

2015年高教学会引智分会

# 非洲的发展与中非关系

刘海方

# 中国学者研究什么？

## ◆ (一) 全球格局的变化与非洲的崛起

在整个国际变迁的大背景下看待非洲当代的国际关系以及非洲在新世纪崛起的事实，——以非洲发展为核心，建立横向坐标广度；

## ◆ (二) 中非关系的历史渊源

中非交流史的，从远古、到郑和航海的时代、到清末华人大规模进入非洲，再到非洲的民族独立解放运动时期，及至**90**年代以来中非新一轮全面合作的高潮至今。——历史深度；

## ◆ (三) 当代中非关系的现状与挑战——研究的**evolution**

通过案例，引导同学讨论，当前中非关系引发广泛关注和热议的原因是什么，消极看法的来源是什么；与同学一起思考，作为中国人我们的立场应该是什么。

# Structure

- ◆ **1. The Repaid Development of Africa-Emerging powers relationships**
- ◆ **2. Africa's Rise, Coupling with Emerging Markets**
- ◆ **3. Why does only Sino-African relation look so hot?**
- ◆ **4. Brief Evolution of China-African relationship future perspective**

# Goals

- ◆ To explore Africa's changing global linkages in the context of an increasingly multi-polar world in which emerging actors, especially China (and India, Brazil, Turkey and the Gulf States) are becoming major players.
- ◆ In view of the idea of multipolarity, further reflection on what it means from **the *vantage point of Africa?***

# Starting from Today's Summit



# 1. Repaid Development of African – Emerging Countries Relationship





# 2<sup>nd</sup> AFRICA-INDIA FORUM SUMMIT

MAY 24-25, 2011 \* ADDIS ABABA



SON  
SION



CHAIRPERSON



H.E. DR. MANMOHAN SINGH  
PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA



भारत - अफ्रीका  
मंच शिखर सम्मेलन  
नई दिल्ली  
8-9 अप्रैल, 2008



India-Africa  
Forum Summit  
New Delhi  
8-9 April, 2008





भारत - अफ्रीका  
मंच शिखर सम्मेलन  
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8-9 अप्रैल, 2008



India-Africa  
Forum Summit  
New Delhi  
8-9 April, 2008



# China-Africa Summit in 2006





# US-African Summit 2014---挑战、Copy 中国？



rique

تهر

همایش هم اندیسی ایران و آفریقا

Iran - Afr

Tehran- 14&





Venezuela 2009

Il Cumbre  
América del Sur - África

Il Summit  
Africa - South America

Il Sommet  
Amérique du Sud - Afrique

Il Cúpula  
America do Sul - África

**ASA**

القوة الشراكة  
أمريكا الجنوبية - أفريقيا

Cerrando brechas, abriendo oportunidades

Filling gaps, providing opportunities  
Jeter des ponts vers de nouveaux horizons  
Fechando brechas, abrindo oportunidades  
سد الفجوات، افتتاح الفرص



TURKEY  
AFRICA  
PARTNERSHIP

MINISTERIAL REVIEW CONFERENCE  
15-18 DECEMBER 2011 / ISTANBUL



CONFERENCE D'ÉVALUATION MINISTÉRIELLE DU

PARTENARIAT  
TURQUIE  
AFRIQUE

15-18 DÉCEMBRE 2011 / ISTANBUL



# Turkey-Africa Partnership

- policy of opening up to Africa initiated in 1998
- Strategy on the Development of the Economic Relations with African Countries in 2003
- 2005 was declared as “the Year of Africa” by the Turkish Government
- 2008 Summit, 49 African countries
- Turkey hosted the **Istanbul Somalia Conference organized within the UN framework** on 21-23 May 2010.
- Turkey attached great importance and eagerly hosted the **Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,** in Istanbul on 9-13 May 2011.





2009

# KOREA AFRICA FORUM

*Korea and Africa join hands for a new Partnership*





**Korea  
Africa  
Forum**





Venezuela 2009

Il Cumbre  
América del Sur - África

Il Summit  
Africa - South America

Il Sommet  
Amérique du Sud - Afrique

Il Cúpula  
America do Sul - África

**ASA**

القوة الشاربية  
أفريقيكنا لوجيوكيا - أميريكوي

Cerrando brechas, abriendo oportunidades

Filling gaps, providing opportunities  
Jeter des ponts vers de nouveaux horizons  
Fechando brechas, abrindo oportunidades  
سد الفجوات انشاء فرصتج الجديدة





**Taiwan-Africa  
Summit**

# 非洲增长与中非关系

## World's ten fastest-growing economies\*

Annual average GDP growth, %

2001-2010†

**Angola** 11.1

China 10.5

Myanmar 10.3

**Nigeria** 8.9

**Ethiopia** 8.4

Kazakhstan 8.2

**Chad** 7.9

**Mozambique** 7.9

Cambodia 7.7

**Rwanda** 7.6

2011-2015‡

China 9.5

India 8.2

**Ethiopia** 8.1

**Mozambique** 7.7

**Tanzania** 7.2

Vietnam 7.2

**Congo** 7.0

**Ghana** 7.0

**Zambia** 6.9

**Nigeria** 6.8

## GDP growth, unweighted annual average, %



\*Excluding countries with less than 10m population  
Iraq and Afghanistan †2010 estimate ‡Forecast

Note: the changing economic status of EPs and their growing political influence

## Global balance

Economies' share of world GDP

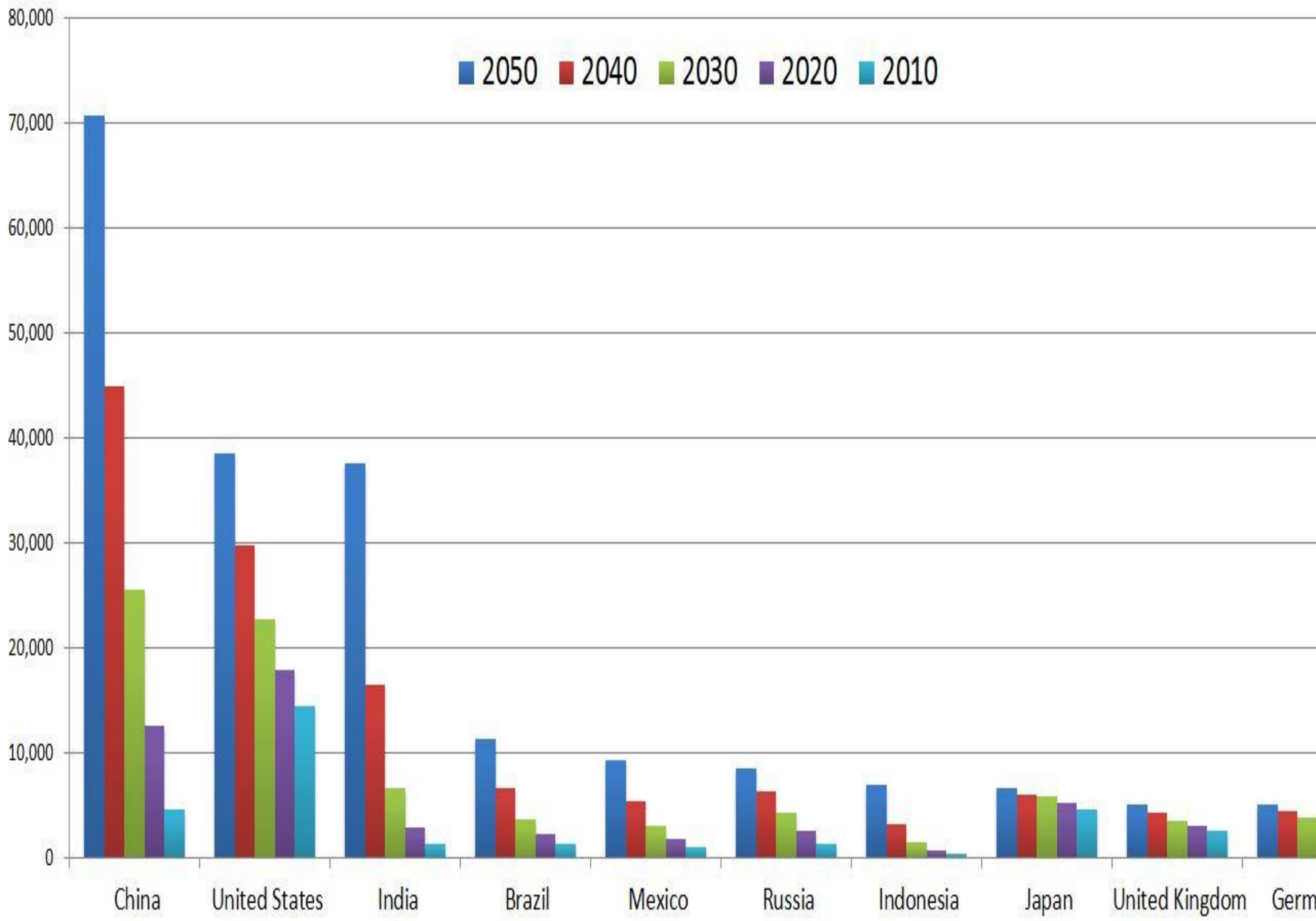
At market exchange rates

AN EMERGING NEW WORLD

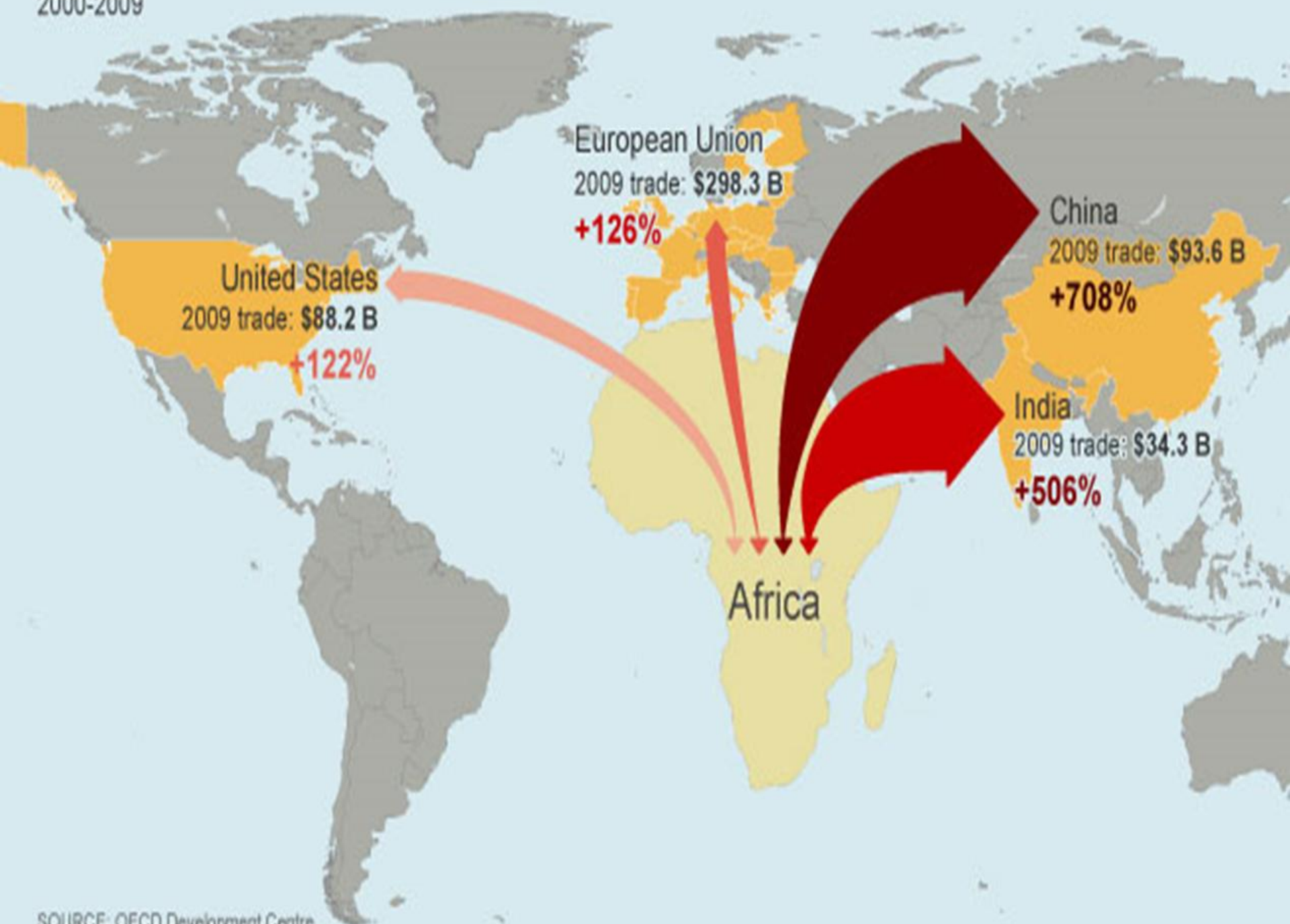


Source: AT Kearney; Bloomberg; BP; dotMobi; Fortune; IMF; IHS; UN; World Bank; World Steel Association; WTO

# World's leading economies by 2050 (projected)



**INCREASE IN TRADE WITH AFRICA**  
2000-2009





# 新兴国家关系给非洲带来什么？

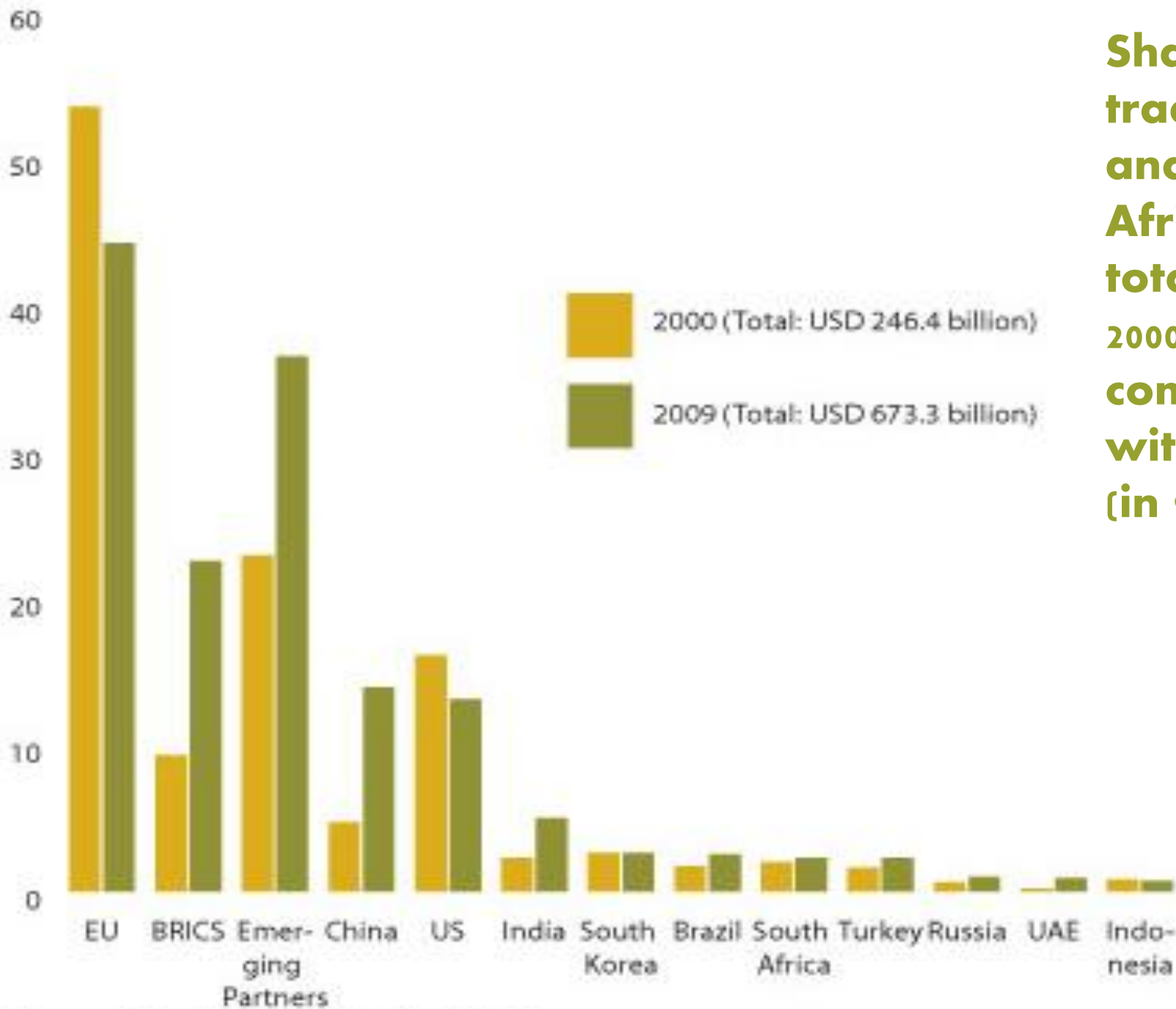
- ◆ **Biggest EP players in Africa are currently China, India, Korea, Brazil, and Turkey**
  
- ◆ **Of non-OECD trade with Africa:**
  - i. China = 38%**
  - ii. India = 14%**
  - iii. Korea = 7.2%**
  - iv. Brazil = 7.1%**
  - v. Turkey = 6.5%**
  
- ◆ **In 2009, China replaced US as Africa's main bilateral trading partner**

◆ **BUT NOTE: 25% of African trade with non-traditional partners is with countries outside the core 5 (China, ROK, Brazil, India, Turkey)**

◆ **Thailand, Russia, UAE, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Argentina etc are more and more active in Africa**

→ **in other words, Africa's trade is increasingly diversifying**

◆ **Africa's total trade has doubled in size in the last decade, and the EP (i.e. non-OECD) have doubled their share in it from 23% to 39%**



**Shares of traditional and EPs in Africa's total trade, 2000 compared with 2009 (in %)**

◆ **The diversity of partners is a tremendous opportunity for Africa**

◆ **Each wave of countries engaging with Africa brings with it new:**

**i. products**

**ii. capital goods**

**iii. technology**

**iv. know-how and expertise**

**v. development experience**

→ **Each also bring new ways of doing things which question previous assumptions**

2010-2011, new African map?

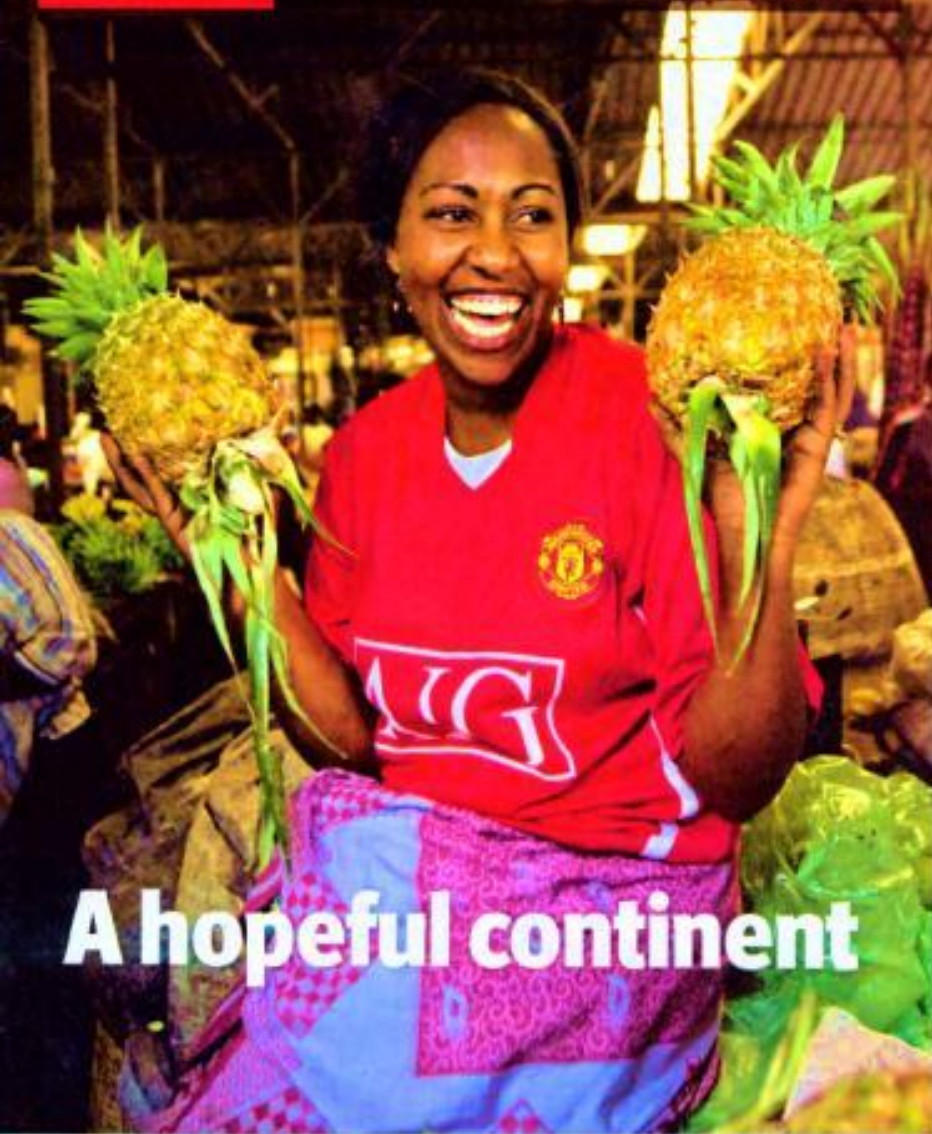


# FROM HOPELESS TO ....

- ◆ **Until recently, Africa was seen by the West as marginal and of little political interest**
  - ◆ **During the 2000 presidential campaign, George W. Bush famously dismissed Africa as being a part of the world where the US had no real interests**
  - ◆ **However, over the last 15 years or so, emerging powers have made significant inroads into Western political and economic dominance in Africa**
- **This has caused a degree of reflection in the West regarding attitudes towards “the hopeless continent”**

The  
Economist

SPECIAL REPORT  
EMERGING AFRICA  
March 2nd 2013



**A hopeful continent**

# African Rise-- Rebirth ?



DECEMBER 2, 2012  
The Gaza Problem / What to Eat Now / The New Wii

# TIME

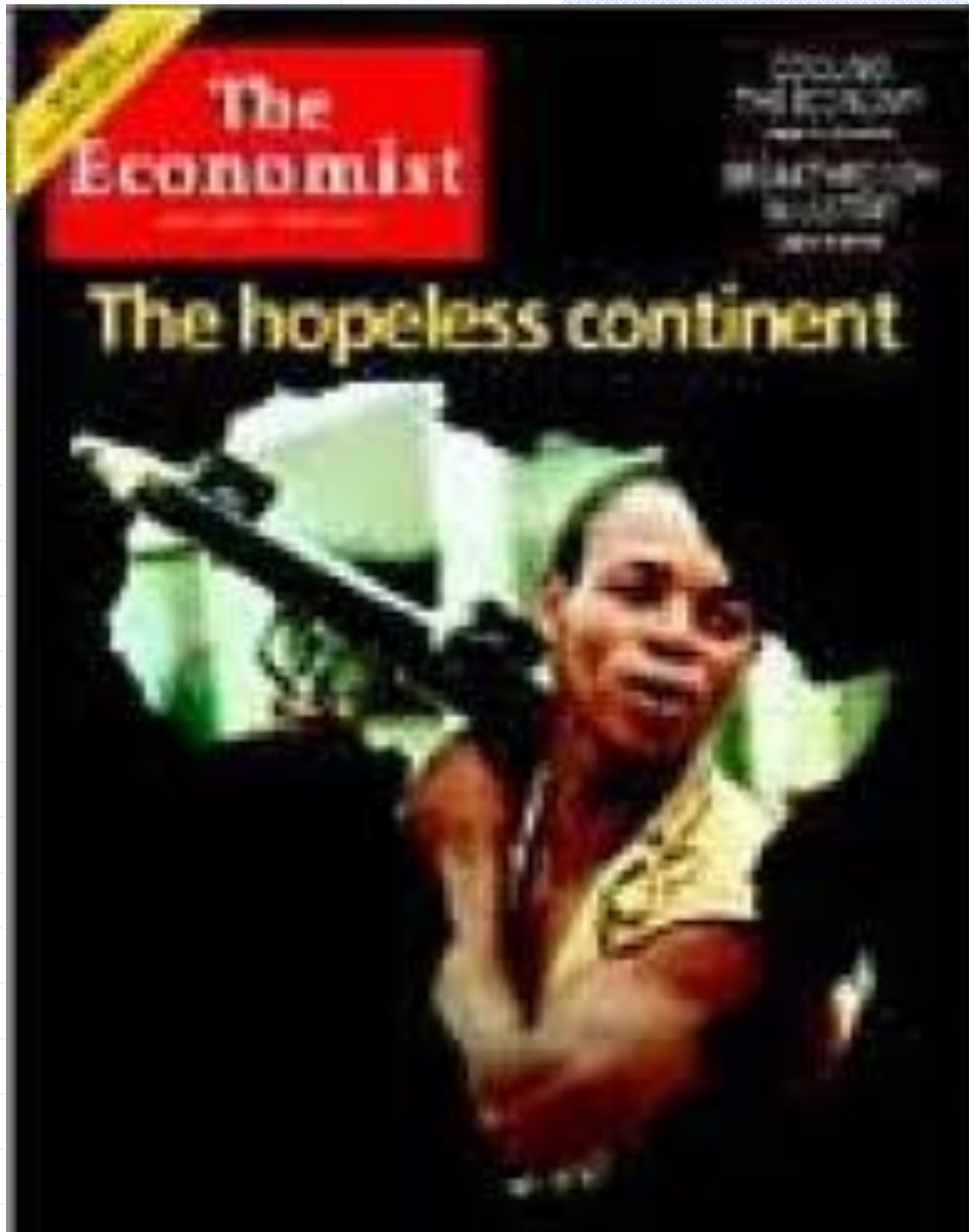
## Africa

It's the world's next economic powerhouse. But huge challenges lie ahead By Alex Perry

# Rising

**A hopeful continent**





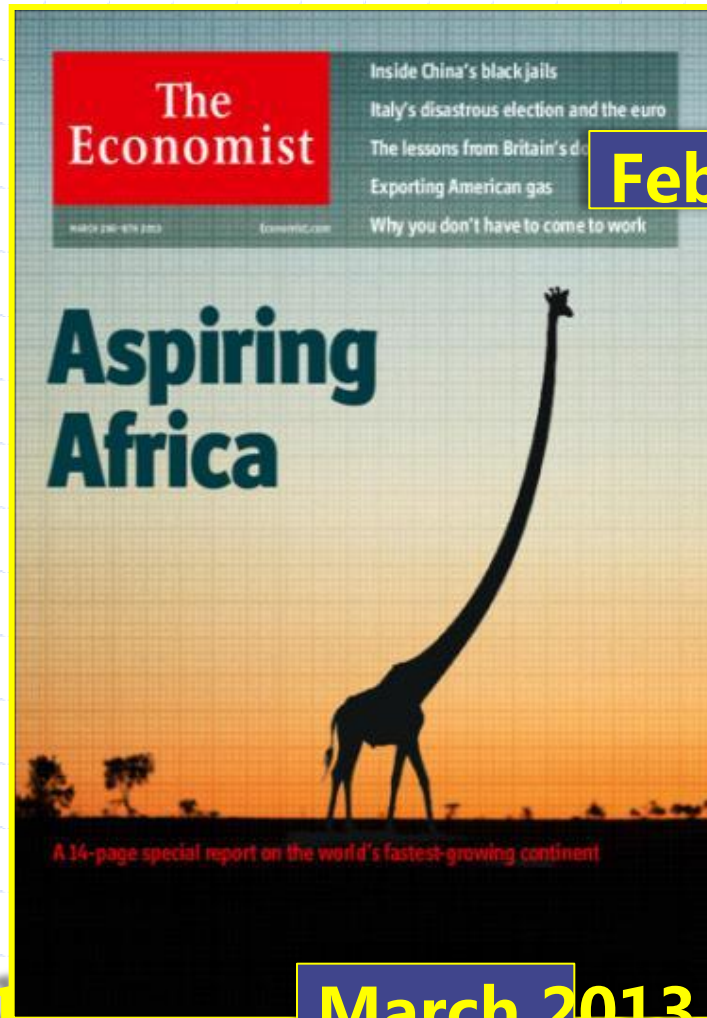
But, 2001,  
Africa was  
still seen as...



# A profound change is afoot in the African continent



December 2011



March 2013

# FROM HOPELESS TO ....

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  - ◆ During the **2000 presidential campaign, George W. Bush** famously dismissed Africa as being a part of the world where the **US had no real interests**
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- This has caused a degree **of reflection in the West** regarding attitudes towards **“the hopeless continent”**

## Manufacturing in Africa

# An awakening giant

Africa's economies are to take off, Africans will have to start making a lot more things. They may well do so

Feb 8th 2014 | ADDIS ABABA | From the print edition

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702



LESS than an hour's drive outside Ethiopia's capital, Addis Ababa, a farmer walks along a narrow path on a green valley floor after milking his cows. Muhammad Gettu is carrying two ten-litre cans to a local market, where he will sell them for less than half of what they would fetch at a dairy in the city. Sadly, he has no transport. A bicycle sturdy enough to survive unpaved tracks would be enough to double his revenues. At the moment none is easily available. But that may be about to change.

# What then will the New Africa look like?

## Okadas swarm in Lagos, Nigeria



- Less rural, more **urban**
- Less resource-driven, **more industrialized**
- Less autocratic, **more democratic**
- Less "*Bwana Mkubwa*", more **technocratic**
- Less subsistence income, more **discretionary income**
- Less closed, more open-to-trade, within Africa and beyond

# Rethinking Africa's Global position: marginalized---return to the centre



# New picture of Africa in the world

- ◆ The growth rates and economic and political interest in Africa is phenomenal - almost unprecedented
  - Reminds one of the 1960s
  
- ◆ This upsurge in interest has largely been stimulated by the explosive growth of countries like China, India, Brazil etc and their growing links with Africa (IMF)
  
- ◆ Africa now has:
  - i. new markets in which to sell their goods (与新兴市场)
  - ii. alternative sources of financing and assistance (与新兴市场)
  - iii. Increased ability to lower their dependence on traditional partners e.g. Europe and the US (与传统 Powers)

# Africa in the World - Rethinking Africa's Global Connections

- ◆ 非洲在国际关系中的重要性；边缘的中心化（李安山）
- ◆ 非洲地缘的重要性；
- ◆ 非洲资源的重要性；
- ◆ 非洲国家的重要性；
- ◆ 非洲：国际政治的新的角力场？

## 非洲地缘的重要性

- ◆ 1. 连接东西方的通道（“东方伟大的航道”--埃及苏伊士运河**1869**年通航前后）；
- ◆ 2. 连接大西洋与印度洋的通道（曼德海峡、好望角）；
- ◆ 3. 对两洋两海的控制（---大西洋）；
- ◆ 4. 对航天航海的重要；
- ◆ 5. 高边疆、新边疆.....



# 非洲与世界的新图景

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→ Reminds one of the 1960s

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## **Sign of African's development**

- ◆ **“While the great powers are trying to get to the moon, we are trying to get to the village.”**
  - ◆ **If we ever do get to the village, we may never be able to get back.**
- Julius Nyerere (the founder president of Tanzania)**

来自中国和印度的“Baoda Baoda”带来了**就业**，使**乡村到城市联通**，彻底改变了非洲的社会人文景观。



## **Sign of African's development**

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# In mobile telephony, Africa is ahead of the global curve

Africa has seen the fastest adoption of mobile money globally  
Percentage of mobile money deployment by World Bank region, March 2012

**Africa has moved far beyond mere “*near field communication*”!**



Source: GSMA Mobile Money Tracker, Goldman Sachs Research estimates.

# The 2013 Africa Attractiveness Survey

- ◆ Investment in FDI projects from developed markets fell by 20 per cent. Although FDI projects from the UK grew by nine per cent year-on-year, those from the US and France — the other two leading developed market investors in Africa — were considerably down.
- ◆ “In contrast investments from emerging markets into Africa grew again in 2012, continuing the trend over the past three years,” reads part of the report.
- ◆ In the period since 2007, the rate of FDI projects from emerging markets into Africa has grown at a compound rate of more than 21 per cent.

## Top 3 to attract FDI

- ◆ Kenya ranks high in terms of attracting FDI, with a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 43.1 per cent in the period 2007 to 2012.
- ◆ Only Ghana, with a CAGR of 50.8 per cent, and Republic of Congo with a rate of 47.6 per cent, ranked higher than Kenya in attracting FDI in sub Sahara Africa.

- ◆ **The communication and transport sectors** across Sub-Saharan Africa have attained the highest levels of growth in FDI in the period. The communication sector was up 32.2 per cent while transport grew 30.3 per cent.
- ◆ In the past, inflows into the country were boosted **by oil and mineral prospecting companies** and those in infrastructure, real estate, manufacturing and tourism.



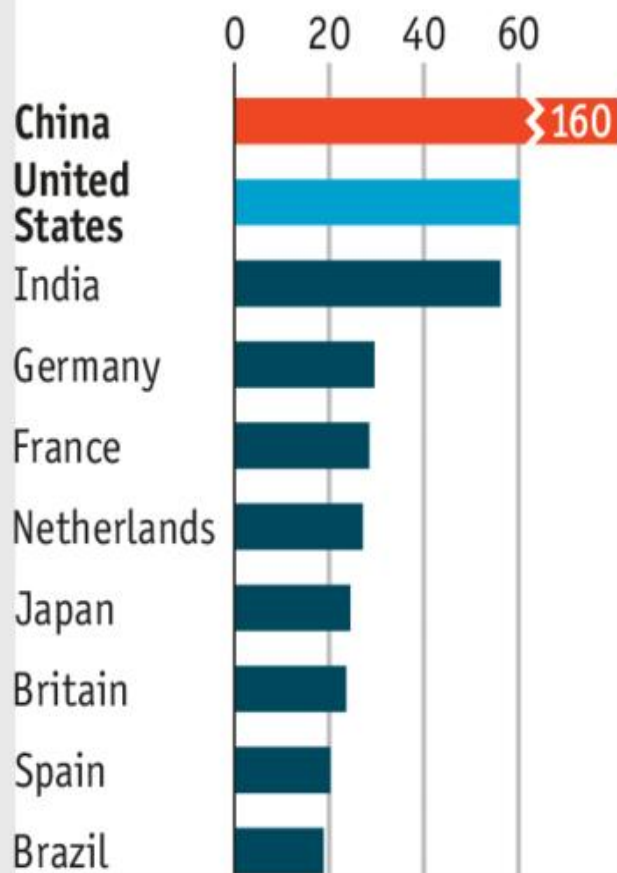
**Intra-African investment** has expanded particularly fast during the same period, growing **at 33 % compound rate**, while FDI from developed markets grown at **only 8%**

- ◆ Kenya was the fifth biggest foreign direct investor in other African countries over the past five years based on the number of new projects initiated.
- ◆ India took the lead position with 237 projects, South Africa was second with 235, UAE third with 201, China fourth with 152 while Kenya initiated 113 investments.
- ◆ Kenya recorded a compound annual growth of 77.8 % (2007 ~2012) in terms of FDI into other African countries, ahead of Nigeria (73.2%) and South Africa 66.2%.
- ◆ "There is a growing **confidence and optimism among Africans themselves about the continent's progress and future,**"

# Africa's biggest partners

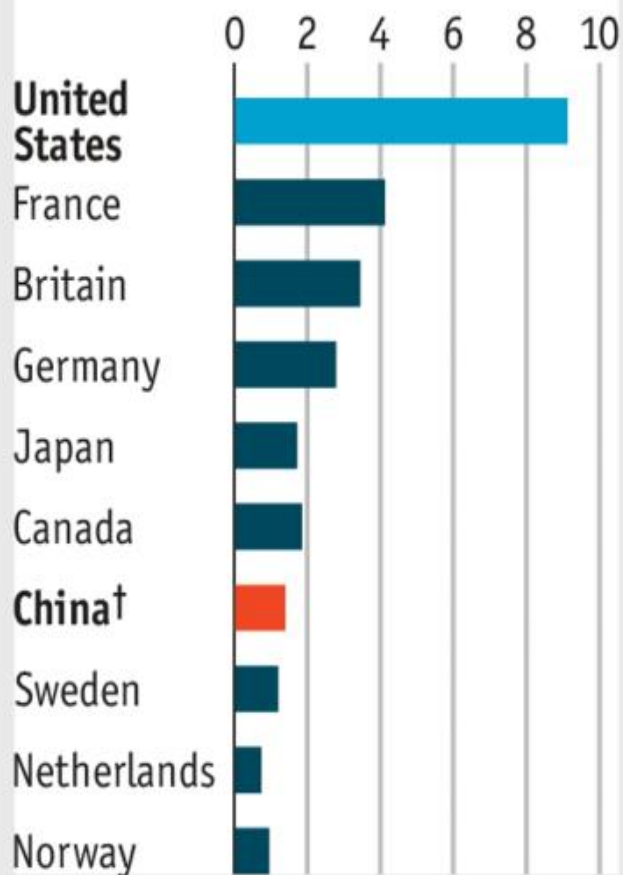
## Trade with sub-Saharan Africa

2013, \$bn



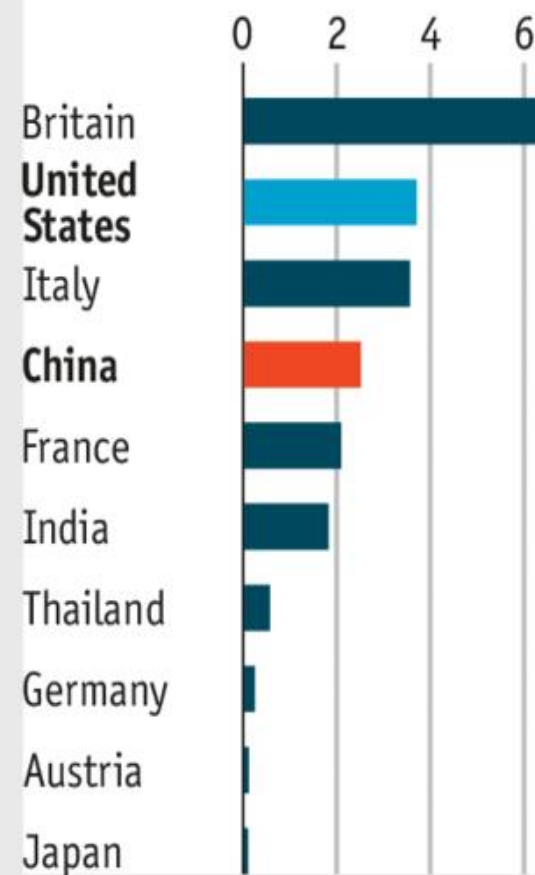
## Official development assistance

Donors\*, 2012, \$bn



## Foreign direct investment

Inflows into Africa, 2012, \$bn



Sources: IMF; OECD; AidData; UNCTAD

\*OECD countries and China †Latest est

### 三、中非关系的话题如此热门? **Why so hot?**

- ◆ Malaysia's portfolio of global FDI more than quintupled over the past decade to reach \$106 billion by the end of 2011. Of that, \$19.3 billion was in Africa, more than the \$16 billion of African investments owned by China and the \$14 billion held by India.
- ◆ Christ Alden(2006), *China & Africa*
- ◆ Davies, P. (2007). *China and the end of poverty in Africa: towards mutual benefit*. Stockholm:Diakonia.
- ◆ Guerrero. D. & Manji F. (Eds.) (2008). *China's new role in Africa and the South: A Search for a new perspective*. Cape Town, Nairobi and Oxford: Fahamu.
- ◆ Davies, M., Edinger, H. Tay, N & Naidu S. 2008. *How China delivers development assistance to Africa*. Stellenbosch: Centre for Chinese Studies, University of Stellenbosch.
- ◆ **Brautigam, D. (2009). *The Dragon's Gift: The Real Story of China in Africa*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.**
- ◆ Centre for Chinese Studies (2010), *Evaluating China's FOCAC commitments to Africa, and mapping the way ahead*. Centre for Chinese Studies, University of Stellenbosch.
- ◆ Grimm, S. (2011), *Transparency of Chinese aid*, Centre for Chinese Studies, University of Stellenbosch.

# MALAYSIA-AFRICA BUSINESS FORUM

Exploring New Dimensions



**18 June 2011**

8.30 am - 2.00 pm

Unity Hall B2,

Putrajaya International Convention Centre

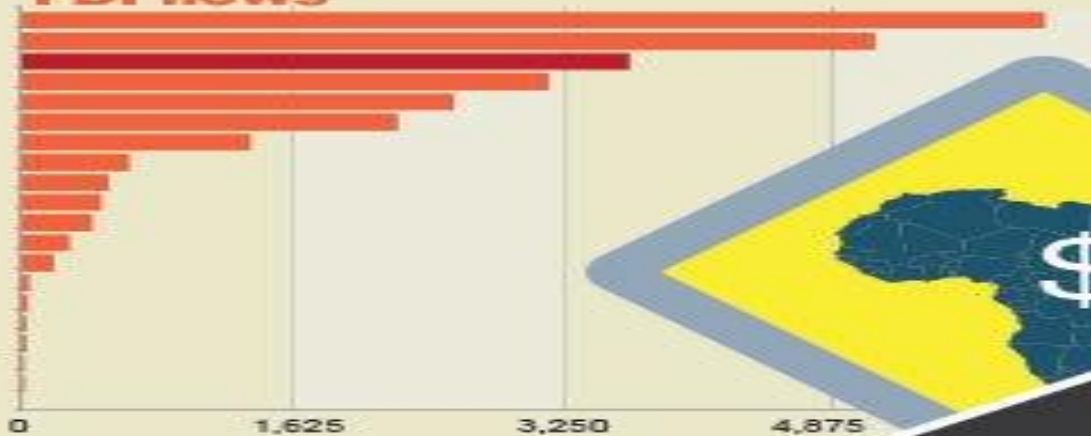
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Dialogue (LI  
Organised by MATRA

# Top 20 investors in Africa, 2011

(Millions of US dollars)

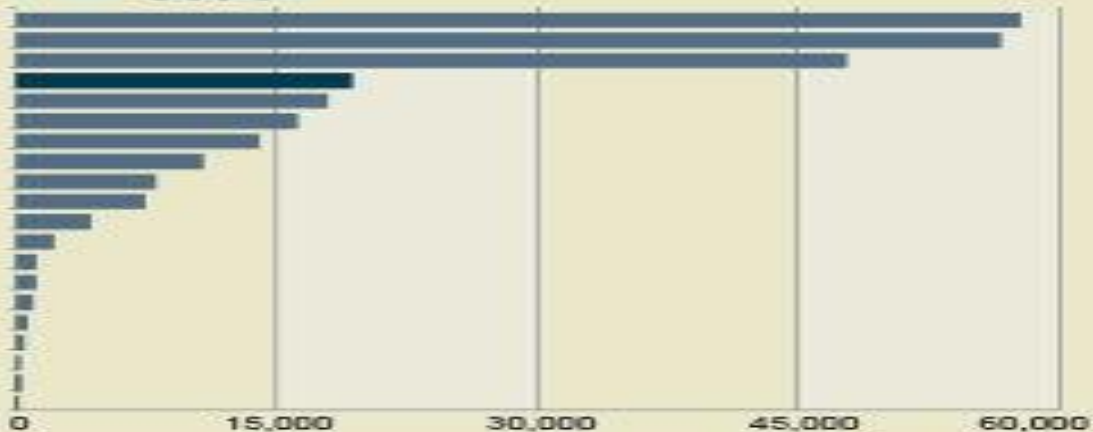
## FDI flows

France  
 United States  
**MALAYSIA**  
 China  
 India  
 Germany  
 Switzerland  
 Cyprus  
 Japan  
 Denmark  
 Sweden  
 Austria  
 Thailand  
 Mauritius  
 Turkey  
 Finland  
 South Africa  
 Czech Republic  
 Croatia  
 Poland



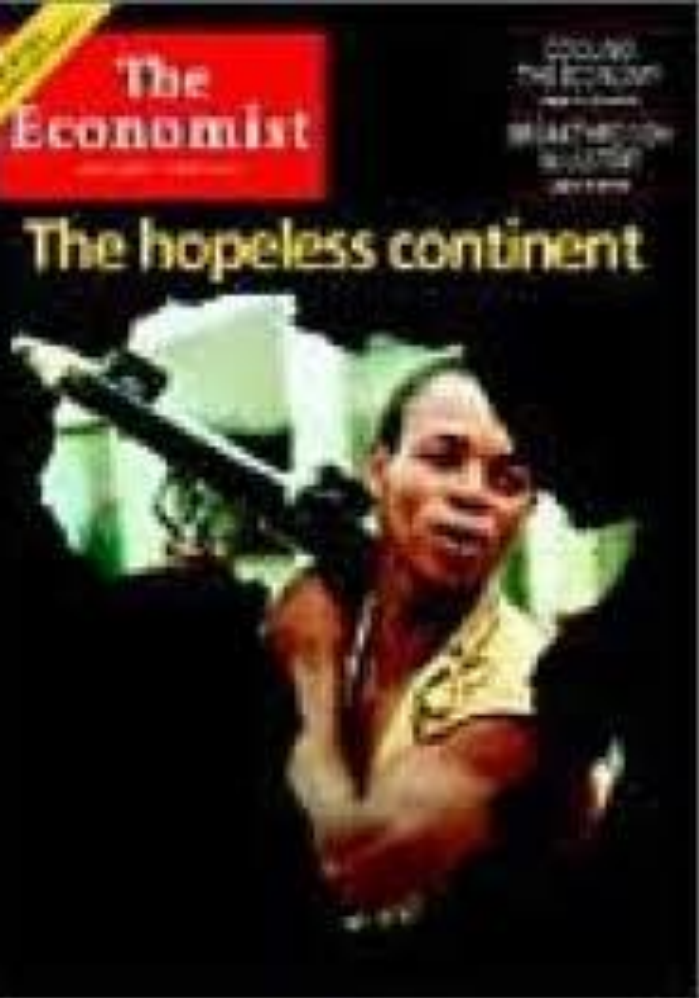
## FDI stock

France  
 United States  
 United Kingdom  
**MALAYSIA**  
 South Africa  
 China  
 India  
 Norway  
 Japan  
 Belgium  
 Sweden  
 Denmark  
 Thailand  
 Austria  
 Russian Federation  
 Cyprus  
 Croatia  
 Slovenia  
 Poland  
 Finland



Fiona Dwyer, "Tiger in the bush", *Consultancy Africa Intelligence, 2010*

- ◆ Over the past decade, the Asian emerging economies have consolidated their presence on the African continent through trade, investment, aid and migration.
- ◆ Regarding the continent as a place of enormous potential, the Asian *elephants, dragons and tigers* have *defied the stale Western perception of Africa* as a continent plagued by a plethora of problems, and have successfully realised investment opportunities.



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INSIDE THIS WEEK: TECHNOLOGY QUARTERLY

The  
Economist

DECEMBER 3RD - 9TH 2011

Economist.com

President Newt? Brace yourselves

Britain's coming recession

Why India needs Walmart

France tries to stay AAA

The science of ethical foie gras

Africa  
rising



为什么会发生这样的变化？ **Why these changes?**

英国外交大臣黑格发现：双边的贸易均衡：

‘Thanks to the Chinese, **we [have] rediscovered** that Africa is not a continent of crises and misery, but one of 800-million consumers’ (*Business Day*, 19 October 2007) ----1 billion (over 14% of world)-,

# 李克强的“非洲观”

非洲堪称“三个一极”：非洲是世界政治舞台上的重要一极，是全球经济增长新的一极，是人类文明的多彩一极



## ***Li Keqiang's African Vision:***

Africa is one important pole of the world political stage,  
And one of fastest growing markets in the world economy.  
African civilization also makes one colorful part in a pluralistic global village.



# Which is better representation of your Africa vision?



美国英国的非洲课上的非洲观//African vision from Syllabus of MSU (usa) & soas (Br)

◆ 密歇根州立大学 ( Michigan State University )

<http://exploringafrica.matrix.msu.edu/students/curriculum/m1/exercise2.php>

◆ 伦敦大学亚非学院 ( SOAS ) , Prelude of African Studies

Can **Bono**, Bob **Geldof**, **American Presidents** and **British Prime Ministers** save Africa?

# Images of Africa & Africans: Ancient & Medieval age

- ◆ First Habitants of the vast Congo Basin---Pygmy, dwarf people, length of a fist (Greek, poet, Homer).
- ◆ **Herodotus** (Father of West history): reports that such creatures (**dog-headed men**) inhabit the east of their lands, as well as headless men
- ◆ **Old testament**: legend of Ham---Africans, sons of Ham deserve their lot because of the sin against the God, cursed to be servants of mankind.
- ◆ Egyptians ruled Greek, (Martin Bernal, *Black Athena*)
- ◆ **Plato, Aristotle**, Gradation in Nature. ---Chain of Creation ---Negro's place in Nature

# Kenya Case

Following the suspected grenade attacks that killed six and injured over 70 at the busy Machakos Country Bus Station in



Nairobi, Kenya on Friday night, CNN has been forced to apologise for a flawed coverage of the attacks.

This is not the first time that international media has misrepresented African countries in its coverage, but this is perhaps the most significant attempt by any African country to force any international media to pull down its video coverage. (<http://techloy.com/2012/03/12/cnn-kenya-gaffe/>)

# Changes! ——Africa in focus again

- ◆ 麦肯锡全球研究所：《非洲狮在行动：非洲经济的进步与潜能（African lions in the move 2008）》
- ◆ 2011，迪奇雷基金会（The Ditchley Foundation）：“非洲的繁荣”；**When and how will Africa take off? (June 2011)**
- ◆ 英国皇家国际事务研究所（Chatham House）：“非洲起飞”；
  - A Silver lining—荷兰莱顿大学
- ◆ 加拿大—IAS,2009年
- ◆ 北欧非洲研究所（NAI Forum）：“非洲奇迹正在展开”。

## 最新的变化 (Most recent changes)

- ◆ 丹麦：发展援助机构合并到外贸部。
- ◆ 荷兰政府在2012年底也进行了类似的机构调整。
- ◆ 加拿大在2013年3月也进行了此种形式的对非合作机构的重要调整。
- ◆ 显然，很多国家的发展援助部门都逐渐跟贸易或者外交部合并在一起了。
- ◆ 英国： Aid for Trade (Trade good for development)
- ◆ 美国, 2013, Obama visit: Trade Africa, Power Africa-

**United States–Africa Leaders Summit** to be held in August, 2014

# What China has brought to Africa?

◆ Q To Danish Minister of Foreign Affair:  
是在follow Chinese style (追随中国模式) ?

◆ A: 第一, 非洲在全球格局中位置的变化/African Rise  
“非洲不是一个施舍对象, 而是大市场” / Africa is not a receiver of aid, but a huge market!

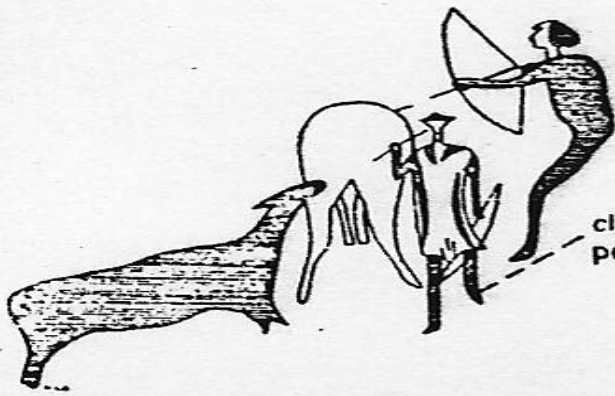
第二, 到现在为止, 与非洲成功合作、给非洲带来发展的, 更多是来自于私营部门/ 80% successful cooperation with Africa comes from Private sector!

政府工作的重点会发生变化, 即将更多地推动企业扮演与非洲合作的主体 / Focus of government is to promote companies to enter Africa.

## 四 历史上的中非交往的证据—陆上、海上丝绸之路

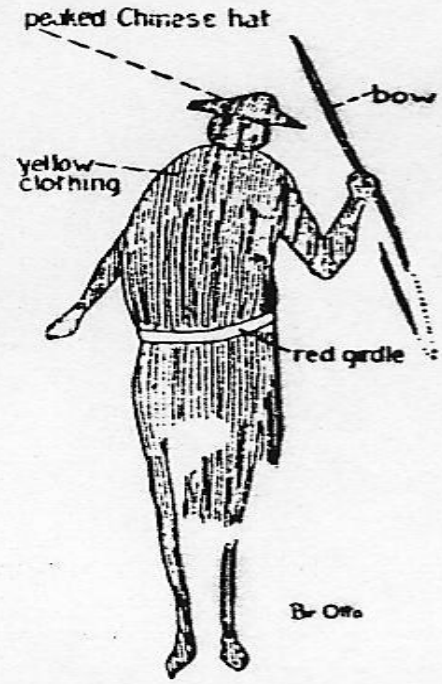
- ◆ Cultural Link between China and Africa dated back to centuries BC, which was confirmed by pieces of **worm-silk** in a female remains of the 21st Dynasty of Egypt (1070-945 BC.) found by an Austrian archeologist in 1993.
- ◆ Let alone the painting of **Chinese hat** found in South Africa.
- ◆ Chinese **porcelains** and 5 pieces of **currencies** of Tang dynasty (618-907) discovered in different African places (namely **Egypt, Sudan, Kenya and Comoro Island**).





clothed figure wearing peaked Chinese hat

FIG. 8. — Bushman painting in light brown and dark brown, from Magdala, near Barkly East. (After Miss Tongue.)



B. Otto.

FIG. 9. — Bushman painting on a stone block, Eliweni, Kei River, depicting a



B. Otto.

FIG. 10. — Bushman painting in black from cave on the White Kei River, Cape Province, depicting a foreigner.

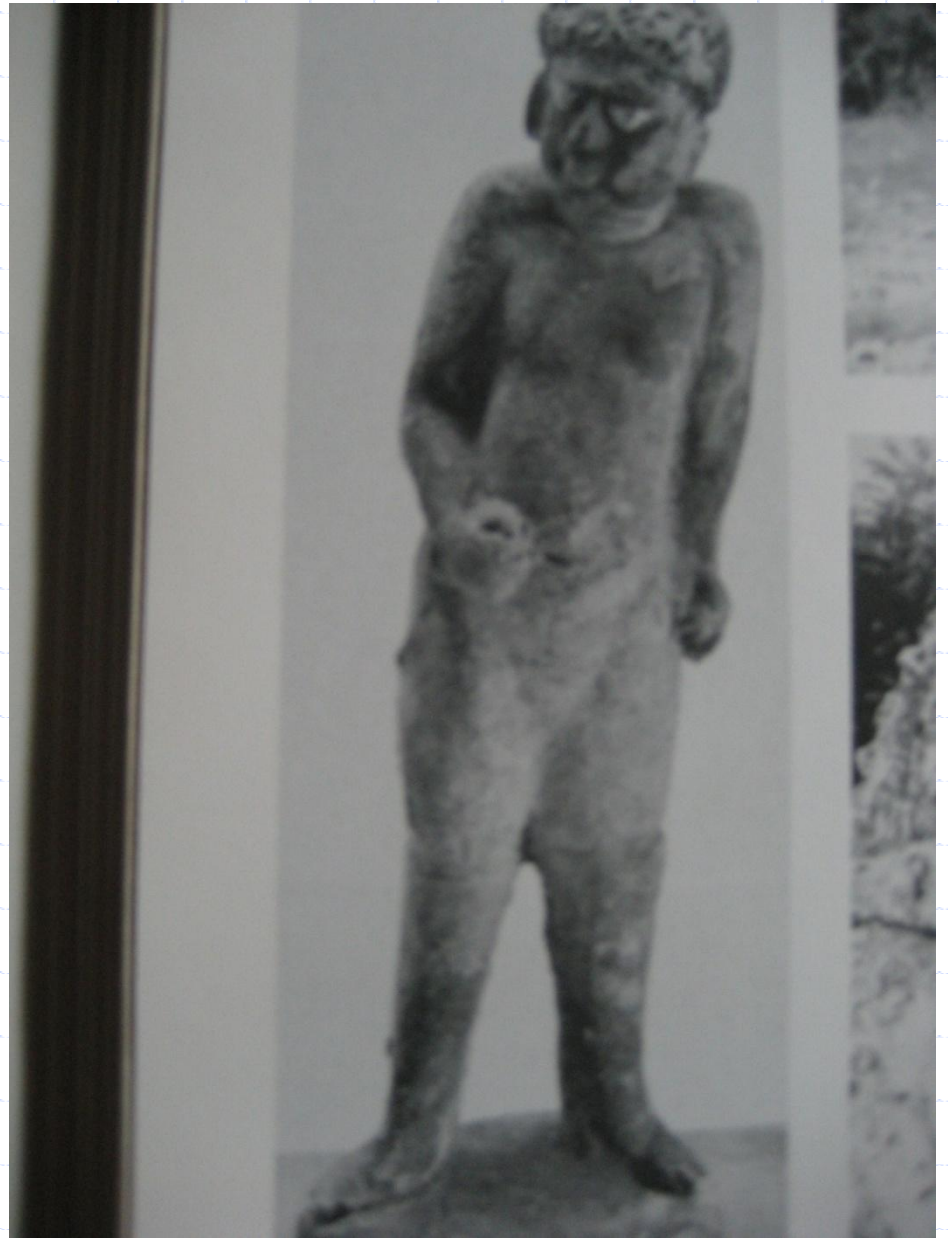
### Pic.3 Chinese Porcelain in Malindi

British Archeologist friend told me that how excited he was to find Chinese porcelains on top of a huge tree on a street of Dar Salaam.



Pillar-shaped tomb at Mambui near Malindi, Kenya. Blue and white Chinese dishes are still embedded in the side.

◆ African pottery figure were also discovered in Madame Pei's grave in Xi-an (Tang dynasty, 618-907 ).



- ◆ classical literatures on each other, lots of in both Tang and Song dynasties, such as Du Huan of TANG Dynasty already had some description of Molin (now Somali). 唐代杜环(经行纪)
- ◆ Morocco scholar 伊本·白图泰的游记（1346年访华，在*游记*中称赞中国地大物博，中国瓷器无比精美，并记述了大致的工艺流程....）
- ◆ China has been receiving African animals and the earliest evidence was an archeological discovery in a stone picture of **Dong Han** (25-220) in Xuzhou. **Qi Lin**, three of them greatly resembled Giraffe.
- ◆ More types of African animals were brought in with Zheng He's voyage in Ming dynasty.

# Zheng He (1371-1433)





Zheng He's Navigation Map (1425-1430)

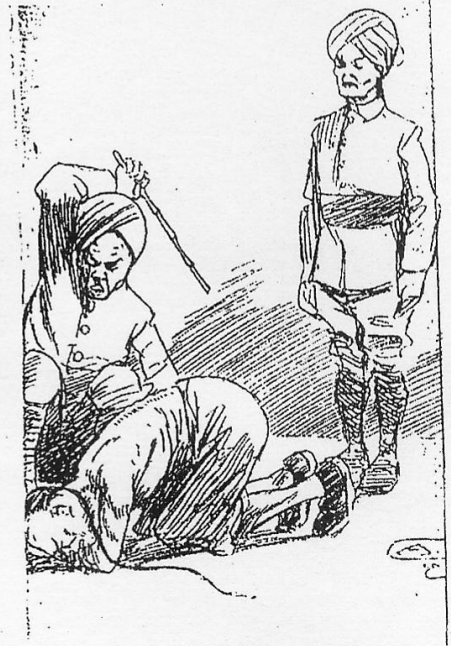
# Picture African Animals



图 1—1 中国古籍中的非洲动物——长颈鹿与斑马

# 清代华工

- ◆ 英法殖民地的华人劳工；
- ◆ 南非的华工
- ◆ 1760-1910年：  
： 约142000  
华工抵达非洲
- ◆ (cf. The Ghost of King Leopold II)





## 民国时期

- ◆ 华工继续；
- ◆ 自由移民；
- ◆ 中国在非洲设立使馆（埃及\南非）
- ◆ 《东方杂志》对非洲事务的报道；
- ◆ 少数翻译著作的出版；
- ◆ 少数留学生在埃及学习

## 二、当代中非关系：形式与特点

◆中国与非洲的共同点：

◆历史

◆现实

◆中非关系的连续性：

◆贯穿着一条主线：平等相待、尊重  
主权、共同发展

## 中非关系的四个特点：

- 1 ) 首脑外交
- 2 ) 平等观念
- 3 ) 互利双赢
- 4 ) 规范机制

## 周总理提出发展中非关系的五项原则（1963-64年）

- ◆ 支持非洲反帝反殖及争取和维护民族独立的斗争；
- ◆ 支持非洲奉行和平中立的不结盟政策；
- ◆ 支持非洲用自己的方式实现团结和统一的愿望；
- ◆ 支持非洲国家通过和平协商解决彼此之间的争端；
- ◆ 主张非洲国家主权得到尊重，反对外来侵犯和干涉

# 中国对外援助的八项原则

- 1) 援助不是单方面的赐予，援助是相互的；
- 2) 援助时绝不附带任何条件，绝不要求任何特权；
- 3) 提供的贷款可延长期限，以减少受援国的负担；
- 4) 援助的目的是使受援国自力更生、经济独立发展；
- 5) 援助项目力求投资少、见效快，使受援国增加收入；
- 6) 提供质量最好的设备和物质，不合规格质量的退换；
- 7) 提供技术援助时要保证受援国充分掌握这种技术；
- 8) 援助专家与受援国专家同等待遇，不许有特殊要求。

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## 赵紫阳总理访非，确定四原则（1982年）

- 1) 平等互利;
- 2) 讲求实效;
- 3) 形式多样;
- 4) 共同发展。

◆ 摆脱意识形态束缚，加强政党交往；

◆ 对非政策以经济建设为中心做出调整（外贸体制改革与外援工作改革）。

◆ 逐步完成了三个转变：

- 1) 意识形态从强调到弱化；
- 2) 交流领域从单一到多元
- 3) 合作性质从注重经济援助到强调互利双赢



## 90年代中期以来进入快速上升期

- ⑩ 政策转型的结果是中非关系的快速发展。
- ⑩ 第一，政治上互访互信；
- ⑩ 第二，经济上互利互惠；
- ⑩ 第三，文教卫领域的交流形式多样；
- ⑩ 第四，规范机制逐步形成。

# 中国对非研究的发展

- ◆ After the People's Republic
- ◆ Mao's statement on African studies
- ◆ Set-up of institutions
- ◆ Start of the introduction of Africa
- ◆ Cut-short by the Cultural Revolution
- ◆ Translations during the Cultural Revolution

# Mao's Statement

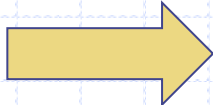
◆ “An institute of Africa should be established, studying African history, geography and the socio-economic situation. We don't have a clear understanding of African history, geography and the present situation, so a concise book is badly needed. It doesn't need to be big, about one hundred to two hundred pages are enough. We can invite African friends to help and get it published in one or two years. It should include the content of how imperialism came, how it suppressed the people, how it met people's resistance, why the resistance failed and how it is now rising.”

Mao Zedong, April 27, 1961

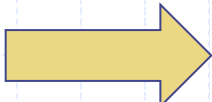
## 五 中非关系研究学变迁

- ◆ First phase: emerging scholarship on Sino-African relations since 2006, topical issue, “China in Africa: Who Benefits?”,

# stereotyped media imaginaries

- ◆ Large parts of the global mass media are still engaged in painting the big picture (conflating the multiple stakeholders and actors on both sides and generalizing China's *grand plot of "neocolonialist" vis-à-vis weak African states*): exploitation of African raw materials and populations, **support for non-democratic regimes** and undermining of all Western **efforts for reforms across the** continent. 

- ◆ transcend this **stereotyping and homogenizing** on the macro-level & portray Sino–African encounters on ground.

 To gain a more **thorough** and **differentiated understanding** of the processes of **interaction** involving **multiple actors** with various *social backgrounds, beliefs, practices and interests*.

# Why go deeper

- ◆ Chinese economic actors ***pursue their business activities independently*** from the development of **state-to-state political relations** – although **state policies affect** their strategies, practices and interests.
- ◆ Interactions between Chinese and African actors may go beyond common economic **competition and conflict**, therefore only tension relationship---on the ground people are not only economic animals—relational analysis (perceptions study highly relevant )

- ◆ second phase: topical issue, “China’s Evolving Africa Policy: The Limits of Socialization”. (2008-2011) (strong focus on interstate relations)
- ◆ **Thirdly**, Topic diverse: ranging from Africa agency, trilateral perspective (China Vs. West), and generalized Africa down to countries.
- ◆ *E.g, African actors* in South China as stakeholders of “globalization from below”; China’s and the EU’s donor strategies vis-à-vis Ethiopia; comparative study of China’s oil-backed loans to Angola and Brazil

**Case one** : Chinese **businesspeople's** competition with local importers and their employment of local workers has resulted in *racialized stereotyping, tensions and threats against the Chinese* as a group.

- ◆ But When analysed in detail, the negative impacts felt by some groups (notably *African importers*), while showing the *benefits reaped* by other groups (*distributors and customers*).
- ◆ Even quotidian Sino–African interactions based on conflict and competition shows more of conviviality beyond tension.



- ◆ Moreover, with regard to employment relations or protective sectorial policies, (African) *government officials* often appear interested more in developing political & *economic relationships with China* than they are in the demands of various social groups and civil society *actors from their own countries*.

Case II : While *the state-level partnership* between China and Angola is viewed *positively overall*, individual **interpersonal** relationships remain **tenuous**.

- ◆ in a situation of *pervasive distrust and perceived uncertainty*, the *shared concern of "security"* results in a common language that locates sources of tension in specific ways.
- ◆ Although members of both groups rely on one another for their livelihoods & *cooperate in various economic realms* (as business partners, employers and employees), the *Chinese are routinely portrayed as pirates* & *the Angolans as thieves*. These narratives of security & insecurity are also reflected by the somewhat detached concern of the governments of the two states over the alleged *criminal behaviour* of some of the Chinese in Angola & the *corrupt practices* that some Angolan officials engage in, which **threaten the positive image** & efficacy of the *states' bilateral partnership*.

◆ it is necessary to **combine** the analysis of *interpersonal encounters* and *interstate relations* in order to clarify how a state-to-state political-economic relationship is experienced and negotiated at the level of everyday sociality.

## Case III: Burkina Faso--- NO diplomatic relations with China

- ◆ lack of official state-to-state relations directly shapes both the composition and experiences of the Chinese living in this African country. There are unique obstacles, such as difficulties obtaining visas. This also makes presence & activities of Chinese citizens in Burkina Faso not subject to any public or political debate at the national level.

研究框架的思考： Chinese migrants forms part of the competition logic of global capitalism.

- ◆ Widely believed, *state-to-state relations and China's Africa strategy* that have facilitated individual Chinese entrepreneurialism in Africa.
- ◆ In Burkina Faso, the absence of the state has produced *beneficial effects for the cooperative efforts of private actors* (face-to-face cooperation and creative forms of collaboration)
- ◆ Bilateral trade statistics evincing the participation of non-state actors, rather than *interstate relations per se*, should be viewed as indicators of *the economic force of "globalization from below"*.

## 前景、挑战

- ◆ Chinese policy of “going out”, combined with both rising costs and local competition within China, Africa will see a growing number of Chinese firms relocating to the continent.
- ◆ Aside from a general push to imitate Westernized *organizational structures and management practices*— which are *inherent to the economic development of China* in general, and to the “*going-out*” in particular — it is the *cultural, behavioural and social norms of Chinese management* that pose obstacles to the processes of integration and localization. The main challenges lie in *cultural differences* between Chinese managers and African employees in the areas of *communication, trust, power distances and goal orientations*.

One more dimension: Chinese–African labour relations—People-to –people relationship (most cultural sensitive area)

- ◆ refrain from viewing Chinese entrepreneurs as a disruptive foreign presence in Africa, an attitude that leads to their being “othered” and exoticized.
- ◆ These Chinese businesspeople should be more accurately regarded as integrated within the larger system of capitalist production, and their interactions with African host societies analysed accordingly.

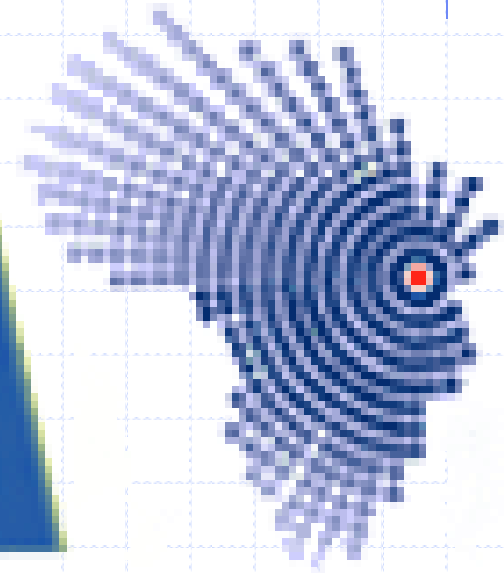
local employees take their Chinese employers for what they are: markedly different people occupying a strangely familiar role as bosses.

◆ proposes a *principal-agent approach* as a vantage point for exploring multidimensional interdependencies between Chinese and local actors instead of focusing on the differences and particularities of the Chinese alone. local employees criticized Chinese and local employers in the same way for their abusive and exploitative practices, even often using the same words.



Future

AFRICA



谢谢！ 问题？  
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