Abstracts

Promote to Build a Global Community of Shared Future and Advance Development and Lasting Peace in the Middle East

Wang Lincong, *Li Shaoxian*, *Sun Degang & Tang Zhichao*

Abstract：Grasping the current historical position of the mankind， and coping with the sever global challenges facing the wold matters a lot to the future of the human development. Under the context of the acute and complicated global issues， the increasing game playing among big powers， and intensified geopolitical competition， the world's stability and development is full of uncertainties. Therefore， to promote the building of a global community of shared future is the key to the realization of stability and lasting peace in the Middle East and the whole world. The successful convention of the China – Arab States Summit has ushered in new opportunities and prospects for the development and stability in the Middle East. Joint building of high – quality Belt and Road in the Middle East and full implementation of the *Global Development Initiative* and the *Global Security Initiative* not only accords with exploration of the independent development roads of Middle East countries and peoples， but also promotes to gradually solve the security and development dilemma and jointly create a new Middle East with prosperity， development and stability.

Key words：the 20th CPC National Congress；a global community of shared future；China – Arab states summit；Global Development Initiative；Global Security Initiative

Sixty Years of China – Africa Health Security Cooperation：History, Achievements and Prospects

Wang Tao & Liu Xiaolan

Abstract：The securitization of health issues is the consequence of social transformation in the era of globalization. Health security challenges highlighted by communicable diseases and chronic non – communicable diseases， are diverse, dynamic， cross – border and complex in Africa. Health security issues damage people's health， undermine social and economic development， weaken the ability of African countries to provide public health goods， and further exacerbate and trigger new health security issues. Health security issues also intensify social injustice

and antagonism in Africa, and thereby dissolve an already fragile national identity. Africa's health security concerns need to be addressed by African countries together with the international community. Since the dispatch of the first medical team to Africa in 1963, China – Africa health security cooperation has gone through sixty years. Among them, the SARS epidemic has significantly raised China's awareness of the securitization of health issues and incorporate it into China's cooperation with Africa. The Ebola epidemic is a key test for China and Africa to jointly address health security challenges. The COVID – 19 epidemic has drawn attention of international community to health security issues. The practice of China – Africa cooperation to fight against COVID – 19 has deepened and enriched the idea of China – Africa Health Community. Based on principles of equality, dialogue and development, guided by the mechanism of FOCAC, China – Africa health security cooperation has gradually formed a distinctive model, which focuses on urgently needed areas. China – Africa health security cooperation has indeed made significant contributions to ensuring the safety of African people, promoting Africa's social and economic development, as well as resolving its health security hurdles.

Key words：China – Africa cooperation；Africa's health security；China – Africa Health Community；COVID – 19 pandemic

The Role of Oil in the Middle East War：Controversy, Evolutionary Logic and Reality

Zhao Yuechen & Wu Lei

Abstract：The nearly 100 – year history of wars in the Middle East is a history linked together with oil, according to most mainstream international relations theories. This discourse, which blames oil for all Middle Eastern wars, is heavily influenced by the logic of resource warfare and energy realism, resulting in a neglected exploration of oil resources' role in preventing war. Indeed, the oil factor can precipitate a war as well as inhibit it. Oil resources, the allure of oil power, and the support of oil revenues have increased states´ willingness to use force to settle disputes over interests. While, concerned about the cost of occupation, the risk of retaliation, the possibility of foreign intervention, and the expectation of benefits from cooperation, the conflicting parties would seek to cease fighting and end the war. The outcome of the war is determined by the state's assessment of the benefits of oil versus the costs of war. The two roles of the oil factor in Middle East wars are

reflected in cases of catalysis，such as the Libya – Chad conflict and the Iran – Iraq war，while also cases of inhibition，such as the Hawar Islands dispute，the Six – Day War，and the Gulf War. In an era of global energy transition and military – technical innovations，the frequency of conflict over Middle East oil resources is uncertain，but large – scale wars for control of the oil resources are highly improbable. The marginalization of the cost of waging oil wars，the normalization of oil industry interdependence，and the institutionalization of the coordination mechanism will effectively prevent interested parties from falling into the stereotype of the "Oil War Myth" in the future.

Key words：Middle East War；oil；cumulative resource；"Oil War Myth"

Realistic Dilemma and Path Selection of Security Governance in the Red Sea Region

Wang Guangda & Ma Xiaodong

Abstract：In recent years，security governance in the Red Sea region has faced increasingly severe challenges. The security situation in the region shows new features and is becoming increasingly complex，which is reflected in the intensified trend of "militarization" in the Red Sea region，the intense geopolitical competition between countries inside and outside the region，as well as intertwined traditional security threats and non – traditional security threats such as terrorism，refugees，illegal immigration，piracy and maritime crimes. The reason lies in that the countries in the Red Sea region mainly focus on coping with their own political transition，their own lack of maritime governance capabilities，multi – layer conflicts between countries，and intensified geopolitical competition. All these have led to regional security governance in a dilemma. Against this background，the United States，the European Union，the African Union，the IGAD and the Arab countries are all exploring and establishing their own leading solutions for security governance in the Red Sea region，but their solutions are all limited. Based on the concept of a community with a shared future for the sea，the path of security governance in the Red Sea region should start from the following aspects：promoting the transition from chaos to governance within regions and countries；promoting the development of countries in the region to promote security through development；establishing an inclusive security cooperation mechanism and building a security community in the Red Sea region，with the aim of building the Red Sea as a sea of peace，cooperation and

harmony.

Evolution and Patterns of French Security Assistance to Africa

Zhang Chun & Zhang Zitong

Abstract：Security assistance is becoming an important tool for great powers to shape international security since the end of the Cold War. Since the independence of Africa, French – Africa security assistance has experienced three stages of development, namely military technical assistance during 1960 – 1997, the RECAMP during 1997 – 2012, and anti – terrorism and anti – insurgency era since 2013, with increasing levels of Africanization, Europeanization, and multilateralization. Currently, French – Africa security assistance operates on two levels with three focuses：bilaterally, the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs takes charge of military training and education, and logistic support, and the Ministry of Defense focuses on operational and technical cooperation, implanting capacity – building into direct military intervention；multilaterally, France pursues burden – sharing and legitimacy – enhancing through EU and other multilateral channels. While strengthened France's role in African security, the Françafrique model and highly militarised approaches tend to trigger antipathy in African public, complicated by its internal strategic imbalance, Europeanization aiming for burden – sharing rather than interest – sharing, and ignorance about African ownership, the French security assistance to Africa largely failed to achieve its strategic goals, and became a clout of legitimacy for intervention in Africa. The redeployment of Opération Barkhane triggers not only potential transformation of France's security assistance to Africa, but also theoretical and practical development of security assistance in general.

An Analysis of Russia's Military Cooperation in Africa：A Hybrid War Perspective

Zhuo Zhenwei & Wu Bin

Abstract：Since Putin started his first term as president in 2012, especially after the Crimea Crisis, Russia has accelerated its pace of returning to Africa. Russia takes hybrid warfare as a guidance, takes military cooperation as a breakthrough,

comprehensively considers factors including strategic interests, winner alliance's interests, national capacity and opportunity space, pays attention to cost control and economic efficiency, and controls the struggle with Western powers in gray zone level. In the practice, Russia scrambles for Africa's arms market, guides anti – Western public opinion struggles in Africa, selects fulcrum countries, and makes use of private military companies, enhancing its geopolitical influence and economic interests in Africa. Russia's military cooperation with Africa is increasingly regarded as an important threat and has been countered by the Western powers, which has also put African countries in the predicament of having to choose sides. However, poor economic strength and limited ideological influence restrict the implementation of Russia's strategy towards Africa and the realization of its national interests. Although facing more challenges due to the Russia – Ukraine conflict, the hybrid warfare strategy will still dominate Russia's military cooperation in Africa.

Key words：Russia – Africa relations；military cooperation；Hybrid Warfare；Russia – Ukraine conflict

On NGOs' Activities and Their Roles in Palestinian Social Field

Chen Tianshe & Hu Ruizhi

Abstract：In Palestine, NGOs are very active in social field. There are four main backgrounds or factors for these activities：the Palestinians' real and urgent needs, the Palestinian Authority and various Palestinian parties' requirement and support, the traditional Islamic charitable culture's effect, and Israel's acquiescence. In Palestine, NGOs' key activity fields are charity and relief, healthy, education and environment. These activities belong to public basic social service by nature, which are funded from a variety of sources but are highly dependent on foreign aid. These NGOs play important roles. They make up for the lack of government functions, provide basic social service, and help the poor and the needy. Moreover, they are international aid's linkman. In general, the NGOs in Palestine have been playing active roles which can not be ignored, but they face a lot of challenges, such as limited autonomy, and the pressure from Israeli government and the West countries etc.

Key words：NGO；Palestine；social service；helping the poor and needy

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