

Abstracts

The Communication Characteristics and Influence of Sino – US Strategic Game Public Opinion in Social Media of Arab Countries

Shi Linfei & Li Siqi

Abstract: Based on more than 60, 000 Arabic tweets and nearly 50, 000 comments related to the Sino – US strategic game on the twitter platform, and using big data methods and in – depth learning technology analysis, this article shows that since 2018, Arab countries have paid more attention to Sino – US economic, trade and political issues. The mainstream media are the main contributors of tweets. A few expert and scholar individual users become opinion leaders in the process of public opinion communication. Public opinion related to the game between China and the United States has biased communication on Arab social media. The emotional tendency of tweets is mainly neutral, but the comments on tweets are mainly negative. The comments reflect the grassroots nature and strong expression of emotional attitude, which has strong correlation with users. Arab social media has obvious characteristics of “limited rationality”, which brings difficulties to rumor refutation and puts forward higher requirements for the construction of China’s overseas image. Digital public diplomacy has become an important field to enhance national image and soft power. China should strengthen digital public diplomacy to Arab countries at the technical and communication levels.

Key words: public opinion communication; Sino – US strategic game; Arab countries; Twitter; big data; digital public diplomacy

Digital Transformation of African Industries: Features, Problems and Strategic Options

Piao Yingji

Abstract: Applying digital technologies to traditional industries, digital transformation provides a new path for Africa to achieve structural economic transformation by leaps and bounds. Currently, Africa’s industrial digitalization is still in its initial stage. Financial services, e – commerce, and health care sectors have been moving faster than agriculture and manufacturing. Digital technology innovation has concentrated in selected sectors and countries. Uncertainties lie in demand system, return on investment, innovation capability, and digital governance. To fully realize the potential of the

digital transformation of industries, African countries need to overcome shortcomings in digital infrastructure, digital technology adoption and innovation, and digital economic governance. Going forward, African countries should focus on promoting digital economic governance, improving digital infrastructure and digital skills, enhancing the empowerment of digital technologies, and deepening regional cooperation for digital transformation, and so on, in order to accelerate the digital transformation of industries and stimulate fundamental changes in economic structure.

Key words: digital economy; Africa's industrial digitalization; digital technology; digital transformation

Strategies and Practices of Industrial Convergence of Information and Communication Technology and Industry in Morocco

Wei Min & Li Weiyi

Abstract: In the era of digital economy, the industrial convergence of information and communication technology (ICT) and traditional industry has become an important direction for Morocco's economic development. Morocco has promoted the industrial convergence of ICT and traditional industry through a series of national strategies and industrial policies for digital transformation and achieved remarkable results. In the industrial convergence of ICT and traditional industry, Morocco is at the forefront of the vast number of developing countries. "Industrialization Acceleration Plan 2.0", released in 2014, has become a guiding document for Morocco to accelerate the industrial convergence of ICT and industry. As the driving factor, the Industrial Ecosystem has increased the industrial penetration of the vertical value chain of the industry, and also realized the industrial crossover of horizontal products and services, and finally formed an industrial cluster through the construction of free zones and industrial parks to optimize the country's overall industrial layout. The new industrial cluster has become Morocco's new growth pole. At present, the industrial convergence of ICT and traditional industry has become the main driving force for Morocco's economic growth. Under the guide of national strategy and industry policy, and through the construction of information and communication infrastructure, Morocco improves the utilization rate of digital resources, and promotes the convergence of ICT and industry. The new development model of Morocco is instructive for the developing countries.

Key words: digital economy; Morocco; information communications technology; industrial convergence; "Industrialization Acceleration Plan 2.0"

China – Africa Joint Construction of “Digital Africa”: Driving Force and Development Path

Niu Dongfang, Shen Zhaoli & Huang Meibo

Abstract: In recent years, the digital economy is becoming a new engine for the development of African economies due to the strong demand for development, the government’s high attention, and the active participation of enterprises. Various new forms of business relying on digital technology are booming in Africa. The construction of “Digital Africa” has become an African development consensus of all countries. However, from the perspective of its international competitiveness, the development of Africa’s digital economy is still in its infancy, and there is a large digital gap with the world. At present, China and Africa have complementary advantages in the digital economy and actively aligned their strategies, laying a solid foundation for China and Africa to jointly build a “Digital Africa”. China – Africa digital economy cooperation has also achieved initial results, but there are still many challenges. On the one hand, although Africa’s digital infrastructure has developed, it still lags behind the global average and lacks development momentum. At the same time, with the in – depth development of digital technology services, it is difficult for bilateral software support capabilities to provide development guarantees, network information security problems are emerging one after another, and risk resistance capabilities are insufficient. In addition, misunderstandings in the international community and intensified competition in the international digital market are also important factors that hinder China – Africa digital economic cooperation. Therefore, China – Africa joint construction of “Digital Africa” should take the wave of digital economic development as an opportunity to optimize cooperation entities and cooperation models, break through cooperation bottlenecks as well as cooperation blocking points, and actively improve hardware supporting capabilities, software support capabilities, risk prevention capabilities, and international competitiveness, to promote China – Africa digital economic cooperation to a new level.

Key words: China – Africa cooperation; digital economy; “digital Africa”; ICT

Foundations and Prospects of China – Arab Digital Economic Cooperation under the New Development Pattern

Wang Xiaoyu

Abstract: Arab countries are China’s natural partners in the joint construction of the “Belt and Road” and important participants in the external circulation. For a

long time, China – Arab political mutual trust, significant concerns, economic and trade connectivity have laid a solid foundation for the China – Arab circulation. Although the world economy has been hit by COVID – 19, the accelerated development of digital economy has injected momentum into the economic society, and also brought opportunities for China – Arab digital economic cooperation under the New Development Pattern. Based on the connotation of the “Digital Silk Road”, the China – Arab digital economic cooperation covers fields such as network connectivity, e – commerce, smart city and talent training, and it also extends to cooperation in network infrastructure construction and network security. At present, the outstanding problems of the digital economy development in Arab countries such as the overall low level, high differentiation in the regional development and lack of digital infrastructure and talents, seriously hinder the bilateral digital economic cooperation, although significant progress has been made both in their government level and the enterprise level. Under the New Development Pattern, China – Arab digital economic cooperation will be further deepened in digital infrastructure, digital talent, smart city, cross – border e – commerce, and digital governance by their joint efforts in order to make the bilateral digital economy cooperation become the path of the high – quality development of the “Belt and Road”.

Key words: digital economy; China – Arab Cooperation; the new development pattern; high – quality development

“Afrocentrism” and the Reconstruction of African Historical Philosophy

Feng Dingxiang & Zhao Xiaofei

Abstract: Rising in the 20th century, “Afrocentrism” emphasizes any research related to Africa should be considered that Africa is the center of study, and it involves extremely broad contents. Since the 20th Century, African history research is an important source of “Afrocentrism” thought, and it also profoundly influenced by Afrocentrism, and gradually formed the unique African philosophy of history. On the object, African philosophy of history requires a critique of colonial history and proposes that Africa and African history should be the starting point or center of research. On the epistemology, it considers that the history of Africa can not only be recognized, but also occupy a very important position in the whole human history, furthermore, African history should form an “autonomous system” with African characteristics written by itself. On the methodology, it pursues “in – outsider” research methods. All of the three dimensions give full expression to the universality of general historical philosophy, and also show the particularity of African

philosophy of history. Like “Afrocentrism”, African philosophy of history also faced many difficulties.

Key words: “Afrocentrism”; African history research; African philosophy of history; epistemology; methodology

On the Contribution of African States to the Development of International Law

Hong Yonghong & Fang Xiaoqing

Abstract: In the process of decolonization and development, African states have transformed their role from passive participants to active constructors of international law, contributing a lot to the development of international law. Through actively exploring regional international legislation, proactively participating in international judicial practice and implementing voting unions strategies, African states have promoted the development of the principle of self – determination of peoples, the principle of economic sovereignty, the clean slate principle, and the rule for trans – boundary movements of hazardous waste, and innovated and improved rules in areas such as territorial law, international law of the sea, international criminal law, international environmental law, international human rights law, international trade and intellectual property law, and the law of international organizations. In this process, African states have provided the developing world with a legal weapon against colonialism, accelerated the change in the international balance of power and contributed to the transformation of the international legal order. In the future, with the further implementation of Agenda 2063, African states will excel in the creation of international rules in economy, trade, and emerging areas. While African states will continue to contribute positive normative values to international law, they will also contribute to the evolution of the international legal order in a more just and rational direction. However, given the fragility of African states’ political and economic power, there are inevitably limits to their contribution to the development of international law.

Key Words: international law; African states; the principle of international law; African solution; international order

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