

浙江师范大学非洲研究院主办

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非洲研究

2013年第1卷（总第4卷）

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Summary

Title: President Xi's Visit to Africa & Sino-African Relationships in the Next Decade

By Liu Hongwu, Professor, Director of the Institute of African Studies, Zhejiang Normal University

Abstract: Xi Jinping's first Africa trip as Chinese President, is an important diplomatic effort and policy announcement of grasping China-Africa cooperation. It shows that the new strategic direction of China diplomacy will take the cooperation development and win-win development of southern countries, developing countries and emerging countries as significant supporting points, to play a global constructive role in promoting harmonious and win-win development. In the future, China needs to take innovative measures to boost the transformation and upgrading of China-Africa cooperation relations, to build a relation-structure of mutual development opportunity and mutual strategic fulcrum, and China should take more considerations to African countries' development demands and interests during the cooperation. China's development is inseparable from the world's development. How to advance the Africa's development with China, is the epoch requirement of the eventual achievement of "Chinese Dream", and also is the challenges for Sino-African relationships in the future.

Key words: Xi Jinping, Visit to Africa, Next decade, Sino-African relationships

Title: Developing Non-interference Doctrine Adapting to New Situations

By Wang Yizhou, professor, Deputy dean of international studies of Peking University

Abstract: Non-interference principle is the basic principle of Chinese diplomacy. This principle conforms to the fundamental interests of China and other developing countries, and needs to be adhered to for a long term. However, with the change of the times, we need to make improvements and amendments on the connotations and spirits of this principle. In resolving regional conflicts and hotspot issues, under the premise of ensuring the basic interests of state party, relevant countries and international community may participate in the resolutions of internal crisis of individual countries, thus to better maintain regional and world peace. China academic society should try to develop new non-interference doctrine which not only has Chinese characteristics, but is in line with international trend.

Key words: Non-interference principle, New situation, Neodoxy

Title: China's Evolving Policy towards Peace and Security in Africa: Constructing a new paradigm for peace building?

By Chris Alden and Dan Large, scholar in South African Institute of International Affairs, scholar at School of Oriental and African Studies in London University Affairs

Abstract: With China's demands in the protection of its interests in Africa and pressure from the international community which hopes it plays a more significant role in peace and security affairs in Africa, China is becoming more and more involved in the complex engagement, Africa peacekeeping and post-conflict reconstruction. This highlighted some problems in China's African policies, including the lack of specific policies towards post-conflict environment, fragile states and the non-interference principles in China's Africa policy. However, China has been increasingly involved in the process of post-conflict intervention in Africa in their own way of peace building. Furthermore, the policy model has been considered to present four characteristics: holding that the concepts of sta-

bility and harmonious development is more attractive than the “democracy, freedom and market economy”; emphasis on Africa local initiative; believing that economic development played a fundamental role in peace reaching; emphasizing the role of the state. Although it is hard to make a conclusion that this model is a better way to achieve sustainable peace, the growing and unprecedented confidence that the Chinese policy making community brings to the theorizing of peace building and the positive engagement with African counterparts suggest that a new agenda is in the making.

Key words: China; Africa; peace-building; post-conflict interference

**Title: Domestic Experience and International Peace Involvement:
Understanding China's African Policies on Peace and Security**

By Wangxuejun, Liu Yi, researcher of Institute of African Studies at Zhejiang Normal University, postgraduate student of Institute of African Studies at Zhejiang Normal University

Abstract: Due to the different national experience in China and Western countries, Currently China and the West have taken different intervention policies in the areas of peace and security in Africa. And it contributes to understand and analyze the Chinese peace and security policies in Africa from this perspective. The domestic experience of achieving stability and peaceful order in China can be summarized as “Developmental Peace”, which holds that the economic and social development is a fundamental way to achieve sustainable peace, accompanied by the gradually political and social improvement and highlighting the sovereignty and national independence in the process. Therefore, China's policy of peace and security takes on different modes and features from Western “sovereignty-development” ones, and future policy trend is to expand and deepen cooperation areas and space in this mode. Specifically, in addition to peace-keeping in Africa, China will be more involved in African conflicts mediation and Africa's peace-building operations; however the cautious stance will be insisted on the aspect of system and the rule of law construction and the organization of elections.

Key words: China-African relations, peace and security, domestic expe-

rience, developmental peace, peacebuilding

Title: South Sudan Secession and China's Non-Interference Policy

By Khalid Ali El Amin, University of Khartoum

Abstract: Africa's governance and security problems are complicated and numerous, which has plagued the peace, development and stabilization of African continent. As early as in the colonial period, Western countries have established their advantage in Africa. As a late comer to the international economic scene, China has obtained tremendous and breathtaking strides in economic development in recent years. Much of the media flurry deeply, even perceived China's interests expanding in African Continent as threat. For the past few years, China-African economic and trade relations continue to heat up, which has given rise to questions over the objectives, nature and impact of such a relationship in academic circles. Furthermore, the international media launched the debate of China's Non-Interference Policy around the southern problems of Sudan. In front of the reality that western international relations lack consistency and creditability, it is necessary for China to investigate comprehensively the real concerns of African and Western countries in this continent, participate actively in Africa's governance and security problems, and promote positively the establishment of inclusive system of governance in Africa.

Key words: Sudan, China, Non-Interference Policy, Africa Governance, Recommendations

Title: China's Role in Resolving Sudan-South Sudan Issues

By Jiang Hengkun, Huang Yuwei researcher of Institute of African Studies at Zhejiang Normal University, postgraduate student of Institute of African Studies at Zhejiang Normal University

Abstract: The relations between Sudan and South Sudan have been at a deadlock since their peaceful separation, and its root can be traced back to the long-standing northern - southern Sudan issue before the separation. Because of its greater influence on the two Sudans, as well as the requirement for the protection of its interests and image in both Sudans, China actively participated in

its own way and played a constructive role in solving the problems between Sudan and south Sudan. China's role in the relation between Sudan and South Sudan will not only affect its relations with the two countries, but will also affect such major issues faced by China as the protection of its overseas interests, the optimization of its image, the assumption of its international responsibility, and even the development of its "non-interference" principle.

Key words: China, Sudan, South Sudan, Diplomacy

Title: Governance and Security Challenges Associated with China-Nigeria Trade and Investment Relations

By Adeolu O. Adewuyi & Ademola Oyejide, Department of Economics, University of Ibadan, NIGERIA, Centre for Trade and Development initiatives, Ibadan, Nigeria

Abstract: China-Nigeria trade and investment relations have taken a new dimension in recent times. These economic relations have brought a number of benefits (or opportunities) and costs (or challenges) including the issues of governance and security, which this paper seeks to analyse. In terms of benefits, Nigeria's merchandise export to China increased over tenfold from US \$73.3 million in 2002 to US \$1.44 billion in 2010. In the same vein, Nigeria's import from China increased over tenfold from US \$740.6 million in 2002 to about US \$7.30 billion in 2010. Foreign direct investment from China to Nigeria rose from US \$75.6 million in 2004 to over US \$1.21 billion in 2010. The grant elements of China's loans to Nigeria have hovered around 25 – 30%. The different stakeholders in Nigeria and China (governments, exporters, importers, investors, contractors and the general public) have benefited from these trade and investment flows. However, part of the associated costs is growing concern that the trade and investment pattern between the two countries may be inconsistent with, and dangerous to Nigeria's industrialisation aspiration. In particular, there are governance and security issues arising from the economic relations which this paper examined. These issues include unfair competition, sharp practices such as importation and production of sub standard products, violation of national labour and human right laws, environmental laws and

health/safety standards, corruption, kidnapping, and lack of transparency. Some recommendations are provided for future policy formulation.

Key words: Governance, security, China, Nigeria, Trade, Investment

Title: Chinese investment in Africa: Opportunities and Challenges for Peace and Security in Zimbabwe

By Lawrence Mhandara & Ronald Chipaike, Department of Political and Administrative Studies in University of Zimbabwe, Department of Social Science Bindura University of Science Education Zimbabwe

Abstract: China has a long history of political contact with Africa dating back to the Han Dynasty. With respect to Zimbabwe, the political contact was most visible during the war of liberation when the People's Republic of China supported the nationalist fighters against the Southern Rhodesian government. As the Cold war ended, China rejuvenated its drive to strengthen its strategic cooperation with the developing countries, of which Zimbabwe is a part. The adoption of the official 'Look East' policy by Zimbabwe in 2003 was further evidence of this expanding Chinese strategic outreach. It is this reinvigorated engagement with Zimbabwe that has attracted wide scholarly interest particularly at a time when Zimbabwe has been rebuked by its traditional Western partners for failing to respect the fundamentals of good governance. Despite the relentless and incessant Western opposition and chastisement, China has remained committed to the non-interference policy in dealing with Zimbabwe and has continued to invest in new projects in key sectors of the economy such as mining and infrastructure development without 'strings attached'. Findings indicate that although China's non-interference policy has helped the isolated government to survive the Western onslaught, it came with huge challenges for the institutionalisation of democracy in the country. However, departing from the premise that peace and security has now assumed a broader sense, the paper establishes that despite the negative implications on good governance, human rights and rule of law, China's investment presents a major opportunity to improve human security for Zimbabwe. The paper mainly recommends that China should make an effort to leverage its investments to advance good governance in Zimbabwe and in so doing

exercise flexibility in line with conventional wisdom.

Key words: China, Zimbabwe, Investment, Peace and security

Title: The Advantages and Difficulties of South Africa to be a Regional Development Leader

By Hu Mei, Liu Hongwu, PhD. associate Researcher of Institute of African Studies at Zhejiang Normal University, professor, Doctoral supervisor, Qianjiang Scholar of Zhejiang Province

Abstract: A regional development leader is badly needed by the development of Africa as a continent with so many development countries. After years of exploration, South Africa has formed its development ideas and policy system, plays important role in the regional and sub-regional organizations to prevent and deal with the conflict all over the Africa and the peace and security of African. All of these lead advantages of South Africa to be a dominant country in the development of African continent. However, with the disadvantages of its national strength and political will, the disputes from both history and reality with other African countries, South Africa has many limits from both inside and outside in the role of development leader to realize the political ambition of Africa, which stirs up the distrust from other African countries as well. In the long run, in order to be a regional leader on the development, it is needed to be promoted on the national power and ability, its idea and policy in the politics of domestic politics and foreign policy.

Key Words: South Africa, Development Leader, Development aid, The Development of Africa

Title: An Analysis of Competitiveness between China and South Africa's Manufacturing Goods Export: Based on Trade Gravity Model

By Sun Zhina, scholar of China-Africa international business school, Zhejiang Normal University

Abstract: In recently years, as the economic and political relationship between China and South Africa are gradually heating up, the trade between two countries grows rapidly. The trade relationship between China and South Af-

rica was shown to complement each other, as well as exhibited a certain extent of competitiveness at the same time. So, this paper tries to apply the trade gravity model to investigate the competitiveness between China and South Africa's manufacturing goods export to the third market. The result showed that there existed the obviously strong competitiveness between China and South Africa's manufacturing goods export to the third market, especially stronger in the labor intensive manufacturing goods, but lower in the capital intensive manufacturing goods. There was important policy enlightenment of above results for the economic and trade cooperation between two countries.

Key words: China; South Africa; Manufacturing goods export; Competitiveness

Title: The Economic Integration in SADC Region: Achievements and Problems

By Zhao Changfeng, Zhao Jixu, associate professor in Central China Normal University, postgraduate student of Central China Normal University

Abstract: Since founded in 1992, SADC has achieved remarkable success in free trade area, customs union and financial cooperation. Now, it has developed the biggest scale and most potential regional organization in Africa. However, there are numerous challenges SADC are facing in the process of economic integration because of the history and reality, such as the extremely uneven development among members, overlapping identity among members, insufficient depth of regional economic integration, vulnerable means of transportation and weak attraction for the foreign investment, etc. If these problems cannot be resolved, they will impede the development of economic integration in SADC in the future.

Key Words: SADC; South Africa; Economic Integration

Title: Economic Cooperation of China and SADC: History and prospect

By Zhang Jin, scholar of Institute of African Studies, Zhejiang Normal University

Abstract: China-Africa Cooperation has long history. Based on bilateral cooperation relations, China and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries successfully support each other. However, though sub-regional economic organizations in Africa have been exerting influence since their establishment, China's cooperation with them seems to lag behind. Taking the cooperation between China and SADC as a case study, this paper analyzes the feasibility of further cooperation, discusses the major areas for such cooperation and its impact will be incurred, and concludes that the enhancement of China's cooperation with sub-regional economic organizations in Africa will not only consolidate the traditional cooperation but promote multilateral cooperation as well.

Key words: China-Africa Cooperation; Regional economic cooperation; Sub-regional; Southern African Development Community (SADC)

Title: A Study of the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood's Democratization and its Causes

By Wang Lianlian, Wang Tai, PHD Candidate of Nankai University; Professor, College of Marxism Studies, Inner Mongolia University for the Nationalities.

Abstract: In 2012 June, Egyptian political turbulent finally ended, the Muslim Brotherhood became the winner of Egyptian history for the first time. It is shown that the Muslim Brotherhood has the advantage in the fight with the secular power, as a new power of democratization, the brotherhood became more moderate, it accepted the current constitutional system and law and searched for a legal means in the constitutional system in order to participate in politics; besides, at the beginning of brotherhood it committed to penetrate the civil society. The democratization of brotherhood had experienced a long way, the reasons of the successful transformation had mentioned below: first, the evolution in the internal thought; secondly, the younger generation want to seek a new development path; thirdly, diversity in the Egyptian domestic politics and civil society development; the last one is the Middle East democratization had advanced. As the most influential moderate power, the brotherhood will play an indispensable role in the future the Egyptian political development path, but also

it will face a lot of challenges.

Key Words: Egypt; the Muslim Brotherhood; democratization

Title: UK's Third Way Foreign Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa under New Labour, 1997 – 2010

By Li Pengtao & Zhai Xun, researcher of Institute of African Studies at Zhejiang Normal University, postgraduate student of Institute of African Studies at Zhejiang Normal University

Abstract: New Labour government has demonstrated a compassionate attachment to Sub-Saharan Africa. Although New Labour's claims to implement its ideas about an 'ethnic foreign policy' in Sub-Saharan Africa have succeeded in giving Britain a higher profile in the international arena, the implementation of such a policy is intrinsically difficult.

Key Words: UK; New Labour; Africa; Third Way Foreign Policy

Title: Africa Regional Integration Brings Opportunities And Challenges to China-Africa Cooperation

By Tang Xiao, professor, dean of center of African Studies in China Foreign Affairs University

Abstract: Regional integration is the way for Africa to seek peace and development through unity. Great progresses have been achieved in peace and security, trade, foreign cultural exchanges and other significant areas. But African regional integration has also been affected by war, internal conflict and political instability, similar economic and industrial structure, and international financial crisis, it has a long way to go. Combination of Africa regional integration with China-Africa cooperation is important strategic opportunity and cooperation platform for China to achieve industrialization, urbanization, modernization and sustainable development. Within the framework of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), China and African countries can nurture and promote the combination of the China-Africa cooperation with African regional integration, develop bilateral cooperation complemented with multilateral cooperation, and produce more fruitful results in the scale and efficiency.

Key Words: Africa regional integration, China-Africa cooperation, FO-CAC

Title: Overseas Chinese in Africa and China's Public Diplomacy towards Africa

By Zhao Jun, Ph. D. , Associate Researcher of the Institution of African Studies at Zhejiang Normal University

Abstract: Public diplomacy is an important direction of promoting China's diplomacy in the new era. Encouraging overseas Chinese to actively involve in public diplomacy is an important channel and way of China's public diplomacy. With the development of China-Africa relations, overseas Chinese in Africa has played an increasingly important role in China's public diplomacy towards Africa, but also faced many constraints. According to "local conditions" and meeting the needs of African, overseas Chinese in Africa has actively explored the ways of participating in public diplomacy. It is not only conducive to the unfolding of China's public diplomacy towards Africa, to the deepening of the cognition between Chinese people and African people, but also to the protection of rights and interests of overseas Chinese in Africa.

Key words: Africa; overseas Chinese; China-Africa relations; public diplomacy towards Africa

Title: Effect of Chinese Enterprises on China's African Diplomacy

By Guo Hongyu, scholar of China Foreign Affair University

Abstract: Chinese enterprises in Africa are more important in Chinese African diplomacy than before. The paper explores the positive and negative effects of Chinese enterprises in Africa, especially the effects on national interests outside the public diplomacy. The paper argues that the enterprises in Africa are positive in building the nation's image, shaping the national interests and improving the efficiency of diplomacy, but the gulf of cultures, the homogeneous competition and indefinite identity are negative in China's African diplomacy. The paper suggests that the diplomatic service should work in close cooperation with Chinese enterprises in Africa, so that the enterprises can do better in