The Evaluation of China-Africa Aid Relationship

: A Perspective on Win-win Situation

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In 2012, the China-Africa Cooperation Forum of the Fifth Ministerial Meeting held in Beijing successfully. After China’s GDP passed Japan’s to become the second-largest economy in the world, nearly 500 million Chinese got out of poverty in the past 30 years. The incredible achievements of China could not only encourage African countries to find a new path of development, but also build great self-confidence for China to participate in African Affairs. It is an essential content to countries all over the world to develop aid relationship with Africa, including China. Obviously, China has its own characteristics on aid ties in Africa, but also has formed a new model, which combined aid with trade together, which called "two-track" approach. This is a pragmatic cooperation, which has a significant impact on the China-Africa relations. Through the positive evaluation between China and Africa, we could easily find out that the aid relationship has greatly promoted the economic and political development, even influence the features of the world. However, there also appeared some problems as well. Anyway, the assistance between China and Africa would exist for a long time. Both of two sides should make efforts to achieve win-win consequence.

• 주제어: China, Africa, Aid, Relationship, Win-win situation
I. Introduction

China started its aid relationship with Africa since 1956. But during 1950s to 1970s, the relationship was just in an initial state. China actively supported the African countries for their national independence and helped a lot on their infrastructure construction. We may think that China aims to get more allies to enhance its international influences, but actually the effect is limited. More is simply based on the wishful thinking of the Party’s leader in socialism country.

In the 1980s, China’s overall diplomatic strategy had been adjusted, while corresponding changes had appeared in the policy on African countries, which was neutral; And China also unwilling to get involved in African countries’ internal affairs and disputes; China and African countries had established equality and partner relationships that emphasize on the equal economic cooperation, which based on the win-win relationship (Lu 2006, 8).

In the 1990s, the aid relationship has been more mature and pragmatic, gradually reformed bilateral economic cooperation, thus expanded new ways of cooperation pattern and also changed the main body of the cooperation into both sides of governments and enterprises. China had adopted various foreign aid solutions, including offering low-interest loans to the government, aiding the joint venture projects, providing non-reimbursable assistance in the state finance permitted extent (Qiao 2008, 116). At the same time, China also encouraged Chinese enterprises to cooperate with the recipient countries in the area of foreign aid, investment and trade. Not only helping the recipient countries develop their economy, but also providing opportunities for Chinese enterprises to