

## Chinese Investment And Aid In Cambodia S Energy Sector

*In this article we depart from the classic model of foreign direct investment (FDI) determinants and examine the effect of socio-historical factors on FDI. We argue that past foreign aid projects confer social capital that constitutes specific resources available to investors in the present, increasing their preferences for host countries in which their home country has accumulated more social capital. We use new data on China's historical aid in Africa to test these contentions, uncovering a positive, significant connection between China's historical aid program in Africa (1956-1999) and contemporary (2000-2015) investments by Chinese companies. While China's historical aid may have been politically driven, it has had important long-term consequences for its commercial investors. More broadly, these findings suggest a socio-historical explanation of the puzzle of why Chinese foreign investments deviate from conventional FDI patterns.*

*We investigate the impact of Chinese activities in sub-Saharan African countries with respect to the growth performance of economies in that region. Using a Solow-type growth model and panel data for the period 1991 to 2011, we find that African economies that export natural resources have benefited from positive terms-of-trade effects. In addition, there is evidence for displacement effects of African firms due to competition from China. Chinese foreign investment and aid in Africa does not have an impact on growth.*

*Essay from the year 2018 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Development Politics, grade: A, The University of York, course: MA (Conflict, Development and Governance), language: English, abstract: Based on the Africanist theory of International Relations, the paper examines how the rise of the BRICS countries, particularly China, reshaped the economic and geopolitical realities in Africa for the past two decades. Across infrastructure financing, trade, investment and aid, there is no other traditional Western Power with such colossal engagement in Africa than China. The Chinese companies invest enormously in all across Africa by bringing new technologies, creating jobs, developing skills for the local Africans and immensely contributing to the Africa state's public revenue. The recent Africa-China economic relationship has threatened the dominance of the traditional 'Great Powers' in the fields of economics and geopolitics. However, the paper will shed light on the challenges of the Sino/Africa relations from the African perspectives particularly how the Chinese workers and the 'cheap' and 'substandard' products overflowing African domestic markets. Considering both sides of the coin, China's involvement in Africa is perceived positively by Africans, as such China is a significant partner who has generated multiple prospects for African development despite Africa's development move is relatively sluggish.*

*The core argument of this book is that China poses both challenges and creates opportunities for Africa, and that the transformative potentials of China-Africa engagements can be compared to Africa's experiences with European colonialism. However, it would be patently misleading to claim any equivalence between African experiences of European colonialism with Africa's engagements with China. Although, China does not replicate the exact colonial model, its actions have all elements of dependent relations, thus underpinning neo-colonialism with Chinese characteristics. Analysing China's growing economic relations with Africa, this book posits that, Africa's underdevelopment situation with China does not indicate a significant point of departure from the colonial model of development because China's actions in Africa, although not exactly colonial, have all possibilities of Neocolonialist model with Chinese characteristics. As such the author argues that China's increasing trade, FDI inflow and influence on the economic growth and development in Africa will result in a long-term negative impact in development outcomes and capacity building, governance practice, democratic transition and human rights for future self-reliance and sustainable development.*

*Partners or Competitors?*

*Romania's Journey from Darkness to Light*

*The Geoeconomics and Geopolitics of Chinese Development and Investment in Asia*

*The Key to Winning in the Greater China Market*

*China's Impact on Africa - The Role of Trade, FDI and Aid*

*China's Largesse*

*China's Foreign Aid and Investment Diplomacy, Volume II*

*This paper explores the issue of Chinese investment in Kenya through the eyes of Kenyan academics and civil servants. I discuss initial findings from interviews and surveys that explored these informants' views on Chinese aid and foreign direct investment (FDI), their effects on national economic and social development, and the emergence of Chinese economic interest in Kenya. Fundamentally, I reflect on differences between Chinese and Western aid and investment in Kenya and explore whether these informants view the Chinese-Kenyan relationship as conducive to development and sustainability in Kenya. Informants suggest that China is able to deliver aid at a speed unmatched by Western donors and confirm that Chinese investment in infrastructure dwarfs that of Western donors (Lyman, 2005). However, they also criticize Chinese investors for ignoring human rights and refusing to listen to complaints from Africans on topics that range from low wages to negative environmental effects of aid and investment projects.*

*China is at a critical juncture in its economic transformation as it tries to rebalance what is generally seen as an exhausted growth model. A unifying theme across the reforms that will deliver this transformation is that it can no longer be achieved by raising the amount of physical investment and government direction of resource allocation. Instead China is building a new set of policy frameworks that will allow markets to function more effectively—not unfettered markets, but markets that work efficiently, in line with broad social and other policy goals, and in a sustainable way. Hence, China is now building a new soft infrastructure, that is, the institutional plumbing that underpins and guides the functioning of markets as the key organizing principle toward achieving sustained economic and social progress. Against this background, this volume provides policymakers, academics, and the public with valuable information about policies and institutions in China today. It also looks at the road ahead and key principles that can help China in navigating it. The book focuses on issues crucial in the country's transformation, such as tax policy and administration, social security, state-owned enterprise reform, medium-term expenditure frameworks, the role of local government finances, capital account liberalization, and renminbi internationalization. As China moves toward a more price-based allocation of resources, strengthening monetary policy frameworks and financial sector regulation will be particularly important in channeling resources to the most productive sectors and minimizing the risks of*

*financial sector stress. Also, upgrading statistical frameworks will be critical for macroeconomic policymaking and investors.*

*China's Foreign Aid and Investment Diplomacy, Volume III Strategy Beyond Asia and Challenges to the United States and the International Order* Palgrave Macmillan

*The People's Republic of China once limited its involvement in African affairs to building an occasional railroad or port, supporting African liberation movements, and loudly proclaiming socialist solidarity with the downtrodden of the continent. Now Chinese diplomats and Chinese companies, both state-owned and private, along with an influx of Chinese workers, have spread throughout Africa. This shift is one of the most important geopolitical phenomena of our time. China and Africa: A Century of Engagement presents a comprehensive view of the relationship between this powerful Asian nation and the countries of Africa. This book, the first of its kind to be published since the 1970s, examines all facets of China's relationship with each of the fifty-four African nations. It reviews the history of China's relations with the continent, looking back past the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949. It looks at a broad range of areas that define this relationship—politics, trade, investment, foreign aid, military, security, and culture—providing a significant historical backdrop for each. David H. Shinn and Joshua Eisenman's study combines careful observation, meticulous data analysis, and detailed understanding gained through diplomatic experience and extensive travel in China and Africa. China and Africa demonstrates that while China's connection to Africa is different from that of Western nations, it is no less complex. Africans and Chinese are still developing their perceptions of each other, and these changing views have both positive and negative dimensions.*

*Foreign Direct Investment and Aid to Africa*

*The New Presence of China in Africa*

*China's Distinctive Links with Africa*

*China Investment Environment & Strategies*

*Trade, Aid, and Influence*

*Impact on Development, Employment Generation & Transfer of Technology*

*Chinese Engagement in Africa*

**China's increasing involvement in Africa is a controversial and hotly debated issue. On the one hand, China has brought significant economic and political opportunities to the continent with large amounts of investment and infrastructure. On the other hand, however, China's interests in Africa - including international strategy for multipolarity, a boom in China-Africa trade, and a strategic focus on energy - have been challenged as a form of neo-colonialism with claims that support for authoritarian governments has come at the expense of human rights, the environment and good governance. This book analyses China's responsibility in Africa through the lens of good governance, China's African policy, policy implementation, feedback from host countries, and feedback from international society. Arguing for a new framework for evaluating China-Africa engagement, it looks at four countries - Sudan (South Sudan), Nigeria, South Africa and Ethiopia, all of which represent typical features of China-Africa relations - to test China's impact on the country and to analyse the factors in Africa that affect China's ability to shoulder responsibility. It proves that China's responsibility in Africa is affected by both the Chinese and African environments and that China's positive or negative impacts on the host African countries are largely constrained by the political and economic situation within the host state. Containing information from first-hand interviews with African officials, officials from China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, employees from Chinese State-owned enterprises who have been assigned to Africa, and Chinese self-employers in Africa, and using fieldwork from three African countries, this book will be of significant interest to students and scholars of African and Chinese Politics, International Relations and Development.**

**China leads the world when it comes to investment and influence on the African continent. The extent of Chinese investment in Africa is well known and much has been written about China's foray into Africa. However, most of the available material has approached this issue by looking at China as the 'New Colonialist' - more interested in Africa's vast natural resources than working in partnership for sustained development. Whilst China's interest in Africa's resources is evident, it is just half of the story. China's foray into Africa goes beyond its appetite for natural resources and into the realm of geopolitics and international political economics. For example, China is all too aware of how it can cultivate Africa's support on global issues at the United Nations and at other international fora. Breaking free from the binary arguments and analysis which characterize this topic, Professor Abdulai presents a refreshing perspective that China's foray into Africa can produce win-win outcomes for China and Africa - if Africans really know what they want from China. Hitherto, each African country has tended to engage China with an individual bucket list; acting in isolation and not as part of a wider continent (indeed Africa and the African Union does not yet have a coordinated policy towards China). For Africa to be able to do that it needs to know where China is coming from, the factors that contributed to its awakening and success, and the benefits and possible pitfalls of this foray, in order to better position itself for a win-win engagement with China. This book will be a valuable read for policy makers, think-tanks and students of Africa-China studies programmes alike.**

Provides insight into U.S. and Chinese involvement in aid, trade, direct investment and strategic ties in Latin America. In recent years, China has become the largest trading partner for more than half the countries in Latin America, and demonstrated major commitments in aid and direct investment in various parts of the region. China has also made a number of strategic commitments to countries like Nicaragua, Cuba, and Venezuela which have long-standing policies opposing U.S. influence in the region. China, the United States, and the Future of Latin America posits that this activity is a direct challenge to the role of the U.S. in Latin America and the Caribbean. Part of a three-volume series analyzing U.S.-China relations in parts of the world where neither country is dominant, this volume analyzes the interactions between the U.S., China, and Latin America. The book series has so far considered the differences in operating styles between China and the U.S. in Central Asia and Southeast Asia. This third volume unpacks the implications of competing U.S. and Chinese interests in countries such as Brazil and Argentina, and China's commitments in Nicaragua and Venezuela. This volume draws upon a variety of policy experts, focusing on the viewpoints of South American and Caribbean scholars as well as scholars from outside states. China's new global reach and its ambitions, as well as the U.S. response, are analyzed in detail. A nuanced examination of current complexities and future implications, China, the United States and the Future of Latin America provides readers with varied perspectives on the changing economic and strategic picture in Latin America and the Caribbean.

China, in the past five years, has developed a proactive global policy and is emerging as a new global power with particular focus on developing countries in Central Asia, Southeast Asia, Latin America and Africa. What is the role of Africa in China's emerging global foreign policy? In 1998, China's aid to Africa was \$107 million. By 2004, it had reached \$2.7 billion, 26% of its international assistance that year. In 2005, Africa-China trade reached \$40 billion, 35% up from the previous year. China is interested mainly in four sectors: infrastructure projects, regional banks such as the African Development Bank, training of African professionals particularly in economic management, and institutions of higher education with the goal of establishing Chinese language programs. The human factor is also important. Chinese Diaspora is fast increasing. For example, in Zambia, it grew from 3,000 to 30,000 in ten years and, in South Africa, from practically none to 300,000. African countries constitute a new market for Chinese products. They also provide a source of raw materials. Today, the continent supplies 30% of China's import of oil and gas, Angola being the largest supplier with 522,000 barrels of oil per day to China. The last five years, Chinese oil companies spent \$15 billion acquiring oil fields and local companies. The appetite for raw materials goes beyond oil and gas and China's foreign political strategy is primarily to solve its own domestic problems and protect its interests in the global arena. Will Africa be a pawn or a player in this emerging geopolitical game? Will China's deepening relations with the continent represent a new opportunity for African countries to negotiate a new partnership and skillfully use it to the best advantage of their citizens? These are some of the questions contributors to the volume have tried to answer by examining various facets of these deepening relations and underlining areas of concerns as well as the opportunities for mutually rewarding relations.

Chinese Investment and Aid in Cambodia's Energy Sector

China's Aid, Trade and Investment to Africa

How China is Reshaping the Global Economy

China's Foreign Aid and Investment Diplomacy, Volume III

Economic Preparation of the Environment

Focus on China : Challenges and Opportunity of African Countries

A Century of Engagement

"Adopting perspectives from development economics and international relations, this book researches the ongoing cooperation between China and African countries and the interactive system of China's aid, trade and investment to and with Africa. In reviewing the history and development of China-Africa relations from the founding of the People's Republic to the new century, the book analyses the achievements, opportunities and challenges of the bilateral relationship and reflects on the public-private partnership model in the context of international development assistance. Coupled with experiences from the US, Japan and the EU in the field of foreign aid, trade and investment as well as case studies from China, the core chapters delve into China-Africa cooperation in terms of aid, trade and investment and proposes to build an interactive and coordinated mechanism of China's aid, trade and investment in Africa. The author argues that China-Africa cooperation goes beyond reciprocal benefits, offering a possible model for South-South Cooperation and a potential model for balanced and sustainable development within the world economy. This book will appeal to researchers, students and policy makers interested in Chinese politics and foreign policy, African politics, international relations, international diplomacy and the world economy"--

China's growing economic involvement in Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America has been a source of major controversy. The official Chinese position maintains that the growth of bilateral relations is of mutual benefit and provides a good example of South-South

cooperation. Critics on the other hand see the economic relations between China and other developing countries as highly unequal with most of the benefits accruing to China and a few local elites. They also point to negative socio-economic, political, and environmental consequences. How China is Reshaping the Global Economy: Development Impacts in Africa and Latin-America throws more light on these controversies through a comparative study of China's impact on the two regions. It looks not just at bilateral relations between China and the two regions but also analyses the changes in the global economy brought about as a result of the shift in economic activity from North America and Western Europe to Asia. How China is Reshaping the Global Economy looks at the factors which led to rapid economic growth in China and the way in which this has affected global manufacturing, commodity markets, the international presence of Chinese companies, and financial flows. It examines the different forms of Chinese economic involvement in Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America, the main drivers, and economic, social, political, and environmental consequences. It ends with a comparison of the two regions that highlights the importance of different histories and political and institutional contexts in determining the impacts of China.

Today, by many accounts, China is the world's foremost purveyor of foreign aid and foreign investment to developing countries. This is the product of China's miracle economic growth over a period of more than three decades, together with China's drive to become a major player in world affairs and accomplish this through economic rather than military means. This three-volume work is the first comprehensive study of China's aid and investment strategy to trace how it has evolved since Beijing launched its foreign aid diplomacy at the time of the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. Volume III offers an analysis of China's foreign aid and investment to countries outside of Asia: in Africa, Europe, the Middle East, Latin America, and Oceania. Africa was and is the most important of these regions and it is given special treatment. In the concluding chapter, Copper reviews the findings of previous the volumes, delineates China's most important victories and setbacks, and notes opposition to and criticism of China's aid and investment diplomacy. Copper gives evidence that will be shocking to some of the reality that China's financial help to developing countries is one of the most salient trends in international politics and constitutes a formidable challenge to the United States, Japan, and Europe, as well as international financial institutions.

This book is a collection of 15 case studies on China's foreign aid and economic cooperation with developing countries. Each case introduces the general information of a China's project, analyzes its features and impacts, and especially focuses on analysis of the characteristics of China's foreign aid under South-South Cooperation framework, which shows the differences of foreign aid by emerging economies from that by traditional donors in aid ideology, principles, practices, and effects. This book is one of the research projects by China International Development Research Network (CIDRN), as part of its contribution to the activities under the Network of Southern Think-tanks (NeST).

Tracing the Legacy

How Chinese Investment Is Reshaping Africa

Chinese and African Perspectives on China in Africa

China and the European Union in Africa

Impacts and Policy Implications

China's Foreign Aid and Investment Diplomacy, Volume I

African Perspectives on China in Africa

*Since opening to foreign investment in 1979, China has emerged as the leading investment site for multinational corporations. Remade in China looks beyond the macroeconomic effects of China's investment boom to analyze how foreign investors from the US, Japan, and other nations are shaping China's legal, labor, and business reforms. Wilson draws on interviews with nearly 100 foreign and local managers, attorneys, workers, and members of the business community to explain why Chinese laborers and firms have gravitated toward foreign models, especially US businesses and their institutions. Wilson uses the term "state-guided globalization" to describe how China has used foreign engagement to advance its domestic reform objectives and to enhance its role in international society. Rather than undermining state power, globalization actually has allowed China's state to push through difficult labor and legal reforms. Wilson concludes that Chinese policy makers drew lessons from foreign investors and foreign legal experts on how to introduce difficult labor market reforms in its state-owned enterprises and how to promote rule of law. Remade in China examines globalization and foreign investment in a different light, showing how these developments have helped to chart China's entry into international society. China's WTO accession agreement and international norms have established parameters by which to judge Chinese legal and business reforms. Although China's rise is a grave concern to the world, Remade in China asserts that Chinese leaders now see compliance with international rules as a means to secure more investment and to enhance their international legitimacy. Wilson provides a lucid and insightful analysis of how foreign and domestic actors, from political leaders to average laborers, have contributed to remaking China's institutions. Master's Thesis from the year 2012 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Region: Other States, grade: None, Xiamen University (Research School of South-east Asian Studies), course: International Relations, language: English, abstract: This paper examines China-Nigeria economic-political relations. On February 10, 1971 a historical stage was set between China and Nigeria, one of not only bilateral relations but of mutual respect for each other. Although this relationship dates back to more than three decades, recent developments call for a careful and detailed analysis of this union and to this end, i seek to provide analysis of the relationship with respect to investment, trade, aid, and economic cooperation. Recent developments in China and Nigeria relationship are not unconnected with the renewed ties between the two giants as Nigeria has become one of China's most important trading partners in Africa. The contemporary waves of diplomatic relations appear to a reasonable extent mutually beneficial. Nigeria's quest for development with an aggressive campaign for FDI as one of the motivating forces has opened the economy which China is seen as an ideal business partner. Accordingly, this paper, through a critical review of the literature examines, and evaluates the opportunities and challenges abound in the nascent economic and trade relationships, and discusses the prospects of the deals for the Chinese, Nigerian, and African socio-economic growth. Key words: China, Nigeria, Economic-Political Relations, Trade, FDI*

*Examines Chinese engagement with African nations, focusing on (1) Chinese and African objectives in the political*

and economic spheres and how they work to achieve them, (2) African perceptions of Chinese engagement, (3) how China has adjusted its policies to accommodate African views, and (4) whether the United States and China are competing for influence, access, and resources in Africa and how they might cooperate in the region. Over the past decade, the People's Republic of China has increasingly used its economic might as a means of influence to pursue grand strategic objectives that some scholars believe are aimed at countering U.S. presence and influence in the Asia-Pacific region. This thesis examines two aspects of Chinese economic strategy, foreign direct investment and development aid, in the context of the Philippines, which represents the primary U.S. foothold in the region. Using geospatial, link, and social network analysis techniques to examine a data set of Chinese investments in the Philippines from 2006 to 2016, this thesis attempts to answer the following question: What evidence does China's investment in the Philippines contribute to the understanding of China's grand strategic objectives? We find that these Chinese investments support and expand China's ability to monitor and control South China Sea access points, and provide interpersonal channels for Chinese influence over Philippine decision-making through the cultivation of allies within the economic arena. We recommend that U.S. diplomatic and defense officials view these and other Chinese international investments as a type of economic preparation of the environment designed to establish access/forward presence and build strategic relationships for future military and/or diplomatic exploitation.

I. INTRODUCTION AND LITERATURE REVIEW \* A. IMPORTANCE \* 1. Research Question \* 2. The Way Ahead \* B. LITERATURE REVIEW \* 1. Chinese Grand Strategy \* 2. Implementation of Grand Strategy: The Economic Dimension \* 3. Capital Flows and Sino-Philippine Relations \* II. METHODOLOGY AND DATA \* A. CHINA'S STRATEGIC APPROACH TO THE PHILIPPINES \* B. UNIQUE CHARACTERISTICS OF CHINESE INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT \* C. CHINESE INVESTMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES 2006-2016 \* D. GEOSPATIAL PATTERNS OF CHINESE INVESTMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES \* E. RELATIONAL ANALYSIS OF CHINESE INVESTMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES \* F. DATA SOURCES AND COLLECTION \* G. DATA STRUCTURE \* III. CHINESE STRATEGIC APPROACHES TO THE PHILIPPINES \* A. CHINA'S STRATEGY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA \* B. CHINESE STRATEGY IN THE PHILIPPINES \* C. SINO-PHILIPPINE CONFRONTATION DURING THE AQUINO ADMINISTRATION \* D. SINO-PHILIPPINE COOPERATION DURING THE ARROYO AND DUTERTE ADMINISTRATIONS \* IV. UNIQUE CHARACTERISTICS OF CHINESE CAPITAL FLOWS \* A. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK AND STATE GUIDANCE \* 1. State Guidance \* 2. Preferential Treatment \* 3. Central Approvals Process \* 4. Foreign Aid \* B. THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY AND STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES \* 1. Parallel CCP Structure \* 2. CCP Appointment \* 3. CCP Advancement \* 4. SOE Leadership and Foreign Policy \* V. EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF CHINESE INVESTMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES \* A. CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTING AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS \* B. DIRECT INVESTMENT: MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS \* C. INTERNATIONAL SERVICE PROVISION \* D. CHINESE COMMERCIAL ACTORS: STATE OWNED OR PRIVATE \* E. CHINESE INVESTMENT AND PHILIPPINE DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES \* F. CANCELLED INVESTMENTS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS \* VI. CHINESE INVESTMENTS, GEOPOLITICAL ADVANTAGES, AND CHANNELS FOR INFLUENCE \* A. GEOSPATIAL ANALYSIS \* B. RELATIONAL ANALYSIS \* VII. CONCLUSION, IMPLICATIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS \* A. IMPLICATIONS AND DISCUSSION \* B. RECOMMENDATIONS \* C. CONCLUDING THOUGHTS

Interaction and Coordination

China's Foreign Policy

Challenges and Players

Why China is Generous With Foreign Aid - History of Communist China's Foreign Policy in Cambodia and Kenya, Pursuit of Sovereignty in the South China Sea, Threat to U.S. Interest

Africa in China's Global Strategy

Nature, Scope, and Origins

Today, by many accounts, China is the world's foremost purveyor of foreign aid and foreign investment to developing countries. This is the product of China's miracle economic growth over a period of more than three decades, together with China's drive to become a major player in world affairs and accomplish this through economic rather than military means. This three-volume work is the first comprehensive study of China's aid and investment strategy to trace how it has evolved since Beijing launched its foreign aid diplomacy at the time of the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. Volume I examines the definitions, origins, nature, and scope of foreign aid and investment by other countries. Using that background, John F. Copper then traces China's financial assistance to developing countries from the Mao period - when China gave meaningful foreign aid despite its own economic struggles - through the beginning of China's post-1978 economic boom and during subsequent decades of rapid economic growth. Copper shows that China has a more salient history in giving foreign assistance than any other country in the world; while China's objectives in giving foreign assistance have changed markedly over time, China has always been driven by efforts to realize its foreign policy objectives and expand China's external influence.

China's involvement in Africa has provoked much debate and discussion. Is China just the latest in a line of exploiters of Africa's rich natural resources who put their own economic interests above humanitarian, environmental or human rights concerns?

Adopting perspectives from development economics and international relations, this book researches the ongoing cooperation between China and African countries and the interactive system of China's aid, trade and investment to and with Africa. In reviewing the history and development of China-Africa relations from the founding of the People's Republic to the new century, the book analyses the achievements, opportunities and challenges of the bilateral relationship and reflects on the public-private partnership model in the context of international development assistance. Coupled with experiences from the US, Japan and the EU in the field of foreign aid, trade and investment as well as case studies from China, the core chapters delve into China-Africa cooperation in terms of aid, trade and investment and proposes to build an interactive and coordinated mechanism of China's aid, trade and investment in Africa. The author argues that China-Africa cooperation goes beyond reciprocal benefits, offering a possible model for South-South Cooperation and a potential model for balanced and sustainable development within the world economy. This book will appeal to researchers, students and policy makers



interested in Chinese politics and foreign policy, African politics, international relations, international diplomacy and the world economy.

Seminar paper from the year 2007 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Development Politics, grade: 1,0, Norwegian School of Management, BI (Norwegian School of Management, BI), 28 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: "China has become the most confident and assertive commercial player in Africa. It appears that China will over time displace Western commercial interests and political influence on the continent. But China is not the new coloniser. It is an expanding global power toward which Africa must pragmatically align itself." (Dr. Martyn J. Davies, Director, Centre for Chinese Studies). Sino-African trade sextupled from 1998 to 2005 to \$1 36 bn (Schuller and Asche, 2007: 4) and on a conference in Beijing in 2006 China's Premier announced the aim to increase the trade volume to \$ 100 bn in 2010 (Hui, 2006). These figures represent China's growing engagement in Africa. But it is not quite clear if China's impact on Africa is positive or not. One point of view, of which the quote presented above is a part, is that China's engagement has the potential to increase Africa's importance in the global economy and to significantly reduce poverty on the continent. Whereas others heavily criticize Beijing's approach towards the African countries and claim that China is nothing but a new coloniser. The purpose of this study is to conduct a descriptive analysis of China's impact on Africa. We therefore first describe China's economic and strategic interests in Africa. After this, we are going to present negative and positive effects of China's engagement in Africa and try to reveal a general tendency in the nature of China's impact on Africa. Before giving some concluding remarks, we will compare China's approach towards development aid, the so-called Beijing Consensus, with the Washington Consensus, which can be characterized as the approach of the western world, because this is an increasing ideological conflict with important conse

*The Next Factory of the World*

*Emerging Aid Architecture*

*Remade in China*

*The Rise of the BRICS in Africa. Developmental or Self-Interest?*

*China's Trade and Investment in Africa*

*China's Historical Aid and Contemporary Investment in Africa*

*Selective Empirical Analysis of Chinese Investment in the Philippines - Role of Communist Party State Owned Enterprises and Possible Control of South China Sea*

As Beijing flexes its muscles, it has strong new tools to employ, including increased economic leverage, especially in light of the financial crisis. Both developing and developed countries welcome Chinese trade, investment, and economic aid. Europe is actively pursuing Chinese assistance for addressing its sovereign debt crisis. And countries from Suriname to Kenya to Tonga are reaping the fruits of China's growing economic power. So, too, are a number of "countries of concern." Yet Beijing's open arms and deep concerns in many countries. For example, some in the developing world see Beijing's investment as a new form of colonialism in the struggle with displacement of domestic production by Chinese goods. The acquisition of resources is clearly guiding much Chinese investment, but what else will the Chinese government expect in return for its generous terms and large investments?

Doing business in China requires attention to a broad range of issues. While many executives focus on local conditions, others have their eyes on regional and national developments. By painting a picture of the entire Chinese landscape, this book provides western decision makers with tools for crafting a sustainable China business strategy. The comprehensive analyses presented herein will enable business executives to rationalize their China investment but also help them communicate their China business plan to their home building corporate consensus and support. China Investment Environment & Strategies could be used to: Identify strategic opportunities in the China market. Conduct comprehensive site selection analysis. Evaluate the viability of a China strategy. Convince skeptics of the value of operation. Secure stakeholders' commitment to China business. Improve communications with Chinese partners and consumers. Companies owned by Chinese in Hong Kong, Taiwan and the U.S. capitalize on cultural and historical affinity with China to build successful businesses there. By understanding the rules of engagement that these overseas Chinese follow, the odds of success for companies in the China market will be improved.

What has China gained from its foreign aid and investment activity? Does the instrument China chooses reveal its political motives? Chinese economic statecraft present a challenge to U.S. national interest? To answer these questions, this thesis examines the Communist China's foreign policy in Cambodia and in Kenya since 1956 and 1964, respectively. China has delivered aid to, made investments in, and traded with both states, but the interests China has pursued, and the vigor with which it has pursued them, differ in each. In Cambodia, China has a rich and continuing record of intrusive political influence and military engagement. In Kenya, the purchase of political influence under Mao has cooled considerably to become today's arm's-length trade and development relations. This thesis concludes that Chinese economic statecraft buys political influence in Cambodia but not in Kenya, where aid and investment is driven by business opportunity. From both realist and liberal perspectives, China's economic statecraft presents a challenge to the interests of the United States.

I. INTRODUCTION \* A. MAJOR RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND FINDINGS \* B. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RESEARCH QUESTION \* C. LITERATURE REVIEW \* 1. Aid Outcomes \* 2. Policy Objectives \* 3. International Relations \* D. POTENTIAL EXPLANATIONS AND HYPOTHESES \* E. RESEARCH DESIGN \* 1. Similarities between Cambodia and Kenya: History, Economy, and Resources \* 2. Differences between Cambodia and Kenya: Geographic, Political, and Cultural Proximity to China \* CONCLUSION \* II. CHINA'S INTERESTS IN CAMBODIA \* A. PURSUIT OF ONE CHINA \* B. CAMBODIA AS A COLD WAR COUNTERWEIGHT \* C. PURSUIT OF SOVEREIGNTY IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA \* D. PURSUIT OF DEVELOPMENT ON THE MEKONG RIVER \* E. CONCLUSION \* III. CHINA'S AID IN KENYA \* A. AID IN THE 1960S: ONE CHINA, REVOLUTION, AND COLD WAR POLITICS \* B. FREEZE AND THAW, 1965-80 \* C. CHINA'S ECONOMIC STATECRAFT IN MODERN KENYA \* 1. Aid \* 2. Trade \* 3. Foreign Direct Investment \* D. CONCLUSION \* IV. CONCLUSION \* A. THREAT TO U.S. NATIONAL INTEREST \* 1. Formulation of U.S. National Interest: Realism \* 2. Formulation of U.S. National Interest: Liberalism \* 3. U.S. National Interest and China's Economic \* Engagement \* B. HYPOTHESIS VALIDATION \* 1. China Buys Influence with Foreign Aid and Investment \* 2. China's Expansion of Influence Conflicts with U.S. Interests \* 3. Choice of Financial Mechanism Reveals China's Intent \* C. FURTHER RESEARCH \* 1. Broader Scope \* 2. Characterizing China as a Regional or Global Power \* 3. China's Intent and the Supply and Demand of Foreign Aid \* 4. Do Chinese Aid and FDI Chase Natural Resources? \* 5. Is Kenya a Part of OBOR? \* D. CONCLUSION

This volume presents a contemporary analysis of the impact of China's rise on the Mekong Region at a critical point in South Asian history. As the most populated country and the second largest economy in the world, China has become an increasingly influ

global and regional affairs in recent decades. Economic ties between China and her southern neighbors are particularly strong. Relations between China and the Mekong region are embedded in complex socio-cultural and political issues. China's accelerating economic footprint, rapid military modernization, and global search for energy, natural resources, and food security created a wide range of new challenges for smaller countries in Southeast Asia. These new challenges both encourage and limit cooperation between China and the emerging ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). The authors pay close attention to these challenges with a focus on the impact of Chinese investment, trade, foreign aid, and migration.

Exploring the Views of Kenyan Academics and Civil Servants

U.S.-China Relations

Foreign Investors and Institutional Change in China

China, The United States, and the Future of Latin America

Impact of China's Rise on the Mekong Region

Chinese Investment in Africa

China's Aid, Trade and Investment to Africa

***Africa has long attracted China. We can date their first certain involvement from the fourteenth century, but East African city-states may have been trading with southern China even earlier. In the mid-twentieth century, Maoist China funded and educated sub-Saharan African anticolonial liberation movements and leaders, and the PRC then assisted new sub-Saharan nations. Africa and China are now immersed in their third and most transformative era of heavy engagement, one that promises to do more for economic growth and poverty alleviation than anything attempted by Western colonialism or international aid programs. Robert Rotberg and his Chinese, African, and other colleagues discuss this important trend and specify its likely implications. Among the specific topics tackled here are China's interest in African oil; military and security relations; the influx and goals of Chinese aid to sub-Saharan Africa; human rights issues; and China's overall strategy in the region. China's insatiable demand for energy and raw materials responds to sub-Saharan Africa's relatively abundant supplies of unprocessed metals, diamonds, and gold, while offering a growing market for Africa's agriculture and light manufactures. As this book illustrates, this evolving symbiosis could be the making of Africa, the poorest and most troubled continent, while it further powers China's expansive economic machine. Contributors include Deborah Brautigam (American University), Harry Broadman (World Bank), Stephen Brown (University of Ottawa), Martyn J. Davies (Stellenbosch University), Joshua Eisenman (UCLA), Chin-Hao Huang (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute), Paul Hubbard (Australian Department of the Treasury), Wenran Jiang (University of Alberta), Darren Kew (University of Massachusetts–Boston), Henry Lee (Harvard University), Li Anshan (Peking University), Ndubisi Obiorah (Centre for Law and Social Action, Nigeria), Stephanie Rupp (National University of Singapore), Dan Shalmon (Georgetown University), David Shinn (George Washington University), Chandra Lekha Sriram (University of East London), and Yusuf Atang Tanko (University of Massachusetts–Boston)***

***China's rise on the international scene over the past few years has correlated with its exponential economic growth. The European Union (EU), the world's largest development aid provider, has been feeling the heat of Beijing's closer ties with Africa. As a result, the EU's overall policy-making towards Africa has suffered from a loss of credibility and this has been further exposed both by the success of China's investments in Africa, and by the favourable response that China's investment proposals have received from African leaders. Dividing the book into five parts, the editors and an outstanding line up of Chinese and European contributors guide the reader through the complexities of China's rising influence in Africa, but they also analyse if and how the EU should adapt to this. "***

***Any book on Africa-China relations which steers away from hegemonic western perspectives and paradigms is welcome. This is one such book. Issa G. Shivji, Mwalimu Nyerere Professor of Pan-African Studies, University of Dar es Salaam --***

***Adopting perspectives from development economics and international relations, this book researches the ongoing cooperation between China and African countries and the interactive system of China's aid, trade and investment to and with Africa. In reviewing the history and development of China-Africa relations from the founding of the People's Republic to the new century, the book analyses the achievements, opportunities and challenges of the bilateral relationship and reflects on the public-private partnership model in the context of international development assistance. Coupled with experiences from the US, Japan and the EU in the field of foreign aid, trade and investment as well as case studies from China, the core chapters delve into China-Africa cooperation in terms of aid, trade and investment and proposes to build an interactive and coordinated mechanism of China's aid, trade and investment in Africa. The author argues that China-Africa cooperation goes beyond reciprocal benefits, offering a possible model for South-South Cooperation and a potential model for balanced and sustainable development within the world economy. This book will appeal to researchers, students and policy makers interested in Chinese politics and foreign policy, African politics, international relations, international diplomacy and the world economy.***

***History and Practice in Asia, 1950-Present***

***China and Africa***

***Development Impacts in Africa and Latin America***

***Bucharest Diary***

**China, Africa and Responsible International Engagement**

**South-south Cooperation and Chinese Foreign Aid**

**The economic Relations between China and Nigeria**

The recent launching of China's high profile Belt and Road Initiative and its founding of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank have underscored China's rapidly growing importance as a global player in development, diplomacy, and economic governance. To date, scholarship on "China abroad" has focused primarily on Africa and Latin America. In comparison, China's investment and development assistance among its neighbors in Asia have been understudied, despite the fact that China's aid and overseas investment remain concentrated in Asia, the countries of which have had complex and often fraught cultural and political relationships with China for more than a millennia. Through case studies from Southeast Asia, South Asia, and Central Asia, this volume provides a targeted examination of the intertwined geoeconomics and geopolitics of China's investment and development in Asia. It provides in-depth and grounded analyses of nationalisms and state-making projects, as well as the material effects of China's "going out" strategy on livelihoods, economies, and politics. The volume contributes to understandings of what characterizes Chinese development, and pays attention to questions of elite agency, capitalist dynamics, state sovereignty, the politics of identity, and the reconfiguration of the Chinese state. The chapters in this article originally appeared in a special issue of Eurasian Geography and Economics.

A Best Business Book of 2017 -- The Financial Times China is now the biggest foreign player in Africa. It's Africa's largest trade partner, the largest infrastructure financier, and the fastest-growing source of foreign direct investment. Chinese entrepreneurs are flooding into the continent, investing in long-term assets such as factories and heavy equipment. Considering Africa's difficult history of colonialism, one might suspect that China's activity there is another instance of a foreign power exploiting resources. But as author Irene Yuan Sun vividly shows in this remarkable book, it is really a story about resilient Chinese entrepreneurs building in Africa what they so recently learned to build in China--a global manufacturing powerhouse. The fact that China sees Africa not for its poverty but for its potential wealth is a striking departure from the attitude of the West, particularly that of the United States. Despite fifty years of Western aid programs, Africa still has more people living in extreme poverty than any other region in the world. Those who are serious about raising living standards across the continent know that another strategy is needed. Chinese investment gives rise to a tantalizing possibility: that Africa can industrialize in the coming generation. With a manufacturing-led transformation, Africa would be following in the footsteps of the United States in the nineteenth century, Japan in the early twentieth, and the Asian Tigers in the late twentieth. Many may consider this an old-fashioned way to develop, but as Sun argues, it's the only one that's proven to raise living standards across entire societies in a lasting way. And with every new Chinese factory boss setting up machinery and hiring African workers--and managers--that possibility becomes more real for Africa. With fascinating and moving human stories along with incisive business and economic analysis, *The Next Factory of the World* will make you rethink both China's role in the world and Africa's future in the globalized economy. Today, by many accounts, China is the world's foremost purveyor of foreign aid and foreign investment to developing countries. This is the product of China's miracle economic growth over a period of more than three decades, together with China's drive to become a major player in world affairs and accomplish this through economic rather than military means. This three-volume work is the first comprehensive study of China's aid and investment strategy to trace how it has evolved since Beijing launched its foreign aid diplomacy at the time of the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. Volume II provides an analysis of China's foreign aid and investment to countries and regional organizations on the Asian continent, covering all of its major sub-regions, during the period from 1950 to the present day. Copper considers motivating factors such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and China's desire to challenge the West and later the Soviet Union. Also important to China and driving its aid and investment was China's pursuit of Communist Bloc solidarity, a search for secure borders, and competition with India for influence in the Third World. Securing its imports of energy and raw materials and markets for its products came later. Marginalizing Taiwan and defeating it diplomatically constituted another goal of China's foreign aid and foreign investment analyzed here.

An insider's account of Romania's emergence from communism control In the 1970s American attorney Alfred H. Moses was approached on the streets of Bucharest by young Jews seeking help to emigrate to Israel. This became the author's mission until the communist regime fell in 1989. Before that Moses had met periodically with Romania's communist dictator, Nicolae Ceausescu, to persuade him to allow increased Jewish emigration. This experience deepened Moses's interest in Romania--an interest that culminated in his serving as U.S. ambassador to the country from 1994 to 1997 during the Clinton administration. The ambassador's time of service in Romania came just a few years after the fall of the Berlin Wall and the subsequent collapse of communism in Eastern Europe. During this period Romania faced economic paralysis and was still buried in the rubble of communism. Over the next three years Moses helped nurture Romania's nascent democratic institutions, promoted privatization of Romania's economy, and shepherded Romania on the path toward full integration with Western institutions. Through frequent press conferences, speeches,



and writings in the Romanian and Western press and in his meetings with Romanian officials at the highest level, he stated in plain language the steps Romania needed to take before it could be accepted in the West as a free and democratic country. Bucharest Diary: An American Ambassador's Journey is filled with firsthand stories, including colorful anecdotes, of the diplomacy, both public and private, that helped Romania recover from four decades of communist rule and, eventually, become a member of both NATO and the European Union. Romania still struggles today with the consequences of its history, but it has reached many of its post-communist goals, which Ambassador Moses championed at a crucial time. This book will be of special interest to readers of history and public affairs—in particular those interested in Jewish life under communist rule in Eastern Europe and how the United States and its Western partners helped rebuild an important country devastated by communism.

How African Countries Can Position Themselves to Benefit from China's Foray into Africa  
Modernizing China

Drivers, Reactions, and Implications for U.S. Policy

China into Africa

Investing in Soft Infrastructure

Strategy Beyond Asia and Challenges to the United States and the International Order

"This book describes China's growing range of activities in Africa, especially in the sub-Saharan region. The three most important instruments China has at its disposal in Africa are development aid, investments and trade policy. The Chinese government, which believes the Western development aid model has failed, is looking for new forms of aid and development in Africa. China's economic success can partly be ascribed to the huge availability of cheap labour, which is primarily employed in export-oriented industries. China is looking for the required raw materials in Africa, and for new marketplaces. Investments are being made on a large scale in Africa by Chinese state-controlled firms and private companies, particularly in the oil-producing countries (Angola, Nigeria and Sudan) and countries rich in minerals (Zambia). Third, the trade policy China is conducting is analysed in China and compared with that of Europe and the United States. In case studies the specific situation in several African countries is examined. In Zambia the mining industry, construction and agriculture are described. One case study of Sudan deals with the political presence of China in Sudan and the extent to which Chinese arms suppliers contributed to the current crisis in Darfur. The possibility of Chinese diplomacy offering a solution in that conflict is discussed. The conclusion considers whether social responsibility can be expected of the Chinese government and companies and if this is desirable, and to what extent the Chinese model in Africa can act as an example - or not - for the West"--Publisher's description.