

Abstracts

“Global South” and China’s Role in a Changing International Order

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Abstract: As a term, “Global South” is a hotly debated and discussed theoretical issue in world public opinion and academic research. As a reality, “Global South” is an important force influencing the international pattern, world order and global governance reforms. The rise of “Global South” is not only against the deep background of new changes in international pattern, but also in strong sense of big power game. Meanwhile, it provides new opportunities for deepening cooperation in global development governance. Currently, the Global South countries are generally dissatisfied with the so – called “international order based on rules that the Western countries” advertise and try to impose on the developing world; rather, they advocate to promote the international order to develop in a more just and reasonable direction. The BRICS countries, which include more Middle East and African countries after expansion in 2023, as the representatives of the “Global South”, will make use of the BRICS cooperative mechanism to participate in the global governance, and promote the reform and practical cooperation in the democratization of global governance system. China, as an important member of the BRICS, a certain member of “Global South”, and an important leader of “South – South” cooperation, is facing severe and complicated international situations. On the one hand, Western countries, led by the U.S., are taking various means of classification, treating and pressure to divide and balance the “Global South”, even to exclude and contain China; on the other hand, the international influence of the “Global South” is increasing, and the consciousness of self – development and system building are also rising. In this regard, China should base on its own development experiences, continuously deepen new – typed South – South cooperation among “Global South” countries, so as to contribute to the establishment of new framework of global development governance.

Key words: international order; “Global South”; South – South Cooperation;

2023 BRICS Summit; Middle East; Africa

The Climate Policies of the Gulf Cooperation Council Countries under Carbon Neutrality Goal

Ding Long & Ma Xiaomei

Abstract: With the acceleration of global climate action and energy transition, the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries have changed their roles from draggers to intermediates in the international climate governance system, and successively put forward the goal of achieving carbon neutrality by the middle of this century. From the perspective of Interest – Based Explanation Model and Selective Incentive, the driving mechanisms of the GCC countries' climate policies evolution encompass endogenous factors and external drivers. Climate governance in the GCC countries is imperative due to multiple factors, such as the high degree of ecological vulnerability, the lower domestic abatement costs, the predicament of economic transformation, the pressure of global climate action and energy transition, as well as the need to enhance their international image. Decarbonizing the energy system is an important part of achieving carbon neutrality, which, however, will lead to a reduction in the use of high – carbon – emission fossil energy, thus impact the GCC countries' rentier economy and social contracts, consequently challenge their international status and national governance. The GCC countries have initiated to make efforts to achieve climate governance goals and sustainable development, but there is still a long way to go to fully fulfill the goal of carbon neutrality due to the complex factors.

Key words: climate politics; the GCC countries; climate policies; carbon neutrality; fence – sitter; energy transition

China Medical Team to Algeria: Characteristics, Contribution and Future Development

Wang Jinyan

Abstract: China sent its first medical team to Algeria in April 1963, which started the history of medical aid to foreign countries and is also an important practical path

for building a Community of Health for All. Through continuous exploration over the past 60 years, China medical team to Algeria has shown Chinese characteristics different from those in Western countries; mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit as the principle, high – level leadership and government – led as the main mode, serving the grassroots level and poverty alleviation as the priority direction, enhancing the independent capability of the recipient countries as the fundamental objective. China medical team members practice the spirit of “fearlessness of hardships, willingness to contribute, saving lives and boundless love”, which helps to improve the health care of local people and local medical level, strengthen the foundation of China – Algeria relationship and become the messenger of China – Africa friendship, create a new field of Chinese medical aid to foreign countries and build international health security. At present, great changes has taken place in the internal and external environment of medical and health cooperation between China and Algeria. Chinese medical team in Algeria needs innovative thinking to meet the actual needs of Algeria and implement precise policies, improve the management of the medical team to enhance the team effect, increase publicity efforts to build an international brand of the China medical team in foreign aid, and strengthen the cooperation in the field of traditional medicine between China and Algeria, promote exchanges and mutual learning of traditional cultures between the two countries.

Key words: medical and health aid; Algeria; China medical team to foreign countries; China – Africa Community of Health for All

Ideal Governance and Realistic Challenge: An Assessment of Economic Achievements of Türkiye’s “Vision 2023”

Zou Zhiqiang & Yu Haijie

Abstract: “Vision 2023” released in 2011 carries the comprehensive vision of AKP and Erdogan to build a “New Türkiye” with fruitful economic connotation. It is the historical continuation of the core concept of Türkiye’s centennial dream of becoming a leading power, and a symbol of the achievements of national economic governance in the Erdogan era, and affects Türkiye’s economic prospects and development model. In the past decade, Türkiye launched a series of economic development and

reform policies, with investment and export as the main driving force of growth, striving to stabilize the economy by the New Economic Policy. On the arrival of 2023, from the perspective of major economic indicators such as GDP, exports, inflation rate, and unemployment rate, most of the macroeconomic goals have not been achieved as scheduled. Given the economic structural problems, domestic political disputes and negative international environment, Türkiye couldn't achieve sustainable and rapid growth at all. Internal and external negative factors jointly hinder the realization of the economic goals of the Vision 2023. In the context of the 2023 general election and the centennial of the Republic of Türkiye, the tendency of the politicization of economic issue is rising, and the delay of economic difficulties restricts its transformation process, which is bound to affect Türkiye's national development paths and prospects.

Key words: Middle East economy; Türkiye; Vision 2023; Erdogan; 100th Anniversary of Türkiye

West African CFA franc Reform: Progress, Challenges and Prospects

Tao Tao & Zhang Zhongxiang

Abstract: The West African CFA franc is one of the few currencies in Africa that is pegged to the currency of the former colonial suzerainty, and is regarded as a remnant of colonialism, even a “colonial currency”. In late 2019, the West African CFA Franc Area announced monetary reforms, with plans to launch a new currency, the ECO, in 2020. However, France only hoped to change its colonial image through reform and had no intention of relinquishing its influence there. Because the countries in the West African CFA Franc Area are highly dependent on France politically and economically, they have opted to keep ECO pegged to the Euro, preserving France's influence through a new guarantee mechanism. It has been more than three years since the reform plan was announced, but ECO has not yet be issued. It's owing partly to the deterioration of the economy and high inflation in the West African CFA Franc Area as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak and the Ukraine crisis, and partly to the failure of ECOWAS to reach a consensus on a single currency exchange rate mechanism. The reform, aimed at getting rid of the

influence of colonialism, was an attempt for the West African CFA Franc Area in its struggle for monetary sovereignty, but it would remain confined to France as it wants to find out a smooth transition. Looking ahead, the choice of a currency basket to replace the Euro as the anchor of a new currency may solve the dilemma of the West African CFA franc reform.

Key words: currency reform; CFA franc; ECO; French – African relationship

Concepts, Symbols and Institutions: A Multidimensional Analysis of Ethnic Integration in Rwanda

Jiang Jun

Abstract: The multi – ethnic state in the world is inevitably encountered with the political choice of ethnic integration, attempting to integrate its domestic multi – ethnic groups, to realize its national unity, and to construct its integration. Considering the complex history and reality, every state has taken different political measures, forming a variety ways of integration. Rwanda is characterized by its concept and practice of ethnic integration, which is quite worth analysis and summary. The ethnic integration in Rwanda is enacted closely around the 1994 genocide, aiming to prevent another genocide, and its specific strategies are characterized by multi – dimensions. At the conceptual level, the values are reconstructed on the basis of national unity and reconciliation, and the historical view are redeveloped around romanticization and criticism. At the symbolic level, the divided ethnic identity is replaced with the integral citizenship, the national symbol is reshaped, and the collective memory of sufferings and the commemoration ceremony are strengthened. At the institutional level, the powerful institutions such as the National Unity and the Reconciliation Commission are established, a series of laws are enacted to combat all illegal acts related to genocide, and the endogenous mechanisms are activated based on the tradition so as to ensure the operation of ethnic integration. It is widely acknowledged that through nearly three decades of integration, today’s Rwanda is relatively stable in its political and security situation, and has made considerable progress in its economy. In the future work, Rwandan government still needs to guide its people out of the shadow of genocide and the shackles of identity politics so as to achieve maximum fairness and justice.

Key words: ethnic integration; Rwanda; Rwandan Patriotic Front; national unity

and reconciliation; nation-state building

The Evolution of Afghan Taliban's Ideology and Its Impact on Governance

Wang Feng

Abstract: The evolution of Afghan Taliban's ideology has reflected, to some extent, Taliban's ability to adapt passively or actively to the needs of historical development. In the 1990s, the ideology of the Afghan Taliban was mainly influenced by the extremist thoughts of the Deoband School in South Asia, while incorporating elements of Wahhabism practiced in Saudi Arabia and the customary laws of the Pushtun tribes. These sources have determined the Islamist nature of the Taliban's ideology, which is centered on the Taliban's unique understanding of Islamic Law and is therefore dogmatic, extremist, and exclusive. The Taliban as a regime was overthrown after the 2001 war in Afghanistan, but it was quickly reorganized. In the following two decades, the Taliban's political identity and status has shifted and its strategic objectives have been reshaped. Its organizational structure has accordingly undergone changes and has led to some serious internal divisions. At the same time, the Taliban has been subjected to various forms of Islamic thoughts with modern significance. As a result, new developments have taken place in the Taliban ideology, in which the Islamic Law has been taken on a broader understanding and the epistemology has been transformed from a focus on external beliefs to an emphasis on internal beliefs. On this basis, other ideological dimensions of the Taliban's ideology, such as that of politics, propaganda, military and foreign relations, have been able to be adjusted based on the needs of the reality. Nevertheless, the development of its ideology still has limitation and complexity. After the Taliban seized power again in August 2021, the above changed ideology has guided and influenced the Taliban's governing practices to a certain extent, the direction of Taliban's rule accordingly needs further observation.

Key words: ideology; Afghan Taliban; Islamic Law; epistemology; Code of Conduct

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