



电子科技大学西非研究中心

Center for West African Studies of UESTC

# 2018 年成果汇编

## 2018 Collections for CWAS of UESTC

主编：赵蜀蓉 王政清

Editors in chief: ZHAO Shurong, WANG Zhengqing

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## 主编简介

### Introduction to editors in chief



赵蜀蓉，管理学博士，教授、电子科技大学西非研究中心主任；长期从事公共管理与国际政治教学与研究；研究方向为全球化背景下政府治理、比较政府与政治及战略管理研究。公开发表学术论文 100 余篇，其中 22 篇被 EI 收录、50 篇被 ISTP/ISSHP、CSSCI 收录并被人大报刊资料复印。作为公共管理国际会议 (ICPA) 执行主席及论文集主编，历届论文集获得美国情报研究所 ISI Web of Knowledge 检索平台下 CPCI-SSH 收录；获美国公共管理学会 2013 年度、2015 年度杰出贡献奖。

Dr. Zhao Shurong is professor at School of Public Affairs and Administration of University of Electronic Science and Technology of China and director of Center for West African Studies of UESTC with research focus on Comparative Studies on Politics and Government and Strategic Management in globalized context. She serves as the Executive Chairperson and Editor in Chief for International Conference on Public Administration (ICPA) and its Proceedings from 2005-present respectively, whose proceedings have been collected by ISI Web of Knowledge-ISSHP since 2005 annually. She is the author of 102 articles with 20 top journal articles and up to 50 articles of collected by worldly recognized data bases such as EI, IEEE and ISI(CPCI-SSH/S-ISSHP/ISTP).



王政清，英美文学硕士，毕业于电子科技大学外国语学院，电子科技大学西非研究中心助理，研究方向为英美文学，对侦探文学兴趣浓厚。

Wang Zhengqing, graduate of School of Foreign Languages, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China and assistant of Center for West African Studies of UESTC. His research focuses on English Literature, especially on Detective Literature.

关于本成果集的出版是各方共同努力的结果，我们要向编著过程中付出辛勤工作的各方合作者致以诚挚的感谢。在此，要特别感谢电子科技大学西非研究中心的领导、老师、以及学生们的大力支持。

We would like to express our most sincere appreciation to the contributors for 2018 Collections for CWAS of UESTC to a quality product. An edited book is by definition the combined work of many hands and minds. Our special thanks go to our work team of postgraduates of School of Public Affairs and Administration of University of Electronic Science and Technology of China (UESTC).

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2018 年西非研究系列丛书汇编

2018 CWAS Book Series on West African Studies

## **CWAS Book Series on West African Studies: Economy·Ghana I : Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Growth for SMEs in Ghana**

Andy Ohemeng Asare (李安文), Shao Yunfei (邵云飞)  
Chengdu, P.R. China, 611731 (中国 成都, 邮编: 611731)

### **Abstract**

In recent times several businesses and organizations have adopted the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Innovation in performing their business activities due to its massive significance. ICT Innovation is widely acknowledged in enhancing the performance of a firm's activities one way or the other. ICT Innovation helps firms in keeping track of demand and supply to meet customers' satisfaction as well as rapid access to changes in the current world market. The introduction of ICT Innovation has also led to strong competition within the domestic and global market, which has made innovation a key element of firm's level of competitiveness and sustainability.

Despite the significant roles ICT Innovation plays in firm's competitiveness and growth, there has been limited research on investigating the antecedents to ICT Innovation utilization and its impact on the growth of SMEs in emerging economies, especially Ghana.

The aim of this research is to, therefore, assess the impact of the use of ICT innovation on the growth of SMEs in Ghana. It further, evaluates antecedent influencing ICT Innovation utilization among SME.

A conceptual model and research hypotheses were developed based on literature and theoretical reviews on the antecedents to the utilization of ICT innovation as well as the effect of ICT Innovation usage on SMEs growth to affirm the nature of the hypotheses tested in this research. The conceptual model consisted of eight research hypotheses and two control variables. The developed model in this study was tested taking into consideration the strengths and weaknesses of existing technology acceptance and utilization models.

The study respondents consisted of 326 owner/managers of Ghanaian SMEs. The SMEs were drawn from both private and public sectors with the composition from the following, manufacturing, service, retail, wholesale, construction, and others. All these SMEs were categorized as Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises in accordance with the definition of the Ghana National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI).

The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version 20) was used for descriptive statistics analysis, multiple regression and Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) and Pearson correlation analysis. In terms of the empirical testing, the researcher employed the Analysis of Moment Structure (AMOS version 24) software to develop and test the Structure Equation Model (SEM). In a bid to explain further, the mediation effect of utilization of ICT Innovation from behavioral factors, firm characteristics and external pressure on SMEs growth was also conducted using Sobel Test calculator.

The findings unveiled a strong empirical support for the developed model in relation to the literature and theoretical frameworks reviewed. The key analysis indicated a positive and significance effect of the use of ICT Innovation on the growth of SMEs in Ghana. In much the same way, the study also showed that the antecedents which are, Performance Expectancy, Social Influence, Facilitating Factor and External Pressure had positive and significant effects on the use of ICT Innovation. Moreover, it was revealed in the findings that, with or without the mediating effect of ICT Innovation utilization, the antecedents, Performance Expectancy, Social Influence, Facilitating Factor, Personal Innovativeness, Firm Characteristics and External Pressure make significant and positive contribution to SMEs growth.

Taking into consideration the fact that the achieved conceptual model reflects particular characteristics of SMEs owner/managers, this study makes unique contributions at the theoretical as well as the practical level. On the theoretical front, most studies have considered ICT adoption as synonymous to ICT utilization. However, a firm may adopt an ICT Innovation but might not be utilizing it effectively to increase in firm growth.

This study has therefore bridged the theoretical gap by assessing the effect of antecedents on ICT Innovation utilization and its impact on SMEs growth and has further proven that with or without the mediating effect of ICT Innovation utilization, its antecedent factors, with the expectation of effort expectancy make significant and positive contribution to SMEs growth. The study further ascertained the positive and significant effect of utilization of ICT Innovation and its contributing factors on firm's growth while the effect of control variables which are, employee size and type of industry on SMEs growth remained constant. The findings also revealed that the size of employees and type of industry did not have any significant effect on the impact of ICT Innovation utilization on the SME's growth.

In the area of practical application, the study indicated that Performance Expectancy, Utilization of ICT Innovation and Firm Characteristics are the three most critical priorities that Ghanaian SMEs owner/managers should concentrate in a bid to enhance and to achieve a lot in the application of ICT innovation for their firm's growth.

**Keywords:** Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Innovation, Utilization, SMEs Growth, Ghana.

## 摘要

近年来，由于信息通讯技术（ICT）创新的重大意义，不少企业与机构在其商业活动中已开始应用信息通讯技术创新，人们普遍认识到信息通讯技术创新对提高公司绩效有着重要的作用。信息通讯技术创新在帮助企业掌握市场的供需动态来满足客户需求的同时，也加速推动了当今世界的变化，并且它的引入也会导致国内外市场产生新的激烈竞争，因此信息通讯技术创新已成为影响企业竞争力与持续发展的重要因素。虽然信息通讯技术创新在企业的竞争力和发展中发挥着重要的作用，但关于这项技术应用的前因变量以及它们在新兴经济体中（尤其是加纳），对中小企业发展所产生影响的调查研究还较少。因而本课题旨在研

究信息通讯技术的创新对加纳中小企业发展所产生的影响，进一步分析影响信息通讯技术在中小企业应用的前因变量。

基于已有研究中关于信息通讯技术创新的应用前因变量以及它们对中小企业使用的影响，本研究建立了相应的概念模型与研究假设，在分析已有理论与模型的优缺点的基础上，对所建立的模型进行了测试，以保证模型的合理与可操作性。研究样本由326名加纳中小企业的所有者/经营者构成，涵盖了制造业，服务业，零售业，批发业，建筑业等领域的政府与民营企业。所有研究样本的中小企业依据加纳小规模企业全国委员会（NBSSI）的定义，将其分类为微型，小型，中型三类企业。在研究方法上，采用软件SPSS(版本20)对样本数据进行描述统计分析，多重回归，探索性因素分析以及皮尔逊相关系数分析，进而采用AMOS（版本24）在实证分析中建立结构方程，并对方程进行检验。为了进一步的解释中小企业成长中行为因素、企业特性以及外部压力对信息通讯技术创新的中介影响，本研究也采用了Sobel测试计算器。

研究结果显示，本研究在已有文献与理论框架下所建立的模型具有十分显著的实证支持。其中，信息通讯技术创新在加纳中小企业的发展中起到了显著的正向影响。同时，研究结果也证明绩效预期、社会影响、促进因素以及外界压力等前因变量对信息通讯技术创新的应用有着显著的正向影响。此外，研究结果还表明无论是否存在信息通讯技术创新的应用，绩效预期、社会影响、促进因素以及外界压力等前因变量也都会对中小企业的发展产生显著的正向影响。

通过验证前因变量对信息通讯技术创新应用的影响以及进一步的证明，对于无论是否存在信息通讯技术创新的应用，前因变量都会对中小企业的发展产生显著的正向影响，本研究拓宽了相关的理论研究。同时也实证了在控制变量为员工规模以及行业类型时，信息通讯技术创新的应用对企业发展具有显著的正向影响；同时研究结果也指出了员工的规模与产业类型对信息通讯技术创新在中小企业发展中的应用并任何的无显著影响。在现实意义方面，本研究认为绩效预期、信息通讯技术创新的应用以及公司特征是加纳中小企业所有者/经营者在加强与发展公司信息通讯技术创新时最需要关注的三项重要因素。

**关键词：**信息通讯技术，创新，中小企业，加纳

## **Conclusion**

The author concluded that the main constructs of UTAUT enriched with Firm's Characteristics, and External pressure was appropriate to predict the contributing factors on the use of ICT Innovation and its effect on the growth of SMEs. The Sobel analysis on the respective path helped in clear understanding and articulation of the interaction between the variables in the study. For instance, the uniqueness of the research is amplified by the analysis of direct effect of the antecedents, Performance Expectancy, Effort Expectancy, Social Influence, Facilitating Factor, Personal Innovativeness, firm characteristics, and external pressure on the growth of SMEs as well as the mediating effect of the use of ICT Innovation from the antecedents on the growth of SMEs.

## 结论

作者基于企业的特征提出了 UTAUT 模型的概念，同时指出了外部压力适于预测信息通讯技术(ICT)创新应用过程中的贡献因素以及 ICT 对中小企业成长的影响；此外，相关路径的索贝尔分析有助于清晰地理解和阐明研究中变量之间的相互作用。研究的独特性在以下方面如前因变量的直接效应，绩效期望，努力期望，社会影响，促进因素，个人创新，企业特征，中小企业成长的外部压力以及 ICT 创新在中小企业发展中的中介效应得到了实证。



**CWAS Book Series on West African Studies: Public Administration I:  
Governance in Anglophone West Africa: Challenges and Responses**

**第一篇 西非英语区国家公共治理的回顾：问题、现状与挑战**

**Chapter One Public Administration in Anglophone West Africa**

Kingsley S. Agomor (金斯利·阿戈玛)

Accra, Ghana, 1173 (加纳 阿卡拉, 邮编: 1173)

**Introduction**

This chapter discusses the nature, prospects and challenges of public administration in five (5) Anglophone West African countries. These countries are The Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. They all belong to a 15-member Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), established in May 1975 to promote sub-regional integration. Democratic governance in particular, though not yet in full swing in all countries in the region, is increasingly emerging as the preferred way of political life. They are all practising multi-party democracy and the presidential system of government with elections being held after the stipulated expiration of the term of office of both the President and Parliament. Economically, even though four out of the five countries (with the exception of The Gambia) are natural-resource-rich ones, their governments are struggling to put their economies on an even keel in spite of implementing the Bretton Woods institutions' structural adjustment and poverty reduction programmes. They are also grappling with the volatile world market prices of their primary commodities. The intention to set up an ECOWAS Second Monetary Zone with a common currency, the Eco in 2015 and join the Francophone First Monetary Zone of the CFA to establish an ECOWAS Single Monetary Zone has not been realized because many countries could not meet the criteria. Socially, poverty exists in the countries while the gap between the rich and the poor continues to deepen. The achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) now called Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in most of the areas is behind schedule. In spite of programmes to promote diversity, exclusiveness (gender disparities and other social cleavages) still exists as manifested in the number of women who hold public office in the five countries and access of the poor to goods and services. The perception of corruption in these countries is high despite national and international response to deal with the problem[i].

The public sector has been a key player in the formulation and implementation of strategies, policies, and programs to promote growth, improve education, create wealth, increase health care, and in recent years, implement poverty reduction strategy programs, and work to enhance the living standard of their citizens. However, there are complex and daunting developmental challenges facing Anglophone West African societies with respect to an effective and efficient public sector. Indeed, the important question is how can Anglophone West African societies overcome the obstacles to public sector reforms and improve performance of the sector? This chapter involves exhaustive literature review of previous studies on public sector reforms in Anglophone West Africa. The reviews encompass purely scholarly research, technical reports, country case studies and Government documents. The analysis of studies was supplemented by in-depth interviews through face-to-face, skype, telephone and via e-mail of key stakeholders in the public sector. These included individuals in leadership positions with insights and first-hand experience in public

sector reform in the five Anglophone West African countries.

The intent of this work is to produce a qualitative study supported by insights and comparative analysis of practical experiences and theoretical knowledge to make significant contributions to public administration in West Africa. It is expected that the conclusions of this study will generate new ideas that will not only contribute to the ongoing academic debate but also generate some possible solutions that will lead to a significant improvement in the public service performance in Anglophone West Africa.

## 概述

本篇探讨了西非英语区国家公共管理的问题、现状与挑战。西非英语区包含五个国家，它们分别是冈比亚、加纳、利比里亚、尼日利亚和塞拉利昂，均为成立于1975年5月的西非国家经济共同体（西非经共体）的成员国。本篇选取的西非英语区五国都实行多党民主制和政府总统制，在总统和议会任期届满后举行下一届选举。民主治理虽然尚未在西非地区全面展开，但正日益成为政治生活的首选方式。除冈比亚外的其他四国均是拥有丰富自然资源的国家。西非英语区五国政府的核心目标是通过实施已改革的布雷顿森林体系与实施减贫方案，来确保经济平稳运行，以应对全球市场价格的波动对经济带来的负面影响。同时，西非英语区五国均面临贫困问题，且贫富差距日益加深，面临着一系列阻碍提高国家治理水平的挑战。其中最大的挑战包括：政局动荡、政治腐败、行政官僚化、产业结构不合理、人力资源流失、自然灾害频发、性别差异、社会分化，而这些问题的解决同国家的治理水平密切相关。

对任何一个国家来讲，公共部门在国家战略规划、政策制定与实施上一直起着举足轻重的作用。其中，提高国家治理水平的一个关键环节是通过公共治理助推国家的可持续发展，而达到这一目的离不开有效和高效运行的公共部门。然而，西非英语区五国在打造运行有效和高效的公共部门方面存在着以下问题：阻碍公共部门改革的原因是什么？如何提高公共部门绩效？

本篇拟将西非国家公共部门改革作为切入点，首先采用定性研究方法，对西非英语区五国的公共部门改革的相关文献进行梳理，然后采用对公共部门主要利益相关者进行访谈等实证性研究方法，对西非国家公共部门改革与提高公共服务绩效的实践和理论进行比较与分析，以期基于以西非国家公共部门改革与提高公共服务绩效为切入点的研究成果对提高西非英语区五国的公共治理水平提供有益的参考。

## Conclusion

Recent years have seen some degree of political stability (multiparty elections, less restricted media, and more assertive legislatures) in Anglophone West Africa, but personalistic and authoritarian political practices still enable incumbent rulers to impede full political competition because of the desire to retain power for themselves. Resources needed for effective, broad-scale development are being drained away, among other reasons, to support regime efforts to consolidate power. To secure political incumbency, public benefits are being distributed and investment opportunities have been provided along political lines. Anglophone West African countries are

faced with common governance challenges like patronage, endemic corruption, and poor economic management, post-election violent, and ethnic conflict. Poverty, unemployment, and deprivations are predominant.

It is important to realize that reform is a time-consuming exercise. Success will depend on commitment from both politicians and bureaucrats to economic growth, investment and international competitiveness, rather than focusing on consumption and waste of public resources. This requires that corruption is minimized, that reforms are made more credible and irreversible, that reforms are oriented towards equality, and that reforms are backed by adequate administrative and institutional capacity, and by a sufficient mobilization of support and of resources for the growth strategy.

Policy learning is a prerequisite. Debates, dialogues, learning by reform failures, learning by analyzing policy outcomes, by discussing the causes of weak policy performance, and asking how to cope with the emerging issues in the future may be important steps in this direction. Policy learning also means informing the people and the interest groups via CSOs, informing people and actors at all levels of the state about governmental policies, and organizing a dialogue and a permanent forum between government, interest groups and CSOs so that new policies can be really rooted in the African countries.

The presence of corruption, rent-seeking and prebendalism can only be contained if succeeding governments have the political commitment and will to enforce rules and norms and promote a transparent, accountable, open and decentralized system of administration. In other words, governments must embrace an open system policy perspective in which they adapt and interact with differing interests and actors in the country including international actors, civil society, business community and NGOs for resources, expertise and decision premises. For the policies of the governments to be effective, it will be necessary to look beyond internal structures and processes and instead, adopt a stakeholder approach which takes cognizance of internal, external and international actors. In short, governments should ensure that the reform is managed in a manner that would empower otherwise excluded interest groups, thereby enhancing the democratization of the policymaking process.

In a democratic system of government such as the one Anglophone West African countries are seeking to consolidate and nurture, the prospects for a competent and accountable governmental administration as well as new government-business-civil society partnerships are very bright indeed. This is because the various stakeholders are willing to engage in dialogue and reach a consensus on major issues affecting each of them. Democracy in these countries have not yet disproved those who expect democratization to spur institutional reform and improved governance. The way forward is for governments to seize the opportunity to eschew all forms of neo-patrimonialism. In addition, institutional reform in the public sector must be broad-based, unobstructed by financial constraints, and freed from constraints imposed by clientelism and scarce managerial skills. The overall objective should be the building of a professional, non-partisan and disciplined public sector that would support strong economic growth and decent living standards for the mass of the population.

## 结论

近年来，西非英语区五国（冈比亚、加纳、利比里亚、尼日利亚和塞拉利昂）的政治在一定程度上趋于稳定（如实行多党选举，减少对媒体的限制和建设更可信的立法机构），但个人主义和专制政治仍然会阻碍本地区公共治理水平的提升。目前，西非英语区国家面临着如政治腐败、行政官僚化、产业结构不合理、资源流失、社会阶层分化等公共治理挑战。西非英语区五国虽拥有丰富的自然资源，但通过经济手段实现政府减贫方案的大规模经济开发造成资源的逐渐流失，进而有可能无法有效解决社会阶层分化等公共治理问题。

基于本篇研究，作者从以下几个方面提出有效提升西非英语区五国公共治理水平的路径：遏制政治腐败——坚持依法治国、规制利益集团、倡导公平、公正的执政理念，以遏制腐败、寻租和不正当的政府权力消费；构建透明、问责、分权的民主政治体制——推动公民参与型社会的建设，推动建立非政府组织、国际组织及企业建言献策的有效渠道；搭建政策对话平台——通过政策探讨、政策学习与政策分析来搭建政府、公民和社会组织之间的政策对话平台。

## 第二篇 通过权力下放提升加纳公共服务供给水平

### Chapter Two Enhancing Public Service Delivery through Decentralization in Ghana

Amoah Enoch (阿莫亚·伊诺克) ZHU Xiaoning (祝小宁)  
Chengdu, P.R. China, 611731 (中国 成都, 邮编: 611731)

#### Introduction

In 1988, Ghana reformed its decentralization policy by introducing the assembly system of local governance with the desire of strengthening participatory democracy and improving service delivery including the provision of water and sanitation. However, three decades of decentralization practices amidst the introduction of various strategies, programmes, and projects, the reform has not succeeded in achieving the goals.

Focusing on the Bosomtwe District in a single-case study approach since the Assemblies in Ghana are confronted by similar challenges when it comes to the provision of basic public services, the study explores the reasons for the failure of decentralized governance to enhance effective delivery of basic public services and to find the solution. For triangulation, complementarity, and expansion, and for extracting the strengths and diminish the weaknesses in both the quantitative and qualitative research, the researcher adopted the sequential mixed methods approach for the study. Also, the study drew lessons from the experiences of other jurisdictions and reviewed more than 150 related literature from home and abroad.

The study found that decentralization has failed to enhance service delivery in Ghana due mainly to the weak political commitment on the part of the central government towards decentralized governance; low prioritization of water and sanitation services by the assemblies; weak citizen participation in decision-making and accountability at the local level; inadequate local revenue mobilization; weak organizational capacity; weak financial management: and the failure of local governments to encourage private sector participation in service provision.

The study concluded that enhancing service delivery through decentralization is thus anchored on the integration of three conditions – legislative framework, organizational capacity and financial capacity – which interact with and depend on each other. The policy can better achieve the intended output and outcomes if all components are strengthened as a system. More so, decentralization succeeds in an environment which guarantees the sub-components of the demand and supply side of governance which include political commitment and prioritization of service delivery, private sector participation, public financial management, and citizen participation in local decision-making in a bottom-up perspective.

#### 概述

1988年,加纳政府启动了以权力下放、创新地方公共治理为核心的改革。此项改革以饮用水和卫生设施供给作为改善公共服务供给的切入点,旨在提升加纳地方公共服务供给水平,推进加纳政治民主化进程。然而迄今为止,加纳持续约30年的权力下放与公共服务供给改革实践收效甚微,政府出台的多项战略、规划与项目未达到加纳政府改革的预期目标。加纳各行政区在基本公共服务供给方面均面临着饮用水和卫生设施缺乏的问题,这已成为阻碍加纳

政府提升公共服务供给绩效的重要因素，对加纳公共治理水平的提升与权力下放的政治民主化进程带来了严重挑战。据世界卫生组织和联合国儿童基金会统计，截止至 2010 年，因缺少收集和处理污物的设备，加纳每年约有 5000 名儿童死于卫生问题造成的疾病。根据此前世界银行开展的专项供水和卫生项目研究结果，加纳每年由于缺少卫生设施造成约 2.4 亿美元的劳动力和生产力损失。

本篇选取加纳 Bosomtwe 地区饮用水和卫生设施的公共服务供给状况作为研究对象，系统梳理了国内外 150 多篇相关文献的研究成果，借鉴了加纳其他行政地区权力下放、提升公共治理水平的改革经验，运用三角测量法、序贯混合研究法与扩展研究法，将定量研究与定性研究充分结合，剖析了加纳基本公共服务供给环节与流程存在的问题，深入探讨了加纳政府权力下放的改革未能有效提升基本公共服务供给水平的原因。主要原因如下：中央政府通过权力下放、创新地方公共治理的改革缺乏政治效力；地方政府对饮用水和卫生设施建设的重视不足；公民在地方政府决策和问责政府中参与度不高；地方财政支持力度不够；地方政府组织能力不强；财务管理环节薄弱；以及地方政府未能调动私营企业参与公共服务供给，公民与企业参与意愿不强。

针对以上问题，本篇基于公共服务供给和需求两个维度设计了政府公共治理概念模型，从法律构架、组织能力和财务能力方面提出通过权力下放、提升公共服务供给水平的有效路径。以期为加纳政府达到权力下放、创新地方公共治理的改革目标提供可行的对策与建议。

## **Conclusion**

Mindful that the effectiveness of decentralization reform to succeed in improving service delivery depends on the existence of a variety of conditions in the light of the finding vis-à-vis the research objectives, the conceptual framework, and the experiences of other countries the following observations have been made.

The key elements of the conceptual framework are the demand and supply side of governance. The supply side relates to the existence of political commitment and prioritization of service delivery, availability of own source of revenue, organizational capacity, private sector participation, and public financial management system. The demand side calls for citizen participation and existence of accountability mechanisms. Each of these has been examined with regards to the transfers of power and responsibilities from the central government to local governments in Ghana, and the provision of water and sanitation services by the Bosomtwe District Assembly in particular. The findings from the study reveal that contrary to the dictates of the efficiency services delivery model which suggests that a local government exists as an agent of the central government for the provision of efficient services to the local people, the Bosomtwe Assembly has been largely unsuccessful in enhancing service delivery.

The study reveals that decentralization is a complex process, requiring internally inconsistent and ambiguous governance arrangements. On the one hand, the central government must be responsible for the overall development of the country as such must possess significant supervisory and monitoring powers. On the other, local government authorities must enjoy policy-making and implementation discretion, as well as the capacity to perform their assigned functions. However, until citizens', the beneficiary of services are capable of participating in decision-making in bottom-up perspective effectiveness, efficiency, equity and accountability in service delivery would be sacrificed.

## 结论

基于对加纳 Bosomtwe 地区饮用水和卫生设施的公共服务供给案例的分析与反思,本篇得出如下结论:

权力下放、提高公共服务供给水平是一个中央政府-地方政府-公民共同参与的过程:中央政府须具备监管与调控的权力;地方政府须享有一定程度的决策自主权与组织管理能力;公民,即公共服务的受益者须积极参与地方政府决策与问责政府。只有当三方之间达到协调配合,以权力下放、创新地方公共治理为核心的加纳政府改革才能达到预期目标,即提升加纳地方公共服务供给水平,推进加纳政治民主化进程。

法律构架、组织能力和财务能力三个要素的协同运作是加强公共服务供给的基础。基于以上三个要素,从公共服务供给和需求两个维度,作者提出了提升政府公共治理水平的概念模型。在该模型中,公共服务的供给方面包括政治承诺实现度、公共服务供给次序,政府财政收入的来源与可用性、政府组织能力、私营部门参与度和公共财务管理系统运行度。公共服务的需求方面则应从公民参与和问责机制的建立方面着手。只有同时满足两个维度的必要条件后,国家的公共治理水平才能有效提升。

最后,作者提出,通过权力下放提升公共服务供给水平的有效路径有:履行政治承诺、高度重视公共服务供给;鼓励以私营部门为代表的第三方积极参与;公共财政支持;推动公民参与型社会的建立;树立顶层设计理念。本篇研究结论将为加纳政府通过权力下放的改革来提升公共服务供给水平提供对策建议,以期为加纳政府创新地方公共治理,推进加纳政治民主化进程与西非国家简政放权的改革实践提供一定的参考。

### 第三篇 中国企业“走进非洲”的国际产能合作的风险及对策研究：以加纳为例

## Chapter Three On the Risk Analysis and Countermeasures Concerning the Chinese Enterprises' International Industrial Capacity Cooperation with Africa: A Case Study for Sichuan and Ghana

ZHAO Shurong (赵蜀蓉) FAN Wenxue (樊文雪) DONG Yufei (董娱菲) DU Ying (杜莹)

Chengdu, P.R. China, 611731 (中国 成都, 邮编: 611731)

### Abstract

International industrial capacity cooperation proposed by China has accelerated the modernization and industrialization in Africa that complementarily promoted the industrial innovation and transformation for the development of Chinese economy. However, the harsh reality of a complex environment observed in Africa and potential risk factors for collaboration would pose challenges to the prospect of further cooperation between China and Africa. Consequently, by employing PEST analysis, this research would provide an insight to the investigation that explores the political (legislative), economic, social and technological aspect of the international industrial capacity cooperation and potential risk factors given the Sichuan-Ghana case study for enterprise collaborations. Therefore, this research would firstly introduce the background and necessity of China-Africa international industrial capacity cooperation. Subsequently, the research team selected, in a randomized manner, the enterprises in Sichuan and Ghana as examples for the case study. This research would then aim to understand the willingness and risk factors of Sichuan-Ghana international industrial capacity cooperation in accordance with a set of qualitative questionnaires designed by our team. Amongst 164 questionnaires collected, there is a strong pattern that demonstrates the fact that both Sichuan and Ghanaian enterprises are willing to be engaged in a China-Ghana international industrial capacity cooperation. It is over-served that political risk would exhibit the most significant influence on the international industrial capacity cooperation between China and Africa. Furthermore, the possibility of a civil war in host country, corruption in African states, and an instable political environment are raised by the enterprises participated in this research as the biggest concerns for political risk. Major concerns in legal risk include the lack of protection for investors and legality of enterprises. For economic risks, both Chinese and Ghanaian companies are concerned that an unexpected adjustment in interests rate and drastic changes on prices of goods or materials would be proven to be hostile to the prosper growth of China-Ghana industrial capacity cooperation. On the other hand, as illustrated by the findings of our questionnaires, cultural differences that inherently exist in the custom and languages are the Achilles' heel when reviewing the cooperation of China-Ghana enterprises from the angle of social risks. For technological risks, the insufficiency in the quality and quantity of technicians and low technological compatibility are suggested by our questionnaires as the most important concerns in impairing the future of international industrial capacity cooperation for Sichuan and Ghana. As a focus of this research, it is our goal to develop a set of feasible countermeasures that will aid the implementation of an international industrial capacity cooperation which is mutually beneficial for both China and Ghana.

**Key words:** Sichuan enterprises; Ghana; international industrial capacity cooperation; risk



## 摘要

中非国际产能合作加速了非洲的工业化和现代化进程，推动了中国经济的发展与产业的转型升级。然而，中非国际产能合作仍面临复杂的环境考验及潜在的合作风险。据此，课题组分别以四川和加纳企业为具体研究对象，运用 PEST 分析法，从政治（法律）、市场、社会及技术四个维度对合作中面临的风险及四川与加纳企业开展国际产能合作的意愿进行了调查与分析。课题组共收到来自四川和加纳企业的 164 份有效问卷。调查显示，四川企业与加纳企业均有较强的产能合作的意愿，政治风险是影响中非双方国际产能合作的重大风险。此外，遭遇东道国国内战争、内乱和非洲的腐败问题是双方最关注的政治风险；投资方受法律保护不足与企业合规问题是影响中非双方国际产能合作的法律风险；利率的突然调整和商品或材料价格的剧烈变动是影响中非双方国际产能合作的重要经济风险；文化风俗及语言差异是阻碍中非双方国际产能合作的关键社会风险；同时技术人员质量不高、数量不足以及技术兼容性也将制约中非国际产能合作。基于实证分析，本研究提出四川企业应对产能合作风险的对策与建议，旨在提高四川企业国际化综合实力并推进非洲工业化的发展升级，也为中非国际产能合作的开展提供有益参考。

**关键词：**四川企业；非洲国家；国际产能合作；风险

## Conclusion

For Sichuan enterprises, China - Africa international industrial capacity cooperation represents a transformational opportunity of development. Traditionally, China and Africa share a strong bond of international friendship through diplomacy. But more importantly, today's Africa, in a geographical sense, is also strategically vital for China's The Belt and Road Initiative. Under such background, Sichuan province is making a vast amount of commitments both financially and institutionally to promote international industrial capacity cooperation that South Africa, Egypt, and Ethiopia have now become the major trading partners for Sichuan. Currently, the provincial government of Sichuan is also under the direction of National Development and Reform Commission to establish a long-term industrial cooperation with Senegal. This is to say that China has a vision to lay a new foundation for a prospering future of economical world by integrating the advanced industrial capacity of Sichuan into the developmental needs of Africa.

Furthermore, it is of feasibility to state that, when promoting the China-Africa international industrial capacity cooperation, Sichuan is in full compliance with China's national policy that the formation of industrial cooperation between Sichuan and Ghana will be an institutional priority for Chinese government. Consequently, the abundancy of labor, excessive natural resources and urgent developmental needs that Ghana has possessed can be combined with Sichuan's advanced capacity of technological industries. In this way, both Sichuan and Ghana could gain an optimal outcome that is mutually beneficial.

Currently, the industrial cooperation for international trade between Sichuan and Ghana is at planning stage, but the resources that these two regions possess are highly complementary. A transfer of the focus has been witnessed that basal industries such as agriculture, infrastructure construction and energy development are no longer the center of China-Africa industrial cooperation. What is more, African states including Ghana now have growing desire for industries that are labor-intensive and technologically advanced. However, the international industrial capacity cooperation between Sichuan and Africa will also have to confront risks and challenges. Therefore, Sichuan province will have the needs to acquire the enhancement of top-down planning

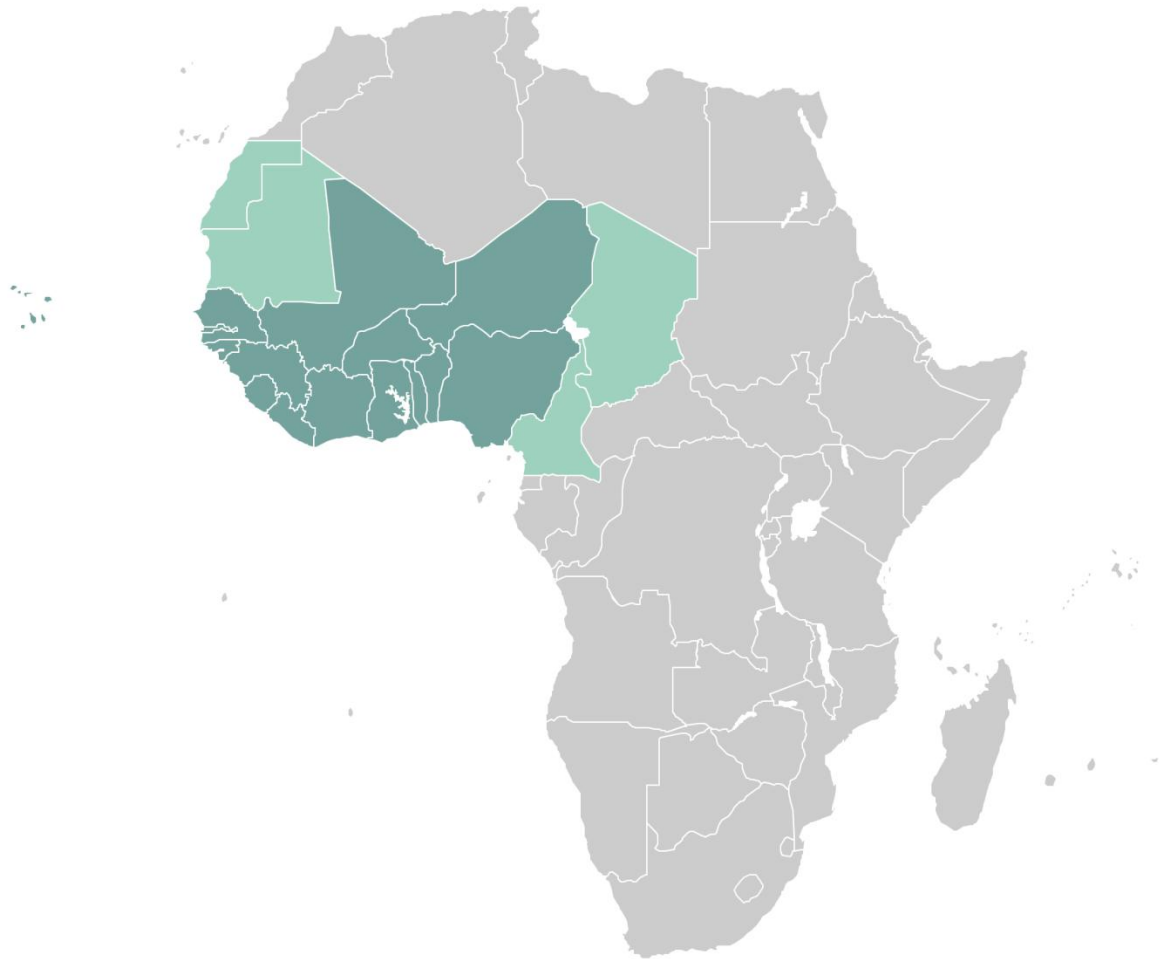
that identifies the unique characteristics for the demands of African states. In this light, Sichuan can play a leading role to make informed decisions as to the priority and necessity of China-Africa industrial cooperation. Subsequently, the formulation of countermeasures that can strategically minimize the risks in the said Sichuan-Ghana cooperation is a must for the completion of this research. To achieve this, by adopting a PEST analysis model, we have designed two sets of questionnaires concerning risks in the Sichuan-Ghana international industrial capacity cooperation that have explored employees' views on a variety of topics. This research is innovative in the sense that it provides a brand-new angle to the practicality for implementing Sichuan-Ghana international industrial capacity cooperation. The findings of this research will help us to understand the business environments of Ghana with regards to the risk factors that inhibit or may inhibit smooth industrial capacity cooperation between Sichuan and Ghana. Identification and understanding of the risks will assist policymakers and the government to know what appropriate measures to be adopted and implemented or amended to help reduce or curb these risks in other for both partners to achieve the best out of the cooperation. The findings will also serve as a reference point to future researchers in this field or related field.

## 结论

中非国际产能合作对于四川企业而言，是一次重要的发展转型机遇。非洲是中国传统友好的地区，也是落实“一带一路”倡议的关键地区。在此背景下，四川省在财政和制度上对与非国际产能合作提供了诸多支持，南非、埃及和埃塞俄比亚是四川省在非主要贸易伙伴，塞内加尔是四川推进国际产能合作的重点对接国别。因此，四川省与非洲国家的国际产能合作与国家发展战略方向一致，在政策上可得到诸多的支持和便利。同时，通过国际产能合作将四川的资金、技术、经验、管理与非洲的发展需求、自然资源、充沛的劳动力相结合，发挥各自的比较优势，能够推动双方互利共赢。

目前，四川与非洲国家的经济贸易正在推进过程中，双方的资源具有较强的互补性。合作的范围已从基础设施建设、能源开发、农业合作向劳动密集型、科技型产业扩展。但双方的合作在收获机遇的同时也面临着风险。因此，四川省应首先加强顶层设计规划，在整体上从非洲地区整体角度出发，对适宜与中国开展国际产能合作的国家和地区进行甄别和筛选，明确目标国家及地区并制定其产能需求图，确定国际产能合作的重点及梯度。同时，对四川省的优质富余产能进行摸底，明确各区域的重点合作产业，优先选择基础设施产能与国内地区不适宜承接的优质富余产能。其次，针对合作中面临的具体风险提出应对措施，未雨绸缪。

为此，课题组采用 PEST 分析法，并分别针对四川和加纳企业设计了两套调查问卷，明确与对方开展国际产能合作的意愿及对合作风险的看法，为国际产能合作的研究提供全新的视角。本研究的成果将有助于中国企业了解加纳的商业环境，合作风险的识别与分析将有助于政府制定或完善相关政策，同时也为相关领域未来研究提供重要参考。



**2018 年西非研究中心 SSCI 文章汇编**

**2018 CWAS SSCI Paper Publications on West African Studies**

## Zero-Coupon and Forward Yield Curves for Government of Ghana Bonds

Victor Curtis Lartey<sup>1</sup> Yao Li<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup> School of Management and Economics, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China

<sup>1,2</sup> Center for West African Studies, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China

### Abstract

This paper seeks to provide a framework for modeling daily zero-coupon yield curve for Government of Ghana bonds based on secondary market daily trades. It also proposes method for modeling the forward yield curve. The current practice in Ghana is to produce yield curve for Government of Ghana bonds based on primary market weekly auctions. This paper demonstrates the extraction and fitting of secondary market daily yield curves for Government of Ghana bonds, using bootstrapping and piecewise cubic hermite interpolation. The paper also compares the piecewise cubic hermite method with the piecewise cubic spline method, the Nelson-Siegel-Svensson model, and the penalized smoothing spline method. Data used are the daily bond price data from the Ghana Fixed Income Market, accessible at the Central Securities Depository of Ghana. The results show yield curves that reflect the actual daily yield movements in the secondary bond market of Ghana. The results also show that the piecewise cubic hermite method fits the zero-coupon yield curve better than the other methods as far as the Ghanaian bond market is concerned. For the forward curves, we recommend that either or both of the piecewise cubic hermite method and the Nelson-Siegel-Svensson method could be used by the market participants.

**Keywords:** Ghana bond market, Government of Ghana bonds, zero-coupon yield curve, forward yield curve, piecewise cubic hermite method

### 摘要

基于二级市场日交易的加纳政府债券日零息票收益率曲线提供框架，本文提出正收益率曲线的建模方法。加纳目前的做法是基于一级市场每周拍卖情况生成收益曲线。而本研究采用自举和分段三次埃尔米特插值的方法，对加纳政府债券二级市场日收益率曲线进行分析；本研究还比较了分段三次埃尔米特法与分段三次样条法、尼尔森-西格尔-斯文森模型和惩罚光滑样条法。本研究数据来源为加纳中央证券的固定收益市场每日债券。研究结果表明，收益率曲线反映了加纳二级债券市场实际日收益率走势。对于加纳债券市场而言，分段三次埃尔米特方法更适合零息票收益率曲线方法。对于正向曲线，本文建议市场参与者可以使用分段三次埃尔米特方法和尼尔森-西格尔-斯文森方法中的一种或两种。

**关键词：**加纳债券市场；加纳政府债券；零息票收益率曲线；远期收益率曲线；分段三次埃尔米特法

# Analyzing the Impact of GDP on CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions and Forecasting Africa's Total CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions with Non-Assumption Driven Bidirectional Long Short-Term Memory

Bismark Ameyaw<sup>1,2,\*</sup> Li Yao<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of Management and Economics, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, No. 2006, Xiyuan Ave, West Hi-Tech Zone, Chengdu 611731, Sichuan, China;

<sup>2</sup>Center for West African Studies, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, No. 2006, Xiyuan Ave, West Hi-Tech Zone, Chengdu 611731, Sichuan, China.

## Abstract

The amount of total carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions emitted into the environment threatens both human and global ecosystems. Based on this background, this study first analyzed the relationship between gross domestic product (GDP) and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in five West African countries covering the period of 2007–2014 based on a panel data model. Our causality analysis revealed that there exists a unidirectional causality running from GDP to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Second, after establishing the nexus between GDP and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, we forecast Africa's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions with the aim of projecting future consumption levels. With the quest to achieve climate change targets, realistic and high accuracy total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions projections are key to drawing and implementing realizable environmentally-friendly energy policies. Therefore, we propose a non-assumption driven forecasting technique for long-term total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. We implement our bidirectional long short-term memory (BiLSTM) sequential algorithm formulation for both the testing stage (2006–2014) and forecasting stage (2015–2020) on Africa's aggregated data as well as the five selected West African countries employed herein. We then propose policy recommendations based on the direction of causality between CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and GDP, and our CO<sub>2</sub> emissions projections in order to guide policymakers to implement realistic and sustainable policy targets for West Africa and Africa as a whole.

**Keywords:** CO<sub>2</sub> emissions; bidirectional long short-term memory (BiLSTM); Africa; West Africa; diversification of energy sources; climate change; forecasting

## 摘要

二氧化碳总量威胁着人类和全球生态系统。本研究首先基于小组数据模型分析了2007–2014年间五个西非国家的国内生产总值（GDP）与二氧化碳排放量之间的关系；分析结果表明GDP与二氧化碳排放量存在单向因果关系。根据GDP与二氧化碳排放量之间的关系，本文预测了非洲的二氧化碳排放量，以此来确定其未来消费水平。对二氧化碳排放精准预测是制定和实施可实现的环保能源政策的关键。据此本研究提出了一种非假设驱动的二氧化碳排放量预测技术。我们在非洲汇总二氧化碳数据过程中包括测试阶段（2006–2014年）和预测阶段（2015–2020年）以及本报告中选定的五个西非国家，首先采取双向长期记忆（bilstm）顺序算法公式进行测量；随后基于GDP与二氧化碳排放量之间因果关系以及对二氧化碳排放量预测数据，本研究旨在对西非和非洲制定可持续发展的政策提供有益的对策与建议。

**关键词：**二氧化碳排放；双向长期短期记忆；非洲；西非；能源多样化；气候变化；预测



## 2018 年“中国改革开放 40 周年与非洲发展”论坛成果汇编

2018 Forum on "The 40th Anniversary of China's Reform and Opening-up and Its Implications for African Development"

## 一、李安山 - 北京大学非洲研究中心主任、教授

Li Anshan - Professor, Director of Center for African Studies of Peking University, P.R.China

主题报告：非洲崛起与产能合作：潜力、优势与风险

Topic: The Rise of Africa and Industrial Capacity Cooperation: Opportunities and Issues

### ➤ 非洲：劣势与优势      Africa: Disadvantage & Advantage

- 非洲的著名学者莫列齐-姆贝基指出：“非洲的政府和非政府机构，无论是以盈利为目的的企业，或是非盈利组织，在这个世界上实际是没有地位的，原因就是它们没有力量。”
- 他是对的，但非洲也有优势

### ➤ 非洲在崛起：研究与判断      Africa Rising: Study and Assessment

- 麦肯锡公司（McKinsey&Company）
- 2010-2017 年发表了多篇关于非洲的报告，涉及经济潜力、创造就业、数字化、南非等；
- 2010：狮子在前行（Lions on the move: The progress and potential of African economies）……
- 2016：狮子在前行 II, Lions on the mover II: Realizing the potential of Africa’s economies
- 2017：狮龙共舞（Dance of the lions and dragons How are Africa and China engaging, and how will the partnership evolve?）

### ➤ 研究结论：非洲的机遇与挑战      Conclusion: Opportunities & Challenges

- 皮尤年度报告（PEW）
- 非洲参数报告（African Parameter）
- 非洲开发银行（African Dev. Bank）
- 联合国非洲经委会（UNAEC）
- 国际货币基金组织（IMF）
- 世界银行报告（WB）……

### ➤ 非洲的现实与发展潜力      Africa: Reality and Potential

- 非洲开发银行优先考虑的五大目标是光电、粮食、工业化、整合和生活质量。非洲经济除能源行业外，制造业、基础设施、电力、运输业、农业、航空业和数字化在不断推进，对不可再生能源的依赖呈下降趋势。目前，26 个非洲国家已制定工业化战略。
- 联合国非洲经委会年度报告根据现实需要，从 2013 年起开始强调工业化，每年选择不同的相关主题。2014 年强调机动的工业政策，2015 年着重贸易与工业化，2016 年提出绿色工业化，2017 年聚焦城镇化与工业化。

### ➤ 多元化趋势      Diversification

- 加纳的“一区一厂”项目已选定 51 个地区；
- 坦桑的现代铁路建设计划与工业化进展；
- 尼日利亚多元化（汽车组装、水泥）与农业；
- 摩洛哥的汽车组装及对非洲投资；
- 埃塞俄比亚的纺织业和制鞋业；
- 肯尼亚的太阳能、数字革命和花卉生产；
- 卢旺达的数字化教育；
- 毛里求斯金融业和投资中介服务业的投入等
- 基础建设、航空业等……

### ➤ 另一个现象：非油气国家快速发展      Non-gas/oil Countries’ Growth

- 2016 年，经济表现较好的非洲国家正是那些自然资源不丰富的国家。这些国家较少受到国际大宗商品价格下降的影响，经济照常发展。

- (布基纳法索、埃塞俄比亚、卢旺达、乌干达、坦桑尼亚、莫桑比克等)
- United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, Economic Report on Africa 2017, Urbanization and Industrialization for Africa's Transformation, Addis Ababa: United Nations, 2017, p.77.

➤ **非洲发展的潜力巨大           Great Potentials**

- 自然资源
- 人力资源（人口红利）
- 城市化进程
- 巨大消费市场：进口替代品生产（4万亿美元）
- 巨大的出口市场：出口占全球 1%，中国占 35%
- 最大自贸区（CFTA）最近签订

➤ **潜力意味着机遇           Potential means Opportunity**

- 除早已在非洲盘根错节的能源公司外，金融业、零售业、糖酒业、旅馆业、制造业、高科技、新能源、基础设施、交通运输等国际巨头都在抢滩非洲。
- 零售商业巨头：联合利华公司、瑞士雀巢公司、美国沃尔玛、法国欧莱雅等公司纷纷向非洲投资或加强市场份额。
- 高科技公司：法国电信、英国沃达丰、德国西门子、美国 IBM、微软和谷歌、中国华为、中兴和传音等公司。

➤ **一带一路：三点共识           Consensus about OBOR**

- 一带一路已上升为中国政府的国家宏大战略，需要群策群力
- 一带一路是为沿线国家利益共享的长远之计，期盼共谋共建
- 一带一路是构建人类命运共同体的重要谋划，推进全球治理

➤ **非洲与一带一路的关联           Linkage between Africa and OBOR**

非洲与海上丝路的关联以及在海上丝路中的重要性通过以下五个方面表现出来：

- 东非的港口是海上丝路的重要组成部分。
- 西印度洋的岛（国）构成了海上丝路的支点
- 红海及亚丁湾的海上安全构成海上丝路的重要保障。
- 非洲是亚洲国家的重要投资和贸易合作伙伴
- 非洲是亚欧之间海上交往的重要枢纽和转运站

➤ **中非合作的十大优势           China-Africa Cooperation: Ten Advantages**

- 中非关系历史悠久 (long history)
- 中非文化价值观相似 (cultural values)
- 中非历史遭遇相似 (historical experiences)
- 中非关系平等互利 (equality & mutual benefits)
- 非洲人对中国的感情友好真诚 (peoples' feeling)
- 非洲领导人对中非合作热切期盼 (leaders);
- 非洲民众对基础设施建设反应热烈 (infrastructure);
- 非洲工业化与产能合作相互匹配(the match of industrialization and capacity cooperation);
- 非洲华侨华人的优势资源(Chinese overseas );
- 中非合作已具备良好机制(FOCAC the mechanism)



➤ 中非合作的十大风险

**China-Africa cooperation: Ten Risks**

- 战争风险、政治风险(包括领导人更替)、恐怖主义风险、社会风险(包括公共卫生危机)、金融风险(包括汇率风险)、法律风险、安全风险(包括抢劫和疾病)、公共风险(包括排华危机)、信誉风险和劳资纠纷风险。
- War, political, terrorism, social, financial, legal, security, public, credit, capital-labor dispute, etc.

## 二、李智彪 - 中国社会科学院西亚非洲研究所非洲研究室主任、教授

Li Zhibiao - Professor, Director of Office for African Studies of the Institute of West-Asian and African Studies of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, P.R.China

主题报告：非洲对于中国发展经验的借鉴与应用

Topic: Learning and Reflection of African Development to China

### ➤ 非洲国家“向东看”真相

- 中国改革开放 40 年成就：中国特色社会主义道路。中国模式，中国经验，中国奇迹。
- 深圳为例：中国工业化、城市化、现代化奇迹。1978 年：30 多万人口的边陲小城镇（非小渔村），农民年人均分配收入 134 元人民币（与其相邻的香港新界农民年人均收入 13000 多港元）。今天：人口超 1000 万大城市，人均可支配收入 5 万多元人民币（新界为 14 万元人民币）。
- 非洲“向东看”两次热潮：中非合作论坛成立，中非经贸关系快速发展；2008 国际金融危机爆发，中国逐渐成为非洲最大贸易伙伴、基础设施建设主要承建方、发展资金主要融资渠道。
- “向东看”三方面含义：希望学习中国经验（真正的向东看）；希望强化与中国的经贸关系，获得中国融资；广义的向东看，包括向印度、新加坡、日本等亚洲国家看。

### ➤ 非洲无法复制中国经验

- 中国发展经验具有世界意义：重视基础设施建设，创建经济特区，减贫脱贫。理论上讲，中国可以做的事情，非洲国家也可以做到，但实际上，非洲国家的国情决定了它们无法复制中国经验。
- 基本国情或经济发展条件不同：中国真正地大物博、人口众多；非洲整体看资源丰富、人口多，但国别而言资源多寡不均、人口规模普遍偏少。中国人口的民族构成以汉族居多，国家认同意识强；非洲国家部族众多，国民国家意识薄弱。特例：博茨瓦纳、毛里求斯、突尼斯、卢旺达、索马里。
- 政治体制不同：中国是共产党领导的多党合作的政治协商制度，执政党权力大、威望高，社会动员能力强，解决问题能力强。
- 非洲国家政治体制经历过多轮变化，目前以西式多党民主政治体制为主，大多数国家缺乏有较高威望和群众基础的政党，执政党更迭频繁，威信不高、社会动员能力弱，行政效率低。
- 生产资料所有制方式不同：中国以公有制为主，中央政府拥有经济资源多，干预经济能力强、手段多。非洲国家以私有制为主，政府拥有的经济资源少，干预经济能力弱、手段少。
- 经济发展基础不同：新中国成立头 30 年，建立相对独立、完整的产业体系，为后 40 年改革开放奠定了基础。非洲国家独立数十年一直没有建立像样的工业，经济结构长期单一，过度依赖外部援助。新中国的土改，非洲土地权属复杂，对工业化影响大。
- 经济发展的外部环境不同：中国改革开放头 30 年，恰逢国际产业大转移浪潮，且全球商品贸易快速发展，世界市场迅猛扩张，成就了中国的出口导向型工业化。非洲要发展出口导向型工业化，则面临世界市场萎缩、发达国家贸易保护主义升温形势。
- 中国模式存在的问题：经济增长粗放，环境污染严重；贫富差距日益增大；出口导向型工业过度依赖国际市场；政府对经济的干预引发产能过剩。

### ➤ 什么样的发展模式适合非洲

- 非洲国家无法复制中国经验，只能创建适合各自国情的发展模式。
- 非洲成功案例：博茨瓦纳（安定与发展的绿洲），毛里求斯（新型工业化国），突尼斯（以稳定求发展、以发展促稳定），卢旺达（民族政策、外资政策）。
- 各种发展模式的核心战略：工业化。当前大宗商品价格走低，中国向外转移产能，是非洲工业化良机，非洲国家应抓住机会，不再单纯出口资源。

### ➤ 结语

- 非洲国家无法复制中国经验，但可以学习借鉴中国的一些发展思路，尤其是改革开放初期打破固化思维、解放思想至关重要。

- 深圳的例子：开放初期，不少人担心深圳特区会不会变成殖民地，发展市场经济会不会导致资本主义复辟，这在当时罪大恶极。但深圳的改革者打破固化思维，摸着石头过河，最终成就了辉煌。
- 非洲国家领导人能不能创建适合自身国情的发展模式，关键也在于他们能不能解放思想、大胆探索。  
榜样：1994年新南非成立后执政的曼德拉，卢旺达大屠杀结束后执政的卡加梅。

三、李文刚 - 中国社会科学院西亚非洲研究所非洲社会文化研究室主任

Li Wengang - Director of Office for African Society and Culture Studies of the Institute of West-Asian and African Studies of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, P.R.China

主题报告：尼日利亚政治经济现状及展望

Topic: Current Political and Economical Situation and Prospect for Nigerian

➤ **摘要：**

2017~2018年，尼日利亚政局总体稳定，局地安全隐患出现叠加，趋向加重。布哈里总统海外就医引发国内民众不安。东部民族分裂势力“比夫拉原住民”借内战爆发50周年节点不断造势，被定性为恐怖组织。中部地带农牧民冲突正在将国家引向危险境地，亟需应对。“博科圣地”恐袭出现反弹，尼反恐任重道远。经济方面，尼日利亚走出衰退，经济出现缓慢复苏，政府出台《经济恢复与增长计划》。2019年大选临近，尼局地动荡将加重。伴随国际油价的增长和农业等行业的较快发展，尼日利亚经济将继续保持缓慢增长。

➤ **提纲：**

**一、政治安全局势堪忧**

- (一) 总统海外就医引发不安
- (二) “比夫拉”分离运动现高涨
- (三) “博科圣地”暴恐活动反弹
- (四) 农牧民暴力冲突恐蔓延

**二、经济呈现缓慢复苏**

- (一) 宏观经济有所改善
- (二) 经济多元化取得进展
- (三) 外贸格局延续常态

**三、前景展望**

- (一) 局部动荡或将加重
- (二) 经济改革任重道远

#### 四、张春 - 上海国际问题研究院外交政策研究所所长、研究员

Zhang Chun - Researcher, Director of the Institute of Foreign Policy Research of Shanghai Institutes for International Studies, P.R.China

主题报告：试析非洲发展的理论自信问题——以中国经验为参照的思考

Topic: A Exploitative Analysis of Theory Confidence in African Development: A Reflection Based on China's Experience

##### ➤ 引言

- 冷战的结束，凸显了主流国际关系理论的失败，因为没有任何主流理论事实上预测到冷战的结束。进入 21 世纪后特别是在“9·11”事件爆发后，国际关系理论事实上陷于停滞，在建构主义出来之后事实上没有宏大理论（Grand Theory）出现；几乎所有的理论都是中观甚至微观理论。
- 国际关系理论的这一发展趋势，既有其客观原因即国际体系转型时期的各种混乱与不测，也有其主观原因即国际关系理论的殖民化已经形成一种固化效应；因此，在国际关系理论实现去殖民化，已成为摆在国际关系学者面前的重要使命和任务。
- 从国际关系理论中地位最低的非洲入手，尽管困难，但已经提到议事日程上。

##### ➤ 国际关系理论中非洲理论的缺失

- 理论歧视：非洲政治发展与国际关系理论
  - 1) 汉斯·摩根索：政治空白之地（politically empty space）
  - 2) 肯尼思·沃尔兹：国际政治理论必须基于大国
  - 3) 非洲是个亚体系：其政治、经济、战争、社会等均不同于“主流”国际体系；
- 理论排斥：国际关系理论建构的排斥效应
  - 1) 理论抽象的排斥效应：历史、现实对理论建构并不重要，非洲尤其不重要；
  - 2) 理论建构的科学化：理论建构已不再首先追求客观现实与价值观念的平衡，而是追求利用有限变量实现解释力最大化。

##### ➤ 非洲潜在的理论贡献

- 方法论贡献（现有关注重点）
  - 1) 对人与环境和谐相处的系统观，为宏大理论的诞生提供助力；
  - 2) 对生活始终乐观的世界观，可形成非理想主义的乐观主义，对构建人类命运共同体、共建“一带一路”等有帮助；
  - 3) 以草根、口述史为主的知识传承观，有助于形成基于现实、大众的理论建构模式。
- 理论内涵贡献（严重不足）
  - 1) 基本概念（元概念）：安全—冲突，国家—边界；
  - 2) 国际关系网状体系：非洲的国家—非国家行为体关系，市场—非市场性经济活动，地区主义的重复性、竞争性、共存性；
  - 3) 国际关系的未来发展：前现代—现代—后现代力量的互动；人口红利—人口危机的互动。

##### ➤ 非洲理论自信的塑造

- 重建非洲文化自信  
设法消除西方人为建构的非洲文化等级制，挖掘非洲传统文化中的国际关系理论渊源；
- 培育非洲理论建构能力  
系统研究非洲发展型国家、中非合作试点国家的经验教训，形成可复制、可推广的经验体系，由点到面培育理论建构能力；
- 自主经验教训总结  
降低外部总结经验教训的比重，培育自主开药方的能力。

➤ **结束语**

- 随着国际体系转型进入关键时期，对“国际关系理论的去殖民化”也正进入关键时期；及时建构非西方的国际关系理论，对非西方的可持续、整体性发展，有着重要意义；
- 非洲在这一努力中有着重要意义，因其目前尚处于更低地位，一旦非洲国际关系理论得以成功建构，国际关系将呈现完全不同于今天的面貌，对整个国际关系的发展将产生重要影响。

## 五、田泽 - 河海大学一带一路非洲研究所所长、教授

Tian Ze - Professor, Director of the Institute of "The Belt and Road" African Studies of Hohai University, P.R.China

主题报告：中国高铁标准走进非洲的若干思考

Topic: Some Thoughts on China's High-Speed Rail Standards Applications in Africa

### ➤ 中国高铁——最靓丽的国家“名片”

China's high-speed rail -- The most beautiful country "business card"

- 能适应极端环境      Adaptable to extreme environments
- 高效运营              Efficient operation
- 成本优势              Cost advantage
- 建设周期短          Short construction period
- 安全可靠              Safe and reliable
- 技术先进              Advanced technology

### ➤ 中国高铁走进非洲的意义

The significance of China's high-speed rail to Africa

- 促进了非洲国家和地区的资源开发、产业发展、城镇建设和工业振兴

It has promoted resource development, industrial development, urban construction and industrial revitalization in African countries and regions.

- 发挥了“拉动效应”和“溢出效应”

It has played the role of "pull effect" and "spillover effect".

- 形成了中国品牌的良好示范作用

It has formed a good demonstration effect of Chinese brands.

- 打造人类命运共同体方面有重要战略价值

It is of great strategic value to build a community of Shared future for mankind.

### ➤ 中国高铁建设现状

China high-speed rail status quo in Africa

- 中国高铁通车里程超过全球的一半，2017年高铁历程突破2.2万里，是世界上高铁运营里程最长、规模最大、动车组列车最多的国家。
- 高铁对于中国崛起的意义，怎么估计都不为过。



- 蒙内铁路

Mombasa Nairobi Railway

蒙巴萨-内罗毕，全线采用中国标准的标轨铁路，把肯尼亚、乌干达、卢旺达等东非国家连成一体。

- 亚吉铁路

Addis ababa Jibouti Railway

亚的斯亚贝巴-吉布提，中国企业海外首次采用中国标准与中国装备制造的一条现代化电气化铁路。

● 安哥拉本格拉铁路 Angola Benguela Railway

安哥拉有史以来修建线路最长、速度最快、规模最大的现代化铁路项目，从设计到施工全部采用了中国铁路建设标准。设计里程 1344 公里。

● 阿卡铁路 Abuja - kaduna Railway

阿布贾-卡杜纳，全部采用中国标准分段实施，设计历程 1315 公里，设计时速 150 公里，投资额 83 亿美元。

➤ 中国高铁走进非洲面临的主要问题

**The main problems facing China's high-speed railways in Africa**

- 非洲高铁项目国际竞争激烈 Fierce international competition
- 中国高铁标准推广不易，难以获得国际认同 Standard promotion is not easy
- 东道国产业基础薄弱，资金压力大 The host country's industrial base is weak
- 外部舆论压力，“中国威胁论” External pressure
- 高铁投资风险大 Investment risk
- 国际化管理和营销人才匮乏 Lack of international management and marketing talents

➤ 中国高铁走进非洲的对策建议

**China's high-speed rail strategy in Africa**

- 高度重视价值认同，促进共商共建共享

We should attach great importance to the recognition of values and promote the joint development and sharing of the community.

- 加强高铁“走出去”的顶层设计和统筹规划

We should strengthen the top-level design and overall planning of high-speed rail "going out".

- 高铁标准国际经验的互鉴互学，推动中国标准的国际互认

We should insist on mutual learning and mutual learning of the international experience of high-speed rail standards, promoting international mutual recognition of Chinese standards.

- 中国标准的本土化与精准化施策

We should insist on the localization and precision of Chinese standard.

- 加速培养培训高铁国际化人才

We should accelerate the training of high-speed train international talents.

- 加强高铁投资风险防控体系和预警机制

We should strengthen the risk prevention and control system and early warning mechanism for high-speed rail investment.



## 六、刘青建 - 中国人民大学国际关系学院中东非洲研究中心主任、教授

Liu Qingjian - Professor, Director of Center for Middle East and African Studies, School of International Studies of Renmin University of China, P.R.China

主题报告：中非合作的先导作用与“一带一路”倡议

Topic: The Leading Role of China-Africa Cooperation and the “Belt and Road” Initiative

### ➤ 引言

- 习近平主席提出了“一带一路”倡议顺应了时代发展的要求，顺应了中国以及“一带一路”沿线的发展中国家加快发展的愿望。它为中国和亚非拉发展中国家之间的合作提供了一个包容性巨大的合作平台。它使本世纪初开始的中国和非洲国家的全方位合作扩展到中国周边、南亚、中东、以及拉美地区，包含了亚非拉所有的发展中国家。
- 中非合作发展是具有创造性和历史意义的南南合作，它的经验为在“一带一路”倡议下发展中国和亚非拉地区的所有发展中国家的合作起了先导作用。为中非发展合作与“一带一路”倡议提供了经验。
- 中非合作发展的先导作用表现以下四个方面。
  - 1) 中国政府的主导作用
    - ✓ 中国政府的主导作用表现在中国政府的对外战略和对外政策中。
    - ✓ 21 世纪中国政府出台了两个对非政策文件，为中非合作进行了战略定位、政策指导和机制保障。
    - ✓ 2006 年《中国对非洲政策文件》。
    - ✓ 2015 年《中国对非洲政策文件》。
    - ✓ 中国政府以自己的诚信和全国各级政府的参与以及全民的行动，不断推动中非合作向更深入更广阔的领域发展。
    - ✓ 中国企业：在中国政府“走出去”战略引领下，在非洲投资建业，把中国的发展速度带进了非洲。
    - ✓ 中国各行各业：在中国政府的引领下，走进了非洲。如技术交流与合作、教育交流与合作、文化交流与合作等等。
  - 2) 构建合作平台，制定合作计划，提供公共产品
    - ✓ 主导合作平台：中非合作论坛（2000 年），三年一次的中非合作论坛会议出台合作的后续行动计划。
    - ✓ 各种合作论坛：中非经济部长论坛、教育部长论坛、企业家论坛、智库论坛、青年论坛等等。
    - ✓ 具体合作领域的合作项目保障：如中非农业合作项目包括：商务部援外司援非项目、农业部国际合作司项目、教育部中非大学合作项目、外交部中非联合研究交流计划项目、国家自然科学基金委国际合作局南南合作项目、科技部国际合作司南南合作项目、中非发展基金、中非粮食基金项目。
  - 3) 与合作对象的发展战略和发展目标的对接，实现互利共赢，共同发展
  - 4) 合作实践的示范作用

### ➤ 中非合作发展的成效 中国的担当

- 基础设施建设（截止 2016 年初）：帮助非洲建立了 16 座机场和航站楼、20 座桥梁、12 个港口、68 个电站、77 个体育场、16 座议会大厦、38 座政府大楼、9 个会议中心。蒙内铁路（2017 年 5 月）正式通车。
- 人力资源：2000 年以来，为非洲建学校 200 多所，为非洲培养人才 13 万人次（截止 2015 年底）。
- 科技服务：为尼日利亚发射首个通信卫星，为津巴布韦建立高性能的超级计算机中心，帮助许多非洲国家发展数据库，中国的智能手机为非洲人的通讯提供了方便。
- 工业园区：在非洲建成、在建或筹建的产业园约有近 100 个，其中 30 多个已经开始运营。
- 农业发展：在非洲建立了 23 个农业示范中心，派遣专家 1700 人，农业技术人员 1 万多人次，在农业示范中心培养了大量的非洲农业技术人员。袁隆平的杂交水稻已经成功落户非洲，中国湖北棉业公司在马拉维投资 3 万美元，帮助农户种植棉花，还在该地建立了“中国援马农业技术示范中心”采取多种形式传授农业种植技术，解决农民脱贫问题，为农业发展服务。

➤ **结论**

- 中非合作发展所取得的经验和成果不仅为中国“一带一路”倡议在沿线发展中国家的实施发挥了先导作用，而且也为中非发展合作与“一带一路”倡议的顺利对接提供了先期经验。
- 中非合作发展的成效为建设“一带一路”提供的有益经验必将促推中非合作与“一带一路”战略的顺利对接，实现中非共同发展的目标；同时，也必将推动中国与亚非拉地区的所有发展中国家合作的深入发展。

七、张忠祥 - 上海师范大学非洲研究中心主任、教授

Zhang Zhongxiang - Professor, Director of Center for African Studies of Shanghai Normal University, P.R.China

主题报告：非洲经济转型的趋势与特点

Topic: Trends and Characteristics of Economic Transformation in Africa

➤ **内容提要：**

非洲国家在经历 20 余年的经济中高速发展之后，结构性的矛盾日益突出，民生问题也没有很好地解决，新一轮的经济转型正在非洲兴起。当前非洲经济转型与 20 世纪 80-90 年代国际货币基金组织主导的结构调整有很大的不同，呈现出新的特点：当前非洲经济转型的主要目标是实现包容性增长，真正解决就业、脱贫等民生问题；自主发展成为当前非洲经济转型的指导思想，经济转型应该由非洲人自己主导；经济结构调整是关键，非洲国家要因地制宜地实现多元发展；新兴经济体的崛起为非洲经济转型提供了良好的外部环境。中国与非洲互为机遇，中国的崛起是非洲经济转型的机遇，非洲经济转型也是中非合作的机遇。

**关键词：**非洲经济转型；包容性增长；可持续发展；经济结构调整

经济转型一般是指一个国家或地区的经济结构和经济制度在一定时期内，为适应国内外经济形势的变化而做出的调整，它是人类社会中长期存在的普遍现象。即使是发达国家也需要经济转型，如欧美发达经济体近年来提出再工业化，以应对产业空心化和国内失业问题。中国作为最大的发展中大国，在经历 30 多年的高速发展以后，经济发展进入新常态，也迫切需要创新驱动、转型发展。

非洲作为发展中国家最集中的大陆，在经历 20 余年的经济中高速发展之后，结构性的矛盾日益突出，民生问题也没有很好地解决，新一轮的经济转型正在兴起。当前，经济转型成为非洲政治家、智库学者等热议的话题，一些机构相继推出研究报告。国内学界也开始关注非洲经济转型，但是研究还很不够，仅见少数几篇文章。经济转型是当前乃至今后较长一段时期非洲经济的主要特征之一，值得学界深入研究。因为经济转型是一个很大的课题，限于篇幅，本文仅探讨当前非洲经济转型的主要特点。

➤ **实现包容性增长是当前非洲经济转型的主要目标**

经济转型有明显的阶段性特征，它在不同时期表现出不同的特点。因为，在不同的时期，经济转型的目标、经济转型的方式和它所处的内外环境都是不同的。非洲经济转型也是长期存在的，从西方殖民者入侵非洲后，一直存在传统经济向殖民地经济转型，20 世纪中叶，非洲国家独立后，非洲经济又从殖民地经济向民族国家经济转型。20 世纪 80-90 年代，西方在非洲推行的结构调整也是经济转型，但它是外部力量主导下的经济转型，而且是很不成功的。本文探讨的当前非洲经济转型是指进入 21 世纪，尤其是进入 21 世纪第二个十年，非洲国家开始的经济转型。

当前非洲经济转型是最近 20 年非洲经济发展的必然要求。自 20 世纪 90 年代中叶以来，非洲经济有了 20 年的中高速发展，年平均经济增长率接近 6%，21 世纪头十年，世界上经济发展最快的国家有 6 个在非洲，非洲已经成为世界经济增长新的一极。以英国《经济学家》杂志为代表的西方主流媒体对非洲开始看好，非洲复兴日益成为国际社会关注的话题。美国《外交政策》杂志刊文称：“非洲正由世界施舍对象成为最佳投资地”。与此同时，应该客观地看待非洲经济增长背后存在的问题，诸如非洲经济结构性的矛盾凸显，非洲没有完全摆脱贫困，非洲的发展并未改变其在世界经济体系中的地位。

一般而言，非洲本土学者对非洲经济增长和外界热议的非洲复兴保持着比较清醒的看法。博茨瓦纳大学前副校长杨曼认为，非洲国内生产总值的总体增长并未引发结构性调整或经济多样化。津巴布韦学者 S·宗迪认为，近年来的非洲经济增长主要原因是“原料产品价格和自然资源贸易租税的上升”，“这种增长并没有拉动就业，没有带来发展，反而加剧了贫富不均。”他说：“非洲复兴”是国际货币基金组织和世界银行提出的，而事实上，所谓的非洲崛起“是在边缘之外而非边缘之内的崛起”。

事实上，非洲“有增长，无发展”的现象仍然在延续。因为，非洲经济还没有实现包容性增长，发展还没有更多地惠及广大的普通民众，一半左右的非洲民众仍然生活在贫困线以下。撒哈拉以南非洲仍然是世界上贫困率最高的地区，虽然贫困率有所下降，但是贫困人口不降反升。撒哈拉以南非洲的贫困率从 1996 年的 57.5%，下降到 2005 年的 50.4%，但远远高于世界平均的 25.7% 的贫困率。1981 年至 2005 年的

25年间，该地区生活在贫困线以下的人口几乎增加了一倍，从2亿增至3.8亿。当前，撒哈拉以南非洲的贫困率仍然高达45%。高贫困率的一个重要原因是高失业率，南非作为非洲最发达的经济体，失业率高达25%左右，津巴布韦的失业率一度高达80%以上。

非洲的发展也没有改变其在世界分工中所处的地位，非洲在世界经济体系中仍然扮演原料产地和产品销售市场的角色。近年来，非洲对外贸易虽有较大幅度的增长，2000-2012年，非洲对外贸易总额的年均增长率达到13.28%，2012年非洲对外贸易额达到12398.78亿美元。但非洲对外贸易的结构没有什么实质性的变化，从出口商品的结构来看，占出口比重较大的商品依次是燃料、农产品、制造品、矿产和金属等。2013年，非洲原油出口所占的比重进一步增加，达到92.32%，较2012年大幅上升40.71个百分点，较2000年上升43.66个百分点。从进口看，2013年，非洲进口的商品结构变化不大，进口产品依旧主要集中在制造品、机械和运输设备、农产品等，仅制造品一项所占比重就已超过50%。2013年，非洲制造品进口所占的比重较2012年有所增加，达66.68%，比2012年增长6.34个百分点，比2000年增长了1.95个百分点。

非洲在世界经济体系中所处的地位是由其经济发展水平，特别是经济结构所决定的。大多数非洲国家尽管独立已半个世纪，但其单一经济结构没有根本改变。非洲自然资源和半成品占其出口的比重高达80%以上。非洲有36个国家，其出口的60%依靠一、两种原料产品，其中13个非洲国家单一产品出口占总出口的75%以上。所以，要让发展更多地惠及普通民众，摆脱贫困；要切实提高非洲在世界经济体系中的地位，真正实现非洲复兴，就必须实行经济转型。当前非洲经济转型的主要目标是实现包容性增长，以创造更多的就业机会。途径是发展基础设施，释放私营部门的潜力，帮助劳动者提高技术，创造就业机会，尤其给妇女和青年创造更多的就业机会。实现包容性增长，就是实现经济多样化，改变单一经济结构。以博茨瓦纳为例，博茨瓦纳政府目前正积极实施“加速经济多样化”战略(EDD)，这一战略提出重点发展五大领域：钻石、旅游、牛肉、矿产和金融服务。这五大领域既包括博茨瓦纳的优势产业钻石开采，又包括它的传统产业养牛业，也涵盖旅游和金融服务业，以实现多元发展。

当然，非洲要实现包容性增长并非易事，需要长期的努力，如果实现了包容性增长，与非洲复兴也就不远了。非盟在2013年非统成立50周年之际，制订了“2063年议程”，计划在非统成立100年之际实现非洲的包容性增长和非洲复兴。

### ► 自主发展成为当前非洲经济转型的指导思想

在历史上非洲的经济转型大多是被动的。在近代，由于殖民侵略和殖民统治，非洲经济被迫从传统经济向殖民地经济转型。20世纪中叶，非洲国家独立后，在建立民族经济的过程中，也是经历曲折。20世纪60-70年代，苏联与美国争夺非洲，一些非洲国家搞形形色色的非洲社会主义，走了许多弯路。20世纪80-90年代，西方国家利用非洲国家的经济困难，以援助为手段，在非洲推行以“华盛顿共识”为核心的结构调整方案，更是外部强加给非洲的。“华盛顿共识”的政策框架主要包括：把政府开支的重点转向经济效益高的领域；开展税制改革，降低边际税率，扩大税基；实施金融自由化改革；压缩财政赤字，降低通货膨胀，稳定宏观经济环境；采取灵活的汇率制度；实施贸易自由化；对外资实行开放政策；对国有企业实施私有化，放松政府管制等。结构调整所倡导的私有化、自由化、放松政府管制、减少政府干预等原则，根本目的是为了弱化非洲国家的经济主权，方便国际垄断资本对非洲国家进行资源掠夺与经济盘剥，其提供的援助与贷款实际上只是西方国家实现其战略意图的工具，而不是为了真正帮助受援国的发展。

当前非洲国家的经济转型越来越强调自主发展。非洲多数国家独立已经半个多世纪，越来越感受到自主发展的重要性，新兴大国的崛起，也为非洲的自主发展提供了一个新的平衡传统大国的国际环境。当前，非洲国家强调自主发展主要表现在两个方面：

一方面，非洲国家探索适合自己的发展道路，强调内源型发展。长期以来，非洲国家发展的理论受着西方国家的主导。近年来，世界经济形势剧烈动荡和新兴大国的加速崛起，力量对比正朝着有利于发展中国家方向转变。不少非洲政治家和知识分子逐渐认识到，2008年的全球金融危机宣告了华盛顿模式的失灵，非洲发展道路应该自己确定。卢旺达总统卡加梅认为，非洲必须团结才能提高各方面的竞争力；只有非洲人民享有体面的生活并全面掌握自身的发展进程，非洲才能实现上述目标。最近，尼日利亚中央银行前副行长穆哈罗提出“内生增长模式”(endogenous growth model)，以破解单一经济结构，实现包容性增长。他认为，非洲需要一个从内到外的内生增长模式，而不是目前占主流地位的从外到内以全球化为中心的模式。非洲首先需要打造为本国市场制造商品的基础，继而通过竞争优势向周边地区扩展，成长为

至少能够自给自足的经济力量。强调自主发展的非洲领导人，除了卢旺达总统卡加梅外，著名的还有埃塞俄比亚前总理梅莱斯，以及南非总统祖马等人。在全球金融危机以后的非洲，这种本土创制或内源型发展论正在成为共识。

另一方面，非洲国家越来越青睐发展型政府（the developmental state），主张发挥政府在经济发展中的积极作用。在此前的 20 多年时间里，国际货币基金组织将援助和结构调整方案挂钩，强行在非洲国家推行新自由主义的经济政策，强化市场的作用，削弱政府职能，将非洲国家推到发展领域的边缘。加之多党制和民主化在非洲的推行，使得非洲国家政治动荡，非洲政府以保住政权为主要目的，重视短期的政绩，缺乏长远规划，即便制定了长远规划，也无力和无心实施，国家在经济发展的功能大为弱化。与同相对照的是，20 世纪 60-70 年代亚洲四小龙的崛起，尤其是自 20 世纪 90 年代以来，中国的崛起给非洲的有识之士以强烈的震撼。东亚崛起一个很重要的原因是政府在经济发展中扮演重要的角色，国际学术界将此称为发展型政府模式。发展型政府具有四个特点：由精英构成的政府官僚体系；政府体系的高效率运作；政府干涉与市场经济模式的完美结合；政府授权的非政治经营组织（如新加坡的经济发展组 and 日本的通产省）。发展型政府最重要的特点是具有较高的自主性，“使其在国内和国际资源控制和竞争中具有更多的支配能力”。

目前在非洲热议的“基加利共识”实际上非洲版的发展型政府模式。卡加梅所主张走的发展道路被一些学者称之为“基加利共识”，“基加利共识”不同于欧美的发展道路，而是更倾向于发展型政府模式。因为，卢旺达现在的施政理念从东亚国家汲取经验，同时从本土文化中寻找灵感。这些经验包括集中精力搞发展、强调纪律、强调落实和绩效等。近年来非洲国家中除了卢旺达、埃塞俄比亚以外，看好发展型政府模式还有南非、博茨瓦纳、坦桑尼亚、肯尼亚、安哥拉等国。如南非政府制定《新增长框架》，发挥政府对经济发展的领导和调节作用。该框架将能源、交通、通信、水和住房 5 个领域作为投资的重点领域，旨在提高经济增速、创造就业和实现经济社会均衡发展，提出在 2010 年至 2020 年 10 年间创造 500 万个就业岗位，将失业率从目前的 25% 降至 15%。

非洲国家越来越青睐发展型政府，标志着“国家的回归”，也将为非洲经济转型和可持续发展奠定基础。

### ► 结构调整是当前非洲经济转型的主要内容

经济转型是一项系统工程，既包括经济结构的调整，又包括政府管理职能的转变和社会利益格局重组。仅就经济结构调整而言，又涉及所有制结构、产业结构、收入分配结构、消费结构、企业内部结构、城乡结构、资源结构、区域经济结构等等。当前非洲国家的经济结构调整与国际货币基金组织主导的结构调整是不同的概念，前者是非洲国家根据其经济发展面临的困难和挑战，主动调整结构，转变生产方式；后者是被动接受的，而且，这种以市场优先为特征的华盛顿共识，对非洲国家而言“在结构转型和可持续发展方面却是失败的”。因为，非洲国家接受国际货币基金组织主导结构调整的 30 年，工业产值在 GDP 的比重不升反降，由 1980 年的 12%，下降当前的 10% 左右。

当前非洲国家的发展模式过度依赖消费和初级产品出口的拉动，而制造业对非洲 GDP 的贡献率十分有限。而依靠初级产品出口这种单一产品经济很容易受国际市场上大宗商品价格波动的影响，比如 2014 年下半年以来，石油价格的暴跌使非洲产油国损失惨重，尼日利亚一半以上的洲因此发不出工资。非洲国家目前的经济结构严重影响到创造就业机会和经济的可持续发展。因此，非洲当前经济结构调整的重点是对产业结构进行调整，主要措施有以下几点：

首先，大力推进工业化，以此带动经济的全面发展。工业化是非洲实现包容性和可持续经济增长的前提，是非洲摆脱贫困的必由之路，非洲国家迫切需要转变生产方式，实行可行的产业政策，开展工业化，以促进非洲经济的结构转型。独立后，非洲曾经采取进口替代的战略，但是最终归于失败。到 1980 年，非洲加工工业仅占世界加工工业产值的 1%，较之拉美（占 6.8%）和亚洲发展中国家（不包括中国，占 3.8%）还有相当差距。

进入 21 世纪以来，非洲工业化重新提出来，作为非洲经济转型的重点内容。2008 年 1 月，非盟第 11 届首脑会议将非洲工业化纳入讨论的重点议题，通过了《非洲加速工业发展行动计划》（AIDA），该计划强调工业化是实现经济增长的关键引擎，非洲需要在国家、区域、大陆和国际层面加强合作，促进非洲工业发展。同年 10 月，第 18 届非洲工业部长会议在南非德班召开，会议通过了“非洲加速工业发展行动计划具体实施方案”。近年来，非洲经济增长的同时，非洲贫富差距反而加大，非盟等机构提出需要进

一步重构工业化来解决这些问题。2014年3月，联合国非洲经济委员会和非洲联盟联合发布的《2014年非洲经济报告》，该报告以“非洲积极推进工业化：创新机构、程序和灵活机制”为主题，指出，工业化是促进非洲经济结构转型和改善人们生活水平的关键。报告呼吁非洲各国通过构建和实施有效的工业化政策，把非洲经济发展战略聚焦于重构工业化。

在非洲工业化进程中，需要因地制宜，探索适合本国工业化建设的战略与路径。资源和环境有条件的国家可以适当发展一点重工业，更多的国家应该发展轻工业为主。同时，应该大力发挥中小企业和私营部门的作用。因为，主要靠它们解决就业问题。非洲私营部门对非洲GDP的贡献达80%，对就业岗位的贡献将近90%。在非洲企业中，微型、小型和中型企业占总数的65%，创造就业70-80%，贡献非洲GDP的30-35%。

其次，加快农业和服务业的发展，推动经济多元化。非洲许多国家是农业国，农业劳动者占总劳动力人数的60%，农业产值占非洲GDP的25%。在一些非洲国家农业部门吸纳了更多的劳动力，如布基纳法索、布隆迪、埃塞俄比亚、几内亚、几内亚-比绍、马拉维、马里、莫桑比克、尼日尔和卢旺达，这些国家80-90%的劳动力集中在农业部门。然而，非洲大陆粮食不能自给。所以，近年来非盟号召大力发展农业，非盟将2014年定为“农业和食品安全年”。除了农业外，非洲多国还致力于打造服务业等，以带动经济的发展。目前，服务业的产值在非洲已超过工业和农业。非洲服务业的兴起和发展，对于改变非洲国家的单一经济结构，吸引外国投资，扩大就业，推动经济多元发展发挥了积极的作用。

非洲旅游资源丰富，而旅游业能够大量吸收劳动力，又属于绿色产业，因此，非洲旅游业潜力巨大，非洲国家也纷纷将旅游业作为重点发展的新兴产业。2000-2012年非洲国际游客每年增长6%。2011年访问撒哈拉以南非洲的国际游客达3400万人次，创造520万个工作岗位。到2020年将达到5500万人次，为GDP贡献660亿美元，将创造650万个工作岗位。加上与旅游业相关的产业，到2020年旅游业将为撒哈拉以南非洲贡献1720亿美元的产值，创造1600万个工作岗位。

第三，加强基础设施建设，推进非洲一体化。基础设施建设与非洲工业化，乃至改善民生都密切相关。因此，非洲开发银行在《处于非洲转型中心：2013-2022年战略报告》中，将其列为五大优先行动领域之首。为了促进非洲经济转型，非洲开发银行提出了五大优先行动领域：一是基础设施的建设；二是区域经济一体化；三是促进私营部门的发展，创造就业的机会；四是良治与能力建设；五是技能和知识。

由于基础设施落后，非洲内部贸易的比重一直很低，2012年非洲区内贸易占非洲出口总额的比例只有11.5%。仅仅因为基础设施建设的严重滞后，导致了非洲国家每年国内生产总值至少损失2%的增长率。非洲联盟和非洲国家越来越认识到发展基础设施的重要性和迫切性，将基础设施建设列为优先发展目标。

“非洲发展新伙伴计划”将基础设施列为优先发展的领域。2009年非盟第12次首脑会议，以“非洲基础设施建设”为会议主题。2012年1月，非盟第18届首脑会议通过了《非洲基础设施发展计划》(PIDA)，确定7个跨国跨区的重点项目，加快铁路联通和港口运力建设，以突破制约内部贸易发展的交通瓶颈。

近年来，伴随着非洲经济较快发展，越来越多的非洲国家重视对基础设施的投资，如南非、尼日利亚、肯尼亚等多国开始了新一轮基础设施的建设。南非设立了总统基础设施协调委员会，制定“国家基础设施规划”，计划投巨资推动基础设施建设，仅本届政府就已在基础设施建设方面投入了1万亿兰特，约合1300亿美元。2014年7月10日，南非《基础设施建设法》正式生效，为南非基础设施建设和部门协调提供了法律依据。该建设法规划了17项战略项目，涉及公路、铁路、港口、电力、新能源，以及教育、医疗和农村基础设施建设等，希望能够借此改善南非基础设施不足的现状，释放经济潜力。2012年2月，肯尼亚、埃塞俄比亚和南苏丹三国签署了“新拉穆港基础设施建设协议”，该项目包括石油管道、高速公路、铁路以及机场，计划投资240亿美元。2013年11月，肯尼亚最大基础设施工程——投资138亿美元的东非铁路正式开工。2014年8月，埃及政府宣布，将投资40亿美元，在现有的苏伊士运河东部，开凿一条72公里的新运河。该工程建成后，船舶通过运河时间由原来的20小时缩短至11小时，运河日均船只的通过数量从目前的23艘提高到97艘。

由于殖民统治的原因，非洲现在有54个国家，非洲必须走联合自强的道路。近年来，非洲一体化进程明显加快。2012年，非洲联盟第18届首脑会议推出了2017年前建设非洲自由贸易区的时间表。此外，在8个次区域经济一体化组织中，东非共同体的一体化进程最快，2009年11月20日，东共体五国共同签署了《东非共同体共同市场协议》，2010年7月启动了东非共同市场。东南非共同市场于2009年建立了关税联盟。2011年6月，东非共同体、东南非共同市场以及南部非洲共同体进行三方自由贸易区谈判，规划于2013年建成大非洲自由贸易区共同市场。此外，西非国家经济共同体、南部非洲发展共同体和中

部非洲国家经济共同体在建立自由贸易区方面取得了进展，并且计划尽快建立关税联盟。其他区域经济一体化组织，如东非政府间发展组织、阿拉伯马格里布联盟 和萨赫勒-撒哈拉国家共同体虽然尚未有建立自由贸易区，但是也在一体化方面积极探索之中。

应该清醒地看到，经济转型对非洲国家来说，是一条艰苦和漫长的探索之路。非洲国家将面临各种困难和挑战。比如政治稳定十分重要，这是经济发展与转型的前提条件。由于非洲国内的民族和宗教矛盾，加之外部的干涉，一些非洲国家的安全形势堪忧。又比如资金问题，工业化和基础设施建设都需要大量的资金，非洲基础设施投资只占其 GDP 的 4%，而中国占 14%，非洲开发银行的报告指出非洲每年基础设施投资需要 1000 亿美元，目前实际投资只能满足其一半。此外，非洲缺乏技术和人才，而科学技术和人力资源是非洲经济转型的另外两个驱动器。要解决这些困难，都需要加强国际合作。

### ➤ 新兴经济体崛起是当前非洲经济转型的外部机遇

在经济全球化日益发展的时代，一个国家和地区的经济转型能否成功，内外因素都很重要。对于当前非洲经济转型而言，新兴经济体的崛起和新兴经济体与非洲合作的发展是其最大的外部机遇。从 20 世纪 90 年代，以中国和印度为代表的新兴经济体开始崛起，2001 年高盛公司创造的金砖国家（BRICS，指巴西、俄罗斯、印度和中国）是新兴经济体的代表。因为，新兴经济体与非洲的合作属于南南合作，更加平等和互利；另一方面，新兴经济体与非洲的合作将有助于非洲经济转型。

首先，新兴经济体是平衡西方的重要力量，有利于非洲自主选择发展道路。之前非洲经济转型不成功，一个很重要的原因是被动地接受西方的发展模式。随着新兴经济体的崛起，国际力量对比朝着有利于发展中国家的方向发展，非洲经济转型的外部环境正在发生变化，非洲有可能选择适合自己的发展道路，从而实行本土创制。与此同时，新兴经济体与非洲的合作，增加非洲选择合作伙伴的机会，进而有利于提升非洲的国际地位。喀麦隆总统比亚曾说：“近年来非中友好合作不断加强，大大提升了非洲的国际地位，对非洲与其他国家关系也起到了强有力的推动作用。非中关系像酵母一样，带动国际社会加大对非投入，非洲国家普遍看好与中国合作的前景。”

其次，新兴经济体是非洲贸易和投资的重要伙伴，有利于部分解决非洲经济转型所需的资金和技术问题。新兴经济体对非洲的贸易和投资固然是经济全球化的需要，现实各自的利益，同时，也有利于非洲国家将资源优势转化为经济优势，改善非洲的贸易环境，增加非洲的就业。随着新兴经济体的崛起，它们与非洲的贸易迅速发展。金砖国家与非洲的贸易额从 2000 年的 223 亿美元增至 2012 年的 3400 亿美元，在 12 年间增长了 15 倍，预计 2015 年金砖国家与非洲的贸易将超 5000 亿美元，其中中国贡献 60%，为 3000 亿美元。金砖国家与非洲的贸易占非洲贸易总额的比重也将从 2010 年的 1/5 提升至 2015 年的 1/3。在金砖国家中，中非贸易的发展尤其迅速，中非贸易总额从 2000 年的 106 亿美元上升到了 2008 年的 1068 亿美元，年均增长率高达 33.5%，占中国对外贸易总额的比重由 2.2% 升至 4.2%，占非洲对外贸易总额的比重由 3.8% 升至 10.4%。自 2009 年以来，中国成为非洲最大的贸易伙伴，2013 年中非贸易额达到 2102 亿美元，比 2000 年的中非贸易额增长了将近 20 倍。

金砖国家对非洲的投资也在迅速增长。自 2003 年以来，大量金砖国家的资金流向非洲，其中，中国对非洲投融资为 300-400 亿美元，印度为 120-200 亿美元，南非为 120-150 亿美元，巴西为 80-120 亿美元，俄罗斯为 50 亿美元。金砖国家的投资弥补了非洲资金不足的困境，他们在投资非洲的同时，也相应带去技术，本身也是技术转移的过程。非洲开发银行首席经济学家、副行长穆苏里·恩库贝（Mthuli Ncube）认为：“随着南方国家作为新的合作伙伴，扮演着更加重要的角色，非洲发展的图景正在发生变化。”

第三，新兴经济体是非洲基础设施建设的主要参与者和投资方。非洲基础设施建设面临诸多挑战，如技术挑战、人才挑战，跨国跨区域基础设施还面临如何协调的挑战，但是，资金短缺无疑是最大的挑战。非洲基础设施发展计划（PIDA）的优先行动计划（PAP），估计到 2020 年非洲基础设施投资需要 680 亿美元，到 2040 年需要 3000 亿美元的投入。当前非洲国家基础设施建设的资金缺口每年达 500 亿美元左右。金砖国家在非洲国家基础设施领域日益增长的投资，有助于缩小非洲基础设施建设的融资缺口。2005 年至 2009 年间，中国对非洲基础设施的投资平均每年 50 亿美元，2010 年达到 90 亿美元。当前，中国是非洲基础设施建设投资最多的国家，2012 年中国对非洲基础设施的投资达到 134 亿美元，占亚洲对非洲基础设施投资的 78.3%。

中国政府继续重视与非洲的基础设施合作。2014 年 5 月 4 日至 11 日，李克强总理访问非洲，提出了“461”中非合作框架，着重提出中国要帮助非洲建设包含高速铁路、高速公路和区域航空在内的三大网

络，以基础设施合作为重点，打造中非合作升级版。中国政府已经开始与非方洽谈非洲跨国跨区域基础设施合作。2014年4月9日，中国商务部与非洲联盟（非盟）委员会非洲跨国跨区域基础设施建设合作联合工作组第一次会议在埃塞俄比亚首都亚的斯亚贝巴召开，会议就签署《中国商务部与非盟关于非洲跨国跨区域基础设施合作行动计划》达成一致。

与此同时，中资企业积极参与承建非洲大型基础设施项目，利用中国的技术、速度和比较低的报价等优势，努力改变非洲基础设施落后的面貌。近年来，随着非洲经济的持续增长和非洲一体化的推进，非洲基础设施建设掀起了新的高潮，中非基础设施合作也进入了快速发展时期。2013年11月28日，由中国路桥工程有限公司负责承建肯尼亚最大的基础设施工程——东非铁路正式动工。该铁路起始于肯尼亚港口城市蒙巴萨，途经首都内罗毕，至乌干达首都坎帕拉，工程总造价高达138亿美元。2014年5月5日，中国土木工程集团与尼日利亚政府签订尼日利亚沿海铁路项目框架合同，合同金额131亿美元。尼日利亚沿海铁路项目是西非共同体“互联互通”铁路网的重要组成部分，建成后对于建设沿海经济走廊、拉动整个西非地区经济发展具有重要战略意义。

第四，新兴经济体的产业升级是非洲工业化难得的机遇。新兴经济体经过几十年的快速发展，工业化水平有了极大的提升，现在到了产业转型升级的关键时期，如果对接得当，将成为非洲工业化的难得机遇。作为最大新兴经济体的中国，经过30多年的高速发展，产能严重过剩。2013年11月，中国国务院发布《关于化解产能严重过剩的指导意见》，明确提出了钢铁、水泥、电解铝、平板玻璃、造船等是产能严重过剩产业。以钢铁为例，目前我国钢铁产能达9亿吨，约存在22%的产能过剩。

另一方面，由于劳动力成本的上升和资源环境承载能力的矛盾，中国将出现大规模的产业转移。中国著名经济学家林毅夫在2015冬季达沃斯论坛上说，“目前从整个的发展态势来讲的话，中国跟日本六十年代、亚洲四条小龙八十年代的态势是一样的。”但是，有一个量上的不同，“这一次中国制造业雇佣的人数是1.24亿人，是六十年代日本开始把劳动密集型产业往外转移的时候是12倍，比亚洲四条小龙加起来是22倍。很可能在未来中国的这些劳动密集型产业往发展中国家去转移的时候，可能会带来全世界一个新的工业化的浪潮。”把中国制造业的一部分转移到非洲，将给非洲的工业化带来翻天覆地的变化。其实，这一工作已经开始尝试，如在非洲创办经贸合作区，目前，国家层面的中非经贸合作区有6个。经贸合作区是非洲国家为了学习中国的改革开放的经验而设立的，目的是将非洲的经济优势和中国的经济优势结合起来，使之成为适应市场竞争和产业升级的现代化产业分工协作生产区。

非洲一方面工业化没有完成，另一方面，也不能走先污染，后治理的老路，所在绿色增长同样重要。因此，非洲在新兴经济体进行产业对接时，宜适度发展重化工业，更多地发展劳动密集型企业，既能够创新大量的就业岗位，又不以牺牲环境为代价。

## ➤ 结语

当前非洲国家正在兴起经济转型，这是非洲实现包容性发展和可持续发展的关键，也是真正实现非洲复兴的关键。以中国为代表的新兴经济体的崛起成为助推非洲经济转型的机遇。中国与非洲互为机遇，非洲经济转型也是中非合作的机遇。中国应该抓住非洲经济转型的先机，早做谋划，将它转化为推动中非合作新动力。首先，针对非洲工业化战略，将其与中国产业升级与产能转移对接，扩大中非经贸合作区的数量与规模，提升中非经贸合作区的质量，带动更多的中国企业“走出去”。同时，切忌将落后的和高污染的产业转移到非洲。其次，针对非洲经济多元化战略，深化与非洲在农业和现代服务业等领域的合作。中国现代农业和现代服务业都已积累了许多经验，涌现出一批知名企业，可以与非洲国家在发展现代农场、网店和快递等行业开展合作。第三，针对非洲一体化战略，与非洲大陆在跨国基础设施建设领域开展合作，非洲高铁、高速公路和航空三大网络的建设蕴含着巨大的商机，中非基础设施合作已经有了很好的基础，应该取得更大的份额。总之，将非洲的经济转型与中国的经济转型相对接，共同实现中国梦与非洲梦。



八、陈晓红 - 湖南师范大学非洲研究中心主任、教授

Chen Xiaohong - Professor, Director of Center for African Studies of Hunan Normal University, P.R.China

主题报告：中国政治治理对莱索托政治发展的启示

Topic: The Enlightenment of China's Political Governance to Lesotho's Political Development

“政党中心主义”是大多数发展中国家的政治发展模式，非洲国家也不例外。但是，一些国家政党制度变更频繁，已经成为掣肘这些国家未来政治发展的关键因素。莱索托是一个比较典型的例子。

莱索托位于南部非洲，国土面积 3 万多平方公里，人口 220 万，自然资源较为贫乏，经济基础薄弱。1966 年独立后，为了在巴苏托民族主义、民主化和政治秩序层面实现政治发展，莱索托先后经历了 5 次政党体制的变迁；但是，1993 年实行多党制后，主要政党的适应性、自主性和内聚力偏低，政党与政党之间、政党与政权之间、政党与社会之间的关系缺乏稳定性，呈现分裂频繁、体系不稳、碎片发展、联盟嬗变、竞争激烈和外界影响等特征，给国家政治发展带来了负面影响。

**从莱索托的政党政治和政治发展，可以得到几点启示：**

- 1) 多党制的推行导致政党体系缺乏稳定。
- 2) 秩序比民主更珍贵，没有稳定政治结构的“平面化”会导致政党力量格局“碎片化”。
- 3) 必须处理好政党与军队的关系，军政府统治的历史路径依赖、军警机构派系对立及与之相关的选举体制弊端诱发莱索托选举暴力。
- 4) 政治发展的内生动力是民族心理、民众需求。莱索托政治发展的直接动力：巴苏托民族主义发展、社会的政治秩序需求和民众的民主化追求。
- 5) 政治发展的外生动力是国际关系。外部因素（如地缘政治“南共体”，国际灌输“意识形态”、“民主理念”）对莱索托政党政治和政治发展影响较深。

九、何铮 - 电子科技大学经济与管理学院副教授

He Zheng - Associate professor of School of Management and Economics of University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, P.R.China

主题报告：中国高等教育对加纳留学生的影响：留学生的职业预期与工作满意度

Topic : The Impact of Chinese Higher Education on Ghanaian International Students: International Students' Career Expectations and Job Satisfaction

### **Abstract**

Previous literature on relationship between higher education and international students focuses on the western countries and few consider the impact of eastern education impact. However, China's unprecedented economic growth has attracted foreign students from all over the world, among which the number of African students has been on the sharp rise since 2010. This paper therefore investigated the impact of Chinese higher education on the African students' career expectations and their job satisfactions. Questionnaires were collected from 101 African respondents who have graduated from China universities and currently are working all over the world. Our findings suggest that education in China has a positive relationship on career expectations as well as job satisfactions. In addition, this study also identifies the mediation effects of job acquisition and skill labor between Chinese higher education and international students' work experiences.



2018 年第十三届公共管理国际会议西非研究分论坛成果汇编

2018 ICPA -- Session on West African Studies

## 一、 Philip Ebow Bondzi-Simpson - 加纳行政管理学院校长

Rector of Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration, Ghana

发言题目：基于提高效率的战略视角探讨非洲公立大学资金保障：加纳行政管理学院经验

Topic: Financing Public Universities in Africa Through Strategic Agility: Lessons from Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration

### ➤ Background

- In a turbulent and disruptive environment in which organizations (both public and private) emerge, collide, split, evolve, and even die, one key driver to remain acutely flexible in facing new development is strategic agility.
- Strategic agility is all about the capacity of an organization to rapidly sense and respond to a changing environment by initiating strategic moves and subsequently adapting the necessary organizational configuration for sustainability (Doz, Doz & Kosonen, 2008).
- This paper shares how GIMPA responds to its financial crisis to remain financially self-sustaining public university in Ghana and Africa.
- The main question is: Under what conditions does agility add value to devising and implementing GIMPA's strategic plan?

### ➤ Literature Review

- The emergence of strategic agility is underpinned by the view that the current theoretical approaches such as competitive advantage, resources-based view, and strategic planning are deemed vague and inadequate for organizations to respond to rapidly changing environmental conditions.
- Strategic agility conceptualizes the ability of the organizations to take result-oriented strategic decisions and commitments while continuously adjusting the organization's strategic directions as well as developing innovative ways to create value (Doz, Doz & Kosonen, 2008)
- To this end, strategic agility examines processes, actions, structures, culture, attributes, skills, and relationships designed to ensure the organization remains flexible when facing new developments (Ivory & Brooks, 2018).
- For organizations to be strategically agile, scholars delineated clear criteria for restructuring strategic decisions: strategic sensitivity, collective and leadership commitment, and resource fluidity (Doz, Doz & Kosonen, 2008; Lewis, Andriopoulos & Smith, 2014).
- Strategic agility has attracted much research interest in recent years, yet, not much is known about how it provides leverage during crises (Doz & Kosonen, 2008).
- This study examines how public universities are funded in Africa with lessons from the GIMPA.
- The discussion is guided by the strategic agility theory and empirical literature.
- The paper contributes to the ongoing debate on agility in government organizations by highlighting how GIMPA responds to its financial crisis to remain a financially self-sustaining public university in Ghana and Africa.

### ➤ Research Methodology

- The study employed interpretative qualitative research approach
- Primary sources of data  
In-depth interviews: 10 ( 3 past rectors and 7 Staff)
- Secondary sources of data  
Publications: books, journal articles, etc.

### ➤ The GIMPA

- The GIMPA began as legislative instrument of 1961 to the current GIMPA Act, 2004 (Act 676).
- Today, GIMPA has transformed itself into the leading management development institute and is an independent public tertiary institution with financial and operational autonomy.

➤ **Findings**

- The desire to be financially self-reliant
- Flexible academic programmes
- Transformative leadership
- Merit-based reward system
- Efficient deployment and utilization of resources
- Image branding

➤ **Conclusion**

- In environment in which organizations emerge, collide, split, evolve, and even die, strategic agility is critical for resolving the stability-flexibility paradox.
- The paper finds that top management commitment is important for managing the trade-offs between stability and flexibility during crises.
- Strategic sensitivity, collective commitment, and resource fluidity play a critical during the financial crisis of the school.

## 二、李安山 - 中国非洲史研究会会长、教授

Li Anshan - Professor, President of Chinese Society of African Historical Studies, P.R. China

发言题目：非洲留学生在华：历史、现实与思考

Topic: African Students in China: History, Status Quo and Reflections

### ➤ **Four Basic Facts All Acknowledge**

- Fast development in China-Africa relations;
- China has provided an alternative for Africans;
- The infrastructure China did in Africa is a promotion for international investment
- African view of China: generally positive

### ➤ **General Opinion of China**

- Favorable view:
- Ghana: 80%;
- Ethiopia, Burkina Faso: 75%
- Tanzania: 74%;
- Senegal, Nigeria, Kenya, 70%;
- Uganda: 65%;
- South Africa 52%.
- “Opinion of China”, <http://www.pewglobal.org/database/indicator/24/survey/17/>.

### ➤ **African Barometer Poll on Impression of China**

- Time: October 2016
- Place: 36 African countries
- Samples: 50000 people
- Positive: 63%
- Best view: infrastructure
- Worst view: goods' quality
- “Here's what Africans think about China's influence in their countries”, 2016/10/28.

### ➤ **Educational Cooperation**

- China's lesson in development: education
- Youth education & capacity building is vital in African social development and industrialization

### ➤ **African Students in China: Four Phases**

- First phase 1956 to 1966
- Second phase: 1967-1977
- Third phase: 1978-1995
- Fourth phase: 1995-present

### ➤ **Trend: Three Characters**

- Rapid increase, with international students; In 2009, 238,184 foreign students; 2015, 390,000.
- More self-financed students, in 2015, self-financed African students are five times of CGS holders;
- Pursuing degrees, Most of Afr. students in China are pursuing their degrees and the degree-students increased rapidly. 2014, 84% Afr. students in China set up the degree as their goal, only 16% chose non-degree courses.

三、John McPeak - 美国锡拉丘兹（雪城）大学马克斯维尔公民与公共事务学院教授  
 Professor of Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, USA  
 Topic: Self-assessed resilience and its correlation to specific indicators: Senegal and Mali

➤ **Enabling Access to Global Climate Change Adaptation Funds**

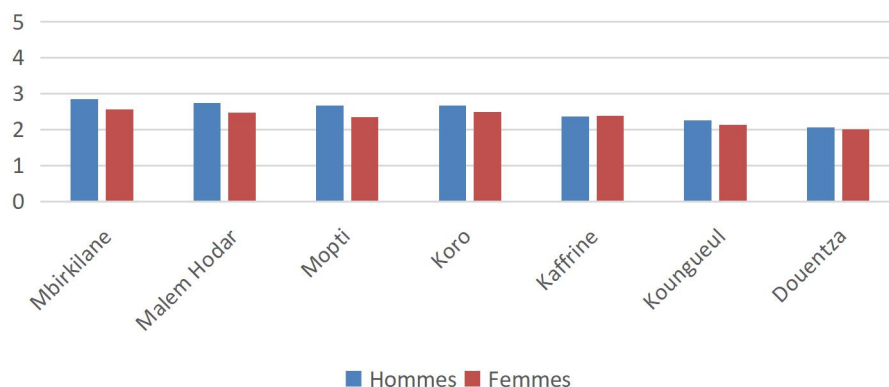
- Climate change funds available for climate change adaptation.
  - 1) Identify local needs by communities
  - 2) Develop capacity to implement and manage investments
    - Specific focus on public goods
      - 1) Non-rival
      - 2) Non-excludable
        - 3-year project begun in 2015 in Senegal and Mali
          - 1) In one year extension phase BRACED-X
- Monitoring and Evaluation household surveys in 2015, 2017, and currently under way for 2018.
  - 1) This presentation is based on the 2015 baseline

➤ **KPI4 (key performance indicator 4 on resilience)**

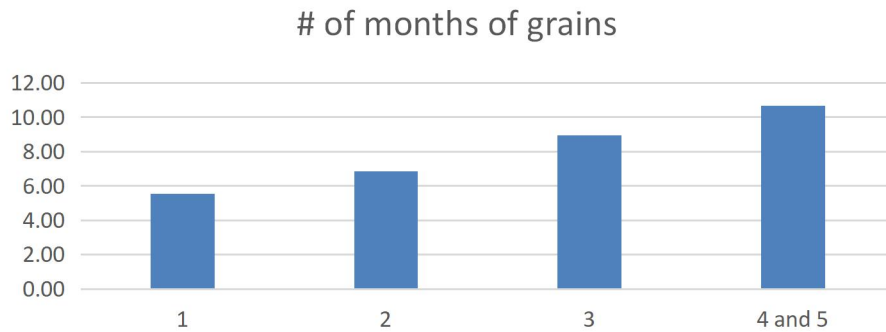
1. **Assets**, including physical and financial assets, food and seed reserves, and other assets that can be deployed or realised during times of hardship to help people absorb losses, and recover from stresses and shocks. Debt could be considered as a negative asset.
2. **Access to services**, including water, electricity, early warning systems, public transport, and knowledge an information that helps people plan for, cope with and recover from stresses and shocks, and how vulnerable these services are themselves to shocks and stresses.
3. **Adaptive capacity**, including factors that specifically enable people to anticipate, plan for and respond to changes (for example by modifying or changing current practices and investing in new livelihood strategies). The ability to adapt to changes in any of the other dimensions listed here might also be included.
4. **Income and food access**, including the vulnerability to shocks and stresses of income sources and food supplies (including food prices/ability to purchase or otherwise access food, and the vulnerability of food supply chains to local and remote shocks and stresses).
5. **Safety nets**, including access to formal and informal support networks, emergency relief, and financial mechanisms such as insurance.

➤ **Differences by gender and site**

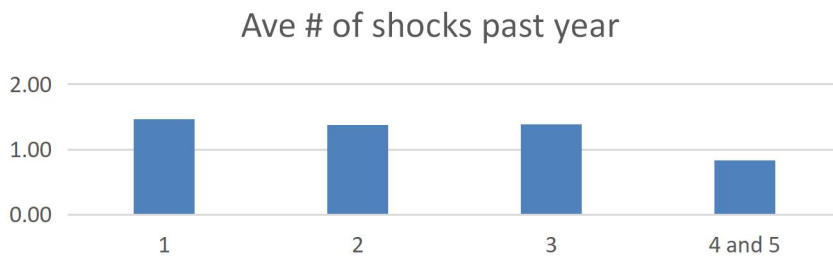
- Mean by gender and site to the question how do you rate your household's resilience over the past year?  
 1 very weak, 2 weak, 3 neither weak nor strong, 4 strong, 5 very strong (Likert scale)



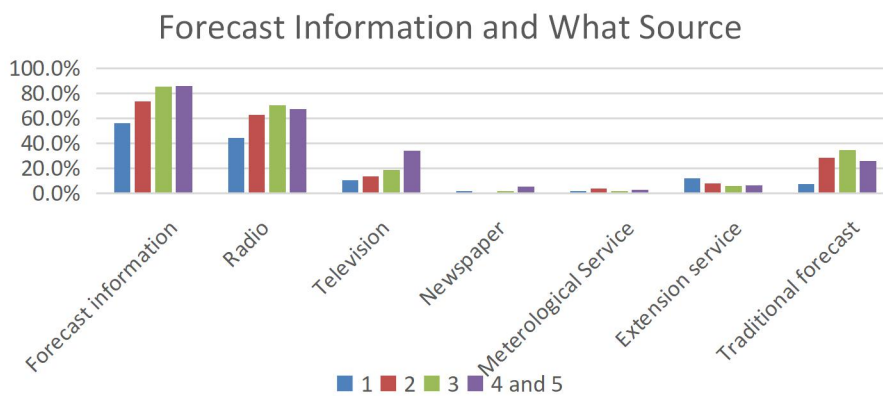
- **Average to the question:**  
How many months of grain did you have last year that were sufficient to feed your family (from 0 to 12) sorted by resilience level? (1 is very weak to 5 is very strong).



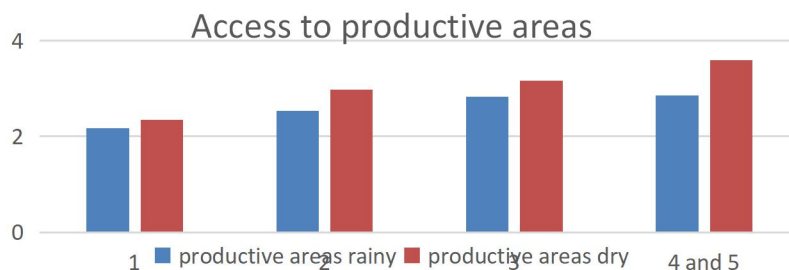
- **How many shocks did you experience over the past year?**



- **Did you have climate forecast information from these sources? Sorted by resilience**

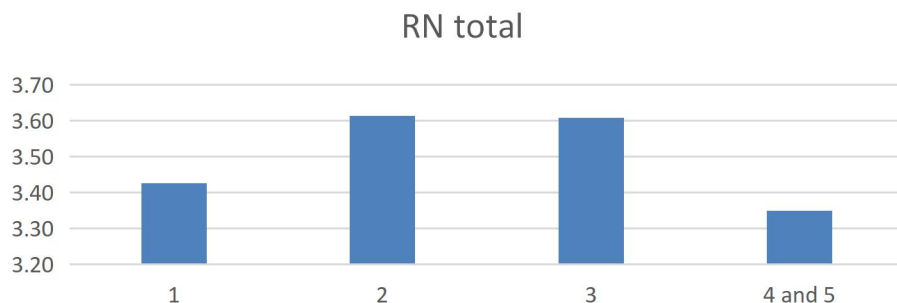


- **Access to shared productive areas (average number of areas by resilience group, rainy season and dry season)**

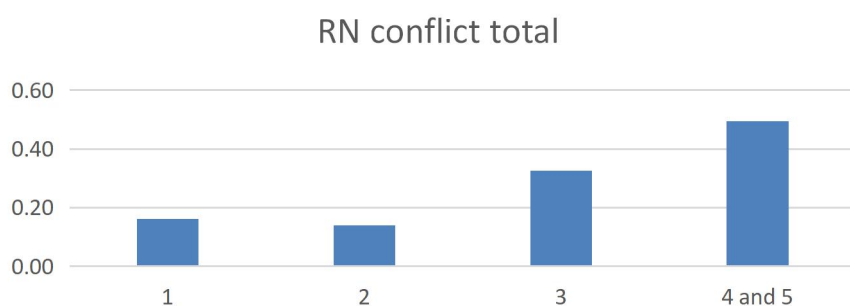




➤ **Managed Natural Resource areas by resilience group**

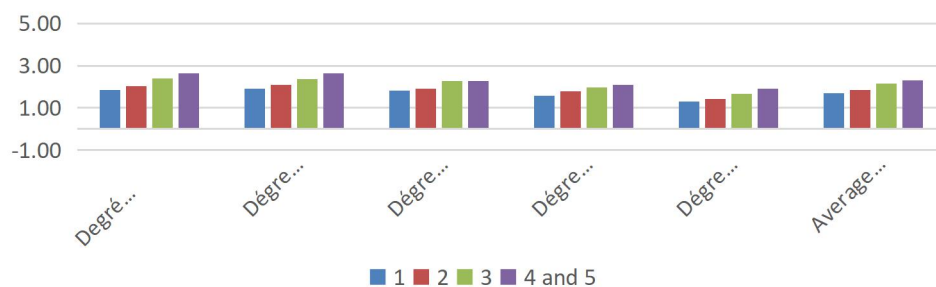


➤ **A surprising result: number of conflicts experienced**



➤ **Degree of involvement in community decision making by resilience group and dimension**

Degré d'implication 1 is inexistant / very low, 5 is very high, 3 is neutral, grouped by self scored resilience on 1-5 scale



➤ **Conclusion**

- Developing understanding of the local experience with food security and resilience
- Unpacking determinants of these variables.
- Understanding local experience with development projects.
- Evaluating future priorities

四、N'Dri T. Assié-Lumumba – 康奈尔大学非洲发展研究中心、教授

Professor, Africana Studies and Research Center, Cornell University, USA

主题报告：西非经共体非洲区域经济共同体- RECs：基于区域、大陆和全球视角

Topic: ECOWAS within African Regional Economic Communities- RECs: Development Agenda from Regional, Continental and Global Perspectives

➤ **The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is very multifaceted and comprises of three arms of governance, namely, the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary.**

● The Executive-comprises of a Chairman who is the current Head of State and Government, appointed by other Heads of State and Government to oversee the affairs for a period of one year.

✓ The Minister in charge of ECOWAS affairs in the country of the Chairman of the Authority becomes the Chairman of Council of Ministers.

✓ That country presides over all other ECOWAS statutory meetings for the of ECOWAS Commission appointed by the Authority for a non-renewable period of four years. He is assisted by a Vice President and 13 Commissioners.

● The Legislative arm of the Community:

✓ Is headed by the Speaker of the Parliament.

✓ The administrative functions of the Parliament are directed by the Secretary General of the Parliament.

✓ Parliamentarians are seconded by national Parliaments to the Community Parliament for a period of four years.

● The Judicial arm of the Community is:

✓ Court of Justice.

✓ Headed by the President.

<http://www.ecowas.int/about-ecowas/governance-structure/>

➤ **AFRICAN REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES, RECs**

● Post-Independence Continental Politics and Redefinition

Regional Economic Communities: Between the Grand idea of:

● Economic and Political Integration; Transcending colonial border (membership is African and geographic Affinity: countries of different former colonial past, regardless of colonial language come together

● Geography important as other former French colonies outside of West Africa not members).

● Currently, there are 8 major RECs recognized by the AU, each established under a separate regional treaty.

➤ **EIGHT KEY AFRICAN REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES, RECs**

- Arab Maghreb Union (UMA)
- ✓ Began with Morocco and Tunisia's Independence in 1956 now includes also Algeria, Libya and Mauritania: Ongoing issue of Western Sahara.
- Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)
- ✓ Nine of the member states formed a Free trade area in 2000
- ✓ (Djibouti, Egypt, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Sudan, Zambia, and Zimbabwe), with Rwanda and Burundi joining the FTA in 2004, the Comoros and Libya in 2006, Seychelles in 2009 and Tunisia and Somalia in 2018.
- Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD)1998
- ✓ Founding members: Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso Libya, Chad and Ethiopia: Joined later by many others Morocco, Tunisia, and all West African states.
- East African Community (EAC)
- ✓ Started in the colonial era (Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda- 3 Former British colonies).
- ✓ Currently joined by Burundi, Rwanda, and South Sudan.
- Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS).
- ✓ Economic Community of Great Lakes States (DRC, Burundi, Rwanda) + CEMAC (Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa)
- ✓ Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Republic of Congo, and Gabon. Equatorial Guinea, Angola Sao Tome and Principe.
- Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
- ✓ The largest and most advanced on the political front.  
17 members (British, French, Portuguese past colonial experience and the special case of Liberia) and a new member from Morocco (N.A).
- Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
- ✓ Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia (Horn of Africa), Sudan, South Sudan (Nile Valley), and Kenya, Uganda (Great Lakes).
- Southern African Development Community (SADC)
- ✓ Second largest after ECOWAS) One of the most economically powerful due to the presence of South Africa.
- ✓ Initial (South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland, Namibia, and Botswana) and expanded membership (Comoros, DRC, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe).

## 五、李旦 - 外交学院非洲研究中心主任、教授

Li Dan - Professor, Director of Center for African Studies of China Foreign Affairs University, P.R. China

发言题目：法国在西非的经济存在

Topic: France Economic Influence in West Africa

### ➤ 法非经济关系的“衰落”

#### ● 双边贸易

##### ✓ 非洲在法国外贸中的比重

1950 年，殖民地在法国外贸中占比为 60%；目前，撒哈拉以南非洲国家在法国外贸中的占比为 3%。

##### ✓ 法国在非洲进口中的比重

2000 年，法国在非洲进口中的占比为 11%左右，2017 年下降为 5.6%。

（作为对比，中国在非洲进口中的比重由 2%上升为 18%）

##### ✓ 法国在非洲法语国家出口中的比重

2000 年，法国在非洲出口中的占比为 25%左右，2017 年为 12%。

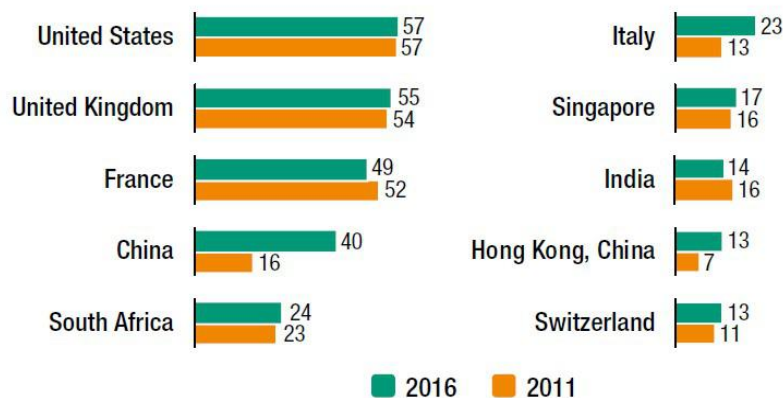
##### ✓ 法国与非洲的贸易额

在过去 5 年里，法国与非洲的贸易额已从 2013 年的 730 亿美元降至 2017 年的 540 亿美元。

（数据来源：COFACE）

#### ● 对非投资

Figure A. | Top 10 investor economies by FDI stock, 2011 and 2016 (Billions of dollars)



（数据来源：World Investment Report 2018, UNCTAD）

#### ● 对非援助

##### ✓ 官方发展援助（ODA 或 APD）占法国国民生产总值的比重

1989 年：0.6%；1999 年：0.37%；2001 年：0.31%；2006 年：0.47%

（注：1993-2002 年下降较为明显，2002 年之后有回升）

✓ 目前法国的 ODA 情况

2015 年：90.39 亿美元，0.37%；2016 年：96.22 亿美元，0.38%

● 人员往来

✓ 撒哈拉以南非洲法语国家中的法国人

1985 年：140500 法国人；2006 年：102000 人；2012 年：117400 人

✓ 法国在非洲的技术合作人员（coopérant）

1990 年：9000 人；1995 年：5000 人；1998 年：取消 coopérant；目前：不到 1000 名援非技术人员

➤ 法非关系“正常化”路线图

● 戴高乐时代：雅克·福卡尔（Jacques Foccart）与 Françafrique

● 从密特朗到希拉克：

1990：拉波勒演讲

1993：巴拉迪尔理论（又称：阿比让理论）

1994：非洲法郎贬值

1998：法国合作部被撤销

2000：克托努协定（取代洛美协定，STABEX、SYSMIN 被取消）

2007：经济伙伴协定

● 萨科奇时代：对 Françafrique 的决裂与继承

● 奥朗德时代：“正常”总统一“正常”法非关系（经济外交的提出及其影响）

● 马克龙时代：继承奥朗德的对非政策？

➤ 法非经济关系的特殊性

● 非洲法郎

● 官方援助

● 债务管理

● 行业巨头

● 文化产业

➤ **结语：不可低估的法非特殊关系**

- 法国在非洲的经济存在有着强大的政治、军事和文化支撑
- ✓ 通过非洲法郎，法国一定程度上控制着非洲国家的货币政策。
- ✓ 通过援助与债务，法国一定程度上控制着非洲国家的财政政策。
- ✓ 非洲国家每年必须向法国汇报年度财政和外汇储备情况。
- ✓ 法国在非洲国家享有驻军或派出军队的权力。
- ✓ 非洲国家未经法国同意不得与外国结盟。
- ✓ 非洲国家在战争或危机情况下必须与法国立场一致。
- ✓ 非洲国家必须以法语为官方语言。
  
- 法国对非贸易占比下降，但利润可观
- ✓ 2000 年，法国对非出口是对美出口的 1/4，但利润相当（400 亿法郎 VS 500 亿法郎）。
- ✓ 2006 年，法国对非贸易整体出超 32 亿欧元，其中 18 亿欧元来自撒哈拉以南国家。
- ✓ 法国对非洲法语国家保持经常性的贸易顺差。例如，对于贝宁这样一个西非小国，法国的年度贸易顺差一直维持在 2 亿欧元以上。
- ✓ 此外：法国行业巨头与非洲经济深度融合，所取得的巨大利益不一定体现在贸易数据上。
  
- 法国在非企业的独特优势
- ✓ 在部分关键行业享有垄断地位。
- ✓ 享有矿产资源的优先开采权。
- ✓ 享有政府采购的优先供货权。
- ✓ 享有针对军方的供货垄断权。
- ✓ 强制使用非洲法郎结算。
- ✓ 在市场开发、项目管理、运营与后续跟踪服务等方面很有优势。

## 六、Guillaume Moumouni – 贝宁阿波美卡拉维大学助理教授

Assistant Professor of University of Abomey-Calavi, Benin

发言题目：西非经济共同体走向政治共同体的几点思考

Topic: Reflections on the Development from Ecowas Towards Political Community

### ➤ 绪论

- 西非国家经济共同体由位于西非区域的 15 个成员国组成，分别为：贝宁、布基纳法索、佛得角、科特迪瓦、加纳、加纳、几内亚、几内亚比绍、利比里亚、马里、尼日尔、尼日利亚、塞拉利昂、塞内加尔和多哥。
- 西非经共体建立之前，该地区的集体领土与非洲其它地区一样被欧洲列强国划分为殖民地和今后的行政当局，西非各个国家和边界由此而形成。
- 虽然共同体成员国主要使用三种官方语言（英语、法语和葡萄牙语），也有不少跨境母语，如 豪萨（Hausa）、约鲁巴（Yoruba）、曼丁（Manding）、埃维（Ewe）、沃尔夫（Wolof），等语言。其人口为 3500 多万，土地面积为 510 万平方公里。
- GDP 为 5.83 亿美元（尼日利亚约占 70%），世界第 22 大经济体，人均收入 1650 美元。
- 移民问题：870 万移民人口中，750 万位于本国之外的西共体其它国家。
- 我们说西共体走向政治共同体的论据为：
  - （1）政治命运从机构成立之前就已经绑定了西共体次区；
  - （2）经济一体化的步伐远离次区建设的目标；
  - （3）政治议程的紧迫性。

### ➤ 西共体的政治命运

- 政治历史背景
- ✓ 在欧洲殖民统治之前，这个地区接待了许多自豪的帝国和王国，这些帝国和王国跨越了几个世纪，其中包括加纳、马里松海、沃洛夫、奥约（OYO）、贝宁和卡内姆·博尔努（KANEM-BORNU）等地次区性帝国和王国。西非当时作为社会政治和文化融合的一种流体区或者多民族联邦（S. Adotevi, 1996）。
- ✓ 这些帝国和王国的兴衰与跨民族政治力量的联盟和削弱有一定的关系。例如：十一世纪（约 1076 年）加纳帝国被穆拉比特（ALMORAVID）力量和马里多民族力量所取代。
- 尼日利亚内战因素
- ✓ 1964 年，利比里亚总统威廉·杜伯曼（William Tubman）提议成立一个西非经济联盟，导致四个国家（科特迪瓦、几内亚、利比里亚和塞拉利昂）于 1965 年签署了有关的一项协议。
- ✓ 然而，直到 1972 年，西非国家联盟的提议才出现。那一年，尼日利亚国家元首戈旺将军和多哥总统埃亚德玛（Gnassingbe Eyadema）访问了该地区，支持一体化构想。
- ✓ 尼日利亚的领导作用与 1967-1970 年内战有关系：法国通过科特迪瓦干涉尼内政给后者的启发是领导地区事务的重要。

## ➤ 经济一体化的步伐

- 《拉各斯条约》于 1975 年 5 月 28 日签署。当初给西非经共体的任务是促进“一切经济领域的一体化，特别是工业、运输、电信、能源、农业、自然资源、商业、货币和金融问题、社会和文化事务”。
- 西共体在许多经济领域获得了实际成果和超越了创始人的目标。例如：
  - (1) 0.5%进口税作为机构预算的主要来源之一。
  - (2) 超越了关于非洲农业发展的马普托宣言（GDP 的 10%）。
  - (3) 统一护照。
  - (4) 统一外税（Common external tariff）。
  - (5) 总的被认为是非洲最突出的次区经济共同体。
- 尽管如此，西共体尚未能实现某些基本条件。比如说：人、物自由流动，海关统一，主权因素，国家之间的不公平竞争，成员国执行的协议等法律工具程度不同，等等。
  - (1) 尼日利亚和加纳陆路边界都要求西共体公民必须显示护照，而且身份证也是正规的通行证。
  - (2) 2018 年 9 月加纳商人协会因尼日利亚的不公平贸易政策而在阿克拉示威，把，尼商人的店铺关掉。尼日利亚商人协会也在西共体总部示威，表示对加纳不满，等等。

## ➤ 政治议程

- 政治议程的客观因素  
政治因素的早日爆发：
  - (a) 1977 年一月份，贝宁被法国雇佣兵侵略，在尼日利亚等国家的支持下挫败了侵略者；
  - (b) 从 70 年代下半旬，若干成员国之间的紧张局势，如科特迪瓦和几内亚之间矛盾尖锐；
  - (c) 武器扩散和政局不稳定等因素使得人们得出的结论是，没有和平与稳定，就不可能实现经济一体化。
- 法律依据  
1978 年签署了《非侵略议定书》，今后签了《1981 年互助防务议定书》、《1991 年政治原则宣言》、《1999 年冲突预防、管理、解决、维持和平与安全机制议定书》等。另外，2007 年行政秘书处被改为委员会，也设立了议会间委员会，这有望发展为西共体议会。
- 案例
  - ✓ 1990 年和 2003 年干预稳定利比里亚局势。
  - ✓ 1998 年干预稳定比绍几内亚局势。
  - ✓ 2002 年参与稳定科特迪瓦局势。
  - ✓ 2017 年干预稳定港币亚局势。



➤ **结论**

- 虽然西共体在次区建设过程中作了不可低估的进步，不过其基本议程尚未实现。次区和平、安全、稳定以及民主是西共体成立时未定下的议程，然而目前作为令人瞩目的成就。为此，1993 年的新条约提供了最强的法律依据。
- 西共体 2020 年的展望宣言：“建立无国界、和平、繁荣和团结的区域，以善政为基础，通过创造可持续发展和环境保护的机会，使人民有能力获得和利用其巨大的资源”。
- 欧洲联盟作为西共体的模板，它在经济建设演变为政治行为体，是西共体走向政治共同体的先例。

## 七、王南 - 人民网主任编辑

Wang Nan - Editorial Director of People, P.R. China

发言题目：中国海水稻与中国-西非农业合作

Topic: Chinese Saline Alkali Tolerant Rice and China-West Africa Agricultural Cooperation

### ➤ 中国海水稻海外试种成功

2018年伊始，中国水稻专家前往中东迪拜试种海水稻。此事备受国内外关注。各方媒体也对此事进行了大量报道。特别是在中国专家团队在迪拜热带沙漠地区试种的海水稻获得成功之后，国内外媒体的报道更是铺天盖地。

综合各方媒体报道得知，以著名水稻专家袁隆平为首的中国专家团队，在迪拜热带沙漠地区实验种植海水稻获得成功。在热带沙漠里种水稻？这个看似不可能完成的任务，中国农业科学家们硬是完成了，其中一种水稻的单产还超过520公斤/亩。这是全球首次在热带沙漠试验种植水稻取得成功。

有报道称，2018年5月至7月，包括海水稻在内的80多个试种水稻品种分批成熟。5月26日，由国际水稻研究所及印度、埃及、阿联酋和中国的五名专家组成的国际联合测产专家组，对首批成熟的品种进行了测产。五个品种测产产量分别为：7.8041吨/公顷（超过520公斤/亩）、7.4106吨/公顷、7.3076吨/公顷、5.952吨/公顷和4.8266吨/公顷，这些品种都超出了水稻4.539吨/公顷的世界平均水平。在随后一段时间里，海水稻团队又分别对逐渐成熟的品种进行测产，又获得超过全世界平均水平的4个品种。这标志着此次海水稻试验种植取得阶段性成功。

阿联酋副总统兼总理穆罕默德将收获的海水稻加工制成精美的沙漠海水稻纪念品，作为未来的“国礼”赠送尊贵客人。阿联酋驻华大使阿里·扎希里评价说，这是全球第一次在热带沙漠试验种植水稻取得成功，将有助于提升沙漠地区的粮食自给能力和改善沙漠地区的生态环境。

### ➤ 海水稻及其特点

所谓“海水稻”并非那种能长在海水中的水稻，而是一种不惧海水短期浸泡，能在海边滩涂地和盐碱地生长的水稻品种。为区别于普通水稻，人们称之为“海水稻”，又称“海稻”。不过，海水稻确实有一定抗盐碱能力，在淡水稀缺的沿海地区，用稀释海水浇灌稻田来节省淡水资源的办法也是可行的。

在口感方面，海水稻不仅口感不差，还很香。在营养方面，因为海水稻所生长的滩涂地和盐碱地中矿物质多，因此所产稻米的微量元素含量比普通稻米丰富。海水稻米是海红米，因其硒含量比普通大米高7.2倍，脱粒后的稻米呈胭脂红色。经过中国相关权威部门检测，海水稻的稻米与普通精白米相比，氨基酸含量高出4.71倍，具有很高的营养价值。

值得一提的是，中国专家培育出来的海水稻，包括这回中方在迪拜沙漠试种成功的海水稻，属于耐盐碱杂交水稻，而不是转基因产品。从对耐盐碱水稻品种选育过程来看，袁隆平及其团队所属的青岛海水稻研发中心，目前主要采用两系法杂交水稻的技术路线，并未采用转基因技术手段进行品种选育。

推广海水稻不只是为了提高粮食安全，还有其它益处，一是海水稻的灌溉用水可以使用半咸水，能够节约淡水资源；二是由于盐碱地中微量元素较高，因此海水稻矿物质含量也比普通稻要高；三是海水稻在条件恶劣的盐碱地生长，很少会患普通水稻常见的病虫害，基本不需要农药，是天然的绿色有机食品。除此而外，海水稻的另一个重要意义还在于，它的推广种植有望改良盐碱地，使之逐渐变成良田。对此，

科学家进行了分析，过去人类改造盐碱地，往往采用大水洗地的办法，但水退之后，随着水汽蒸发，盐分又会回到土壤表层。而水稻生长周期中都离不开水，对土地的改良是持续的。这样，种了几年水稻之后，盐碱地可能转化为耕地，其他作物也能种植。

### ➤ 中外海水稻研究简况

中国在海水稻研究和开发方面取得的成果，凝结着诸多中国农业科学家和工作者的辛勤与智慧。中国最早发现野生海水稻植株的时间是 1986 年，当时还是农校普通学生陈日胜和他的老师罗文列教授，在普查湛江红树林资源时，发现了野生海水稻植株并投入长期研究。不过，由于较长时间没能解决“海水稻亩产比较低”的问题，所以难以大规模推广。而“杂交水稻之父”袁隆平对海水稻的发力改良，特别是解决了海水稻的产量，这才大大推动了相关工作的进展。

当然，并不是只有中国人在研究海水稻，世界上很多国家都在做这方面的研究，有的还比中国早了很多，最早可追溯到上世纪 30—40 年代。资料显示，上世纪 30 年代末期，东南亚一些国家就已开始培育耐盐水稻品种。斯里兰卡在 1939 年就繁殖出了新品种，并于 1945 年推广；印度 1943 年开始推广耐盐水稻，现在几乎各邦都有适合当地种植的品种。

为了研究耐盐碱水稻品种，世界各国一直在进行着角逐：埃及将咸水湖芦苇与水稻杂交试验，菲律宾将 2 个不同亲本的耐盐株系杂交试验，印度将红树里提取的基因植入现有水稻品系，日本采用光波信息混合物改变水稻性能……这些都没有太大成效。迪拜也请过其他国家的专家来种水稻，但都失败了。

### ➤ 中国海水稻之意义和前景

海水稻是粮食作物之一，而且是主要粮食作物之一。而粮食又事关人类生存和发展。有关数据显示，2018 年世界人口总数已达 74 亿。联合国发布的一份报告称，全球粮食库存在近 30 年不断下降，目前全世界约有 8 亿饥饿人口。联合国粮食及农业组织估计，全世界有 9 亿多公顷盐碱地。中方专家表示，“根据我们的计算，其中近 20% 的土地具有被开发成耕地的巨大潜力，我们可以在上面种植海水稻”。因此，海水稻被寄予解决人类粮食危机的重要期望。

中国在海水稻研究、推广等方面取得的成就，受到了有关各方的高度关注和评价，甚至被认为是“能够影响和推动人类文明进程的伟大发现和发明”。日本稻米研究会会长，野生稻保护专家松浪·滋感叹地说：“我从事野生水稻资源保护工作 30 多年，仅知道南非曾发现过一株可在沉积海滩上种植的滩涂稻，还没有听说过可用海水灌种的水稻品种，可以说至目前为止，海水稻是世界唯一，资源相当宝贵，是对人类的一大贡献，要站在全球 65 亿人吃饭的角度保护利用好。”

当中方团队在迪拜试种海水稻成功之后，迪拜方面计划与中方合作建立“袁隆平中东及北非海水杂交稻研究推广中心”，该中心将承担面向中东及北非地区海水稻品种测试、工艺条件优化、技术培训和产业化推广等使命。据悉，越南、印度和斯里兰卡等多个亚洲国家也提出要与他们合作种植海水稻。由此可见，未来海水稻的推广在世界各地具有非常广阔和良好的前景，这其中也包括至今粮食安全仍然严重的非洲地区。

## ➤ 非洲需要海水稻

众所周知，非洲是发展中国家最集中的大陆。由于种种原因，特别是过去曾长期遭受西方列强的殖民与掠夺，现今又面临不合理的国际秩序的不公对待，非洲许多国家和地区还非常贫穷落后，不少民众的吃饭问题尚未真正解决，有的甚至每日三餐不济。不仅如此，最新数据表明，如今非洲总人口已达 12.85 亿，而且仍在快速增长。联合国有关报告认为，“在 2050 年前，全球一半的人口增长都来自非洲”。

联合国粮食及农业组织、国际农业发展基金会、联合国儿童基金会、世界粮食计划署 和世界卫生组织等五大机构近日共同发布 2018《世界粮食安全和营养状况》报告指出，2017 年，有近 1.53 亿 5 岁以下儿童因营养不良而身材矮小，远低于各年龄段的身高标准，其中非洲和亚洲的发育迟缓儿童人数分别占总数的 39%和 55%。

不难想象，粮食安全一直是困扰许多非洲国家和地区的近虑远忧的大问题。埃及《金字塔报》报道说，随着耕地减少、水资源短缺和人口的持续膨胀，埃及正在经历粮食短缺的挑战。为了应对这一挑战，发展农业生产、增加粮食产量，非洲一方面靠自身努力，另一方面则是寻求对外合作。

非洲大陆四面环海，海岸线长约 2.6 万公里，非洲有 38 个沿海和岛屿国家，2/3 的非洲国家拥有自己的海岸线。非洲的盐碱地面积为 8050.8 万公顷（超过 12 亿亩）。非洲的沙漠面积占非洲总面积的 1/3，世界面积最大的沙漠撒哈拉沙漠就在非洲，其面积约 965 万平方千米。世界银行发布的报告显示，在全球 15 个最缺水国家中，有 12 个位于中东和北非地区。所以，非洲适合推广海水稻的地方肯定不在少数。非洲也需要海水稻来增加粮食产量，改善基本民生。这其中也包括西非地区。

## ➤ 西非地区及相关情况

西非地区包括西撒哈拉、毛里塔尼亚、塞内加尔、冈比亚、马里、布基纳法索、几内亚、几内亚比绍、佛得角、塞拉利昂、利比里亚、科特迪瓦、加纳、多哥、贝宁、尼日尔、尼日利亚等 16 个国家和 1 个地区。总面积为 638 万平方千米。有关数据表明，西非人口约占非洲总人口的 1/3。

西非地区大多数国家拥有海岸线。西非的几内亚湾是非洲最大的海湾。几内亚湾西非海岸外的大西洋海湾，西起利比里亚的帕尔马斯角，东止加蓬的洛佩斯角。沿岸国家有利比里亚、科特迪瓦、加纳、多哥、贝宁、尼日利亚、喀麦隆、赤道几内亚、加蓬，以及湾头的岛国圣多美和普林西比。

相对非洲其它地区，西非拥有较好的耕地资源。例如，非洲的耕地面积有增长的趋势。其中西非的耕地增长尤为明显，这主要取决于西非的地形和地理优势。相比较而言，西非是非洲自然条件较为优越的地区，人口密度最大，1/5 的土地供养着 1/3 的人，耕地面积本为就是非洲最大的地区，由于人们的发展需要，耕地开发也成为必然。

## ➤ 中国与西非可以就海水稻进行合作

中国与西非国家和西非国家经济共同体（以下简称“西共体”）均保持着良好合作关系。自 2003 年起，中国向西共体派驻大使（由驻尼日利亚大使兼任）。2000 年以来，西共体先后作为观察员列席中非合作论坛历届部长级会议和论坛北京峰会有关活动。2007 年，西共体委员会主席钱巴斯率团访华。2008 年，中国—西共体经贸论坛在北京召开。2009 年，钱巴斯率团出席在武汉举行的“中国—非洲现代农业项目洽谈会”。这足以证明，中国与西非国家之间的经贸合作早已进行，其中就包括农业合作。

在海水稻方面，中国与西非完全可以实现优势互补，合作共赢。中国拥有一流的研发团队和世界领先的技术，同时也具备管理、资金和设备等方面的优势。更为重要的是，中国愿意以合作的方式，让非洲朋友分享这一切。西非和非洲其它地区，既存在着增加粮食生产的现实需求，又不乏适合生长海水稻的滩涂、荒漠和盐碱地等，而海水稻无疑是增加粮食生产的途径之一。此外，西非国家和地区的一些贫瘠土壤，也可以通过种植海水稻来加以改良。

中国与西非在海水稻方面进行合作，可以在已有农业合作的基础上展开，充分发挥现有相关机制和渠道的作用。当然，应该根据海水稻的特点，以及不同西非国家和地区的实际情况，因地制宜，区别对待。应该避免在现有农业生产区进行，努力用海水稻培育和打造新的农业生产区。应该尽可能地利用和借助其它国际资源，像联合国粮食农业组织，一些国家的基金和慈善团体，以及其它相关国际机构等，甚至某些非政府组织之类。



2018 年电子科技大学留学生“中国红色文化之旅”征文汇编

2018 Essay Collections for "Red Cultural Tour"

## Winners:

**First Prize: Nayan Paul**

**Second Prize: Andre Constantino**

**Third Prize: Alam Md Ashraful; Gideon Adjorlolo**

## Essay of First Prize Winner:

### The greatest Chinese leader “Deng Xiaoping”

-- By Nayan Paul (电子科技大学)

Deng Xiaoping was a great historical figure; he changed the destiny of china and influence world development. He was not only led china forward with his brilliant ideas and wise decision but also inspired the Chinese people with the lofty moral character and integrity he developed in revolution, development and reform.



Deng Xiaoping was born on August 22, 1904, in Paifang village in Xiexing township, Guang'an County, Sichuan Province.

In 1920, Deng Xiaoping graduated from the Chongqing Preparatory School. In 1922, he joined the Chinese Communist Youth League in Europe. In the second half of 1924, he joined the Chinese Communist Party and became one of the leading members of the General Branch of the Youth League in Europe. During 1926, Deng studied at Moscow in the then-USSR. He returned to China in early 1927. He first worked as chief of the political instructor and secretary of the CPC organization in the sun Yat- sen Military and political Academy in Xi'an under Feng Yu-Xian National United Army after Ching Kai-shek lunched the anti-communist coup of April 12, 1927, Deng was transferred to Hanko, where he worked for the CPC central committee. Here he changed his name Deng Xiaoping. At the end of 1927, Deng moved in undergrounded work during the worst of the White terror. From end of the 1927 to the summer of 1929, he served as the secretary-general of the CPC central committee. His official state positions were Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference from 1978–1983 and Chairman of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China from 1983–1990 while his official party positions were Vice Chairman of the Communist Party of China from 1977–1982 and Chairman of the Central Military Commission of the Communist Party of China from 1981–1989.

When Deng Xiaoping became pre-eminent leader of China in December 1978, China was still in the chaos from the Cultural Revolution. Per capita annual income was less than US\$100. By the time he stepped down in 1992, several hundred million Chinese citizens had been lifted out of poverty, and China was rapidly becoming stronger, richer and more modern.

To prepare for modernization Deng developed closer relations with the leading modern countries. He

paved the way for closer relations with Europe in his visit to France in 1975. He made the political decisions that paved the way for the Treaty of Peace and Friendship with Japan in 1978, and then went to Japan in October that year in a triumphal visit that won the support of Japanese political and business leaders. He led the introduction of Japanese movies, literature and television series into China, helping Chinese overcome their negative feelings to Japan and learn from Japanese scientists, technicians and industrial leaders. He supervised the negotiations on the normalization of relations with the United States until the final stages in which he personally carried out negotiations. This was followed by his tour of the United States in January 1979 in which he established good relations with President Carter, with congressional leaders and business leaders.

When Deng came to power in 1978, he feared the increasingly aggressive Soviet Union and Vietnam would take advantage of US withdrawal. He decided he had to attack Vietnam to show the seriousness of Chinese determination to resist and make clear the costs to the two countries if they were to continue to attempt advancement into Asia. But once Deng made his point and the Soviet Union stopped its advances through Southeast Asia, he attempted to pacify the relationship with the Soviet Union so that he could keep military expenses low and concentrate on peaceful economic development.

Deng gradually opened markets in the countryside and then in the cities. He continued government planning and state enterprises but opened more markets as he felt the political situation permitted. But immediately after becoming the preeminent leader he threw open wide the doors to foreign study.

Under Deng's direction, relations with the West improved markedly. Deng traveled abroad and had a series of amicable meetings with Western leaders. In 1979, he became the first Chinese leader to visit the United States when he met with President Carter at the White House. Shortly after this meeting, the U.S. broke off diplomatic relations with the Republic of China (Taiwan) and established them with the People's Republic of China. Sino-Japanese relations also improved significantly, and Deng used Japan as an example of a rapidly progressing economic power that China could emulate.

Another achievement was the agreement signed by Britain and China on December 19, 1984 (Sino-British Joint Declaration), under which Hong Kong was to be handed over to the PRC in 1997. With the end of the 99-year lease on the New Territories expiring, Deng agreed that the PRC would not interfere with Hong Kong's capitalist system for fifty years. A similar agreement was signed with Portugal for the return of colony Macau. Dubbed "one country—two systems," this fairly unprecedented approach has been touted by the PRC as a potential framework within which Taiwan could be reunited with the Mainland in the future.

Deng, however, did little to improve relations with the Soviet Union, continuing to adhere to the Maoist line from the era of the Sino-Soviet Split, that the Soviet Union was a superpower, equally as "hegemonist" as the United States, but even more threatening to China because of its geographical proximity. Improving relations with the outside world was the second of two important philosophical shifts outlined in Deng's program of reform, *Gaige Kaifang* ("Reforms and Openness"). The domestic social, political, and most notably, economic systems underwent significant changes during Deng's time as leader. The goals of Deng's reforms were summed up by the "Four Modernizations" of agriculture, industry, science and technology, and the military.

The strategy for developing China into a modern, industrial nation was the development of the socialist market economy. Deng argued that China was in the primary stage of socialism and that the duty of the party was to perfect so-called "socialism with Chinese characteristics." This interpretation of



Chinese Marxism reduced the role of ideology in economic decision-making and gave priority to policies of proven effectiveness. Downgrading communitarian values but not necessarily the ideology of Marxism-Leninism himself, Deng emphasized that "socialism does not mean shared poverty."

In 1989, Deng decided to retire from top positions when he stepped down as Chairman of the Central Military Commission and retired from the political scene in 1992. China, however, was still in the "era of Deng Xiaoping" He continued to be widely regarded as the "paramount leader" of the country, believed to have back room control. Deng was recognized officially as "the chief architect of China's economic reforms and China's socialist modernization." By the Communist Party, he was believed to have set a good example for communist cadres who refused to retire at old age, by breaking the earlier convention of holding offices for life. He was often referred to as simply *Comrade Xiaoping*, with no title attached.

Because of the Tiananmen Square protests of 1989, Deng's power had been significantly weakened and there was a growing faction officially opposed to Deng's reforms within the Communist Party. To reassert his economic agenda, in the spring of 1992, Deng made his famous southern tour of China, visiting Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, and spending the New Year's holiday in Shanghai. On his tour, Deng made various speeches and generated widespread local support for his reformist platform. He stressed the importance of economic construction in China and criticized those who were against further economic and foreign policy reforms. Deng's catchphrase, "To Get Rich Is Glorious" unleashed a wave of personal entrepreneurship that continues to drive China's economy today. He stated that the "leftist" elements of Chinese society were much more dangerous than "rightist" ones. Deng was instrumental in the opening of Shanghai's Pudong New Area, revitalizing the city as China's economic hub.

He adhered to the communist ideal and conviction and always remained loyal to the party and the people. His firm faith drove him to work with his tenacity all his life and led him to make great achievement.

Deng Xiaoping dedicated his life to making the country prosperous and strong, regenerating the nation, and making the people happy. He loved the people, identified with them, and always deeply concerned about the interests and aspiration of the overwhelming majority of them. He would not formulate principles or policies or make decisions unless he was sure they were supported and approved of by the people and made them happy.

Deng Xiaoping loved the sea and the boldness and breadth of his vision were as great as the sea in the torrent of china's revolution, development. He piloted the Chinese nation courageously forward through wind and waves rejuvenation, and his ashes were scattered at sea for eternity.

**“I joined the revolutionary rank at 18, and all I wanted was to make the revolution succeed. I have been through many ordeals.”**

**--- Deng Xiaoping**

Deng Xiaoping died on February 19, 1997, at age 92, from a lung infection and Parkinson's disease, but his influence continued. Even though Jiang Zemin was in firm control, government policies-maintained Deng's ideas, thoughts, methods, and direction.

## Essay of Second Prize Winner:

# China Opening Policy: The vision and contributions of President Deng Xiaoping to Chinese development

-- By Andre Constantino (电子科技大学)

### Background

The emergency of the Chinese reforms and Policies was preceded by the implementation of socialist economic policies with an emphasis on heavy industry. This approach was embraced by the President of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), Mao Zedong 毛泽东 (in office from 1949 – 1976), who early in 1950s, introduced the central planning of industry (with an emphasis on heavy industry), collectivised agriculture using as model the five-year plans of the Soviet Union. This model had to be revised due to the collapse of the Great Leap Forward and the political split with Moscow - China's relations, and as a result the economic policies in the 1960s and 1970s vacillated between Mao's ultra-leftist tendencies and more conventional socialist policies advocated by leaders such as Liu Shao-chi 刘少奇 and Deng Xiaoping 邓小平. Publicly, President Mao attacked his opponents for taking the capitalist road and largely succeeded in suppressing their proposed policies until his death in 1976. After President Mao's death, advocates of the new opening had started a journey for the Development of China ([www.oxfordbibliographies.com](http://www.oxfordbibliographies.com), 2017).

In this journey, one important sign of the new atmosphere was the announcement in 1977 that entrance examinations for China's universities (which had been attacked and closed down during the Cultural Revolution) would be re-established.

### China opening policy

Today China is regarded as one of the rapidly growing economy worldwide, this started in 1978 when president Deng Xiaoping introduced the economic reforms during the Third Plenum of the Eleventh Central Committee of the CCP in 1978, these reforms known as the four modernizations had been originally proposed. The Four modernization were a set of economic priorities that had originally been established by Deng's political mentor, Zhou Enlai, at the Fourth National People's Congress in Jan 1975. But only in 1978 is when his reforms gained political support to transform China. His mentor Zhou Enlai, stated that it was essential that significant resources should be devoted to national defence, agriculture, science and industry and his ideas were reflecting the concern of many Chinese politicians, including Deng Xiaoping and Hua Guofeng ([www.slandschoolhistory.com](http://www.slandschoolhistory.com)).

The Chinese economy that was a centrally-planned economy in which all companies were owned by the state gave room to other players in order to seek the efficiency in a competitive world. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, trade was opened to the outside world and the Contract Responsibilities System was implemented in agriculture. By the end of the 1980s China had almost solved its food shortage problems. Around 1990 six special economic zones were established, including the Shanghai Pudong zone, which was a pioneer attracting foreign capital. This development was guided by the President Deng Xiaoping vision "it does not matter if a cat is black or white, as long as it catches mice". In other words, in terms of economic policy, Deng was more interested in outcomes than ideology had its influences in the way China is today (Chow, 2004).

### Political support for the Four Modernizations

According to (Hu, 2005, Chow, 2004, and [www.slandschoolhistory.com](http://www.slandschoolhistory.com)) President Deng, supported by the CCP undertook economic liberal reform policies needed to make the Four Modernizations work, this support was expressed during the Third Plenum of the Eleventh Central Committee of the CCP in 1978 and

the Four Modernizations led to the following political and economic changes synthesized as follows:

- The political focus of the CCP should be the Four Modernizations and not class struggle.
- The continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat now took second place to economic reform.
- The volume of trade needed to be increased by opening up China's internal market.
- China had to focus on export-oriented growth.
- Advanced technology and management expertise had to be acquired.
- The economy was rapidly opened to foreign investors "his was known as the Open-Door Policy". What motivated Deng was his awareness of the economic success of neighbouring capitalist economies like Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan.
- Economic development exclusive zones were set with attractive legal environment.
- He fortified his pragmatism in political and economic policies, as opposed to following Marxist doctrine, considering some level of capitalism to help China to develop.
- In 1978, Deng Xiaoping stressed that the entire party should revisit Maoist doctrine without criticizing it, or as he put it, to 'seek truth from facts and unite as one', and the facts were undeniable, as China, despite decades of communism, was still and economically undeveloped country. And,
- By the time the Twelfth Central Committee convened in 1982, Deng formally forward the proposition of 'building socialism with Chinese characteristics'.

### **Adhesion to World Trade Organization**

All the opening policy and vision, led china to entry into the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2001. It is also beyond doubt that the reforms have resulted in rapid economic growth (by the official statistics, an average annual growth of real gross domestic product of 9.7 percent between 1980 and 2009). The adhesion to the WTO was a very important event for the development of China at the beginning of the 21st Century. This important event is preceded by the establishment of permanent normal trade relations with the United States in 2000, twenty-one years after the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries. These two events are significant because they mark the Chinese economy coming of age as China is recognized by the United States and the world economic community as an equal partner. They also signal the continued forward movement of the economic globalization process. China has become an important member of the world economic community and plays an important role in the global economy (Chow, 2010).

To be admitted China had to accept these conditions to enter WTO include (1) the lowering of tariffs for imports, (2) the permission of foreign firms to sell directly in the Chinese domestic markets and (3) the opening of the telecommunication and finance sectors to more foreign competition. These elements catapulted the development of china enterprisers who taking advantage of the existing skilled worker and consumers and expanded their production and sales, while competing with other, having as well the cultural and social knowledge about the customers as one of the advantages, (*ibid*).

### **Globalization effects**

The globalization drivers, namely the movements of goods and services- foreign trade, of capital, physical and financial – foreign investment, of technology – following other three flows and of people – migration from and to China had a significant impact as illustrated bellow, (chow, 2010 and [www.ukessays.com](http://www.ukessays.com)):

- Foreign Trade Total volume of foreign trade increased from 20.64 billion US dollars in 1978 to 1.155 trillion in 2004 and was growing at the rate of 36 percent as compared with 2003 when the volume of foreign trade in RMB had already accounted for 60 percent of GDP. China is the third largest trading country in the world, next to the United States and Germany. Economic growth- as per the statistics if 2003 china made nearly 1413us billion dollar which stand it in sixth position. during 1965 to 1979 the GDP of china grew with 6.4% but after entering into a global market china made its GDP nearly 10% in 1980 to 1990. In 2005 its stated that the industrial production in china is increased by 15% while consumer demand is increased by 10% and the economic development- as per the index shown by human development china ranked 94th and according to the china's current scenario only the 16.6% of population is in poverty. Which is decreasing continuing decreasing in last 23 years

- Foreign Direct (Physical) Investment In 2002, 2003 and 2004, for example, the amounts of direct foreign capital utilized were respectively 55.0, 56.1 and 64.1 billion US dollars. The Foreign investment has provided physical and financial capital, technology, and management skill and practice to China. However foreign investment is not a fundamental economic factor in China's rapid growth but only a vehicle propelling that growth recall the three fundamental factors above.
- Technology and information: Import of technology benefited China but China is already an exporter of technology to some less developed countries. US concerned about transfer of technology to China because it may result in US losing (a) economic leadership, as in the case of the auto industry to Japan and (b) military leadership if China gets military technology. China is spending a very large amount on higher education and science research to upgrade technology. Improvement of technology is rapid
- Migration from and to China: Migration of Chinese to other countries have benefited the host countries including the US. Migration of people including ethnic Chinese to China has contributed greatly to China's economic reform and development. No brain drain problem as overseas Chinese are contributing to China's development and some have and others will return, and on the education, China has been attracting young talents from all the continents who learn and share their previous experiences.

### **Conclusion**

From the opening, china had all the proceeds to develop, because opening the doors to the world throughout the International exchange including trade, investment flows, technology transfer, spread of knowledge and human exchange took advantages in the two directions (incoming: new jobs, new competition and better quality) and outgoing (reaching new and emerging markets, international integration and profits).

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## Essay of Third Prize Winner:

### The Prominent Man “Deng Xiaoping”

-- By Alam Md Ashraf (电子科技大学)

#### ➤ Brief introduction of our journey to “Deng Xiaoping’s Historical Home:

We visited recently the birthplace of Mr. Deng Xiaoping, Chinese revolutionary and politician, in Guang’an (the only “Sichuan Chongqing Cooperation Demonstration Zone” and the nearest prefecture level city from the main city of Chongqing). I am thankful to the International Students Union of the School of Public Administration (ISU-SPA) as they were the organizer of that splendid trip. Actually, I love travelling so much, and I feel thrill when I get chance to visit new place within a group. It was Saturday on 31 March, we started our journey at 8.45 am from UESTC. We, together 28 students from different countries, started our journey. It was my first long Bus journey in China where our destination was more than 300 km away from the UESTC. To be truthful, I was really excited as well as little bit anxious too. Our bus was going through between hills with steady speed and gave us to enjoy natural scenarios of the Hill Tracks. It was the matter of eye catching to see the villager’s house at the peak of Hills. We reached that historical place at 1.00 PM. We took lunch in a restaurant and let our stomach calm. After that, we had the moment of that glad putting foots steps in that historical place.

#### ➤ A brave person:

Deng Xiaoping, was born on 22 August 1904 in a peasant background in Guang'an, Sichuan province, China. He was a paramount leader of the People’s Republic of China from 1978 until his retirement in 1989. Deng was pioneer after Chairman Mao Zedong’s death for further market-economy reforms, but he nonetheless was responsible for economic reforms and an opening to the global economy. His official state positions were Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference from 1978–1983 and Chairman of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China from 1983–1990 while his official party positions were Vice Chairman of the Communist Party of China from 1977–1982 and Chairman of the Central Military Commission of the Communist Party of China from 1981–1989. After finishing study in France in, he joined the Communist Party of China in 1923. Then he joined the party organization in Shanghai and he had been posted as a political commissar for the Red Army in rural regions. In the late 1930s, he was considered a "revolutionary veteran" because of participating in the Long March. He also had been shifted to work in Tibet and southwest region for strengthen the Communist control the following the founding of the People's Republic in 1949.

#### ➤ Early life and Family:

Deng possibly had ancestry from ethnically Hakka Han family in the village of Paifang, in the township of Xiexing, Guang'an County in Sichuan province. Deng's father, Deng Wenming, was a middle-level landowner and had studied at the University of Law and Political Science in Chengdu. His mother, surnamed Dan, died early in Deng's life, leaving Deng, his three brothers and three sisters. At the age of five Deng was sent to a traditional Chinese-style private primary school, followed by a more modern primary school at the age of seven. Deng's first wife, one of his schoolmates from Moscow, died aged 24 a few days after giving birth to Deng's first child. His second wife, Jin Weiyang, left him after Deng came under political attack in 1933. His third wife Zhuo Lin was the daughter of an industrialist in Yunnan Province. She became a member of the Communist Party in 1938, and married Deng a year later in front of Mao's cave dwelling in Yan'an. They had five children: three daughters and two sons.

## ➤ **Educations and Career:**

When Deng first attended school, his tutor gave a name "Xiansheng", calling him "Xixian", which means the "to aspire to" and "goodness", with overtones of wisdom. In the summer of 1919, Deng Xiaoping graduated from the Chongqing School. He, the 15 years old youngest guy, and 80 schoolmates travelled by ship to France participate in the Diligent Work-Frugal Study Movement in 1927. Deng's father strongly supported his son's participation in the work-study abroad program. The night before his departure, when Deng's father asked him what he hoped to learn in France, then he answered by quoting teachers speech: "To learn knowledge and truth from the West in order to save China." The sixteen-year-old Deng briefly attended middle schools in Bayeux and Châtillon, but he spent most of his time in France working. In 1926 Deng traveled to the Soviet Union and studied at Moscow Sun Yat-sen University.

## ➤ **Political rise:**

### ● **Activism in Shanghai and Wuhan**

Between 1927 and 1929, Deng lived in Shanghai, where he helped organize protests that would be harshly persecuted by the Kuomintang authorities. The death of many Communist militants in those years led to a decrease in the number of members of the Communist Party, which enabled Deng to quickly move up the ranks. During this stage in Shanghai, Deng married a woman he met in Moscow, Zhang Xiyuan.

### ● **Military campaign in Guangxi**

Beginning in 1929, he participated in the struggle against the Kuomintang in Guangxi. The confrontational strategy of the party leadership was a failure that killed many militants. The response to this defeat catalyzed one of the most confusing episodes in the biography of Deng: in March 1931, he left the Communist Army seventh battalion.

### ● **The Long March**

During the Zunyi Conference at the beginning of the Long March, the so-called 28 Bolsheviks, led by Bo Gu and Wang Ming, Deng had once again become a leading figure in the party when the north ended up winning the civil war against the Kuomintang.

### ● **Japanese Invasion**

During the Second Sino-Japanese War, Deng remained in the area controlled by the Communists in the north. From September 1937 until January 1938, he lived in Buddhist monasteries and temples in the Wutai Mountains. In January 1938, he was appointed as Political Commissar of the 129th division of the Eighth Route Army commanded by Liu Bocheng. In one of his trips to Yan'an in 1939, he married, for the third and last time in his life, Zhuo Lin, a young native of Kunming.

### ● **Resumed war against the Nationalists**

After Japan's defeat in World War II, Deng traveled to Chongqing, to participate in peace talks between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party. The results of those negotiations were not positive and in the final phase of the war, Deng again exercised a key role as political leader and propaganda master as Political Commissar of the 2nd Field Army commanded by Liu Bocheng. He also participated in disseminating the ideas of Mao Zedong, which turned into the ideological foundation of the Communist Party. His political and ideological work, along with his status as a veteran of the Long March, placed him in a privileged position within the party to occupy positions of power after the Communist Party managed to defeat Chiang Kai-shek and founded the People's Republic of China.

- **As Mayor of Chongqing**

Under the political control of Deng, the Communist army took over Chongqing in late November 1949 and entered Chengdu, the last bastion of power of Chiang Kai-shek, a few days later. At that time Deng became mayor of Chongqing. Deng Xiaoping would spend three years in Chongqing, the city where he had studied in his teenage years before going to France. In 1952 he moved to Beijing, where he occupied different positions in the central government.

- **Political rise in Beijing**

In July 1952, Deng came to Beijing to assume the posts of Vice Premier and Deputy Chair of the Committee on Finance. Soon after, he took the posts of Minister of Finance and Director of the Office of Communications. In 1954, he was removed from all these positions, holding only the post of Deputy Premier. In 1956, he became Head of the Communist Party's Organization Department and member of the Central Military Commission. After officially supporting Mao Zedong in his Anti-Rightist Movement of 1957, Deng acted as Secretary General of the Secretariat and ran the country's daily affairs with President Liu Shaoqi and Premier Zhou Enlai. Deng and Liu's policies emphasized economics over ideological dogma, an implicit departure from the mass hysteria of the Great Leap Forward.

- **Cultural Revolution**

Mao feared that the reformist economic policies of Deng and Liu could lead to restoration of capitalism and end the Chinese Revolution. For this and other reasons, Mao launched the Cultural Revolution in 1966, during which Deng fell out of favor and was forced to retire from all his positions.

During the Cultural Revolution, he and his family were targeted by Red Guards, who imprisoned Deng's eldest son, Deng Pufang. Deng Pufang was tortured and jumped out, or was thrown out, of the window of a four-story building in 1968, becoming a paraplegic. In October 1969 Deng Xiaoping was sent to the Xinjian County Tractor Factory in rural Jiangxi province to work as a regular worker. In his four years there, Deng spent his spare time writing. He was purged nationally, but to a lesser scale than President Liu Shaoqi.

- **Role in the Tiananmen Square protests**

The Tiananmen Square protests of 1989, culminating in the June Fourth Massacre, were a series of demonstrations in and near Tiananmen Square in the People's Republic of China (PRC) between 15 April and 4 June 1989, a year in which many other socialist governments collapsed.

- **Resignation and 1992 southern tour:**

Officially, Deng decided to retire from top positions when he stepped down as Chairman of the Central Military Commission in 1989, and retired from the political scene in 1992. China, however, was still in the era of Deng Xiaoping. He continued to be widely regarded as the "paramount leader" of the country, believed to have backroom control.

- **Death:**

Deng died on 19 February 1997, aged 92 from a lung infection and Parkinson's disease. Even though his successor Jiang Zemin was in firm control, government policies maintained Deng's political and economic philosophies. Officially, Deng was eulogized as a "great Marxist, great Proletarian Revolutionary, statesman, military strategist, and diplomat; one of the main leaders of the Communist Party of China, the People's Liberation Army of China, and the People's Republic of China; The great architect of China's socialist opening-up and modernized construction; the founder of Deng Xiaoping Theory".

# REPORT ON AN ACADEMIC TRIP TO DENG XIAOPING FORMAL RESIDENCE AT QUANG'AN

-- By GLADYS WAUK (电子科技大学)

On March 31st, 2018, the Center for West African Studies (CWAS), UESTC under the leadership of Professor Zhao Shurong, Director for CWAS, with the help of Mr. Xie Jihua, vice-chairman of School Council of SPA, Mr. Zhang and the executives of International Student Union of SPA organized this notable academic trip to Deng Xiaoping formal residence at Guang'an.

In attendance of this trip were, Mr. Xie Jihua, vice-chairman of School Council of SPA, Mr. Zhang of SPA, six Chinese students from SPA and thirty-two (32) international students from SPA and other schools. In total we were forty (40) people who embarked on this trip.

## Departure from the Qingshuihe Campus

Departure was scheduled for 8:00am GMT+8 but it rained heavily and most student couldn't turn out early, we eventually departed from the Qingshuihe Campus at exactly 8:28am GMT+8. Mr. Xie thanked everyone for embarking on the trip, he also emphasized that participants will not regret been part of the trip since there were a lot of lessons and exciting things to learn about Deng Xiaoping. He also informed students about individual report writing about the trip in which awards will be giving to the best essays. MR. Costantino Andre, ISU-SPA president also encouraged participants to keep themselves safe and have a good trip.

## Activities on the way

5 munities after departure, some SPA executives served snags and water to all participants.

After the snags there was a singing competition among students from different countries. Some played guitar and others song lovely.



At about 10:33am GMT+8, we got to a rest stop and MR. Xie gave participants 5 minutes to visit the rest room. We took off at about 10:40 GMT+8.

## Arrival at Gaung'an

Since we travelled with the same bus, we arrived at the Gaung'an at 1:08 GMT+8. Mr Xie led us to a



restaurant where we had meal together.

## **Deng Xiaoping**

Deng Xiaoping (Aug. 22nd, 1904-Feb 19th, 1997). Deng Xiaoping courtesy name was xixian, He was a great Marxian, Proletarian Revolutionist, and one of the founding fathers of the People's Republic of China. Deng was also the paramount leader of China from 1978 to 1989. During the time, he carried out the "reform and opening up" policy in China, which introduces China to the global market and greatly improves the living conditions of millions of Chinese. It was also Deng who carried out the "one country, two systems" policy, under which Hong Kong returned to China.

## **Deng Xiaoping Early life and family**

Deng Xiaoping was 16 years old when studying in France. Deng possibly has ancestry from ethnically Hakka Han family in the village of Paifang, in the township of Xiexing, Guang'an County in Sichuan province approximately 160 km from Chongqing. Deng's ancestors can be traced back to Mei County, Guangdong, a prominent ancestral area for the Hakka people, and had been settled in Sichuan for several generations. Deng Xiaoping was born in Sichuan. Deng's father, Deng Wenming, was a middle-level landowner and had studied at the University of Law and Political Science in Chengdu. His mother, surnamed Dan, died early in Deng's life, leaving Deng, his three brothers and three sisters. At the age of five Deng was sent to a traditional Chinese-style private primary school, followed by a more modern primary school at the age of seven.

Deng's first wife, one of his schoolmates from Moscow, died aged 24 a few days after giving birth to Deng's first child, a baby girl who also died. His second wife, Jin Weiyang, left him after Deng came under political attack in 1933. His third wife Zhuo Lin was the daughter of an industrialist in Yunnan Province. She became a member of the Communist Party in 1938, and married Deng a year later in front of Mao's cave dwelling in Yan'an. They had five children: three daughters (Deng Lin, Deng Nan and Deng Rong) and two sons (Deng Pufang and Deng Zhifang).

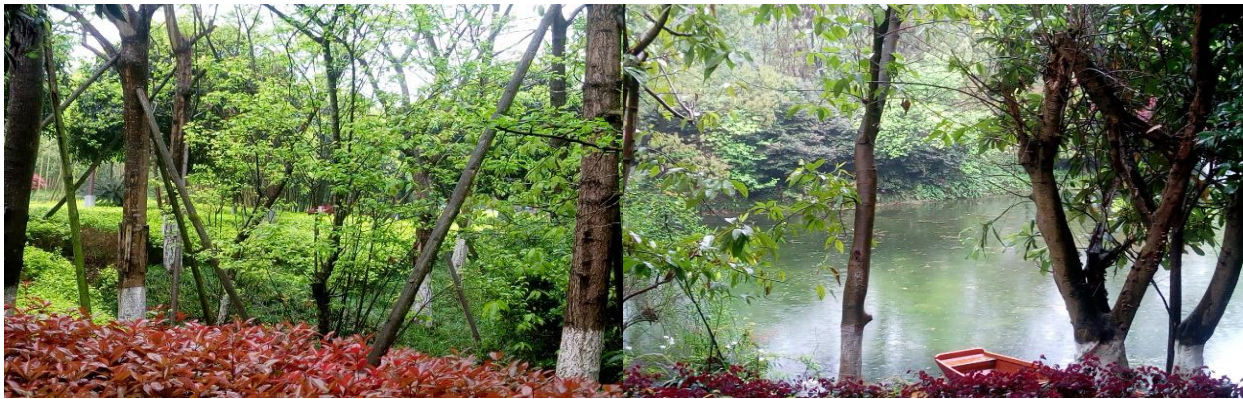
In La Garenne-Colombes Deng met Zhou Enlai, Nie Rongzhen, Cai Hesen, Zhao Shiyan and Li Wenhui. Under the influence of these older Chinese students in France, Deng began to study Marxism and engaged in political dissemination work. In 1921 he joined the Chinese Communist Youth League in Europe. In the second half of 1924, he joined the Chinese Communist Party and became one of the leading members of the General Branch of the Youth League in Europe. In 1926 Deng traveled to the Soviet Union and studied at Moscow Sun Yat-sen University, where one of his classmates was Chiang Ching-kuo, the son of Chiang Kai-shek.

As the party's Secretary General in the 1950s, Deng presided over anti-rightist campaigns and became instrumental in China's economic reconstruction following the Great Leap Forward of 1957–1960. However, his economic policies caused him to fall out of favor with Mao, and he was purged twice during the Cultural Revolution. Following Mao's death in 1976, Deng outmaneuvered his chosen successor Hua Guofeng in December 1978. Inheriting a country beset with social conflict, disenchantment with the Communist Party and institutional disorder resulting from the leftist policies of the Mao era, Deng became the paramount figure of the "second generation" of party leadership. Some called him "the architect" of a new brand of thinking that combined socialist ideology with pragmatic market economy whose slogan was "socialism with Chinese characteristics". Deng opened China to foreign investment and the global market, policies that are credited with developing China into one of the fastest-growing economies in the world for several generations and raising the standard of living of hundreds of millions. Deng was also criticized for ordering the crackdown on the Tiananmen Square protests of 1989, but praised for his reaffirmation of the reform program in his Southern Tour of 1992 and the reversion of Hong Kong to Chinese control in 1997. He was the Time Person of the Year in 1978 and 1985, the second Chinese leader (after Chiang Kai-shek) and the third communist leader (after Joseph Stalin, picked twice, and Nikita Khrushchev) to be selected.

## Deng Xiaoping's Former Residence



There were a lot of people from Sichuan and other provinces that came to visit the residence. Even though it was still raining there were shuttle buses conveying people to and from. The entire residence is covered with trees, river, flowers and among others.



The main attractions in the Deng Xiaoping's Former Residence

## Deng Xiaoping Bronze Statue Square

Deng's Bronze Statue is surrounded by mountains on three sides which seem to form a natural chair. The statue is 8.2 feet (2.5 meters) high and the pedestal is made of granite blocks. "Deng Xiaoping" sits on the chair, wearing a short sleeve shirt, army slacks and cloth shoes, the statue looks solemn but easy in such a natural environment full of green and peace. He is watching his dear hometown with an amiable smile, looking affectionately at the mountains and rivers.

## Exhibition Museum

The exhibition museum is themed as "I am the son of the Chinese people", with an area of 4,545 square yards (3,800 square meters), the Exhibition Museum consists of six themes, going out of Guang'an, "A military Carrier", "Arduous Exploration", "Special years", "Initiating a great Cause" and Hello, Xiaoping. The hall consists of the prelude hall, three exhibition halls, the cinema, and the treasure hall, as well as all other components. There are 408 pictures, 170 cultural relics and over 200 archival documents, vividly presenting Deng Xiaoping's life stories and his dedication to the country's revolution and reform. The wall paintings work together with the world's first digital movie projection technology of the three-machine

consecutive projection and multimedia display system to make up a living three-dimensional space, displaying vividly the great and legendary experiences of Deng Xiaoping in an all-round way. The historical scenes are of great significance and are presented one by one to audience. All embody the general idea that emphasizes distinctive features, rich contents and novels designs. These are some pictures,



## Memorial Hall



This is another important place for cherishing the memory of Deng Xiaoping. The Memorial Hall in Deng Xiaoping's Former Residence is about 75 yards (69 meters) from the Exhibition Museum and the area is half of it. The design concept of the hall is “going home or coming back home”, showing the daily life of Deng as an ordinary person, and helping you know more about his world, emotions and character. We actually saw a lot of gifts presented to him by both old and young in a form of birthday cards, paintings, and others. Wall frames of families, his cloths he wore, pictures with children all over China, humanitarian works and among others.

## Former Residence of Deng Xiaoping

Deng spent his first fifteen years here from 1904 to 1919. Hidden in bamboos, his residence is an ordinary farmer’s courtyard which has 17 rooms. It was built by three generations of the Deng Family. The north wing-room was built by Deng’s great-grandfather, the principal room by his grandfather and his parents built the south wing-room. The overhanging gable of roof with grey tiles and the column and tie load

-bearing system, requisite workmanship and unique style, represent typical vernacular dwelling in Eastern Sichuan. The resident was full of people who travelled from other provinces to visit the place. As we moved from one room to another, we saw bed rooms of Deng, his brothers', sisters, parents, grandfather, uncles and others. We also saw their dining rooms, weavings room of the grandmother, kitchen and the last room I entered had a book for visitors to sign with their respective countries or provinces and date of visit.

I got a Chinese friend by name Fang at the resident who told me briefly about the old well of the Deng family as well as the Imperial Academy Yard but we did not visit there.

### **Old Well of Deng Family**

According to Fang, the old well in Deng Xiaoping's Former Residence was dug by the ancestors of Deng Family in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). It looks like an ancient bronze mirror in the green paddy field. What is more peculiar is that the well never dries out and the surface of the water is always 2 feet (60 centimeters) higher than the ground, with the water spilling out and trickling continuously. The water is not only clean and pure but also warm in winter and cool in summer.

### **Imperial Academy Yard**

Fang said, the Imperial Academy Yard is the former house of Deng Xiaoping's ancestor Deng Shimin, a member of the Imperial Academy. After Deng Shimin died, it was turned into a private school. Deng studied here when he was young. It is over 200 years old and has a grand courtyard with 36 rooms, and covers 2,654 square yards (2,219 square meters). The carvings on the eaves, pillars and doors are exquisite.

### **Lessons**

Deng Xiaoping hated multi-party system since he believes it leads to violence. This is very true in some Africa countries today.

Deng had a lot of passion to free his own people from poverty and he worked hard to achieve it but not without opposition to democratized China which he didn't agree with.

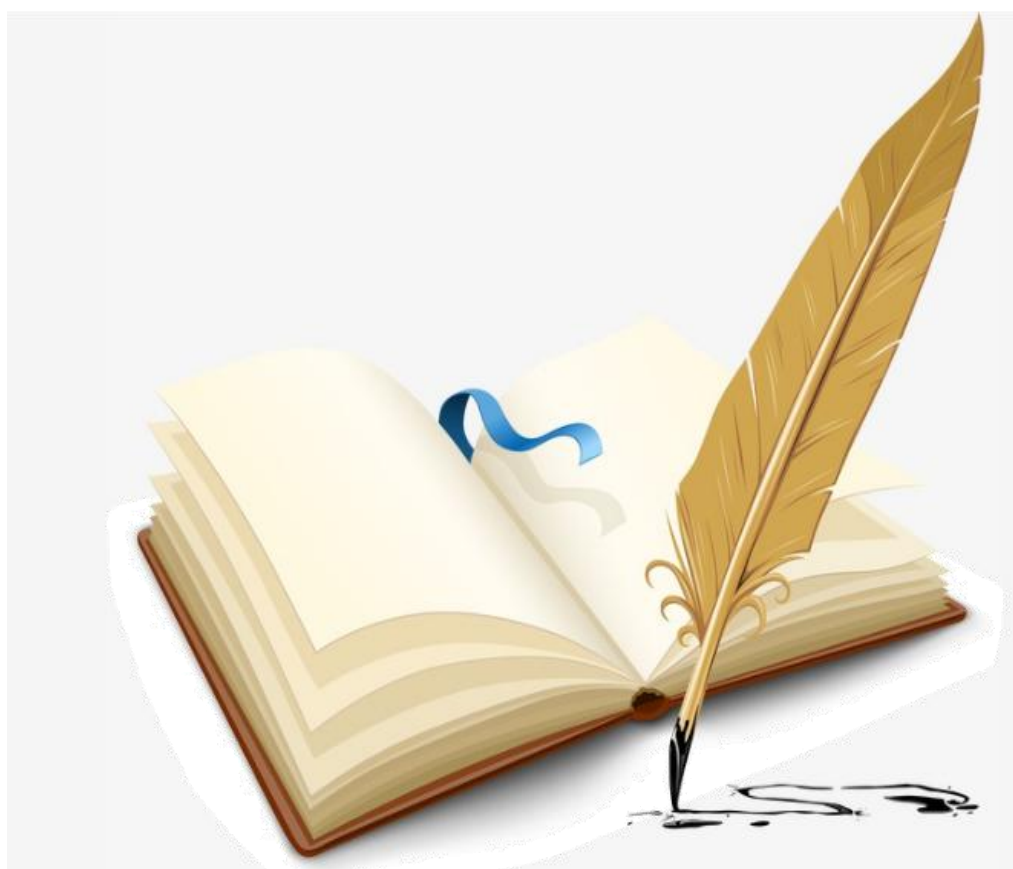
Even as a leader he was so humble and that could be manifested in a lot of poems written to him by children and paintings as well.

### **Departure from Guang'an**

We took off from Guang'an at 5:09pm GMT+8. We had a rest at the rest stop. Participants were also reminded about the report writing and that everyone should take it seriously.

### **Arrival to Qingshuihe Campus**

We arrived on Qingshuihe Campus at about 9: 15pm GMT+8. M. The executives of the ISU-SPA had a short meeting with Mr Xie. He appreciated executives for a well-organized program and made it known that the activity will be on UESTC local news in Chinese and also on the CWAS website.



2018年“我眼中的中国与中非友谊”征文汇编

2018 Essay Collections for "China & Africa-China  
Friendship in My Eyes"

## Winners:

2018 “China & Africa-China Friendship in My Eyes”			
Prize	NO.	Name	University/Institute
First Prize	1	Evans Opoku Mensah	UESTC
Second Prize	1	毛思	Fudan University
	2	Osman Issah Fuseini	UESTC
Third Prize	1	李睿	Communication University of China
	2	David Amankona	UESTC
	3	Belayneh Zelelew	Ethio-China Friendship Association
Honorable Mention Prize	1	海燕	Beijing Language and Culture University
	2	Mbeudeu Clovis Delor	Zhejiang Normal University
	3	Adzei Moses	UESTC
	4	Victoria Mwanziva	Harbin Institute of Technology
	5	Okagbue Francis Ekene	UESTC

## Essay of First Prize Winner:

### 2018 “China and Africa in My Eyes”

-- By Evans Opoku Mensah (电子科技大学)

Africa and China in my eyes; this phrase got me thinking and reminiscing. Where would I find the appropriate words to chalk down the unfathomable experiences the great nation of China has brought me? I guess I've been able to salvage all these because like Confucius, I agree that wherever you go, you've got to go with all your heart and the more a man meditates upon good thoughts, the better will his world be and the world at large. My curiosity about this great nation and love for technology fueled my passion in discovering more. I was barely distracted by comments from friends who heard the news about my desire to further my education in China. My parents couldn't hide their disbelief when I walked into their room to tell them about my passion and decision to study in China. “Why would you want to travel to such a distant place? Besides, we learnt they aren't welcoming and friendly to the black man. What do you see that we don't?” they said. I smiled and told them, “That place is the cradle of technology, prejudiced or not, I've got to see and learn from them. And don't worry, the country is not only advancing technologically and economically, she is also opening herself up and welcoming people from all walks of life.

My decision has never been accompanied with doubts and regrets but rather with a great sense of fulfillment and happiness. As happy as I am to learn more from this great place, I dread each day that

goes by, for it brings me closer to the end of my study. Like the sands through an hour glass, my days are numbered in this wonderland of technology and rich culture.

The first hurdle to jump was my limitation of the use of the Chinese language. Arriving in China felt lonely and big and not able to speak or understand the language was a big blow but a beacon of hope was kindled in my heart when a Chinese lady offered to help me with my luggage at the Shanghai International Airport. I was struggling with the load and was even confused as to the direction to go or how to even communicate I wanted to go to the train station and there this lady was, ever willing to help. She introduced herself as Miranda and was quite fluent in English. She did not only help with my luggage but went through the trouble of hailing me a taxi and acquainting me with the transportation system of the city. She was indeed a bright light in my new world of darkness. The taxi driver was equally fun and friendly. Though we couldn't say much to each other, the pictures he proudly showed me from his gallery of himself and his foreign friends and his warm nature spoke volumes to me. The sense of values of the Chinese people was later reaffirmed in a Confucius saying I learnt later which says "At home, a young man should be a good son, when outside he should treat others like his brothers, his behavior should be trustworthy and prosper and should love the multitude at large and keep himself close to people of benevolence and morality." By and by I've been able to make real progress with the Chinese language study, with each word, its pronunciation and meaning fascinating me each day. Being much particulate about each syllable and tone, as a simple and harmless sentence like "I want to eat your apple" could mean "I want to eat your ass" if not pronounced well.

The discipline of the people, their time consciousness and love for orderliness, the fascination of the high-speed trains and sky scrapers but to mention a few made the land a dreamy Disney world I woke up to everyday. Irrespective of all these modern day "wonders" being displayed, it was a relief to see bicycles and electronic motor bikes at every turn. This not only eases traffic in town but also goes a long way to help students who were finding difficulty in commuting between far off lecture venues on Campus. While some people outside China believe that China cannot innovate, the innovation in terms of how transportation systems have been constructed is something worth emulating by all other countries. The Railway and subway systems are well connected and planned. In fact, there is availability of bus system in every city and town. One need not to worry about paying lot of money on transportation especially when within a specific town for some time since the e-card which is used for bus payment sometimes allows you to pay only once within a 2 hour interval.

On communication, it is believed that China is one of the countries with lot of people in possession of smart phones and knowledge of its operation. This is not surprising as internet facilities is seen as one of the common things available unlike in Africa where the internet is expensive and a luxury. One can walk to any nearby shop or room and ask for password to their internet service. It is normally jokingly said that the phone is the 6th sense organ of every Chinese. This is so because most Chinese literally have all their world on their mobile phone and literally glued to their thumbs. Phones can be used to do almost everything in China, from shopping online and offline, paying for things being purchased, showing directions, buying air tickets and paying of utilities. Online buying is something you cannot stay in China without admiring.

Prior to coming to China, there was this notion that China is noted for the production of inferior and less quality goods. My stay in China has enlightened me and proven this notion wrong. The populace in the country hovers over 1.4 billion and in order to avoid the poor from being exploited, every category of person (high, medium and low class) can acquire a certain level of goods that his means can afford. This means that there are both expensive and cheap goods. It's rather unfortunate that some traders end up buying only goods with less quality at cheaper cost for exports into other countries for these countries to generalize that all Chinese goods are of low quality. It is based on this that made the government of China come up with the new normal policy whereby every goods being manufactured

should meet a certain level of quality. Caring Chinese friends I've made over time have taught me the dynamics of using the popular Taobao app to get anything I want and honestly, I cannot stop myself. What a sweet addiction it is.

One thing that satisfied the many hear says in my repertoire was the law of one child per couple. I had thought it was absurd to be restricted as to the number of kids to have. Well, it's true what they say that the day you stop learning is the day you die and learning the Chinese way of life has made me see things from a different perspective. After all, it's the quality of life that's important, not its quantity and thus it's only fair in craving a quality family. I realized it was better to have one child whom you could love and care for very well than to have many and struggle. Having the opportunity to sit and dine with a Chinese family, from their main course being meat and vegetables which is contrary to the normal carbohydrate main course meal I enjoy in my country, to standing to propose toasts in honor of their guests which is a sign of respect and the serving of the famous Chinese tea amidst the display of rich family values went a long way to impress and imprint the love of China into my heart. Their dexterity in the use of chopsticks was amazing. They weren't only enjoying a balanced diet in a harmonious home; the chopsticks were much healthier to use than the hand-eating I was used to. Patiently, I was taught to use the chopsticks and I can't help but confess, I can't go a day without eating with them.

The health sector of the country is another great milestone. Unfortunately for me, I got sick of stomach upset and needed immediate health care. "Doyle, I'm seriously ill, I need you to help me get to the hospital", I texted my Chinese friend who hurriedly came to my aid and took me to the hospital. There were no unnecessary queuing and delays and no sooner had I gotten a professional doctor to attend to me. Though I think there is availability of the medical know-how manpower and much advanced technology / scientific processes in China than in my country, I think the cost of health care in China is very expensive of which I believe the government can do more in giving more subsidies in that sector. The simple stomach ache I had cost me no less than 2,000 RMB to receive treatment and even though I had received the medical care I was craving for, I was left penniless and empty-pocketed.

A rich display of culture and ingenuity was seen during one of the famous spring festivals. From the display of dragons which symbolizes power, uniqueness and authority to Thousands of year old buildings which looked as new as ever to Chinese storytelling and music was all heartwarming. Never have I encountered a people so united in beliefs and culture. It is believed among the Chinese people that while some numbers and colors are classified as lucky, others are classified as unlucky. People select important dates like wedding dates and even room numbers based on numbers. The color red and number six in particular is believed to be lucky and cannot be joked around with. While "six six six" is considered a bad thing in my culture and belief, the chant of "六六六" by the Chinese man is in an admiration of dexterity, excellence and expression of luck.

Another key point I cannot do without is the tourism sector of China. The view of their varied tourist sites is simply breathtaking. I've been blessed with the opportunity of visiting a few, ranging from an ancient Chinese town which housed a lot of ancient artifacts and history about the Qing and Tang dynasties in the Jiangsu Province, to the archeological discovery of the underground Terracotta Army in the Xi'an city, to the marvel of the giant Pandas who are believed to be China's National Treasure at the Dujiangyan Panda Valley in Chengdu city, to the astounding forbidden city in Beijing which not only housed the Emperors of the ancient Ming and Qing dynasties but is considered a treasure house of Chinese cultural and historical relics and thus was off limits to the ordinary people and finally the Great Wall, which is the longest wall I've ever seen in my life. It's no wonder it's the world's longest wall and standing on top of it made me wonder and imagine all those historical battles that went on, on and behind these carefully designed defensive walls. Indeed, standing over that wall made me realize China would have still been impregnable if she had still decided to close her doors to the world.

In enumerating all the benefits and great experiences I've had in coming to China, I think the



country has also benefited in opening herself up to the world with the benefits ranging from the opportunity to learn the English Language amongst others from the great number of people of all walks of life who walk the face of the Chinese soil, to the learning of diverse cultures. China is blessed with the opportunity of learning about and understanding the different race of people they interact with each day and a huge economical boost from the daily expenditures of foreigners and excellent business relationships being built between China, Africa, Europe and America along the line.

I cannot definitely end this write up by overlooking the sense of security and safety in China. My thought of a free country like China not being safe was all wrong. One could roam the streets at any time of the day or night and not worry about being robbed or attacked or worry about not locking door when going out. My family and friends cannot believe their ears when I enumerate these and many more exciting experiences or when I reminisce what a safe haven China is to its occupants; being it a native of the land or a foreigner. Next time you are thinking of any country to visit, don't look any other place than China because it is one of the safest place to live in the world since issues of criminal activities recorded are very low. I cannot help but agree with President Xi Jinping that "China will always remain the builder of world peace, a contributor to global development, and upholder of international order". I can only pray for longevity and hope for more opportunities, be it rain or shine to learn each day till I say goodbye to my personal fantasy land – China.

## Essay of Second Prize Winner:

### 我眼中的中国与中非友谊

-- By 毛思（复旦大学）

梦想没有大小之分，也没有贫富之分，都是自己前进的动力。我们活着是靠天赋，梦想，努力，换来成功的事实，让我们寻找到了实现“中国梦”的阳光大道。

我叫毛思，来自莫桑比克，我来中国之前对中国的印象是“中国制造”，不知不觉的中国不会带给带来很多好的东西。后来很快刷新了对中国的印象是“经济增长”，“科技创新”而且中国有很多值得西方国家学习的地方。我对中国的帮助一直心存感激。

我相信许多留学生以前也对中国的传统思想文化相当有好感，中国独立自主改革开放后，加上现在中国政治经济情况的特殊性和高速发展的势头，使得许多留学生对中国的一切极感兴趣愿意表达自己对这些传统的友善，又对中国有着一点的敬重乃至提防的心理。

如果我现在来谈中国改革开放我无法用语言来描述因为中国的发展太快了同时每天有新鲜的事情。一提到中国我就会反思自己国家目前的社会经济低迷，其实很难对比，但我觉得值得反思。

中国经济发展中已经拥有更多的自主知识产权，它已经成为全球互联网应用业态的领先国家。人民生活水平得到极大提升。

让我自己觉得骄傲是能看到中国靠着坚持和善意，一步一步走到今天！

在我小的时候我第一次看到了一个中国人，他来了我叔叔家谈生意，亚洲人和我们不一样的长相以及与众不同的中文在那时候给我留下深刻印象，我记得因为语言障碍当时我们说话只能边用手势边手舞足蹈，他介绍了一些关于中国的事情，那时给我留下了深刻的印象，所以我一心想想要长大能去一下中国，长大了我也如愿实现了我的梦想。

中国文化历史悠久，非洲也有相当长的文化记载。我相信两者结合都可以将人们的智慧和想法融合到更大的创新中。

中国与非洲虽相距遥远，但万水千山并不能阻断双方的友谊与合作。几十年的中非建交历史见证了中非友好的步步深入，中非在国际事务中相互支持，在发展经济，改善民生和促进社会进步的征程中携手合作。中国向非洲国家提供了力所能及的，真心实意的帮助。几十年来，真诚友好，平等互利，团结合作，共同发展成为中非交往与合作的原则，也是中非关系长盛不衰的动力。

最让我慷慨是中国愿与非洲国家共同努力，积极推进六大工程，打造中非全面合作升级版；中非合作论坛是深化中非关系的一个重要平台。

第一次来中国我记得当我走在长城时，有人告诉我：长城激励我们志存高远，一步一步实现我的目标。我们会成长，到达顶峰。

根据我所看到的情况，我仍然无法对中非友好做深入的描述，但我可以说，中国帮助我们推进了基础设施建设，改变了城市面貌。我对中国有强烈的感情。中国的快速发展吸引了我。

实现梦想，开创中非友好新时代，中非友谊的潜力和机遇表明，在发展，两国人民共同奋斗，科技创新，政治金融支持等方面，中非友谊是中非人民的宝贵财富。中非友好深入人心。“真诚的友谊和平等的待遇，是中非关系多年来不断巩固的精神核。无论你在哪一个非洲国家，你都会很容易看到中非合作的成就。

未来，我希望看到更多不同背景的中国企业到非洲开拓当地市场，为非洲人民创造就业机会，让越来越多的中国品牌成为非洲的标志性品牌，政治上的平等互信，经济上的合作共赢，文化上的丰富交流，安全上的互助，国际事务上的团结协作，是中国倡导的中非关系的五大支柱。在我眼中，他们是真诚的，实用的，全面的，生动的。

中国的实际行动表明，中国真诚帮助非洲发展。这种真诚不是来自言语，而是来自实际行动。非洲可以看到和感受到中国为我们做了什么。

多年来，每当我看到这么多中国医生，技术等离开家乡，长途跋涉到非洲提供医疗服务等，我就会想起 20 多年前第一次见到的中国人，中国的无私援助使非洲受到实实在在地帮助。

越来越多的中国企业参与到非洲发展中，非洲市场具备多项优势，内需快速扩展。相信未来中国企业在非投资将更深入、更成功。

时间在变，友情不变。我几乎一辈子都在和中国打交道。我希望越来越多的非洲人民能像我一样，成为中国人民和非洲人民交往的使者，把中非友好世代相传。

总而言之我们奋斗都是为了共同梦想完善明天的未来以及去帮助更多的人，同时随着时间的流逝它给我们的最大礼物是美好的回忆；虽然还有许多的地方需要完善但我相信通过我们努力我会做的更好。所以，梦想的力量是强大而有效地。梦想帮助人们跨越了一个又一个的困难，让人们实现了一个又一个的愿望，是它使人们能够生活在进步的社会，使人们会因实现自己的梦想而努力。

中非合作开辟新天地，在更高质量，更高水平上推动中非共同发展。中非团结合作，共塑人类社会美好未来；非洲人民也正致力于实现联合自强，发展振兴的非洲梦。

**我希望中非友谊继续下去不可破的友谊！**

# CHINA-AFRICA COOPERATION AND THE AFRICAN UNION AGENDA 2063

-- By Osman Issah Fuseini (电子科技大学)

## Introduction

This article looked at the possible influence of the ten cooperations plans of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) on the achievement of the seven aspirations of the African Union Agenda 2063. Specifically, the paper compared the goals of the first ten years implementation plan of African Union Agenda 2063 to that of the ten cooperation plans of the 2nd Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) Johannesburg summit in 2015 to discover the possible influence. The objective of the FOCAC is to strengthen Sino-African economic cooperation and trade relationships to establish a new international order that will better reflect the needs and interests of China and Africa. The African Union Agenda 2063 thrives on the Pan African vision of “an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena.”

China-Africa cooperation began in 1955 after the Bandung conference in Indonesia. The Bandung conference in 1955 was the first large-scale Asian–African or Afro–Asian Conference, and its goals were to promote Afro-Asian economic and cultural cooperation and to oppose colonialism or neocolonialism by any nation. From the period of that conference to 1980, the China-Africa cooperation can be described in two phases. The first phase is in the area of China’s developmental aids to Africa such as the official development aid (ODA); and the second phase is in the area of trade. The implementation of the China’s open and reform policy in 1979 has been a great catalyst for China’s economic growth and trade activities with African nations. With the collaboration and cooperation by the leaders, China-Africa cooperation has built a solid ground for political serenity and economic growth. The China-Africa cooperation is described by the leaders as a friendly, brotherly and partnership international community that seeks the mutual interest of all parties. The establishment of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) in October 2000 at the first ministerial conference in Beijing brought a new face in the China-Africa cooperation. The FOCAC is a part of a growing trend of South-South Cooperation that provides an alternative to traditional development assistance mechanisms; and its main goal is to strengthen Sino-African economic cooperation and trade relationships to establish a new international order that will better reflect the needs and interests of China and Africa. Since the establishment of the FOCAC, the trade between the China and Africa has increased at an increasing rate, and China’s economic support to Africa has also increased. In recent years, Africa has become China’s most targeted destination for investment, and this came as a result of China’s attention to investment out.

Over the past 50 years (1963-2013), Africa paid attention to her decolonization and the battle against apartheid and for the achievement of political independence. On the occasion of the golden jubilee on May 2013 of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)/African Union (AU), Africa step back to her strive for the Pan African Vision of *an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens, representing a dynamic force in the international arena*. To make this vision a reality, the Golden Jubilee Summit of the Union came up with a solemn declaration in eight areas of concern that the vision will cover. Some of the eight areas were social and economic development; integration, democratic governance and peace and security amongst others. In order to make the solemn declaration a reality and within the context of the AU Vision, the Golden Jubilee Summit of the Union directed the African Union Commission (AUC), supported by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), to prepare a continental 50-year agenda through a people-driven process outlining the Africa We Want, namely Agenda 2063. The Agenda 2063 was adopted as a framework document by the Summit in January 2015 even though it covers a time span of 2013-2063. This document has become the basis for Africa's long term socio-economic and integrative transformation. The Agenda 2063 rides on seven aspirations namely: a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development; an integrated continent that is politically united and based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance; an Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law; a peaceful and secure Africa; an Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, shared values and ethics; an Africa, whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children; and Africa as a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner.

### **Comparing the goals of the first ten years of the Seven Aspirations of the African Union Agenda 2063 to that of the Ten Cooperation Plans of the FOCAC**

This part of the article compared the goals of the first ten years of the seven aspirations of the agenda 2063 to that of the ten cooperation plans of the 2nd FOCAC Johannesburg summit in 2015.

#### *A Prosperous Africa, based on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development*

This is the first aspiration of the agenda 2063. The goals of this aspirations for the first ten years (2013-2023) are to achieve a high Standard of Living, quality of Life and well Being for all Citizens; well educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and Innovation; healthy and well-nourished citizens; transformed economies; modern agriculture for increased productivity and production; and blue/ocean economy for accelerated economic growth, environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities.

The first plan of the ten cooperation plans of the FOCAC seeks to implement China-Africa industrialization plan. This has to do with China actively promoting industry partnering and production capacity cooperation between China and Africa and encourage more Chinese enterprises to make business investment in Africa. China will build or upgrade a number of industrial parks in cooperation with Africa, set up regional vocational education Centers and schools for capacity building. The china looks forward to train and develop 200,000 African technical personnel as well as the provision of 40, 000 training opportunities to Africans who are in China. The fifth plan seeks to implement China-Africa green development plan, which would enable China to support Africa in bolstering its capacity for green, low-carbon and sustainable development. The seventh plan seeks to implement China-Africa poverty reduction plan. Even though China is still making efforts to reduce its poverty rate, more aids will still be sent to Africa. The eighth plan seeks to implement China-Africa public health plan, which would make China to help and control system as well as its capacity building by participating in the building of the African Center for Disease Control.

Comparing the goals of the first aspiration of the agenda 2063 and the first, fifth, seventh and eighth plans of the ten cooperation plans of the FOCAC it can be deduced that the China-Africa cooperation is a great means to achieve the dream of Africa.

*An Integrated Continent Politically united and based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of African Renaissance.*

This is the second aspiration of the agenda 2063. The first ten years of this aspiration seeks to build a united Africa (Federal or Confederate- Framework and Institutions for a United Africa); continental financial and monetary institutions are established and functional (Financial and Monetary Institutions); and world class infrastructure crisscrosses Africa (Communications and Infrastructure Connectivity).

The third and fourth plan of the ten cooperation plans of the FOCAC seeks to implement China-Africa infrastructure plan. China will step up mutually beneficial cooperation with Africa in infrastructure planning, design, construction, operation and maintenance; and also implement China-Africa financial plan, through which China will expand its RMB settlement and currency swap operations with African countries, encourage Chinese financial institutions to set up more branches in Africa, and increase its investments and financing cooperation with Africa in multiple ways to provide financial support and services for Africa's industrialization and modernization drive.

Comparing the goals of the second aspiration of the agenda 2063 and that of the third and fourth plan of the ten cooperation plans of the FOCAC, it can be said that the China-Africa Cooperation is a good partnership for the realization of the Africa we want.

*An Africa of Good Governance, Democracy, Respect for Human Rights, Justice and the Rule of Law*

The third aspiration of the agenda 2063 looks forward to build an Africa that will consist of democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched; and capable institutions and transformative leadership in place.

The tenth plan of the ten cooperation plans of the FOCAC seeks to implement China-Africa peace and security, through which China will provide 60 million U.S Dollars of grant to support building and operation of the African stand by force and the African capacity for the immediate response to crises. I believe this tenth plan will be a solid means for the attainment of the goals of the third aspiration of the agenda 2063.

*A Peaceful and Secure Africa*

The fourth aspiration of the African Union agenda 2063 seeks to build an Africa with a peaceful security and stability (Maintenance and Preservation of Peace and Security); a stable and peaceful Africa (Institutional structure for AU Instruments on Peace and Security Defence, Security and Peace); and a fully functional and operational APSA.

This aspiration can be compared with the tenth plan of the ten cooperation plans of the FOCAC which seeks to implement China-Africa peace and security, through which China will provide 60 million U.S Dollars of grant to support building and operation of the African stand by force and the African capacity for the immediate response to crises. Looking at these two comparisons, we can forecast that there is a hope for the dream of Africa.

*Africa with a Strong Cultural Identity Common Heritage, Values and Ethics*

The fifth aspiration looks forward to build the African cultural renaissance- values and ideals of Pan Africanism, cultural values and African Renaissance, cultural heritage, creative arts and businesses. This aspiration is in line with the ninth plan of the ten cooperation plans of the FOCAC which seeks to implement China-Africa cultural and people-to-people plan, through which China will build five cultural centers in Africa and provide satellite TV reception to 10,000 African villages.

*An Africa whose Development is people driven, relying on the potential offered by African People, especially its Women and Youth, and caring for Children*

The goals of the sixth aspiration are full gender equality in all spheres of life (violence & discrimination against women and girls); and engaged and empowered youth and children. This aspiration can be described as similar to that of the first and tenth plan of the ten cooperation plans of the FOCAC.

*An Africa as a Strong, United, Resilient and Influential Global Player and Partner*

The seventh aspiration seeks to build Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence; and to take full responsibility for financing her development. The goals of this aspiration can be made possible by the second plan of the ten cooperation plans of the FOCAC which seeks to implement China-Africa agricultural modernization plan. China will share its experience in agricultural development with Africa and transfer applicable technologies. Also, the goals can be made possible by the

sixth plan of the of the ten cooperation plans of the FOCAC which seeks to implement China-Africa trade and investment facilitation, that would commit China to carry out 5.0 aid-for-trade programs to improve Africa's capacity.

## **Conclusion**

The FOCAC provides a unique and genuine opportunity for both parties to mold their relationship in a way that serves their long-term interests on the basis of mutual benefits, respect and equality.

Also, from the comparison between the goals of the seven aspirations of the African Union agenda 2063 and the ten cooperation plans of the FOCAC, it can be concluded that the China-Africa cooperation is a potential means for Africa to realize its Pan African Vision of an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens, representing a dynamic force in the international arena. That is, the China-Africa cooperation is a good prospect for achieving the seven aspirations of the African Union agenda 2063 which are a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development; an integrated continent that is politically united and based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of African renaissance; an Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law; a peaceful and secure Africa; Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics; an Africa whose development is people driven, relying on the potential offered by African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children; and Africa as a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner.



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