



致读者信

尊敬的各位读者：

4月25日至27日，以“共建‘一带一路’、开创美好未来”为主题的第二届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛成功举办，38个国家的元首和政府首脑、联合国秘书长、国际货币基金组织总裁、以及来自150个国家、92个国际组织的6000余名外宾与会。非洲国家中，吉布提、埃及、肯尼亚、莫桑比克、埃塞俄比亚的国家元首亲临会场。论坛继续围绕普惠、共建、共赢的理念，总结“一带一路”的建设成就，商讨未来的建设方向。论坛期间，共达成6大类283项务实成果，其中多项与非洲相关。多国元首相聚北京，肯定“一带一路”对世界的积极意义，为“一带一路”建设出谋划策。与之相对的是，西方发达国家的政府高官与新闻媒体，围绕所谓“债务陷阱”做文章，指责中国政府通过“一带一路”，依靠提供低息贷款谋取发展中和欠发达国家的战略资源，视中国的所谓“全球扩张”为对现有国际体系的威胁。对于这样的指责，最佳的回应是仔细研判“一带一路”沿线国家的政治经济状况与潜在投资风险，通过切实有效的国际多边合作，推进各项目建设，努力取得共赢的成果。

4月初，世界经济论坛发布《2019中东和北非风险状况报告》，该报告在综合《2019全球风险感知调查》和《2018高管意见调查》两份调查报告的基础上，系统总结了中东和北非国家所面临的风险。《报告》指出存在以下五大类风险：一是世界范围内地缘经济分化，表现为大国间发生经济对抗以及多边贸易规则和协议遭受侵蚀的风险增大，威胁贸易依赖的中东和北非经济；二是气候变化与全球应对不力，海平面的上升威胁多个中东和北非的港口城市，而世界各国降低化石能源的也将对该地区依赖石油的经济体产生负面影响；三是数据欺诈或盗窃和网络攻击等全球性的技术风险；四是以能源价格波动为代表的经济风险和以失业率高涨为代表的政府治理风险；五是中东和北非地区安全风险，虽然恐怖主义袭击的实际发生数量大幅下降，但对该地区的安全预期依然持续走低。

具体到北非各个国家，《报告》指出，阿尔及利亚的面临的风险从高到低依次为地方和全球治理失败、能源价格冲击、金融体制失灵、恐怖袭击和食品危机；埃及为水资源危机、失业或就业不足、能源价格冲击、恐怖袭击和难以控制的通货膨胀；摩洛哥为失业或就业不足、国家治理失败、深度社会不稳定、能源价格冲击和水资源危机；突尼斯为深度社会不稳定、失业或就业不足、难以控制的通货膨胀、非法贸易和财政危机。

《报告》对中东和北非地区所面临风险的评估可作为在该地区开展“一带一路”合作建设的参考。《报告》还提出，缓和与管控上述各类风险的最佳途径是跨部门、跨国、利益相关各方共同参与的协作。这一观点，同本届“一带一路”高峰论坛所重点强调的“通过双边合作、三方合作、多边合作等各种形式，把大家的优势和潜能充分发挥出来”“欢迎多边和各国金融机构参与共建‘一带一路’投融资，鼓励开展第三方市场合作”等通过多边参与实现风险管控和普惠共赢的理念是一致的。切实落实多边协作是对“债务陷阱”指责的最佳回应。

中心副秘书长：廉超群

2019年4月30日



中心活动

1、4月26日，丹麦使馆MErve女士访问北大，与刘海方交流涉非三方合作事宜。

2、4月29日，刘海方和孙威访问农业农村部对外经济合作中心，与李志平副主任，李赤处长和王叶红女士讨论非洲农业发展与中非农业合作问题。



本期内容 (Contents)

1、The Middle East and North Africa Risks Landscape (In English)

中东与北非风险状况 (英文)

The Middle East and North Africa Risks Landscape briefing paper comes at a time when technological and geopolitical forces are reshaping regional landscapes. The technological breakthroughs of the Fourth Industrial Revolution are bringing opportunity but also risk for those unprepared to adapt. At the same time, fractures between global stakeholders—including geo-economic tension—are adding another layer of risk for the region.

<https://www.weforum.org/whitepapers/the-middle-east-and-north-africa-risks-landscape>

2、From new faces to new funds, what has changed in the Belt and Road Forum? (In English)

从新面孔到新基金, “一带一路”论坛发生了什么变化? (英文)

It has been two years since Beijing hosted a forum for the participants and supporters of its global trade plan, and there have been some developments in the state of play. Three-day event is diplomatic highlight of the year for China, with leaders of about 40 foreign governments set to attend.

<https://www.scmp.com/news/china/diplomacy/article/3007512/new-faces-new-funds-what-has-changed-belt-and-road-show>

3、The language of “debt-trap diplomacy” reflects Western anxieties, not African realities (In English)

有关“债务陷阱外交”的言论反映的是西方的焦虑, 而不是非洲的现实 (英文)

It appears, however, that we are in a new phase of Chinese financing. A combination of domestic and international pressures is altering China's extensive lending program—and African states that have relied on this lifeline must adjust. The new reality could benefit African countries by compelling improved project preparation and implementation, reducing price inflation, and decreasing the role of political over economic considerations in project selection.

<https://qz.com/1391770/the-anxious-chorus-around-chinese-debt-trap-diplomacy-doesnt-reflect-african-realities/>

4、Africa's largest mosque has been completed with thanks to China (In English)

感谢中国, 非洲最大的清真寺已经完工 (英文)

After seven years of construction and over \$1 billion in expenses, a new mosque in Algeria is set to break new global records.

<https://qz.com/africa/1606739/china-completes-africas-largest-mosque-in-algeria/>



本期内容 (Contents)

5、Morocco Partners with Chinese Companies to Develop Tangier Tech City (In English)

摩洛哥与中国企业合作开发丹吉尔科技城 (英文)

With a plan to house over 200 Chinese companies, the smart city is set to be a financial and industrial hub.

<https://www.moroccoworldnews.com/2019/04/271663/morocco-china-tangier-tech-city/>

6、Talks between Sudan's opposition and military council resume (In English)

苏丹反对派与军事委员会间恢复谈判 (英文)

Disagreements over transitional authority's composition, mandate, had previously resulted in a breakdown in the talks.

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/04/talks-sudan-opposition-military-council-resume-190429071117155.html>

7、Algeria officials show growing signs of desperation as protests push on (In English)

抗议活动的推进, 阿尔及利亚官员越发无计可施 (英文)

The momentum of the popular demonstrations that have seized Algeria shows no sign of weakening. Faced with a groundswell of public outrage over years of stagnation and the machinations of a self-serving political elite, Algeria's government and security services have thus far proven themselves unable to placate the tide of protest against them.

<https://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/originals/2019/04/algeria-protests-officials-desperation-bouteflika-salah.html>

8、Regional integration should be made a priority across Africa (In English)

区域一体化应成为整个非洲的优先事项 (英文)

The push to boost intra-regional trade, cross-border investment and economic integration in Africa has reached a pivotal phase. This April, Gambia became the 22nd country in the continent (Kenya was among the first ones) to ratify the Africa Continental Free Trade Agreement, helping the historic trade deal gather the minimum required ratifications to come into full effect.

<https://www.the-star.co.ke/opinion/columnists/2019-04-29-regional-integration-should-be-made-a-priority-across-africa/>



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<http://caspu.pku.edu.cn/pages/documentlist.aspx?id=999bc355-51c3-4cf7-98da-dafcf046bd7>

Back issues of *PKU African Tele-Info* can be downloaded from the following websites of Centre for African Studies Peking University. The following is the link.

<http://caspu.pku.edu.cn/pages/documentlist.aspx?id=999bc355-51c3-4cf7-98da-dafcf046bd7>

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北京大学非洲研究中心
北京市海淀区颐和园路5号
北京大学国际关系学院
邮编：100871
联系电话：
86-10-62751999；86-10-62752941
传真：86-10-62751639
中心主页：<http://caspu.pku.edu.cn/>
电子邮箱：pkucas@vip.163.com

Center for African Studies
School of International Studies
Peking University
Haidian District, Beijing, China 100871

Tel: 86-10-62751999；86-10-62752941
Fax: 86-10-62751639
Homepage: <http://caspu.pku.edu.cn/>
E-mail: pkucas@vip.163.com