

中国一阿拉伯国家经贸关系——发展报告——

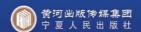
(2015)

BLUE BOOK OF CHINA—ARAB STATES

ANNUAL REPORT ON ECONOMIC AND TRADE RELATIONS DEVELOPMENT

OF CHINA—ARAB STATES

主编/张进海 段庆林 王林聪





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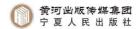
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张进海 男,1959年9月生,陕西铜川市人,中共党员,在职研究生学历,政法教授。历任宁夏石嘴山市委常委兼宣传部部长、固原师范高等专科学院党委书记、宁夏师范学院党委书记与院长等职,现任宁夏社会科学院院长、自治区社科联副主席,自治区十一届人大代表、常委。

出版著作有《新闻舆论与大众传播》《思考的印记》,合著有《美丽的沙湖》《沙湖的传说》,主编《石嘴山文学作品集》(三卷本)、《石嘴山系列丛书》(四卷本)、《新思维、新视角——宁夏内陆开放型经济发展规划研究》《国家战略中的宁夏未来——建设和谐富裕新宁夏研究》《国家战略 宁夏使命——宁夏内陆开放型经济试验区建设专论》《中国少数民族古籍总目提要·回族卷》《中国回族历史文化丛书》(十卷本)、《宁夏历史文化地理丛书》(八卷本)等著作 50 余部,策划主编《宁夏地方史话丛书》50 部、宁夏系列蓝皮书(《宁夏经济蓝皮书》《宁夏文化蓝皮书》《宁夏社会蓝皮书》)、《宁夏重大现实问题研究报告》《宁夏年鉴》等,撰写论文及调研报告 50 余篇。其中专著《新闻舆论与大众传媒》获宁夏第八届社会科学优秀成果著作类三等奖,合作《银鄂榆三角区域经济发展战略研究》获宁夏第十一届社会科学优秀成果论文一等奖。

段庆林 男,1963年9月出生,宁夏平罗县人,经济学研究生学历,所学专业先后为统计学和管理学。曾任国家统计局宁夏农村经济社会调查队统计师、《调研世界》杂志编辑部主任。现为宁夏社会科学院综合经济研究所所长、研究员,院应用经济学科建设负责人、学术带头人。是中国生态经济学学会理事、宁夏经济学会副会长、宁夏可持续发展研究会副理事长、宁夏大学客座教授、宁夏金融学会理事、宁夏作家协会会员、宁夏诗词学会副会长。作为中组部等单位选派的首届(2004年度)"西部之光"访问学者赴中国社会科学院学习。宁夏"新世纪313人才工程"学术技术带头人(2004年度),享受宁夏回族自治区人民政府特殊津贴专家(2008年度)。

研究领域涉及内陆开放型经济与中阿经贸关系、中国农村经济、西北区域经济、 宁夏经济社会重大发展战略研究等。主持了国家社会科学基金西部项目、宁夏社会科 学基金重点项目、自治区规划重大课题及社会委托课题 50 多项研究课题,完成科研成果 100 多万字。有关农村社会保障的研究报告被收入 2002 年中国人民大学汇编的《收入分配与社会保障》一书,该书被认为是我国收入分配与社会保障方面的代表性研究成果。段庆林被有关文献检索为"1995~1999 年《中国农村经济》杂志 58 位中外核心作者之一,我国高水平农村经济研究论文的主要生产者"。近年来其撰写的对策研究报告多次获得宁夏党政主要领导的高度评价。

在《管理世界》《经济学家》《社会学研究》《战略与管理》《中国软科学》《中国农村经济》《经济研究参考》《统计研究》《经济学消息报》《农业经济问题》等国家级权威学术期刊和核心期刊等公开发表论文百余篇。有13篇论文被中国人民大学复印报刊资料有关专题全文转载,或被《中国社会科学文摘》杂志摘编。研究成果获得十多次省部级奖励。出版有专著《中国农村家庭经济研究》(2004年)、《城与乡——宁夏二元结构变迁研究》(2012年)等。参与主编《中国西部经济与地区可持续发展研究》(2006年)、《挑战贫困——宁夏农村扶贫开发20年回顾与展望》(2008年)、《宁夏经济年鉴》(2008年)、《宁夏经济蓝皮书》(2010~2015年各年度)、《国家战略中的宁夏未来——建设和谐富裕新宁夏研究》(2012年)等十余部著作。曾先后赴美国、英国、日本、意大利、韩国等国家进行学术交流与访问。

王林聪 男,1965年生。中国社会科学院西亚非洲研究所研究员,博士生导师,历史学博士。现任中国社会科学院西亚非洲研究所所长助理、国际关系研究室主任,兼任中国社会科学院海湾研究中心副主任。2010年荣获国务院政府特殊津贴专家称号。

主要从事中东政治、社会、伊斯兰教及国际关系研究。曾在英国牛津伊斯兰研究中心做访问学者(2008~2009年),先后赴埃及、摩洛哥、突尼斯、沙特阿拉伯、阿联酋、卡塔尔、土耳其、以色列、伊朗等中东国家访问和交流。主持并完成中国社会科学院重大课题"中东伊斯兰国家民主化问题研究""阿拉伯政治研究"和中国社会科学院重点学科建设工程项目"西亚非洲社会发展研究"。目前主持中国社会科学院西亚非洲所创新工程项目"中东热点问题与中国应对之策研究"。曾在《西亚非洲》《世界经济与政治》《史学理论研究》《阿拉伯世界研究》《中国社会科学院研究生院学报》《宁夏社会科学》《中东非洲发展报告》《中东发展报告》等发表学术论文、研究报告数十篇;在《人民日报》《光明日报》《中国社会科学报》《人民论坛》等刊发多篇评论文章。主要代表作是《中东国家民主化问题研究》(专著,中国社会科学出版社 2007 年出版)。

中阿蓝皮书 BLUE BOOK OF CHINA—ARAB STATES 《中阿蓝皮书——中国—阿拉伯国家经贸关系发展报告(2015年度)》由宁夏社会科学院主办,组织全国从事"一带一路"和中阿关系研究的资深专家,对中国—阿拉伯国家经贸关系发展进程进行系统分析。作为资讯类智库产品,力求与国际关系类研究平台实行差异化定位,强调从经济学和国际贸易投资的理论、方法与视角,来实证研究中阿经贸合作的专题问题和国别认识,为中阿合作论坛、中阿博览会以及从事中阿经贸合作的企业、政府和社会各界提供决策咨询服务。

本书分为总报告、"一带一路"与中阿关系、中阿经贸论坛、专题篇:聚焦中阿博览会、战略支点篇、区域合作篇、中阿经贸大事记等七部分。

总报告。以《中阿共建"一带一路":从利益共同体到命运共同体——中国——阿拉伯国家经贸关系发展总报告(2015年度)》为题,简要分析了当前中阿关系形势,重点从贸易、石油、投资三方面对中阿经贸关系进行了分析,并研究了中国各地与阿拉伯国家的经贸合作状况。认为在国际经济一体化形势下,中阿之间不可能形成超越自贸区之上的一体化组织,应该以合作共赢而不是政治同盟的关系,来打造超越石油合作的多元化合作的利益共同体、超越经济利益的命运共同体。要积极构建中阿"一带一路""1+2+3"合作格局,努力打造中阿生产网络和中阿贸易网络;充分利用中阿合作论坛和中阿博览会等平台,进一步强化中阿关系。

"一带一路"与中阿关系。中国外交部原副部长、资深外交家杨福昌先生分析了一年来"一带一路"建设的成就,认为中阿之间由于产业结构互补性强,阿方"向东看",中方向西开放,双方相向而行,中阿合作将成为"一带一路"建设的先行者。中国政府原中东问题特使吴思科大使从政策引领、需求拉动等多方面,认为"一带一路"为中阿战略合作提供了新机遇,并对宁夏继续办好中阿博览会

给予期望。中东问题专家马晓霖对当前中东格局动荡进行了全方位的研判,认 为地缘位置重要的中东地区成为中国"一带一路"战略的核心交叉点,中国究竟 在中东有什么样的战略利益,需要重新加以梳理,为今后的有效保护提供一个 参照系。

中阿经贸论坛。著名经济学家梅新育认为:国际石油市场寡头垄断竞争格局已经被打破,超预期财政赤字逼迫沙特等国削价竞销以保证现金流量,国际市场油价疲软大势将延续相当一段时间,将对中阿经贸关系产生正负双重影响。本篇数位专家还对亚投行、丝路基金与中阿金融合作,以及中国与海合会贸易、中阿能源、投资合作及预防性外交等进行了研究。

专题篇。主要聚焦中阿博览会。提出以中阿博览会平台打造"一带一路"战略 支点,应该充分发挥民族人文优势,将文化资源转化为文化资本,以人文优势为 突破口,发展立足本地实际的优势特色产业,并构建对阿拉伯国家贸易网络。分 析了国际清真产品市场及中国西北地区清真产业发展状况,认为我国清真产业 已经形成了两大核心(宁夏、新疆)和多个中心(青海、甘肃、陕西)格局。伊斯兰金 融和中阿旅游合作也是关注热点。

战略支点篇。分析了阿联酋自由贸易区、阿曼杜库姆经济特区与中阿经贸合作的契合点,如何借鉴中国—马来西亚"两国双园"经验发展中阿产业园区,中国与约旦合作等。

区域合作篇。在宁夏回族自治区党委第十一届六中全会刚刚召开并颁布《关于融入"一带一路"加快开放宁夏建设的意见》,中阿博览会即将召开之前,宁夏学术界对建设宁夏内陆开放型经济试验区经验进行了总结,在许多方面形成共识。本篇选取的三篇论文认为宁夏的开放是全方位开放,主要分为向西开放和内陆开放两大战略方向,宁夏应该扩大对外务实合作,对外开放的三大优先序是构筑内陆开放型经济核心区、建立外向型产业体系、建立现代综合立体交通枢纽体系。为深化中阿合作在区域开放中的地位、优劣势、政策选择等认识提供了依据。并对中阿空中丝绸之路、中阿风上丝绸之路、中阿文化产业合作等合作重点进行了研究。

Abstract

Annual Report on Economic and Trade Relations Development of China-Arab States (the Blue Book of China-Arab States)(2015), is sponsored by Ningxia Academy of Social Sciences, and the paper selected are all on "One Belt and One Road" and China-Arab states' relations. As a think-tank information products, the book offers China-Arab states' topic-oriented studies, and it stresses on, to compare with those studies on international relations, perspectives of theories, approaches and visions of international economy, trade and investment. And its aim is to provide policy consultation and service to government institutions, entities of different circles and enterprises pertaining to China-Arab states' relations.

The book is comprised of seven parts, that is: Overall Report; "One Belt and One Road" and China-Arab States' Relations; China-Arab States' Economic and Trade Forum; China-Arab States' Expo.; Construction of Strategic Pivots; Regional Cooperation; and Records of Major Events (Appendix).

The part of General Report mainly makes, by analyzing present situation of China-Arab relations, a study on trade, petroleum and investment between China and Arab countries, including economic and trade relations at provincial or regional level. It deems that under present situation of international economic integration, relation between China and Arab countries should be targeted on constructing interest community, destiny community and win-win one; and construction of which should not be like free trade zone, nor will it be like political union; and such a relation should not be confined in fields of petroleum and gaining of economic benefits. Therefore, we should construct a pattern of "One Belt and One Road" and "1+2+3" mechanism, should construct a network on developing bilateral production and trade relations, and should enhance bilateral relations by taking advantage of China-Arab States' Cooperation Forum and China-Arab States' Expo..

In the part of "One Belt and One Road" and China-Arab States' Relations, Yang Fuchang (former vice minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) points out that as both sides have mutual complexity in industries and have the same orientation in policy adoption (Arab countries' policy of looking east and China's policy of opening to the west), cooperation between China and Arab countries will be a pioneer one alongside construction of "One Belt and One Road". Wu Sike (former special envoy of the Chinese government to the Middle East) deems that the execution of "One Belt and One Road" would, from policy perspective, provide a new opportunity for strategic cooperation between China and Arab

countries. Ma Xiaolin (expert on the Middle East) deems that the importance of the Middle East's geographical location makes it a core area for China's implementation of "One Belt and One Road" strategy, and proposes that we should, based on practical situation, make a re-definition to China's interests in order that our study can provide a parameter in China's work of interest protection.

In the part of China-Arab States' Economic and Trade Forum, Mei Xinyu (famous economist) points out that breaking of monopolized competition pattern on oil price, reduction of international oil price and un-expected financial deficit situation make countries such as Saudi Arabian sell oil at reduced price, in order to ensure soonest cash flow amount. Thus, present situation of oil price would remain at low level for quite a long period, and such situation would exert dual influence on China-Arab countries' economic and trade relations. Also in this chapter, scholars and experts make studies on topics such as AIIB, Silk-Route Fund and China-Arab states' cooperation, relationship between China and the Gulf Countries Committee (GCC), energy cooperation between China and Arab countries, including China's preventive diplomacy, etc..

On the part of China-Arab States' Expo., experts propose that Ningxia should transfer culture resource to culture capital via giving a full play of its humanity advantage; should develop featured industries by relying on local conditions; and should construct trade net with Arab countries. On the premise of analyzing present situation of the world Halal-product markets, including that of China's northwest region, experts deem that with respect to Halal products in China at the moment, two core regions (Ningxia and Xinjiang) and several centers (Qinghai, Gansu, Shaanxi) have been formed. In addition, experts deem that in future attentions should be paid to development of Islamic finance and tourism.

On the part of Constructing Strategic Pivots, experts put forward suggestions on developing China-Arab industrial garden by fully analyzing factors, both favourable and unfavourable, existed in UAE Free Trade Zone, in Omen Do'qom Economic Zone and lessons drawn from China-Malaysia "Double Garden".

On the part of Regional Cooperation, experts draw a conclusion on Ningxia's construction of inland economic pilot. They reached consensus just after the issuance of "Opinions on Ningxia's Integration into the 'One Belt and One Road' and Deepening of Ningxia's Opening-up" by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Ningxia Party Committee. The three paper selected deem that Ningxia's opening-up should be all-dimensional (including opening to west countries and opening to the brother provinces domestically) and be practical, and that Ningxia should strengthen its work on constructing economic core area, constructing foreign-oriented industrial system and modern comprehensive communication system. Undoubtedly, the study would offer principal evidence for China-Arab states' exchange and cooperation, and not only that, it acts as options in policy-making. Moreover, the paper makes some on-point studies, say, on construction of China-Arab states' aerial silk route, net silk route, and on cultural industry cooperation, etc..

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中阿共建"一带一路": 从利益共同体到命运共同体

——中国—阿拉伯国家经贸关系发展总报告

(2015年度)

段庆林

摘 要:中阿合作论坛第六次部长级会议致力于中阿共建"一带一路",标志着中阿经贸关系进入新阶段。但受国际油价暴跌及中东格局动荡等影响,中国从阿拉伯国家进口急剧减速,出口额增速减缓;中国石油进口多元化,从中东石油进口比重降低;阿拉伯国家对华投资远远低于中国对阿拉伯国家投资水平。中阿经贸合作的石油、贸易、投资主要受益地区是中国沿海地区,中国穆斯林聚居的西北地区与阿拉伯国家贸易额较少。在国际经济一体化形势下,中阿之间不可能形成超越自贸区之上的一体化组织,应该以合作共赢而不是政治同盟的关系,来打造超越石油合作的多元化合作的利益共同体,超越经济利益的命运共同体。中国经济转型升级有利于中阿经贸合作的未来,要积极构建中阿"一带一路""1+2+3"合作

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