

HIS 307 - Africa and the Larger World
Post Colonial Africa's International Relations

Neo-Colonialism - This is the first kind of relationship that existed between less developed countries like Africa and the developed ones. This kind of relationship existed after Colonialism, it is the Post-Colonial form of Imperialism. Imperialism has a longer time than Colonialism, it is also a foreign domination imperialism like practices since the days of Karl Marx but Imperialism has created inequality, hence Colonialism is a branch of imperialism. As a result of this imperialism all Africans have been controlled in different phases in politics, military, intellectual technology, socio-cultural aspect and most especially economical.

However, there are two kinds of relationship caused by Neo-Colonialism, which are

- (a) former Colony and former Colonist and
- (b) former Colony and Super Powers

former Colony and former Colonist

This is a kind of relationship that existed between the former colony and their Colonial masters. for instance Nigeria and Britain. Nigeria still depend on Britain for grants.

former Colony and Super Powers

This is a kind of relationship or interaction that exist between a Colony and other Countries such as Algeria and other Countries such as France, Italy, Germany, Netherlands, Portugal, Belgium etc.

Hence Neo-Colonialism led to the

Exhibition of Nationalism and there were: One-
Ceremony, Open Political Space for Nations
but Participation in Governance changed
face of Nationalism from Whole-
S. Europe

CHARACTERISTICS of Neo-Colonialism.

1. Installation of PUPPET-Regime - European

Selected those to take over their positions
when leaving office. Marks the beginning

Giving of God-fatherism in Africa.

However, most of the first black rulers

Selected by the European were loyal to the
whites thus anyone who shows disloyalty is
ejected from his position. e.g. Deewantree;
military.

2. Association and Federation - This was a
kind of relationship that existed between a
Colony and its former Colonist when a Country
should get independence, they Colonial
Master creates an association of which
their subjects are expected to join.

3. Defense Pact & Military Pact → This Pact
states that if a Country should invade
another, the Colonial or third Party
should come to their rescue. Most Col-
onist have their base in that Country.
For instance, if ~~if~~ during Algeria attacked Togo,
it is expected that France should assist
Togo in this beat.

4. Colonial Currencies - If not all, most
African Countries still make use of
their Colonial masters' currencies as
their National Currencies. If tend to
lose at the former Colony becomes fully

Independent because they still uses the currencies.
Hence, only few countries like Algeria,
Ghana etc were able to change their
Currencies.

5. Economic Control \rightarrow Economic control can
be seen in two ways i.e
- F.I.T. and
 - Trade

The F.I.T. is an international body
which comes to Africa to build industries
so as to generate employment. Example of
F.D.I. nations are U.S.A, Japan, Germany,
U.K etc. In 1950 there were 157
Belgian Companies, U.S.A had 361, France
had 467, Germany with 87 and Britain had 823.
Most of China F.D.I. were in oil
and mining.

Trade - Almost all developed countries
had trading activities with the African
countries.

24/05/2017

His soft-Africa and the wider world

Cold War

The Cold War was a war between
two Super Powers which are U.S.S.R
and the U.S.S.R. In tackling the
issue, the U.S used diplomatic method in
handling the fight.

However, the two Super Powers never
fought physically, but instead they
involved other nations/countries to fight

Reasons for the crisis was that America believed in Liberalism i.e. there should be freedom of Religion, Politics, Economics, Social freedom and so on. In Economic free, it meant the practice of Democracy, e.g. Change of Leadership economically, if meant the Pursuit of Private business to make profit, in the pursuit of the business, Adam Smith it impossible living. Religious, it meant that there should be freedom of one to choose Religion. America was having the belief that that the entire world should practice Liberalism.

On the other hand, the U.S.S.R was in opposition to Liberalism, that Liberalism causes laxity. They said economically, one should not be allowed to control a business but rather the state should control the business on behalf of the masses. U.S.S.R said employee should be paid in accordance to his or her performance in carrying out a particular job.

The USSR stance of the view that there should be one Party System which is expected to join and also their Religion does not exist, that it only exists in the minds of poor people.

However, both Super powers were building Armaments ready to fight but they never fought. U.S.A controlled the Eastern part of the world while the USSR controlled the Western part of the world.

Cold War Policy of U.S. In Africa

* The U.S.A. was able to ~~control~~ the Communist by proposing what they called the Domino Theory of Containment. They devised means of spreading Africa such as the missionaries, the ~~baptist~~ churches and hospitals they also reached out to Africa through the Research Projects on the basis that they practice democracy.

* Furthermore, the U.S. reached out to Africans through Education and the Trade Unions. The unions formed the T.C.F.O.U which was to meet their need.

Also, the U.S. gave humanitarian aid to the Africans. Such as in the case of natural disaster, they gave economic aid but only on the basis that such country practice Democracy.

* The U.S. also had T.N.C's Trans National Corporations. The corporations allowed America to own business in Africa freely. The countries such as South Africa, Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana are countries that America did business with.

* By 1960, there were 220 companies of U.S. in Africa and by the 1970's America most of D.T. were in mining particularly oil extraction. The U.S. did business with countries such as Nigeria, Algeria, Zaire and South Africa.

* In continuation, America established military base in friendly countries such as Libya and Morocco and later Libya.

* ~~They~~ Rebels Sponsorship; they sponsor

Rebels do as to challenge government
Practicing Socialism in Africa. The
U.S sponsored so many groups and
Personalities in Africa for instance,
the Angolan Crisis and Mozambique crisis
were sponsored by the U.S. The Mozambique
Crisis was headed by Savimbi. Dhalanga
The U.S also sponsored the Congo Crisis
headed by Tshombe. In South
Africa they (U.S) sponsored Oliver
NWALOZO NGUTHELEZI who was a rebel.
Hence America used to bring democracy
but they sponsored dictators as well.

U.S.S.R

If was formed after the Bolshevik Revolution. Their aim is to spread Communism and prevent the spread of Capitalism. How did they reach out to the Africans?

* Mass Publication were sold out at very low cost so that Africans can buy those pamphlets.

* Communist Parties or Pol. Parties — They made Africans to form Communist Parties. In French Africa, they established parties such as P.D.A, almost all countries had affiliation to this party.

* International organizations — They proliferate established Trade Unions, International youth forum and Students Unions.

* Educational Program — The U.S.S.R.

Give scholarship to the Communist Colonists in Africa; this was to enable them know about the U.S.S.R Properly so as to force them make them educated on Communism with the aim of impacting on others.

* Border Trade - The Promoted free Trade

* Technicians - They Sent Technicians to build Infrastructure in Africa

* Support for Liberalism - The U.S.S.R gave assistance to the assistance to the Africans to fight for their independence

* Dictatorship - The U.S.S.R Sponsored dictators i.e one Party dictator so as to Promote Socialism hence most African leaders were in Support of it. But in 1991 U.S.S.R Collapsed. Into methods used for role for the Collapse which include "Glasnost and the Perestroika". At the end of the Cold War America emerged Victorious.

DIPLOMATIC AND ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

This Sanctions has to do with the Non-compliance in Economic, Political Socio-Cultural activities.

Apartheid continued until 1994. The liberal power did not do what they ought to do.

There are two principles why world peace keepers rather acted toward Apartheid are:

1. Strategic Location and
2. Economic Interest

Strategic Location — If has a sea route to Asia, so they never wanted threat of Socialism to stop Apartheid.

Economic Interest — South Africa has a major F.D.I nation, most Europeans had businesses in South Africa, so they wanted it protected. Areas of interest were mining, Agriculture, Banking and finance. The Europeans never wanted their companies to be nationalised. By 1970 Britain controlled 60% F.D.I and 30% export.

Hence, Britain had Mining Cooperations in South Africa. She also bought Uranium from Algeria. She also bought Platinum and Copper.

In 1955, a treaty signed to enable Britain transport munitions from a small carriage ammunition industry to a more powerful one in South Africa.

This technology enhanced the South Africans to develop sophisticated weapons such as Bombs, guns etc.

Hence, South Africa was supplied military weapon such as Armoured Tanks and mobile guns as well from the South African's own Comets.

They South Africans knew fight on how to fly the Aeroplane (Aircraft). They supported Apartheid because Nelson Mandela was a threat to them.

U.S.A

The U.S also had interest in uranium. So they imposed the Arbroath to Control Act. They U.S established a branch of their company in South Africa because of the discovery of uranium.

They (U.S) built Automobiles such as Ford, they invested in Mining, Aluminum, Copper etc.

U.S invested in Iron, Titanium and chrome.

America supported the Arbroath Lillit laws.

These Americans supported South African Army with Fighting Jets. They also supported Africa with Training and Financial Support.

Other Countries supported South Africa in their own ways:

JAPAN

Japan sold a lot of Product to South Africa such as Automobile like Toyota, Honda, Toyota etc. In 1982 Japan sold 83,000 vehicle to South Africa.

By 1988 report from Japan to the South Africa increased to 45% from 25% in

Japan supported South Africa with loans and technical assistance.

France

The supported apartheid regime and also invested in building nuclear plants.

Clips and Tankers. She encouraged to manufacture fighter planes locally and supplied her too with Submarines and Air-force.

Thus, Apartheid collapsed in 1994 not because they Europeans wanted it to stop, or the International Organization such as UN stopped it but it was the collapse of the U.S.S.R that made the Apartheid to stop.

26/05/2017

This 307 - Africa And The Lesser World

Afro Africa Give HER Response To THE

Cold War : Policy of Non-Aligned

The Policy of Non-Aligned has adopted mostly by the third world Countries. The Policy is a framework of Independent Countries in dealing with the Super powers. This alignment is based on base some principles i.e.

* NEUTRALITY — African Countries tends to be on the neutral side, they do not support the U.S.S.R nor U.S.A, therefore, the African Countries are not in support of the Cold War.

* Besides African don't support the Cold War, they do not join the NATO or the Warsaw Pact.

* that they would not allow NATO or the Warsaw to carryout any military activities and refused to lend to the Europeans by the British, this was because African don't support U.S or U.S.S.R.

Benefit of Non-Alignment

The following were enabled as a result of the Charter of non-alignment which are:

(i) The developing Countries are of the view that if they remain neutral, their freedom would be guaranteed because they did not support any party.

2. Avoid longer Conflict — non-aligning with developed Countries would make developing Countries not to have long conflict between themselves.

3. Avoid useless Alignment — African Countries or third world Countries should not align with the developed Countries. For instance if Nigeria align with a Capitalist nation and Ghana align with a Communist nation, in case of a crisis between Nigeria and Ghana, there will be a problem because they both have different ideologies.

4. Thrift — If as Africans, we align with the Europeans, and as a result of the Cold War, African Countries would definitely spend their money on Armament instead of using the money for other developmental purpose.

5. And from both parties — African nations align with other nations because of what may interest them.

Origin of Non-Alignment

There was a Civil War which broke out in Indonesia in 1945-1954. Now, the leaders of Asian Countries like Pakistan, China, Colombo, Burma, Japan and Sri Lanka all met in Sri Lanka to discuss how to stop the war. In the meeting, part of the agenda was to give recommendations to the U.S. on how to stop the war. Also, in Sri Lanka they brought up problem or crisis faced in Africa and see how to put a stop to the problems. They (Asians) decided that in the next meeting, African delegates should be invited.

On the Second Meeting, independent African Countries were invited. This meeting was called Afro-Asian Conference; but popularly called "Bandung Conference". Only African Countries were independent Nationalist from Africa were also invited. The Head of State of India was the Chairman of that Country.

Hence, India and Pakistan got independence on same day. The following were agreed upon in the Conference.

- 1. All African dependent Countries should be given independence.
- 2. That independent African Countries should adopt the Non-Aligned Policy of not engaging in the ideological belief of U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A.

After the Berlin Conference the Non-Aligned Policies were adopted by some leaders such as:

9) Nasser of Egypt and

10) Kwame of the Gold Coast.

These two never liked foreign domination.
They believe that there is a lot and the
hostile will always be in conflict as
long as Alignment continues.

Non-Alignment: A Success or Failure
Non-Alignment has positive and
negative outcomes. The positive results
are:

(a) That Non-Alignment allows Africa to
come as a group to solve issues of
politics (i.e. they affect world politics). Hence,
Africa should be in concensus (one voice)
African world have a say in Africa
because for instance China have de-
cided to go non-aligned.

(b) Non-Alignment brought the end of
Colonialism. Because it fought against
foreign domination which is decolonization.

Negative Impact

According to Balu Mohammed non-alignment
equals adjustment to imperialism. But it
means that since is a ~~resort~~ country
if you collect from both parties, it means
that Colonialism is still taking place be-
cause both parties can dictate to the
African Country in what to do without
objection.

However, support such as Libya and
China to African nations by Superpowers
were meant to promote their ideology.

(c) Non-Economic: Libya - This leader
of the non-aligned nations does not

diversify their economy, so there was not an economic base to challenge foreign domination; therefore, non-aligned had it floss.

C. Individual state - Countries in Africa were aligned in their various contexts but prefer to be non-aligned when they goes international; hence they have different ideology.

FACORS THAT SHAPED AFRICA: COLD WAR BEHAVIOUR

There are three levels of Approach:

- ✓ Continental
- ✓ Sub-regional
- ✓ National

* Africans never had a consistent behaviour in dealing with the cold war, as a result of this contradictions emerged: Some African Countries bought arms while other didn't but in the end they claimed not to be getting drawn into the same countries never interested in educational project.

* Freedom vs Tyrany - African Countries that aligned bought guns to fight with its neighbouring countries, but since these fights were limited, these African Countries had to use these guns locally without themselves to fight their opposition in same country.

* Neo-Colonialism - At economic front, Non-alignment necessitated Neo-Colonialism. Most countries independent

To still depend on their Colonialist
free, non-alignment has not effective
in practice.

This part: Economic Issues

Life DEBT: 2.7.1815

Africa is today one of the H.I.R.C.s.
Africa is indebted to International and Inter-
National Corporation. Africa in 1965
had a debt of 3 billion dollars, in
1970 Africa had a debt of 28 billion dollars,
In 1980 ~~she~~ had a debt of 193.94
billion dollars, in 1987 it was 200 billion dollars
In 1995 - 123.7 billion dollars.

Why African Countries like Indebted?

There are different reasons as to why Af. Countries
are heavily indebted which are:

International Division of Labor - African Countries
believed that they should remain as Primary
Producers (P.P) instead of Industrial Producers (I.P.)
Some of the Primary Producers are Tin, Iron-ore, Oil,
Cotton, Cinnamon etc. As they do this, African
Countries buys industrial goods from Europe.
However, these African Countries had to
sell more of P.P to get less I.P. which
makes them losses to make up. Also, the
prices of both kind of goods are different,
the P.P has a lower price while I.P has
higher prices, hence African Countries
to be indebted.

Decline in development of African Countries,
Many African Countries have always relied
on International Corporations in case of Any Grants.

Loans - There were Assistance by the European Banks for the African Countries, but in the real sense it was not really of any much. During the '60's & '70's when there was a set back in the Economy of Europe, they decided not to give assistance to African Countries because African Countries were not paying back those loans accrued to them.

* Pre-Cyclical Borrowing - This has been seen as they day of P.P. During the mid to late 20th Century, Many African Countries borrowed because Cotton was really selling, so other Countries used them to borrow but the Economy collapsed, she could not pay her debt.

This, if was those Countries that depended solely on their Natural Resources that were exploited.

* Fraud - this include Bank fraud and non payment of Consultancy. There was no good records to show for the records, this was because figures were frequently altered.

However, these foreign Banks exploited those African Countries because by giving high amount to the Africans to pay, for instance instead of 1 million to be paid, they would say if 1.8 or 2 million.

* Social Services - most African Countries depends solely on the Govt. for everything, hence the Govt had to borrow to build some Social Amenities such as Roads, Hospitals, Electricity, Water etc. Hence, the Govt has to borrow so much that revenue gotten is not enough.

~~Bar Program - most African Countries benefited
from the Social Adjustment Programme
initiative~~

* Corruption in Africa - African Countries are not transparent in all their deals, also, documents have been signed which might not be because of bribe; this leads to indebtedness. Now, due to all these factors leading to the indebtedness of African Countries, both the African and the European Countries don't like the outcome, so they decided to find a solution.

Actions Associated

- Debt Cancellation - This concept was proposed by mostly NGOs, they advocated for the cancellation of African debt, they said that African Countries are poor and unable to pay their debt, so it should be cancelled.

In 1998, the G8 meeting was held in Birmingham, initially, in the meeting, thousands of people believe of the opinion that the G8 are rich, so they should cancel loans owed by the African. But in response, the G8 said they will give relief to the LDCs.

By 2003, as the demand for cancellation was put in place, (8) eight countries had its debt cancelled. Also by 2005 (14) further countries had benefited from debt cancellation.

However, some African Countries like Libya, c. 50% of its debt, and in case of Nigeria's debt was cancelled because it was having a debt of \$32.3 billion dollars. The debts of Libya were \$15.2 billion dollars and Southern Sudan debts were cancelled under the Obasanjo's regime.

Classification of Debt : Are all debt genuine?
It has been confirmed by scholars that most of these debt are not genuine because some debt are being altered.

Rejection — This concept is suggested that Indebted African Countries can decide not to pay their debt since they were once under their Colonial influence as subjects. But it should be in a position of strength and not strengthlessness.

Product — Africans should start to produce International goods so as to be able to compete and sell to the International market. Reason for this is because Africa as a continent had been and is still known for the production of Primary Goods. Since the European countries sold sticks needed internationally, they tend to stay ahead of the African Countries thereby controlling them. For instance, things like Pap, Cassava flour is not internationally but goods like Cell Phones, Computers, Cars etc are needed internationally, therefore African can only compete dreamtly if they can produce some of those goods.

The Washington Consensus

In the 1980's or earlier, three Washington institutions e.g. Inter. F. M. B., Dept of Treasury came out with a report called Washington Consensus, it was informed by scholars like Stiglitz, it was a summary of the view of the institutions as the Washington based institutions like I.M.F.

T.N.G.T, Dept of Treasury came out to form a Conference.
The Conference of Washington was made up of
the Countries of America.

(b) Ten Policies which are as follows.

1. Fiscal Discipline — That for the Poor or less developed Countries; they have a lot of financial discipline and this is because of older expenditure by those third World Countries. Countries free funds to spend more than required which affects the economy negatively.

2. Public Expenditure Reforms — A side from the unnecessary spending incurred by the countries, there has always been the issue to subsidize public consumption e.g. railway, airways at a point where they cheap fuel subsidy, education, commerce, more money are spent on expenditure & consumption rather than on productive measures.

However, jobs capable of being done by two or three individuals, twenty people are employed to execute the job which makes Govt to spend more. Thus, thus affects in the Economy.

3. Tax Reforms — They agreed that very few items in Africa are taxed but in Europe, there are various levels of tax per Capital Tax which is being levied on Companies & individuals. Per annum is the only way of generating tax, Govt should look for other sources of taxation other than the traditional way. African economy is too informal. In that case African Countries will be affected.

4. International Trade — It is agreed that Govt should not fix the price but instead the demand and supply fix the price.

rate.

✓ COMPETITIVE EXCHANGE

Over Valued Currencies because exchange rate is fixed. Just like the interest, the Govt should allow market forces of demand & supply determine the exchange rate (devaluation).

✓ TRADE LIBERALISER — This state that, there should be freedom of Trade, i.e. free entry and free exit. There shouldn't be any form of mercantilism, Protectionism.

✓ LIBERALISATION OF I.D.I — This Policy is saying that Country or Govt should be open to foreign investors. It says that the Govt should not interfere in slowing all industries. Should accept foreign investment by not giving a particular company to a particular person.

✓ PRIVATISATION — This Policy discourages the Country or Govt to own companies instead the companies should be sold to private individuals. (Anti-monopolies, State owns, Commercial firms should be privatised). Govt is not a good manager but can regulate in economy.

✓ Deregulation — This liberal Govt should adopt deregulation policies. Any Company that will hinder new enterprises should be removed. Before then, the existing ones controlled will still hinder the emergence of new ones.

✓ SECURITY OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS — There should be Society for Intellectual Property Rights. These include Books and Talents or these rights.

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Rights should be secured from Pirates so as to make money, hence this is known as Academic fraud.

PAYOUT OF THE POLICY PRACTICE

Many Countries had to engage themselves in the Structural Adjustment Programme i.e. SAP, diff Countries have diff names for it.

In Ghana it is called C.P. In 1986, it was introduced in Nigeria, there was protest because it led to the withdrawal of fuel subsidy. Many Countries accepted these policies without critically observing and studying it. As a result, many African Countries became poorer by implementing SAP. Senegal was the first to buy the idea of SAP.

Africa And The Middle East

The relationship between the two great empires before Colonisation and before the coming of Islam.

In what way?

Through Trade - Africans of the middle east had traded through the wine - Africa trade.

Role of Islam - The Dhu'l-Harithah in the form of Religion, represented by the leader of Abyssinia when he gave refuge to the Arabs in North Africa when they left the Middle East. Also, the Goj to Ethiopia as refugees. After the conquest of Medina, North Africa has conquered a lot of Berbers.

Colonial Period - The Colonisation from

Oples Continuation But with = Permission of of Colonial Powers

- * Post Colonialism & Interactions After Colonialism.
- Relationship of Arab and African has still Islamization; Many African leaders gave their Selues as a model of Islamization e.g. Muammar Gaddafi who was an advocate for the promotion of Islam in Egypt who gave scholarship to Student to study Islam. Muammar Ali Gaddafi in 1959 Coined Power & Land he is going to rule by Sharia law, he was promoter of Islamic Beliefs. Beyond African borders of Islamization, the Arab world itself such as Saudi Arabia, Gulf states in 1970's promoted Islam via various ways through Proclamation of Monies as part of grants for the construction of Mosque, Islamic Schools, Islamic Centre. Secondly, they sent out the missionaries in African part of Africa, where they will be teaching Islamic issues. They also, in 1974 adopted Islamic development Bank I.D.B. Through the Beneficial Country should be an Islamic Country.
- Another programme was that they gave Out Invitation for African leaders to visit the middle east; Some of those invitations like a Conversion Campaign. Burgo 1979 of Cheddi converted to Islam after a visit to Middle East. Mathew Kereku in Benin (1980) converted to Buddhist Priest; David Igouang was converted in Algeria by the Scouting of Roberto. After that there were established for the study of Islam & Arabic for Scholarly activities to him in particular.

ISLAMIC PROGRAM

Hon. ARABS - Carries out

They used Agencies such as:

The Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs

Office Association for the Propagation of Islam

Office of the Religious Trust & Islamic Affairs

Council for Islamic Coordination in Africa

The World Muslim League

The Islamic Countries with these

Agencies ^{are seen} to have been supporting hard

attack since 2001 especially Saudi

Arabia and Qatar.

Africa and China

Historically, China has related with

Africa in the past during the era of

"Ming Dynasty", that was before the

Colonization of Africa. The Chinese emperor

wanted to spread Chinese Culture which

they sent Voyages, so it was culturally

influenced. At time, China was not

healthy or strong militarily or economic

wise.

Qing Historical Entry

The Revolution ended up in the Chinese

Civil War. Led by

while King T was led by

During the Cold War, Chinese influenced

in Africa was military in nature. In

relation generally, China also a member

of the Bandung Conference. As of

1955, very few African Countries were

that China associated with independent

struggle. As soon as African Countries

got their independence, China started est

diplomatic relations with Africa. One of

such country was Egypt in 1956. To the

late 1960's, China did not pose economic threat

Dr. Kallat however, through the: Support of Nationalist Struggle and diplomatic relations, they re-linked with Africa. Meanwhile, in the early 1960's China initiated the Principles of Good Patterns in relationship with Africa. China knew of a kind of road map in defining its relationship with Africa.

Theories

Support for Independence

Support for Non-Alignment

Non-interference in the affairs of Foreign State

Respect for Sovereign States

Peaceful Co-existence

Support for Independence

By 1963 - 1964 quite a number of Countries gained independence but some were still under Colonization, so China did help to free Countries that were still under Colonial rule e.g. Portugal's Colonies

Non-Alignment

China supported Africa's stand not to join the Super-Powers during the Cold War. Although China was a strong supporter of Soviet Union but it broke their relationship with the Soviet Union.

Non-interference for Countries that have gained sovereignty, China is most responsible for their independence, so China respects that fact.

Respect for Sovereign States

Peaceful Co-existence — China believed

that war is not necessary in relating with other countries. He believes in the peaceful co-existence of all countries in the world.

PATTERNS OF CHINA AND AFRICAN RELATIONSHIP
The pattern have been quite dynamic because they have been responding to patterns of change like politics and religion

By 2008, China had diplomatic relations with 46 African Countries. During Separated Biafra, in terms of military aid, they supported Nigeria. China provide training equipment, all to Angola for colonies under colonial rule.

In respect of economic diplomacy, China established what was called a forum of China Corporation (FOCAC) in the 1990's Economic Corporation. This forum has continued to hold meetings, the second 2003, 3rd 2006 & in the meeting, many African leaders were in attendance e.g. the one of 2003 (4th) African leaders in attendance. While 4th leaders in 2006 were in attendance. Apart from the forum, China est. the China-Nigeria friendship association in 1994 (ALCAF). The friendship entails cultural, technological, infrastructure, education and by awards of scholarship e.t.c.

Arms Transfer

They have related with Africa in terms of Arms Transfer. In the new millennium, it may estimated that 6% of arms required in Africa was from China. They do this on oral basis.

Arms Transactions: Sudan, Nigeria & Egypt
Three Countries that benefited thru' their
Secretary Sudan since 1970's has been
buying arms from China; because Sudan has
done through Series of War.

Sudan buys military equipment such as
fighter jets, Anti Rocket Launchers in order
to fight secession of Nider delta in
(2005) at the sum of 1251 million dollars.

China Supplies Nigeria Military Buses to
Patrol the Oceans.

3rd Country is Egypt, the Egyptian
Armed forces trained and equipped by
China in 2006. This Contract mainly are
executed with African Countries that
posses mineral resources. It is good
to know that China has Protecting her
National Interest.

2. Economic Relations

Before 1980, China was not economically
a Strong Country even though it went through
revolutions. When Mao died, he was eventually
after a year or two replaced by Deng Xiaoping
or Xia Pingshi. As Head of State, he de-
cided that Communism was not allowing China
Politically yes but, economically No". There
was two types of Society - Politically no de-
mocracy. While economically, there will be
free trade. They took the Public Private Part-
nership. With the economic liberation &
Marketization, China impone its trade econo-
mically and market system.

Aids and Loans

China used it as an instrument of econo-
mic diplomacy to grant loans to Gabo-Angola
1.0m & billion dollars in 2004 for Petronas

Mining & the rest. got 60 million dollars, 10 million in Arms, 50 million in loan in 2006, China promised Africa Credit facilities. loan of 5 billion. PBO was distributed as follows: - 3 billion as loan, 2 billion as Preferential Credits in 2007, China promised to raise the loan to 20 billion & China Cancelled the debt of some African Countries. China Cancelled 1.3 billion dollars which ~~is~~ 3.1 African Countries were owing.

Trade and Investments.

In the new millennium, China became 3rd Africa's trading partner after - riding former Colonial Countries except France. China enters (28) agreements with African Countries which covers (190) goods which were mainly natural resources (Fuels or mineral resources). China by the year 2000 imported 4.5 billion dollars worth of Petroleum purchased. In return, China sells Industrial Products like Motor-Cycles, textiles, China had a trading profile with Africa. Mineral resources & Industrial goods.

Among African Countries, Angola is the biggest Africa's trading partners left China. Many Contracts are executed by Chinese Companies. China is also involved in Petroleum mining in Angola.

In Algeria, Chinese also have investment particularly in telecoms sectors, Phones, GSM & Satellite. Chinese in Kenya got a Concessions in oil exploration in 2006. In 2005, China made a number of deals in D.R Congo in mining of Copper & Cobalt worth 9 billion U.S dollars. From this process, China made a profit of 1.2 billion U.S dollars. Nigeria, the oil deal was worth 2 billion dollars in 2005. In Sudan by 1996, China bought shares into

The Sudanese Oil Industries.

The FRAC Structure

In DR Congo, Chinese constructed railways, roads, Health Centre & few universities as part of their activities & reliability. Ship for Tanzania & Zambia, China build a railway in the Sum. of 50 million dollars. Botswana railway negotiation, Kenya road Construction, Chang Jiang hydro-electricity dam (Ethiopia) G.S.M. network Nigeria under Abacha forbidding of railroads.

Response of Africans

In 1970's African Countries supported China to return to UN Security Council as a Permanent member. African Countries massively voted for China to return to U.N. Beyond that African Countries have used their numbers to block their own number to block U.N. Human rights Sanctions. The issues of China relationship with Africa has become a matter of controversy. All the long serving African leaders looked at China & said China is their friend. The one power not imposing their culture on them for scholars trained in Western Culture gave an critical angle to the China thing. By saying China supported rock regimes in Africa & China block a U.N. resolution against Sudan because of its interest (e.g. Bashir). China supported regimes like refugee Gabriel Robert, Cicchetti, China had no problem with. Besides this, another accusation is that China is also practicing economic imperialism in Africa. They are selling fuel industries making it

difficult for exogenic or less developed economy. Their
Companies and factories in Africa has created
Unemployment. If it is reported for bad policies
Particularly Labour Policies. Chinese Companies
Operating in Africa does badly to China
release prisoners as excommunicate to work on their
Companies. thereby making African local population
jobless. In Angola, it is clear that China pays
Labour 1 dollar per day. (Bad Labour Policy) is a
So called off deal. China is a sole benefactor.

THE UNITED NATIONS AND AFRICA CHARTER

It has formed as a replacement for
the League of Nations. The League of Nations
operated by Consensus; the League of Nations
does not have an army. the only thing they
did was to prevent Italy's Colonization of
Ethiopia.

- The right of people to self-determination. In 1945, the UN was formally established. In 1946 the League of Nations was formally dissolved.
- The UN has 3 basic aims which are
- International Peace and Security
- International Cooperation
- Equality & promotion of Human freedom.

In order to realise these aims, a number of organs were established. Initially five organs. Over the years, the non Permanent Member are not happy with the fact that the power of UN is in the hands of 5 permanent members which perfected the Atlantic Charter of 1945. All other members aside the permanent members are non-voting members. aside the 15 in the Security Council there are 2 other kinds of decision i.e. procedural and substantive.

five Permanent members that means that all 5 major powers must agree in other words even if the 15 optional members agree and one of the five permanent members disagree, there wouldn't be a decision, hence these five(5) permanent members have the right to suggest a yes or no.

Functions and Powers of the Security Council

In Article 24 of the Charter - "If it is decided that the UN is charge with the maintenance of International Peace and Security on behalf of other members."

In Article 26 - In order to promote the International Peace & Security the major powers have to: Control Arms.

Over the years, the non permanent members are saying that they are not happy, what are they not happy about?

About that the security of a world is in the hands of just five.

Also that, it was only the countries which defeated Germany are Controlling the world.

They argued that the five(5) Veto Powers are not representing the UN's member.

thus only 3 continents are represented in the UN excluding Africa. Also that the 5 Veto power represent undemocratic institutions.

Suggestion

that the UN should be democratic that there should be equality instead of size.

Problems

1. But if the Security Council be abolished

2. Peacekeeping - The UN had organs of its self in peace keeping in all over the world especially Africa. The 1st UN Peace keeping in Africa took in 1960 in Congo. This was caused by problem of Capitation of Service; this when Congo gained independence, the People's military started to rape like a civil war from 1961-65. In 1991, the UN intent to Western Sahara for the purpose to carry out a Referendum from the hand of people. The Referendum planned the Western Sahara but none did not oblige to that. In 1993, the UN like in Angola, Sabah lost but decided to take arms and UN had to come. The war continued until 2002. Another election like held but he last & after this in 1991, the UN intent to Somalia because so many dictators classed out of office and as a result there have been issue of like little power & Country till date. The like - Peace in the Country. Presently, the UN has it military base in South Sudan.

3. Dispute Resolution:

She has I.C.C. - If has a Criminal law signed by independent countries except America.

The I.C.T resolved conflict like not like like, has to do with boundary especially Kenya and Somalia case, Nigeria & Camerun, Ethiopia and Eritrea. Thus, the UN like able to resolve the Nigeria & Camerun Sashia.

also written from the UNL Charter which means that Globally life and protected by UNL Charter of the Human Right. After Human Charter there, billions much people are killed. Such cases are seen as Human right violation and are discussed under the I.C.C.

America didn't sign the I.C.C. law

because

a. Self defense and

b. Protection of Human Right

5. Social and Economic Council - for India:

- International Labour Organization, food & drug law agencies like FAO, ILO, WHO etc.

Collaboration like ILO, ILO, FAO, WHO etc.

Food agencies like FAO, WHO, FAO etc.

are sufficient to make Quality Products.

Other Agencies like UNESCO, UNO, UNDP etc.

structural Act (Liberal/capitalist idea).

Capitalism cannot exist in society where primary production take place.