

## China in Africa - Game Changer from The African Perspective?

	External Environment	National power	Technological level	Subjective perception
Influence on economic interest	Severe Competition	Economic backwardness	Information wealth	Economy is fundamental
	Urgent	Urgent	Important	Important
Influence on security interests	No danger of war	3 <sup>rd</sup> largest military power	Poor military technology	Must unify the country
	Not urgent	Not urgent	Important	Important
Influence on political interests	Political democracy	Scarcity of political resources	Information helps cooperation	Ideological disputes obsolete
	Urgent	Urgent	Second priority	Second priority
Influence on cultural interests	Cultural conflicts decrease	Cultural heritage strong	Acculturation increasing	Culture doesn't affect development much
	Not urgent	Not urgent	Second priority	Second priority

Figure 1. Environment, power, technology and knowledge on China's interest  
 Sources: Yan Xuetong (1998). An Analysis of China's National Interests. P 73.

Maritime  
claims

China

Philippines

Brunei

Malaysia

Vietnam

Taiwan



Figure 2. Map of the face off in the South China Sea

Source: Bloomberg <https://www.bloomberg.com/quicktake/territorial-disputes>

Air Defense ID  
Zone Claims

- Japan
- China
- South Korea
- Taiwan
- Overlap  
between  
China and  
Japan



Figure 3. Map of disagreements above the East China Sea

Sources: Bloomberg, defence ministries of China, South Korea, Taiwan.  
<https://www.bloomberg.com/quicktake/territorial-disputes>

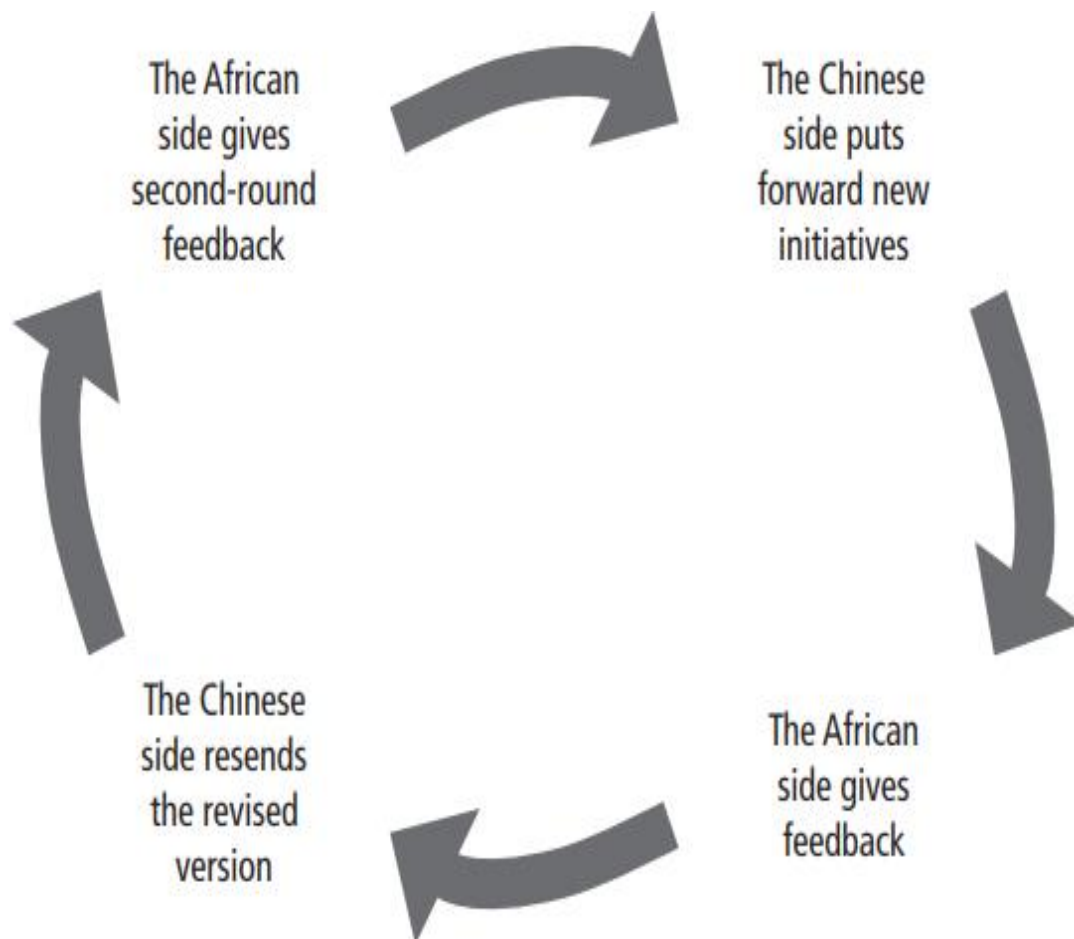


Figure 4. Decision-making procedure of FOCAC

Source: FOCAC Twelve Years Later Achievements, Challenges and the Way Forward (Li, Liu, Pan, Zeng, & He 2012)

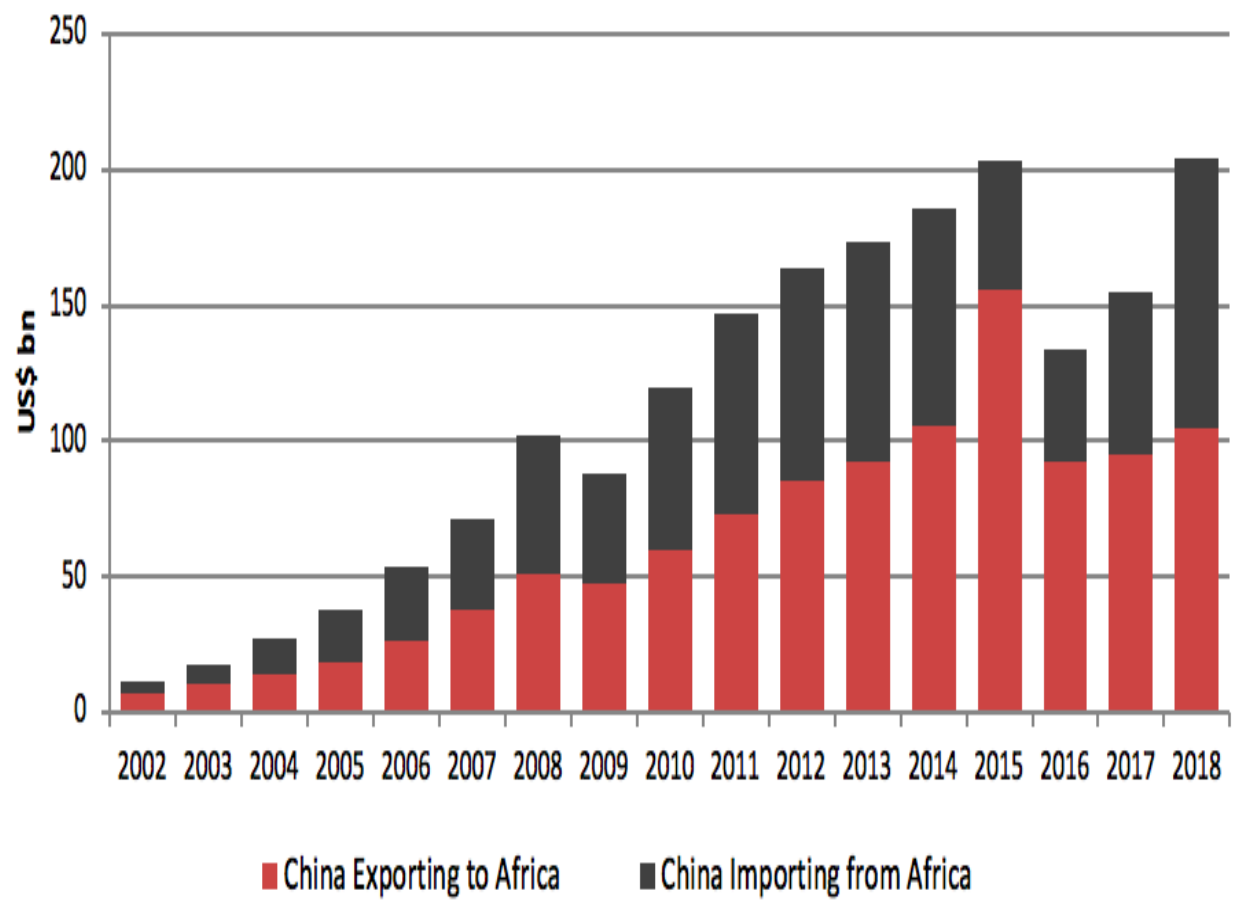


Figure 5. Sino-African Trade 2002 - 2018

Source: CARI, John Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies



Figure 6. China's One Belt, One Road initiative

Source: Monthly Review, <https://mronline.org/2018/10/05/a-critical-look-at-chinas-one-belt-one-road-initiative/#lightbox/0/>

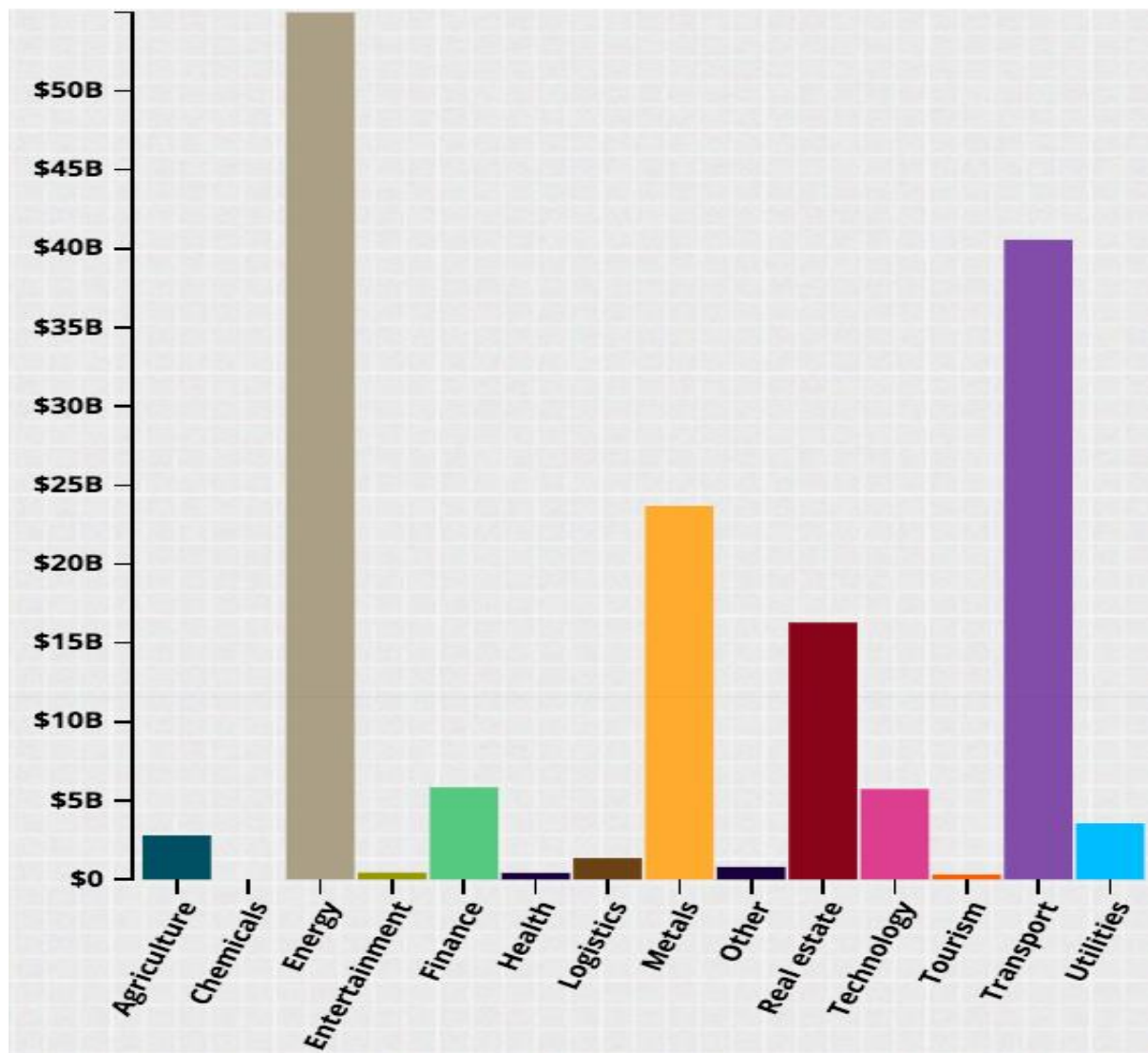


Figure 7. China's investment and construction contracts in Sub-Saharan Africa (2005 – 2018).

Source: American Enterprise Institute <http://www.aei.org/china-global-investment-tracker/>



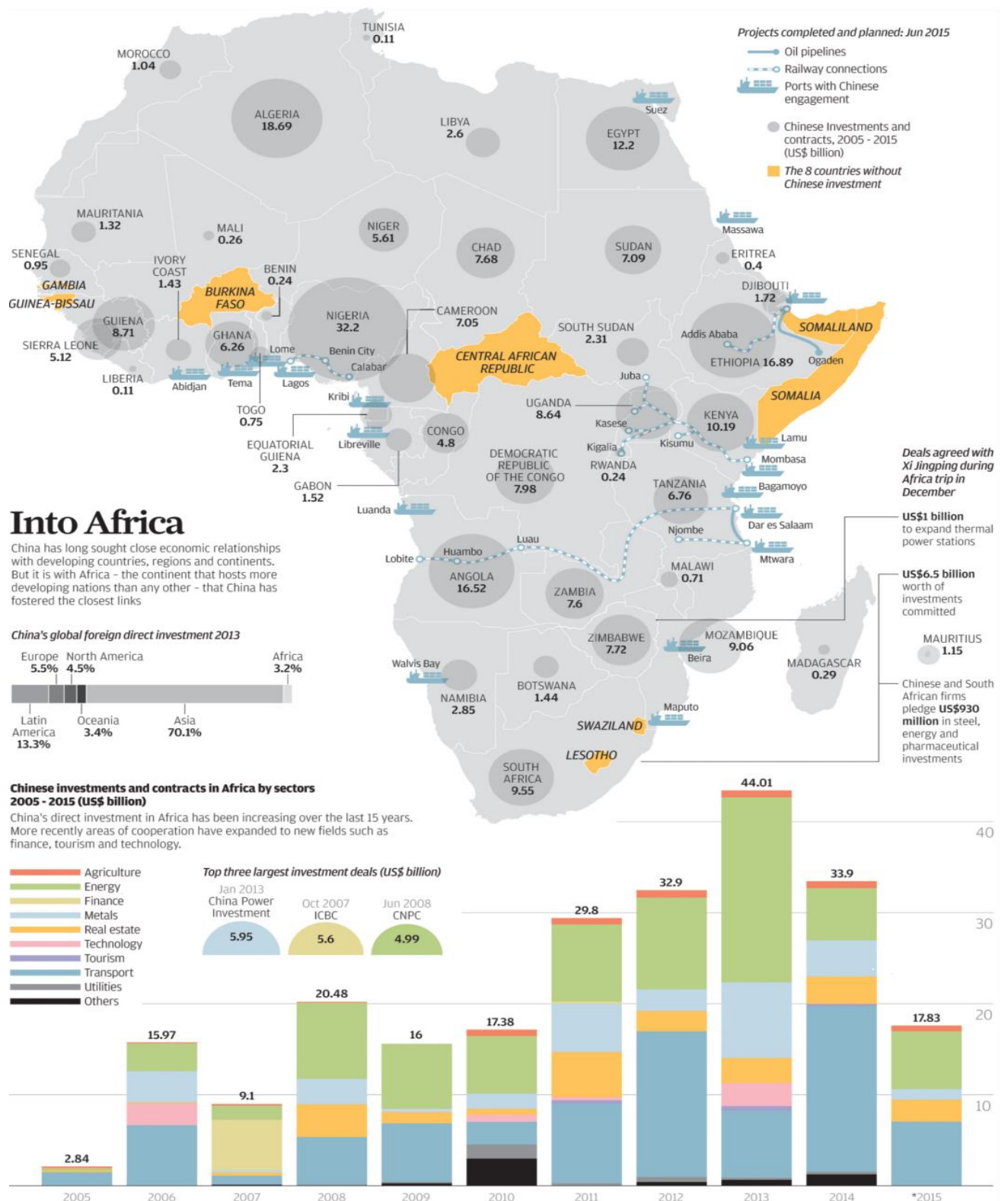


Figure 8. Infographic of China's total investments in Africa (2005 – 2015)

Source: SCMP <https://www.scmp.com/news/china/diplomacy-defence/article/1887975/infographic-chinas-total-investment-africa>



Companies	Sector of activities	Assets (USD billion)	Employees	Investments in Nigeria
Sinopec	Oil and gas	152.80	373 375	Blocks OML 64,66, 29% stake and operating rights to block 2, Nigeria- São Tomé Joint Development Zone
CNPC	Oil and gas	470.80	1.67 million (80 000 foreigners)	Licenses for OPL 471, 721, 732, 298
SEPCO	Electric power construction	38.60	19 756	Papalanto Power Plant
CCECC	Construction	2.17	70 000	Rehabilitation of Palalanto-Lagos expressway, Athletes's village, Ikot Akpaden-Okoroette road, Lekki Free Trade Zone
CSCEC	Construction, real estate	58.90	121 500	Refinery
CNOOC	Offshore oil and gas	13.8	21 000	45% interest in offshore exploitation licence, OML 130
Sinoma	Cement Engineering construction	2.9	9 000	in collaboration with Nigeria Dangot Group for cement production line EPC project in 2008
CGC	Construction	0.30	—	Kebbi Airport, Water supply project in Gombe, Sakke Dam
Huawei	Telecom	25.00	51 000	Network, handsets
ZTE	Telecom	13.00	85 232	CDMA, handsets

Figure 9. Major Chinese companies in Nigeria

Source: Margaret and Qi (2010) <http://www.oecd.org/china/49814032.pdf>

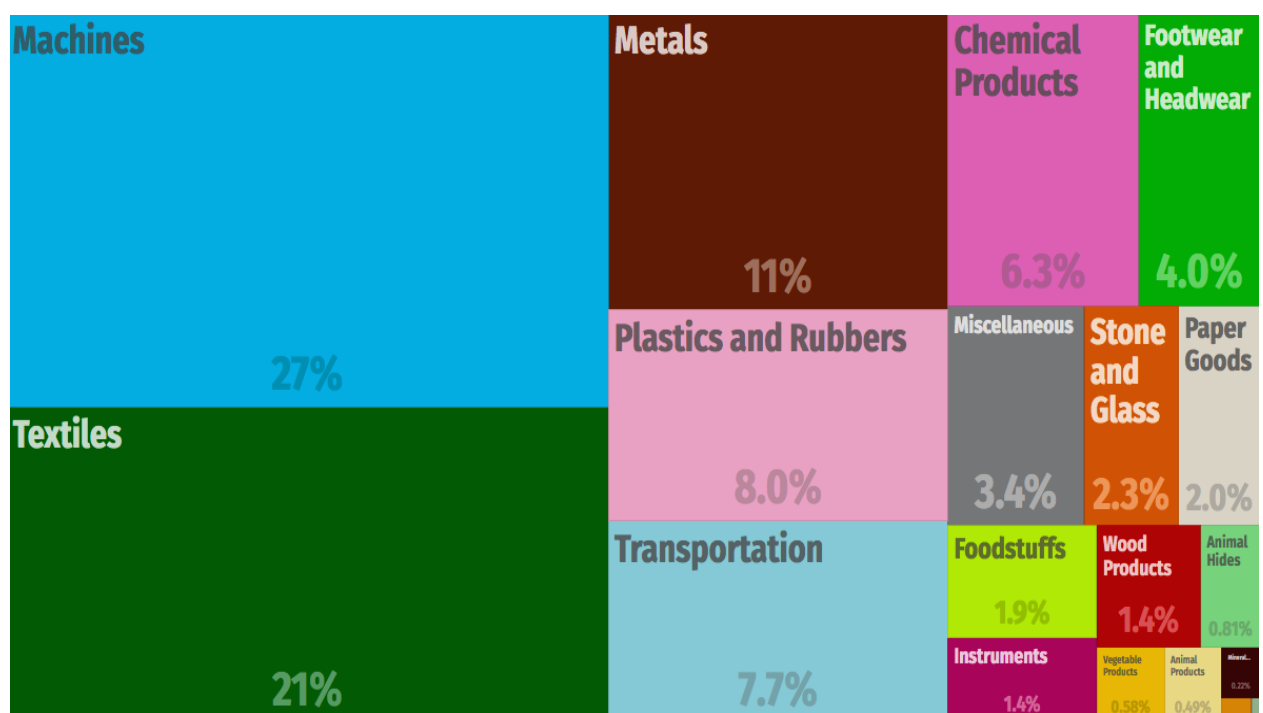


Figure 10. China's export to Nigeria 2017

Source: OEC [https://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/visualize/tree\\_map/hs92/export/nga/chn/show/2017/](https://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/visualize/tree_map/hs92/export/nga/chn/show/2017/)

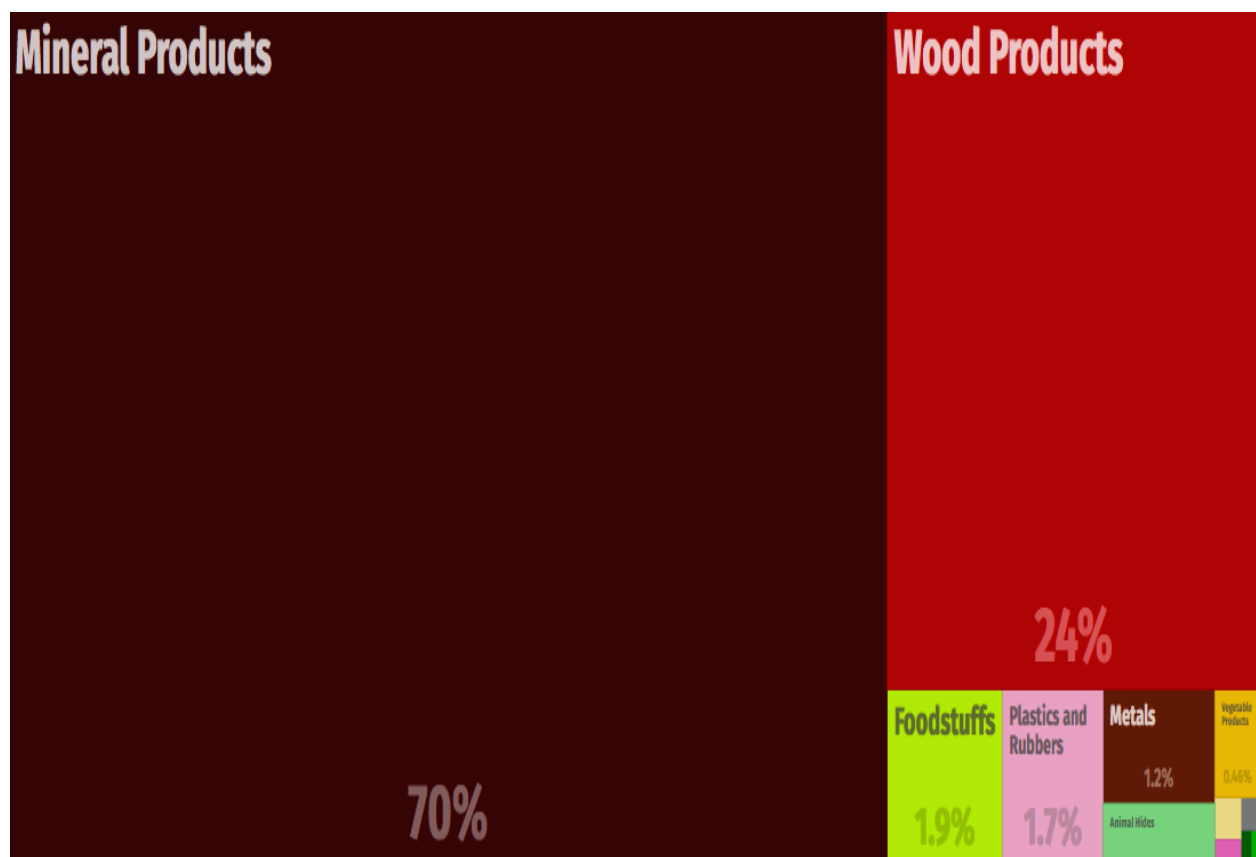


Figure 11. China's import from Nigeria 2017

Source: OEC [https://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/visualize/tree\\_map/hs92/export/nga/chn/show/2017/](https://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/visualize/tree_map/hs92/export/nga/chn/show/2017/)

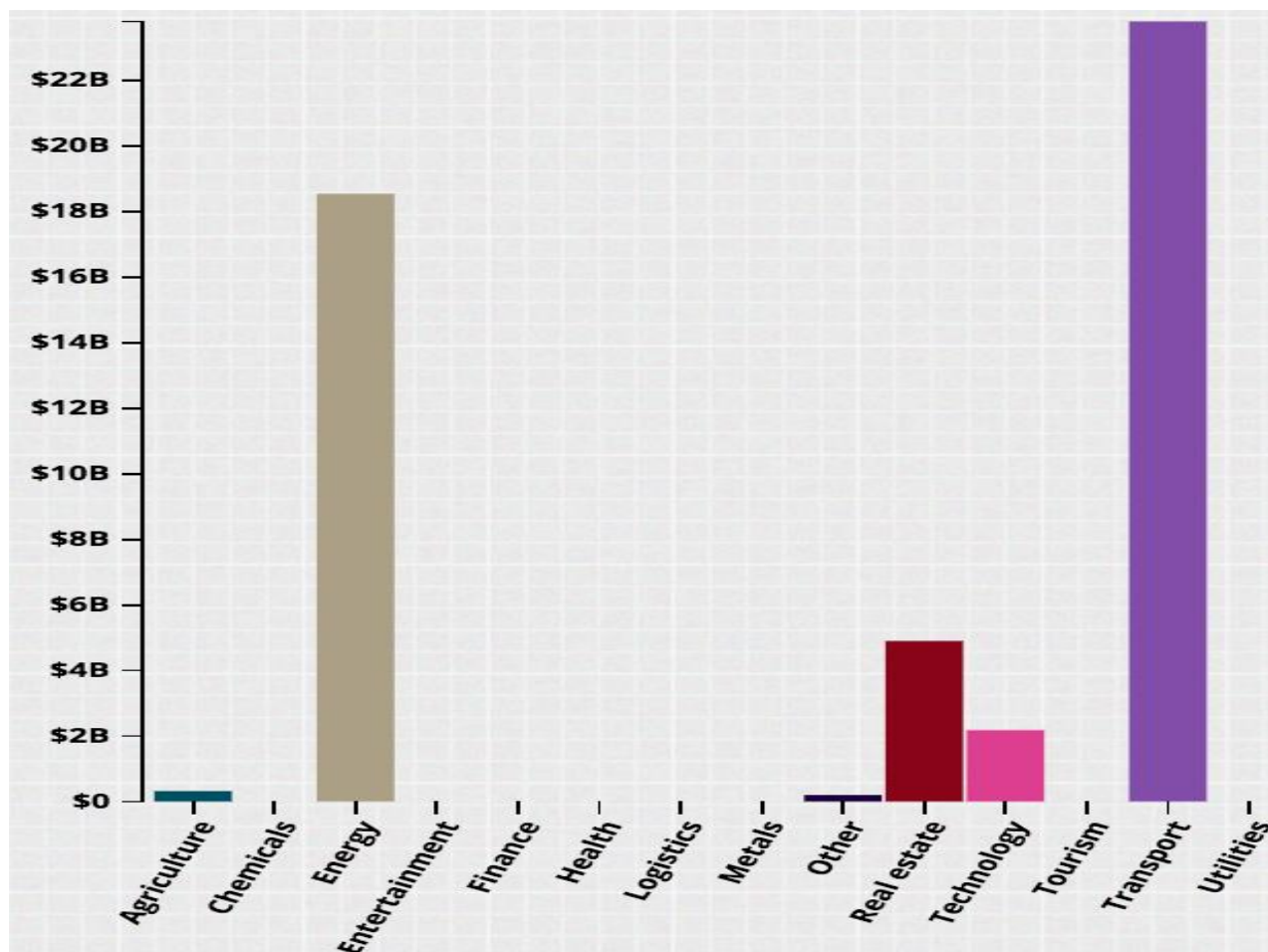


Figure 12. China's investments and construction contracts in Nigeria 2005-2018.

Source: AEI <http://www.aei.org/china-global-investment-tracker/>

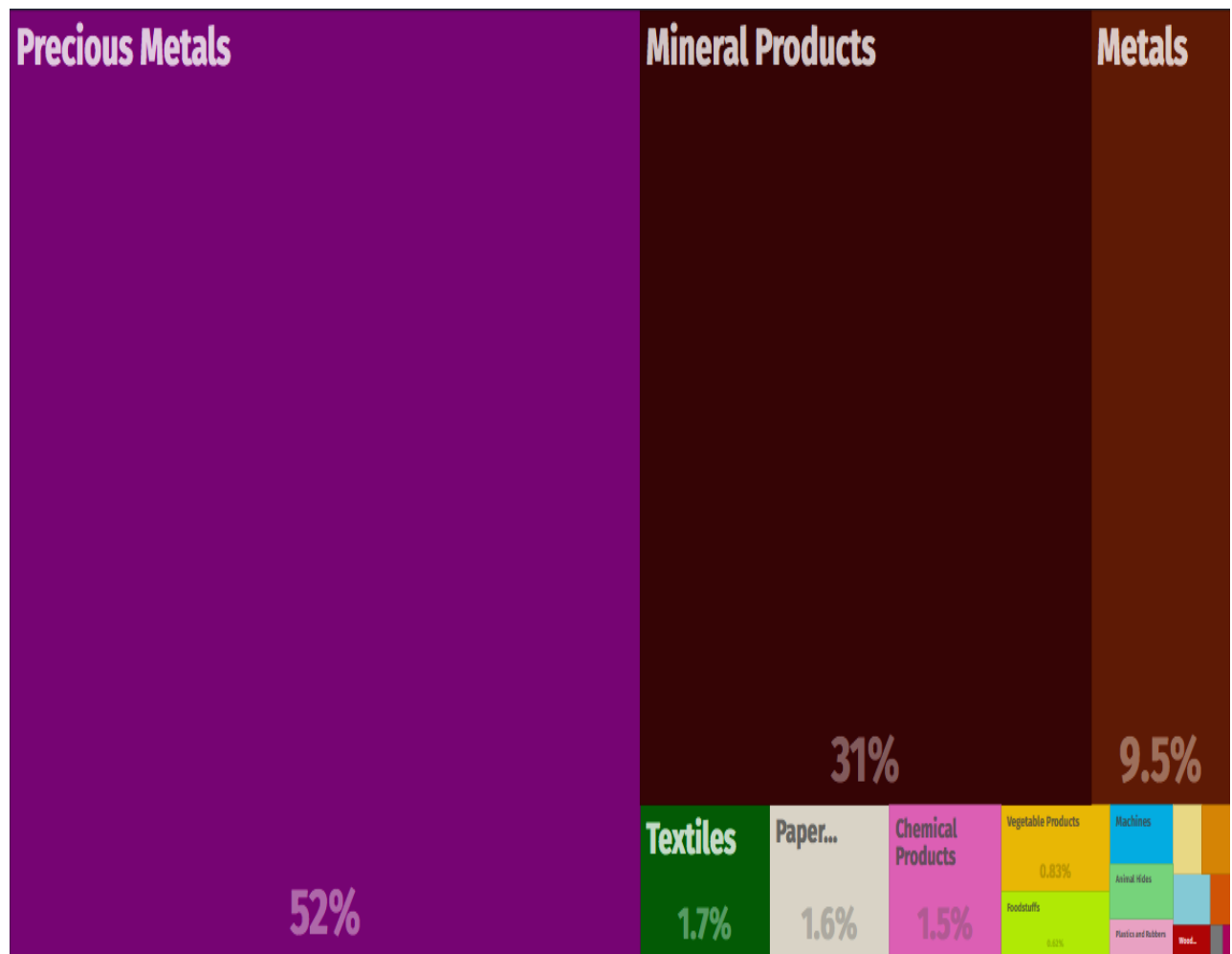


Figure 13. China's import from South Africa 2017

Source: OEC [https://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/visualize/tree\\_map/hs92/export/zaf/chn/show/2017/](https://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/visualize/tree_map/hs92/export/zaf/chn/show/2017/)

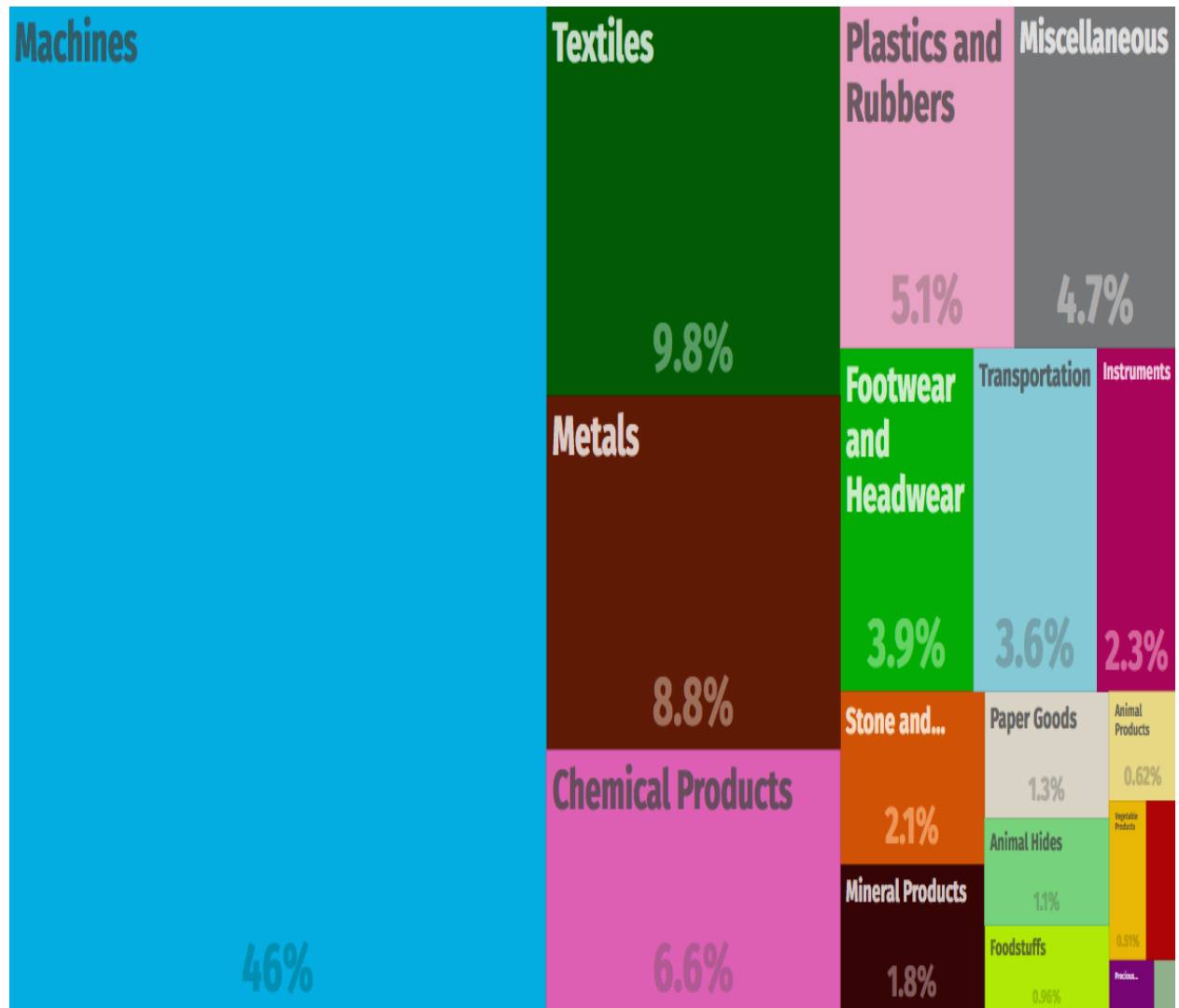


Figure 14. China's export to South Africa 2017

Source: OEC [https://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/visualize/tree\\_map/hs92/import/zaf/chn/show/2017/](https://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/visualize/tree_map/hs92/import/zaf/chn/show/2017/)



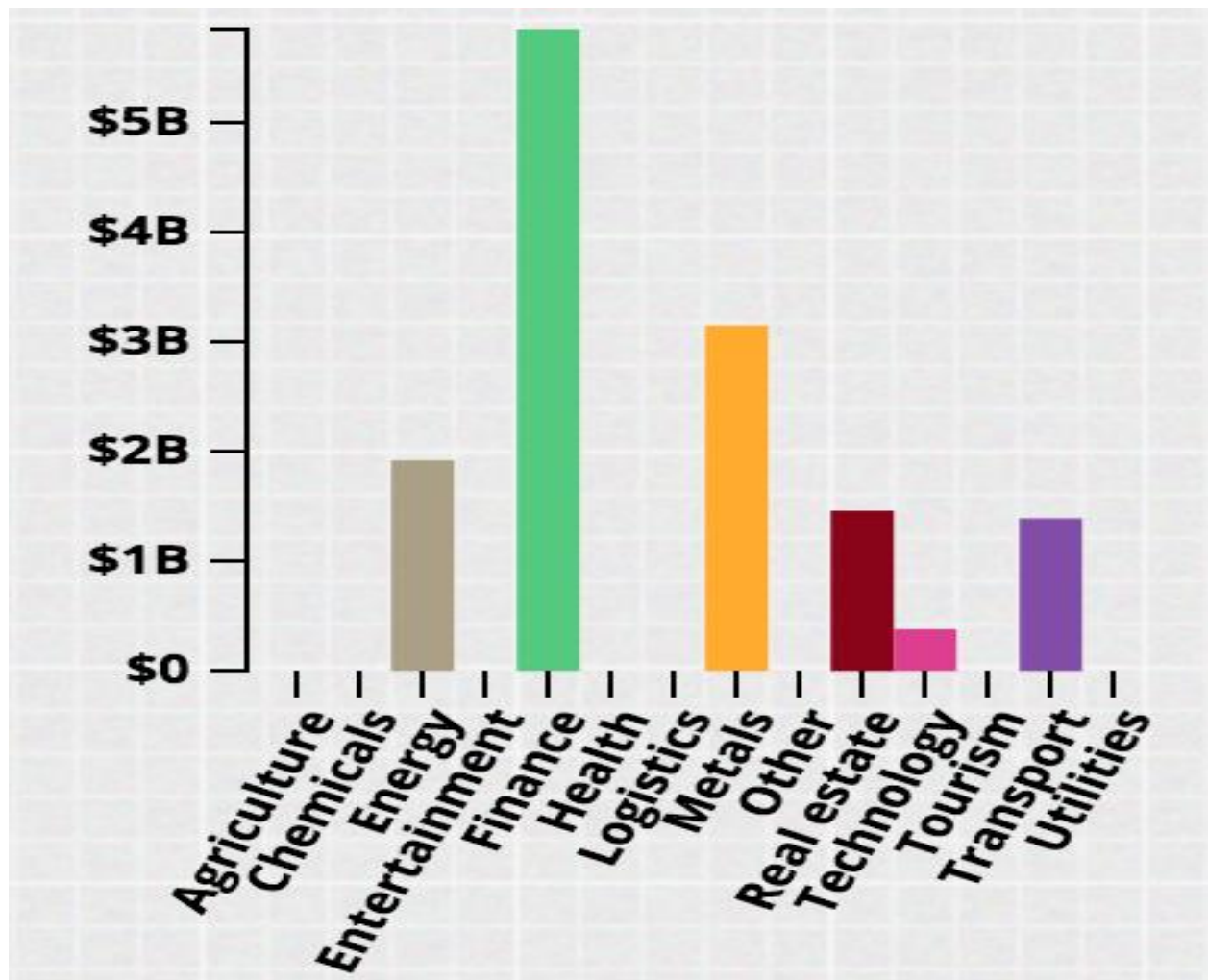


Figure 15. China's investments and construction contracts in South Africa 2005-2018

Source: AEI <http://www.aei.org/china-global-investment-tracker/>



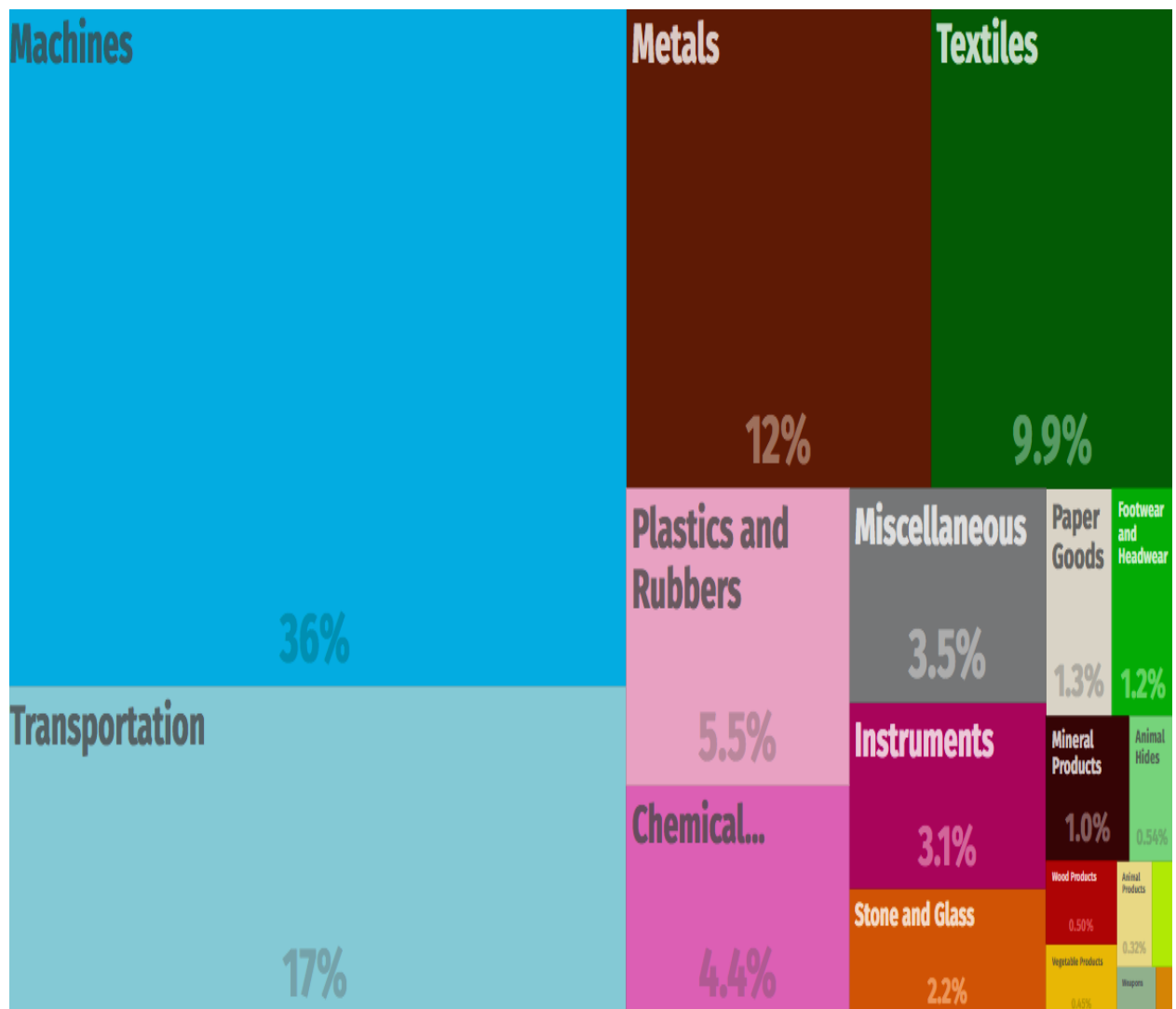


Figure 17. China's Export to Kenya 2017

Source: OEC [https://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/visualize/tree\\_map/hs92/export/zaf/chn/show/2017/](https://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/visualize/tree_map/hs92/export/zaf/chn/show/2017/)

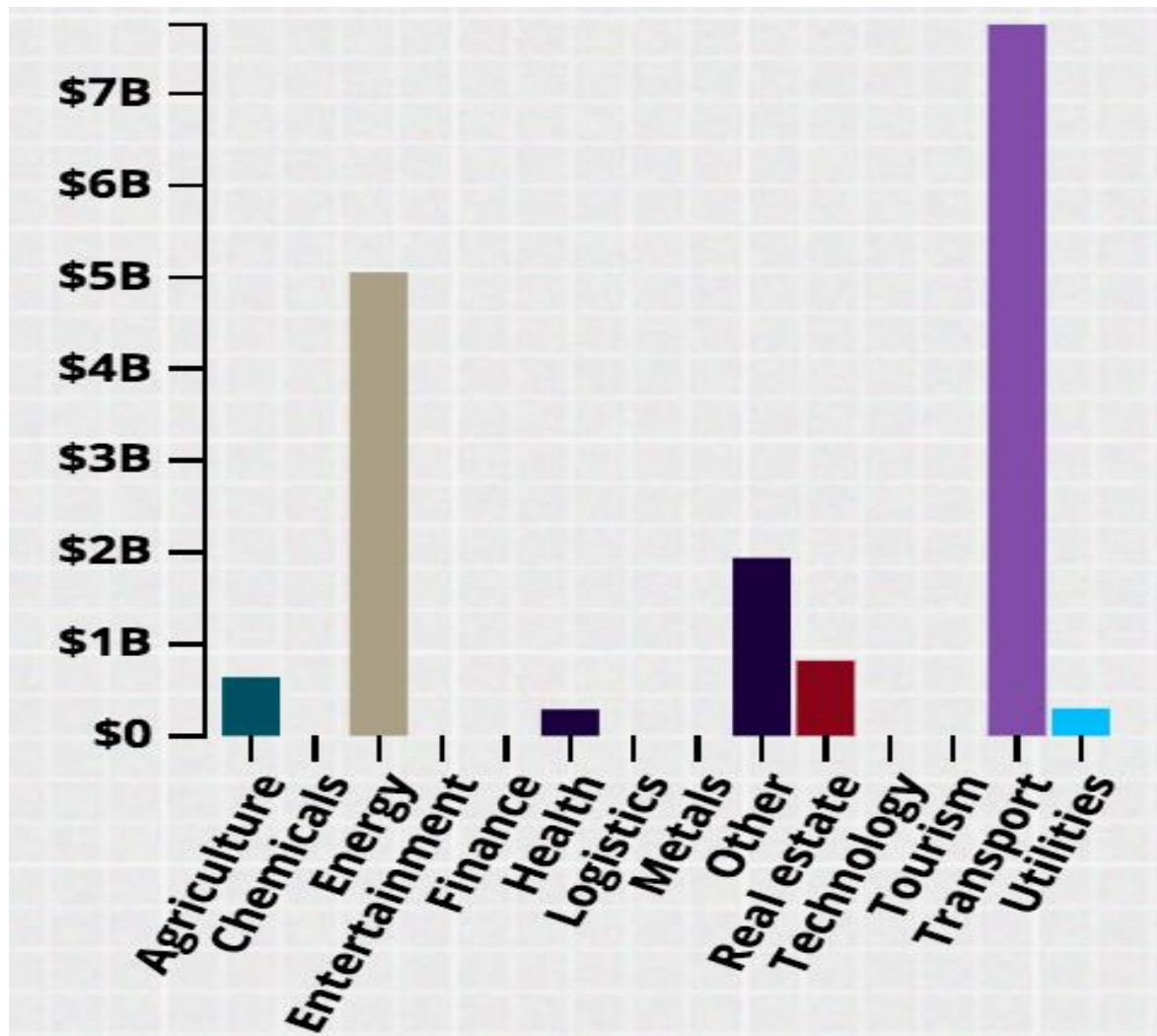


Figure 18. China's investments and construction contracts in Kenya 2005-2018

Source: AEI <http://www.aei.org/china-global-investment-tracker/>



Figure 19. A cartoonist representation of supposed China-Africa win-win relations.

Source: MDXIPE <https://mdxipe.wordpress.com/2017/12/15/is-china-the-new-imperial-power-in-africa/>