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以色列蓝皮书

BLUE BOOK OF ISRAEL

以色列发展报告

(2015)

主编 / 张倩红

副主编 / 艾仁贵 马丹静

ANNUAL REPORT ON ISRAEL'S NATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT (2015)



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主要编撰者简介

张倩红 教授、博士生导师，郑州大学副校长，河南省高校人文社会科学重点研究基地河南大学犹太—以色列研究中心主任，享受国务院特殊津贴，兼任国家社会科学基金学科规划评审组委员、中国中东学会副会长、中国世界近现代史学会副会长、中国中外关系史学会副会长、河南省历史学会会长等职。主要从事犹太—以色列及中东问题研究，出版《以色列史》《犹太史研究新维度》《犹太文化》《以色列经济振兴之路》《中国和犹太民族》（战略报告，译著）等10多部学术著作，在《历史研究》《世界历史》《史学理论研究》《世界宗教研究》《人民日报》《光明日报》等国内外刊物上发表论文近百篇。

艾仁贵 郑州大学历史学院博士生，曾赴以色列巴伊兰大学交流访问。重点研究领域为当代以色列社会文化与安全战略，参著有《犹太文化》（第二作者）等3部著作，翻译并出版《犹太人与现代资本主义》等译著，在《国际安全研究》《史学理论研究》《世界民族》《世界宗教研究》等刊物上发表论文20多篇。

马丹静 中国社会科学院俄罗斯东欧中亚研究所法学博士，以色列本·古里安大学博士后，河南省高校人文社会科学重点研究基地河南大学犹太—以色列研究中心研究人员。主要研究领域为哈西德运动、以色列政治与社会，参与翻译《耶路撒冷三千年》（第二译者），在 *World History Studies*、《学海》等刊物上发表论文多篇。

摘要

中国与以色列地处亚洲大陆的东西两端，两者之间有着深厚的历史渊源，在不同的历史时期犹太人曾多次入居中国，特别是第二次世界大战期间中国上海接纳了大量无家可归的犹太难民；1948年、1949年以色列国与新中国相继建立，以色列是中东地区第一个承认新中国的国家。以色列虽在疆域面积与人口规模上是个小国，但在许多方面堪称大国。以色列是一个“经济大国”“科技大国”。建国60多年来，资源极度匮乏、仅有弹丸之地的以色列成功创造出“沙漠奇迹”，在经济发展与科技创新方面取得了举世瞩目的成就：自2000年以来以色列获得诺贝尔科学奖、诺贝尔经济学奖的有8人；以色列研发经费投入占GDP的比重全球第一；高科技产品同其他技术密集型产品的出口额占以色列整个出口总额的75%。因此，以色列被公认为是全球最具创造力的国家之一，这为其赢得了“创新国度”之美誉。以色列还是一个“文化大国”“教育大国”。以色列的文化教育水平长期位居世界前列，在教育领域拥有许多第一：平均每万人中的教授、工程师和科学家拥有量为世界第一；在国际学术杂志上发表论文的人均篇数为世界之首；教育经费占GDP的比例也是世界第一；等等。构成该国主体的犹太人拥有悠久灿烂的文化，其祖先创造的希伯来文明被誉为哺育西方文明的两大源头之一，犹太民族中涌现出的许多伟人为人类文明做出了不可估量的贡献。

近年来，中以双边关系不断升温，高层政治互访日渐增多。2012年1月中以两国领导人互致贺电庆祝中以建交20周年；2013年5月与2014年4月以色列总理本雅明·内塔尼亚胡以及总统西蒙·佩雷斯相继成功访华，在中国掀起一股“以色列热”。在经贸关系方面，中以两国双边贸易额与合作领域增长势头迅猛。据中国海关统计，2013年中以双边贸易额已达108.3亿美元，比1992年建交时增长了200多倍，其中，中方出口76.5亿美元，进口31.8亿美元，同比分别增长9.4%和8.9%。中国是以色列在亚洲的第一大贸易伙伴，



也是其全球第三大贸易伙伴。在人文领域，近年来以色列国内“向东看”的趋势日益明显，“汉语热”和“中国热”不断升温，两国文化教育领域的交流不断加强，特别是特拉维夫大学孔子学院、希伯来大学孔子学院开展了颇具特色的文化活动。在科技领域，两国合作的水平与层次也达到了空前的高度。2015年1月29日，中以创新合作联合委员会第一次会议在北京召开，中国国务院副总理刘延东和以色列外长利伯曼作为联合委员会主席出席会议，并共同签署《中以创新合作三年行动计划（2015~2017）》。

基于以色列在中东地区与国际事务中的重要影响力，以及中以两国在政治、经贸、人文、创新等领域的合作与交流不断增多，本课题组整合郑州大学历史学院世界史学科、河南省高校人文社会科学重点研究基地河南大学犹太—以色列研究中心的相关研究力量，吸收中国社会科学院西亚非洲研究所等单位的学者参与，推出了国内有关以色列的第一本蓝皮书——《以色列发展报告（2015）》。本报告的出版得到了郑州大学世界史学科的经费支持；中以学术交流促进协会（Sino-Israel Global Network & Academic Leadership, SIGNAL）为本报告的资料搜集提供了许多帮助。

本报告由总报告、专题篇、外交篇、中以关系篇与附录五个部分组成。第一部分为总报告，概括了2014年以色列社会、经济与政治，对这一年以色列的总体形势与基本国情进行了总括性介绍和分析。第二部分为专题篇，分别阐述了2014年以色列的经济状况、政治局势、安全形势、族群关系，并对以色列的外籍劳工、主要智库等进行了介绍。2014年以色列的总体经济形势稳中有升，政治方面经历了政局变动与解散议会等重大事件，安全形势则由于加沙冲突以及耶路撒冷系列恐怖袭击事件而趋于严峻，族群关系受政治安全形势的影响而更显复杂。第三部分为外交篇，分析了以色列与美国、埃及、土耳其等国的关系。由于受到中东地缘政治以及极端主义、恐怖主义外溢效应的影响，2014年以色列的总体外交环境有所恶化，美国、土耳其等传统盟友或准盟友与以色列的关系若即若离，欧盟主要国家（议会）“连锁”承认巴勒斯坦的国家地位使以色列处境尴尬。第四部分是中以关系篇，集中分析丝路战略下的中以两国人文外交、2014年中以两国的经贸关系，以及中以两国关系的现状及前景。受制于传统与现实方面的诸多原因，中以两国关系仍存在一些障碍性因素，但同时也有许多机遇与有利条件，深化两国经贸关系、提升两国人文外交

成为开展务实合作的重要内容，双边关系的深化有助于以色列在中国丝路战略中发挥重要的战略支点作用。第五部分是附录，收录了2014年以色列大事记以及以色列国内主要统计资料。

总之，本报告对当今以色列的热点问题、重大事件以及基本国情进行剖析，运用定量与定性相结合的研究方法，从宏观和微观的角度对2014年以色列的经济概况、社会动态、政治走向与外交关系等方面进行深入系统的分析，此外还专门对中以关系进行深度研究，从而为全面认识与深刻理解当今以色列社会提供重要的参考，也为我国处理中东地区事务、加强对以色列的交流与合作提供决策依据和研究支撑。

Abstract

As two countries located in the eastern and western ends of Asia, China and Israel have enjoyed deep historical connections. Jews came to China and settled here in different historical periods, especially during the Second World War when Shanghai accepted many displaced Jewish refugees fleeing from Europe. In 1948 and 1949, the State of Israel and the People's Republic of China were established one after another. When the New China came into being, Israel was the first country in the Middle East, which granted China its recognition. Although Israel is small in size and population, it can be called a great power in many respects. This is because Israel is an economic and technological power, despite the fact that it occupies a tiny territory and possesses scarce resources. It has created "miracles in the desert" and made great achievements in economic development and technological innovation, since its establishment, just over 60 years ago. Since 2000, there have been eight Israelis who won the Noble Prize in Sciences and Economics. Tel Aviv, a major city in Israel, has the most intensive high-tech firms in the world; the proportion of Israel's R&D investment in GDP is also leading the world. Furthermore, Israel's exports of high-tech products and other technology-intensive products constitute 75% of its entire exports. Consequently, it is globally recognized as one of the most creative countries in the aspects of innovation, research and development. This endows Israel with the reputation of "Start-up Nation" . Moreover, Israel is a cultural and educational power. Its levels of culture and education are at the forefront of the world and it owns many "world firsts" in the educational field. There is one university or college per 357 square kilometers in Israel. Its per capital number of professors, engineers and scientists in every 10, 000 people ranks first in the world, while its per capital number of papers published in the international academic journals is also the world's No. 1. Another first place in the world is the ratio of its educational expenditure in GDP. As far as the cultural aspect is concerned, the Jewish people—the majority ethnic group of Israel, enjoys a long and splendid culture. Its

ancestors created the Hebrew civilization, which is hailed as one of the two sources of the Western civilization. Moreover, many great people have sprung up among the Jewish people, who have made great contributions to the human civilization.

In recent years, with the increased exchange of high-level political visits, the Sino-Israel bilateral relations are getting better and better. In January 2012, the leaders of China and Israel exchanged congratulatory messages on the 20th anniversary of diplomatic ties between the two countries. In May 2013 and April 2014, the Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and President Shimon Peres consecutively paid visits to China, which initiated a wave of “Israel craze”. In the aspect of economic relations, the bilateral trade and cooperation between China and Israel have witnessed rapid growth in the past years. According to China Customs’ statistics, the Sino-Israel bilateral value of trade had reached 10.83 billion dollars in 2013, with more than 200 times’ increase since the establishment of diplomatic ties in 1992. China’s exports counted 7.65 billion dollars, while its imports counted 3.18 billion dollars, with year-on-year growth of 9.4% and 8.9% respectively. In 2013, China became Israel’s largest trading partner in Asia and third largest trading partner in the world. As for as the humanistic area is concerned, in recent years, the trend of “Looking East” in Israel has been gaining prominence. “Mandarin Fever” and “China Craze” are heating up in Israel, while the cultural and educational exchanges between the two countries are getting strengthened. Prime examples are the consecutive establishments of Confucius Institutes at Tel Aviv and Hebrew University; afterward, remarkable cultural activities were developed by these two institutes. In the field of technological innovation, the level of Sino-Israel cooperation has reached an unprecedented height. On January 29, 2015, the Sino-Israel Innovative Cooperation Joint Committee convened its first conference in Beijing. The Vice Premier of China – Liu Yandong and the Foreign Minister of Israel – Avigdor Lieberman attended the conference as the chairmen of the joint committee, and co-signed the Three-year Action Plan on Sino-Israeli Innovation Cooperation (2015 – 2017).

Considering Israel’s significant influence in the Middle East and its influence on international affairs, the continuous increase of Sino-Israel exchange, and cooperation in the fields of politics, economy, innovation and humanity, this research group integrates the pertinent academic power in the Key Research Institute of Humanities & Social Sciences in Universities of Henan Province – Center for Judaic and Israeli

Studies at Henan University and the Discipline of World History at Zhengzhou University, incorporates scholars from the Institute of West Asian and African studies at Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) and so on, and presents China's first blue book on Israel - *The Blue Book of Israel (2015)* . Financial aid has been given by the Discipline of World History at Zhengzhou University; Sino-Israel Global Network & Academic Leadership (SIGNAL) also provides great assistance in collecting materials for this Blue Book. We are profoundly grateful to them and other related persons for support, advice and assistance.

This report consists of five parts: general report, special topics, foreign policy, China-Israel relations, and the appendix. The first part is the general report, which overviews Israel's society, economy, and politics in 2014. This part also makes a general introduction and analysis of Israel's overall situation, and national conditions in this year. The second part is on the special topics, which expounds separately on the economic condition, the political and security situation, the ethnic relations of Israel in 2014. Besides, it provides a general introduction of Israel's foreign workers and main think tanks. Generally speaking, Israel's economy in 2014 rose and developed steadily, whereas its politics experienced major changes, such as governmental instability and the dissolution of the Knesset. As for the security field, due to the Gaza conflict and a range of terrorist attacks in Jerusalem, its security situation became quite severe. The inherent contradictions in Israel's ethnic relations have turned more and more complicated due to the influence of the political and security situation. The third part is on the foreign policy. This part analyzes Israel's relations with America, Egypt, Turkey, and so on and so forth. Israel's overall diplomatic environment worsened to some extent due to the implications of the geopolitical situation, the spillover effect of extremism and terrorism in the Middle East. Its traditional ally the United States and its quasi-ally Turkey kept Israel at arm's length, while Egypt played the important role of peace promoter through mediating Gaza conflict between Palestine and Israel. Last but not least, Palestinian statehood was recognized by the parliaments of EU countries in chain reaction, which placed Israel in an awkward situation. The fourth part is on the relations between China and Israel. This part focuses on analyzing the "Silk Road Strategy" and the enhancement of cultural diplomacy between China and Israel. In addition, the economic relations between the two countries, the status quo of Sino-Israeli relations, and its prospects are also

analyzed in this part. Subjected to various reasons in tradition and reality, there still exists some obstructive elements in Sino-Israeli relations. However, favorable conditions are present as well. Furthering the economic relations and promoting the humanistic diplomacy prove to be the important content of conducting pragmatic cooperation between China and Israel, which will help Israel play a strategically pivotal role in China's "Silk Road Strategy". The fifth part is the appendix, which includes Israel's chronicle of events in 2014 and the major domestic statistics.

This report selects Israel's current hot topics, crucial events and basic national conditions for dissection and analysis. It uses the methodology that combines the quantitative and qualitative studies, and makes deep and systematic analysis on Israel's economic profile, social dynamics, political tendencies, foreign relations, and etc. in 2014 from both the macro and micro perspectives. Besides, this report conducts profound study on Sino-Israeli relations, such as cultural diplomacy, economic cooperation, mutual perception, and so on and so forth. It aims at providing important information and reference for a full and profound understanding of contemporary Israeli society, and it offers decision-making basics and research support for our government to handle Middle Eastern affairs, as well as to enhance the exchange and cooperation with Israel.

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