic has posed a huge challenge to Africa's public health governance system. As an Africa－wide international organization，the African Union（AU）has actively adopted a series of emergency strategies，which include launching the *Africa Joint Continental Strategy for COVID－19 Outbreak* and dynamic adjustment to guide and coordinate member states in their response to the epidemic；relying on the African CDC to form a continental and regional health synergy mechanism；establishing the African Medicines Agency to promote access to high－quality，safe and effective medical products in Africa and create an enabling environment for African pharmaceutical sector；and setting up mechanisms such as

the African Vaccine Acquisition Trust to deepen special cooperation with international organizations on African epidemic prevention and control. In general, the AU has made significant contributions to the COVID – 19 response in terms of indigenous medicine production, regional health collaborative governance, and legal and regulatory emergency response capacity improvement. Meanwhile, the AU is still faced with challenges such as poor public health governance, insufficient operational capacity of the public health system and unfavorable international assistance. How to effectively prevent and respond to public health emergencies, while balancing the relationship between social – economic development and disease prevention and control, will be an urgent problem to be addressed by the AU. In the future, the AU can play a greater role in Africa's public health governance. To this end, it should, internally, promote institutional reform, improve policy design and enhance the defense capacity of the health system; externally, it should optimize international health cooperation mode and explore better and more suitable public health governance institutions and mechanisms for Africa as a whole.

Key words：African Union; Covid – 19 pandemic; public health governance; African CDC

The Energy Cooperation between China and the Middle East under the Goal of Carbon Neutrality

Wu Lei & Zhao Yuechen

Abstract：Guided by the goal of global carbon neutrality, the global energy transition characterized by clean energy structure, low – carbon technology and electrification of energy system is in full swing. As an important part of the global energy system, energy cooperation between China and the Middle East countries is bound to be deeply affected by the energy transition. In the face of climate change challenges and energy transition risks, China and the Middle Eastern countries do not get into zero – sum game relation, but are partners working together. In the context of carbon neutrality, China and the Middle East countries not only have complementary energy portfolio needs, but also rich high – level dialogues and diverse cooperation mechanisms, which have laid a good foundation for deepening energy transition cooperation. Although, the complexity of geopolitics, the inflated of transition commitment, the poor technology docking and the frequent intervention of external forces limit the effective integration of energy transition resources, and it is difficult to fully release the synergy between the two sides, the two sides can improve the coordination mechanism, innovate the development model, implement

technology docking，develop green finance，promote power grid transformation，jointly build a community of shared interests，responsibilities and destiny of international energy transition cooperation，and enhance global confidence in coping with climate change.

Key words：energy transition；climate change；carbon neutrality；Russia – Ukraine conflict；the energy cooperation between China and Middle East

Difficulties and Countermeasures of High Quality Development in China – Africa Economic and Trade Cooperation：Based on Questionnaire Survey of Enterprises

The Research Team from CAITEC

Abstract：Since the establishment of the Forum on China – Africa Cooperation (FOCAC)，China – Africa economic and trade cooperation has made great achievements，and Chinese enterprises have greatly developed their cooperation with Africa as well，which have become an anchor and a booster for China – Africa relations. Meanwhile，with the world undergoing profound changes unseen in a century，mixed with big – power game and the impact of COVID – 19 pandemic，it is urgent to explore a new path to practically promote China – Africa economic and trade cooperation under this new situation. The online questionnaire survey by the research team with the theme of "challenges faced by Chinese enterprises engaged in economic and trade cooperation with Africa" reflects the following findings. In the field of trade，the number of Chinese enterprises involved in trade with Africa has been growing fast in recent years，but the trade scale between individual enterprises and Africa is not large，and exporting goods for foreign contracted engineering projects is an important way of trade with Africa. In the field of investment，Chinese enterprises' investment in Africa started late but developed fast，and the investment field keeps steady with new changes；most Chinese investment enterprises in Africa take the form of sole proprietorship，with Africa as the main target market. In the field of contracted engineering，Chinese enterprises have a long history of cooperation in Africa，mainly undertaking construction，transportation facilities and energy projects，with the financial resources from the host country and international organizations as the main sources of funding. With Chinese enterprises further extending their cooperation with Africa，they are also facing more diversified challenges，including political security risks，capital shortage and financing difficulties，poor business environment，labor issues，etc. Based on the problems reflected by the questionnaire，this paper argues that a systematic policy and service support system should be built to promote

economic and trade cooperation with Africa, including security protection, financial support, information services and guidance and regulation, starting from strengthening top – level design, so as to promote high – quality and sustainable development of China – Africa economic and trade cooperation under the framework of FOCAC.

Key words: China – Africa economic and trade cooperation; FOCAC; trade; investment; contracted engineering; high quality development

The Battle of Holy City and Space Game: Israel's Judaization Movement of East Jerusalem since 1967

Hao Zhongge

Abstract: Since modern times, the struggle for Jerusalem between the Jewish and Arab nations has lasted for a century. After the end of the third Middle East War in 1967, Israel occupied East Jerusalem, which was originally Arab territory. Since the occupation of East Jerusalem, Israel has adopted a variety of measures, including the restriction of Arab population and land, the establishment of Jewish settlements, and the construction of separation wall, to complete the dual transformation strategy of "de – Arabization" and "Judaization", which is the key step in realizing the conception of "Greater Jerusalem". At the same time, the West Wall of the Old City, the ruins of the City of David and the streets in Israel are tinged with strong Jewish symbolism to strengthen the collective Jewish memory of Jerusalem. In recent years, based on the principle of "Facts on the Ground", Israel's highest authority has successively introduced *Basic Law: Jerusalem*, *Capital of Israel*, *the Greater Jerusalem Bill* and *Jerusalem 2050*, in order to realize the all – round Judaization strategy. In response, Arab residents in East Jerusalem have taken various ways to protest. Arab countries also refuse to recognize the Jewish nature of East Jerusalem. More countries and international organizations are in favor of solving the Jerusalem issue within the framework of the "Two – State Solution". However, due to Israel's consistently tough territorial policy and the American favoritism, the Judaization movement in East Jerusalem is still underway. The Judaization movement of East Jerusalem is a process in which Israel restricts Arabs' living space and rights and promotes the legitimacy of its occupation. It seriously violated the legitimate rights and interests of Arab residents in Jerusalem, caused the local Arab residents' living plight, intensified the possibility of contradictions and conflicts between Jews and Arabs, and brought extremely unstable influence to Israel, the Middle East and even the whole international community.

Key words: the Jerusalem issue; Israel; East Jerusalem; settlements; Arab

communities；Judaization

From the Atlantic to the Great Periphery：A Study of Türkiye's Composite Alignment Strategy

Du Donghui

Abstract：The "Composite Alignment Strategy" is a composite security community established by sovereign states，together with their partners. It is based on multi – dimensional geographical space，aims to maintain multiple goals and relays on various mobilization means. In this strategy，the promoting variables and hindering variables are in a set of dynamic balance. Since the Arab upheaval at the end of 2010，the trend of multi – polarity in the Middle East has accelerated，and Türkiye has taken the initiative to shape the security cooperation architecture and formed a task – oriented composite alignment strategy. It includes regulating the military alliance with NATO to create an equal security partnership；leading a pro – Muslim Brotherhood entente to promote modern Islamism；and using ethnic identity as a grip to promote the development of the Pan – Turkic alignment. Türkiye's composite alignment strategy is multi – layered，proactive and dynamic. It both unites and struggles with its partners，and this overlapping and interlocking alignment strategy reflects the great power ambitions of the Erdogan government. Türkiye's composite alignment strategy is a balance between the diversity of its identity，its role as a major regional power and its national capabilities. In terms of effectiveness，Türkiye's composite alignment strategy has enhanced its regional influence，demonstrated its independence and strategic autonomy，but it also has some negative effects. Internally，it has increased Türkiye's economic burden and risked overdrawing the country's strategic resources；externally，it has exacerbated the security dilemmas of its adversaries and provoked the camping of the regional landscape. Under the background of the new era，the alliance politics of great powers is becoming increasingly utilitarian，and multi – level，multi – dimensional and task – oriented alignment is becoming a trend.

Key words：Composite Alignment Strategy；Türkiye；Middle East security；quasi – alliance；asymmetric military alliance；pro – Muslim Brotherhood alignment；Pan – Turkic alignment