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China's African Economic Policies Evaluation

By

Chuan He

An internship paper submitted in partial fulfillment of the

Master of Public Administration

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Executive Summary

During the semester of spring 2009, from February 08, 2009 to April 18, 2009, I interned at the Institute for Global Initiatives (IGI). Global Initiatives is a recognized global learning leader at Kennesaw State University. It provides services, programs, research and scholarship to Kennesaw State University's faculty, students, and communities to promote global learning and studies. My supervisor, Dr. Akanmu Adebayo, is the executive director of the department. He is also a historian and focuses on African and African Diaspora studies.

What I do during the internship are: 1) collecting the information about trade, communication, cooperation between China and Africa; 2) analyzing data and evaluating the China's African economic policy; and 3) taking part in the activities that held by the organization, for instance, The Turkey conference and the teacher's workshop conference.

As a result of participating in the internship, I learned a lot: 1) knew how to operate and evaluate a project in public sector; 2) knew how the organization operate and exchange with American people; and 3) knew the historical and current situation and cooperation between China and African countries. The experience I had in my internship will be very useful to my job when I come back to China, such as cost-benefit analysis, cost-effectiveness, policy analysis, leadership, project management, and research methods. In addition, the study about African countries' history, culture, society, politics, and human being also expand my knowledge on the world.

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Introduction

Organization Introduction

Global Initiatives is a recognized global learning leader at Kennesaw State University. It reports to the Associate Provost in the Office of Academic Affairs. There are four component units in the organization: Center for African and African Diaspora Studies, Center for Hispanic Studies, Office of International Services and Programs, and the Confucius Institute.

The Institute for Global Initiatives has the vision to “steward resources, offer academic services and programs through partnerships, and promote research and scholarship to understand and impact our complex, interconnected world” (ABOUT US, 2009). It provides services, programs, research resource and scholarship to Kennesaw State University’s faculty, students, and communities in order to promote global learning and studies. It holds some activities about the culture exchange, conference of some countries or region and so on. During my internship, several activities were held which include Alliance of Civilizations Turkey at the Crossroads of Cultures International Conference, Teacher-Work Conference, and Learning Abroad Program.

Internship Introduction

My supervisor, Dr. Akanmu Adebayo, is the executive director of the department. He is a historian and focuses on African and African Diaspora studies. His major

research areas are money, especially currency devaluation in West Africa; globalization, particularly its impact on developing nations; and pastoralism in West Africa.

A total 300 work hours is needed for the internship. The working schedule is 9:00 AM - 12:00 PM, from Monday to Friday, each week. The date was from February 08, 2008 to April 18, 2008.

From February 08, 2008 to April 18, 2008, I was working as intern each week days for totally 300 hours.

My responsibilities of the internship are: 1) taking a China's African economic policy evaluation. To complete this task, I conducted research on the expanding role of China in Africa, covering diplomatic engagements between Chinese and African governments, Chinese policy making and implementation regarding Africa, Chinese economic investments, trade and business in Africa. Basing on all the collected information, I took an evaluation of China's African economic policy, found out the factors that influence the success of the two sides and give recommendations accordingly. 2) Taking part in the activities that held by the organization, provide some help to the activities. The following were activities that I took during the internship: 1) collecting the information about the China's global trade, China's African trade, the communication between China and Africa, and China's African policy; 2) analyzing the data China's global and China's African trade (the general situation, trend and the future), searching out the influencing factors; 3) analyzing and evaluating China's African economic policy; 4) the Turkey conference (as volunteer),

January 29-January 31, 2008; 5) the teacher's workshop conference (as volunteer), February 04 – February 06, 2008.

The materials are what I had read are: 1) history and culture of Africa; 2) statistic of China's Africa trade monthly and yearly (from 2006 to 2008); 3) statistic of China's global trade yearly from 2006 to 2008; 4) Africa's China policies; 5) China's Africa policies; 6) press report about the events of China-Africa (communications, cooperation, trade and so on). 7) communication between China and Africa; 8) important events between China and Africa; 9) articles about policy analysis theory; 10) articles about international relationship.

China's African Economic Policy Evaluation Project

During the internship, I applied the theory I learnt in MPA classes into the real world project. This Project has been divided into five phases: initiating, placing, executive, monitoring and control, and closing. In the initiating phase, Dr. Akanmu Adebayo and I signed INTERNSHIP AGREEMENT and we discussed the detail assignments together. In the planning phase, I decided my further tasks which include gather information about China and Africa, collect the trade figure between these two countries, collect the press' news report about the communication between China and Africa (especially the high level communications), and the important events such as China-Africa Cooperation Forum, that effect China and Africa relationship significantly. Also I needed to use the appropriate methodology to evaluate the policy. In the monitoring and control phase, the most important thing is to adjust the time and

make sure that the collected information is around the subjects. In the closing phase, the completed final report should be made.

Project communication was very important during implementation. Dr. Akanmu Adebayo and Dr. Willam Bake supported me on: 1) assigned the task clearly and gave some guidelines to the project, and 2) checked and discussed what I had collected and gave me some suggestion. What I learned from them about the leadership such as subordinate's motivation, team building, and communication skills help me understand how to be a good public sector's manager. The detail of this project is going to be discussed in the following paragraphs.

Project Scope

According to Kanabar and Warburton, in the textbook of "*MBA Fundamentals of Project Management*", the scope defined well-defined, achievable goals and a road map for the project by defining all of the products, services, and results to be provided in the execution of the project. The scope statement is the most important document in the project. "The first and most important step is the creation of the scope" (Kanabar and Warburton, 2008: 44). My scope statement for this project is detailed as follows:

- **Project Description**

The project is to study the China's African Economic Policies, basically focus on evaluating the policies by some appropriate methodologies, find out if these policies are effective. My resources for completing these tasks are the data that collected on the website and newspapers as well as the relevant pictures or videos. At the last,

some recommendations should be made according to the result of evaluation.

- **The Justification Or Opportunity**

Africa is the world's second-largest and second most-populous continent, with about 30.2 million square kilometers, 922 million people (as of 2005), and including 53 countries (Africa, 2009). African countries own tremendous resources in terms of agriculture, water resources, minerals, and forestry. Nowadays, Africa has been a rapidly developing region with a huge market. African countries play more and more important roles on the international affairs. Therefore, more and more people pay attention and interest in studying the political, economy, culture of African countries.

China is the largest developing country in the world with over 1.3 billion people (approximately a fifth of the world's population); and 9.6-million square kilometers of land (People's Republic of China, 2009). China needs to cooperate with other countries in its developing stages. During the Cold War, Chinese people had to fight against the "diplomatic containment" from the West to safeguard its state sovereignty and territorial integrity. Since the last years of 1970s, when the Chinese government began to open up relations, China has faced new challenges in this period: developing its economy, improving citizens' living standards and playing more and more roles in the international affairs. The fast development in the economic field depends on the stable political situation inside and outside. China needs industrial raw material, power, investment abroad, and cooperation and coordination with other countries in international affairs. "Based on the Five Principle of Peaceful Coexistence, China stands ready to develop friendly relations and cooperation with all countries" (China's

African Policy, 2006), not only with developed countries such as The United States and European but also the developing countries.

Chinese-African friendship began in the 1950s. Egypt was the first African country that established diplomatic relations with China in 1956. After that, friendly Chinese-African cooperation has developed steadily. “The friendship between our peoples has a long history and, having been tested by times, is strong and vigorous” (President Hu, 2006). The two sides have enjoyed close political ties and frequent exchanges in high-level visits; bilateral trade and economic cooperation are growing rapidly; cooperation in other fields has yielded good results; and consultation and coordination in international affairs have been intensified. China has provided assistance to the best of its ability to African countries, while African countries have also rendered strong support to China on many occasions. China and Africa’s relationship enters an all-round-fields cooperation era.

In January, 2006, Chinese government released its first African policy paper - China's African Policy, which presented to the world the objectives of China’s policy toward Africa. After two years implementation, people want to know if the policy is implemented effectively and efficiently. It is also one of my interests; even I study Africa and relationship between China and Africa systematically at the first time. It is good for me to learn more about African countries: background, culture, politics, economy, natural resources, and so on. The knowledge is very helpful for me to evaluate and promote the China’s Policies in Africa. It also gives me opportunities to discuss this issue with experts who study deeply in African programs, somebody like

Dr. Adebayo and so on.

- **Goals And Objectives**

This goal and objective of this project is to evaluate the existing China's African economic policy base on the relevant data collected and give some recommendations in the end.

- **Deliverables**

- Data of trade and investment between China and Africa,
- Pictures, Press releases, Media reports and videos about the cooperation achievement between China and Africa,
- Evaluating report, and
- Recommendation

- **Milestones**

- Data collection complete, day 60
- Analysis and evaluation, day 65
- Evaluating report and recommendation, day 75

- **Assumptions, Limits And Constraints**

- The data will be collected from the relevant government websites such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People Republic of China website, the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China website, and so on.
- Some data are calculated by original data.
- If some data is unavailable, the achievement will be measured by appropriate methodology.

Evaluation

China's African policy was released in January 2006. It pointed out the general principles and objectives of China's African policy, covered 1) political field; 2) economic field; 3) education, science, culture, health and social aspects; and 4) peace and security field. Basically, the One-China principle is the only political foundation for the establishment and development of China's relations with African countries. The general principles and objectives of China's African Economic Policy are "Mutual benefit, reciprocity and common prosperity. China supports African countries' endeavor for economic development and nation building, carries out cooperation in various forms in the economic and social development, and promotes common prosperity of China and Africa" (China's African Policy, 2006).

I used cost-benefit analysis methodology to evaluate the China's African Economic Policy. Cost-benefit analysis focuses on "relating some measure of the output, outcomes, or consequences of a program with the costs of the inputs used to provide those outcomes" (Guess and Farnham, 2000: 249). It can be identified with two types: direct and indirect. If the cost and benefit are tangible and direct, it is easily for evaluator to identify. For example, labor, equipment, salary, and energy costs associated with a given program are costs and the value of a particular product is benefit. "Indirect costs and benefits often referred to as spillover effects" (Ammons, 2009: 182). In this research paper, I separated the evaluation of China's African Economic Policy into two parts: trade field and investment field.

Trade

Africa has abundant natural resources such as energy sources and raw materials. But most African countries' exports depend on primary commodities, single products and raw materials. This has been the primary deficit that effects Africa's economic development.

In its African economic policy, the Chinese government pointed out its principles in trade field: 1) "Expanding and balancing bilateral trade and optimizing trade structure to facilitate African commodities' access to Chinese market and grant duty-free treatment to some goods from the least developed African countries; 2) settling trade disputes and frictions properly through bilateral or multilateral friendly consultation, mutual understanding and mutual accommodation" (China's African Policy, 2006).

To analyze the policy in the trade field, we need to know what China and Africa had received in this field.

First, let's take a look at the trade figure between China and Africa. Fig.1 shows the increase of China's trade with Africa from 1978 to 2007. As can be seen, the trade figure increased rapidly after 2000. Table 1 and Fig. 2 show the China's Africa trade figure from 2004 to 2008. It seems that there were up to 30 percent increase each year from 2004 to 2008. Even in 2008, China's economy was affected by the global financial crisis. The China's global trade was hurt heavily. While China's African trade still had a 46 percent increase. The trade figure broke the mark of 100 billion U.S. dollars. This account two years early to reach the expected goal that made in

2006.

Fig. 1 The Increase of China's Trade with Africa from 1978 to 2007



(Picture Resource: <http://kaifangzhansb.mofcom.gov.cn>, 2009)

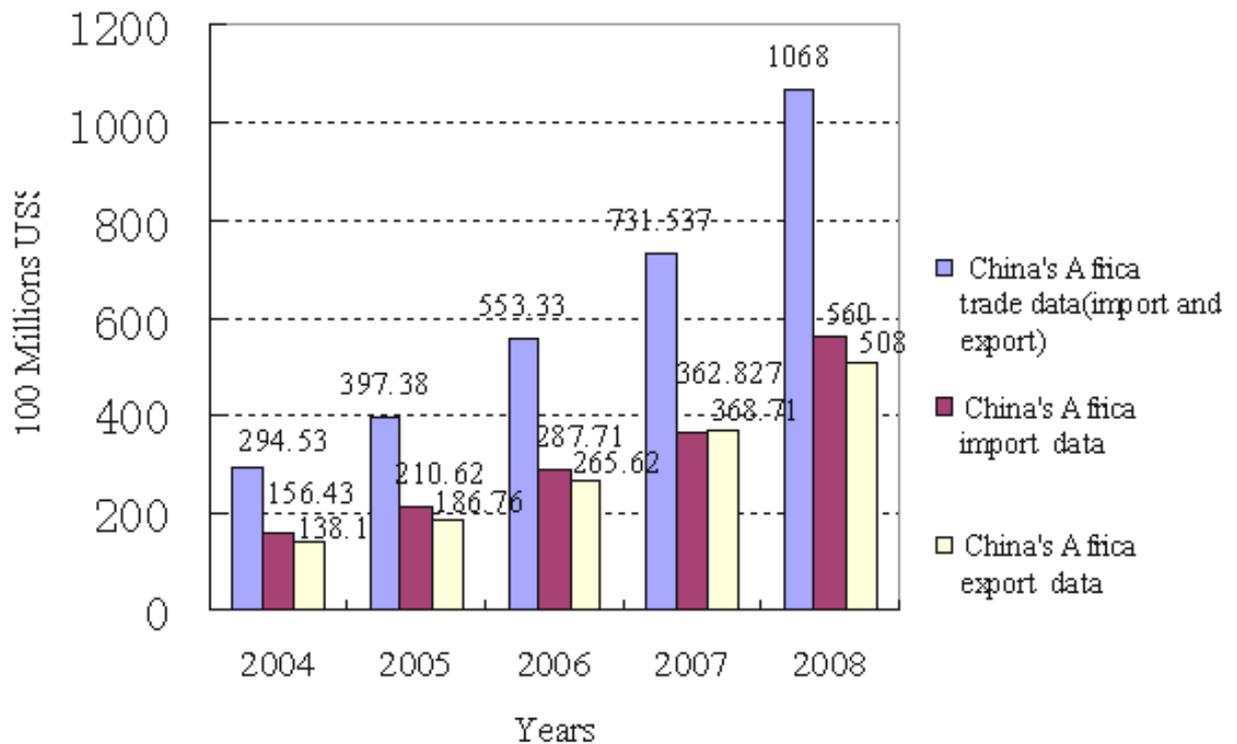
Table 1 China's Africa Trade Figure from 2004 to 2008

	Yearly total China's Africa trade volume (100 Million U.S.\$)	Increase percentage (Compared to the previous year)	China's Africa import volume (100 Million U.S.\$)	China's Africa export volume (100 Million U.S.\$)	Trade deficit (100 Million U.S.\$)
2004	294.5	-	156.4	138.1	18.3
2005	397.4	34.9%	210.6	186.8	23.9
2006	553.3	39.2%	287.7	265.6	22.1
2007	731.5	32.2%	362.8	368.7	-5.9
2008	1,068.0	46.0%	560.0	508.0	52.0

Explain: China's Africa import volume means the money that China pays for African goods; China's Africa export volume means the money that Africa pays for China's goods.

(Calculated from Data on: Chinese Ministry of Commerce website, 2009)

Fig. 2 China's Africa Trade Figure from 2004 to 2008



(Data Resource: Chinese Ministry of Commerce website, 2009)

Second, China has expanded zero-tariff treatment to more imported items and more African countries. In 2006, there were 190 imported items from the least developed African countries and 28 African countries enjoyed preferential treatment. Up to 2008, the number of imported items receiving zero-tariff treatment from the least developed countries in Africa increased to 466 and 30 African countries (Chinese Ministry of Commerce, 2009). The value of goods imported from Africa entitled to the preferential treatment reached 6,200 Million U.S. dollars. As can be seen from Table 1, China's Africa trade figure increased year by year from 2004 to 2008, and the figure of imports and exports were very close. The trade deficit wasn't obvious.

According to the approach of cost-benefit analysis, I took import volume as the costs and the export volume as the benefit. As table 2 shows I translated the figure into cost and benefit.

Table 2 Cost and Benefit of China's African Trade Policy

Year	Cost (100 Million U.S.\$) (Import Volume)	Benefit (100 Million U.S.\$) (Export Volume)	Net Benefit (100 Million U.S.\$)
2004	156.4	138.1	-18.3
2005	210.6	186.8	-23.8
2006	287.7	265.6	-22.1
2007	362.8	368.7	5.9
2008	560.0	508.0	-52

From table 2, it seems that each year the cost exceeded the benefit a little bit except 2007. Did that mean the policy fail? In my opinion, it is not. Firstly, we must consider the imported and exported items. Nowadays, what most African people need mainly are the bare necessities of life, such as food and clothes. As Table 3 shows, what China imported from Africa are mainly industrial raw material such as crude oil and minerals, and export items are mainly mechanical & electrical products (Automobile, motorcycle, and telephone), shoes, clothing, and textiles. The goals of Chinese government were cooperating with African countries to develop their economy and operate natural resources. For the long-term financial development demands, the Chinese government must look for more resources. Secondly, if we take a look at the Chinese global trader, it should be easy to know this cost is worthy. As can be seen in Table 4 and Fig. 3, China's African trade has a very small percentage

in China's global trade. The effect of the unbalanced cost-benefit is very weak.

According to the analysis of trade field, in my view, China's African economic policy is a long-term goal policy.

Table 3 Imported and Exported Items of China's Africa Trade 2008

Imported Items	Volume (100 Millions U.S. \$)	Percentage	Exported Items	Volume (100 Millions U.S. \$)	Percentage
Crude oil	389.4	79.19%	Mechanical & Electrical Products	259.1	50.96%
Iron ore	22.8	4.64%	Steel Products	33.8	6.65%
Log	9.0	1.83%	Textiles	60.6	11.92%
Copper	8.8	1.79%	Clothing	29.4	5.78%
Jewelry	8.4	1.71%	Shoes	12.7	2.50%
diamond	8.1	1.65%			

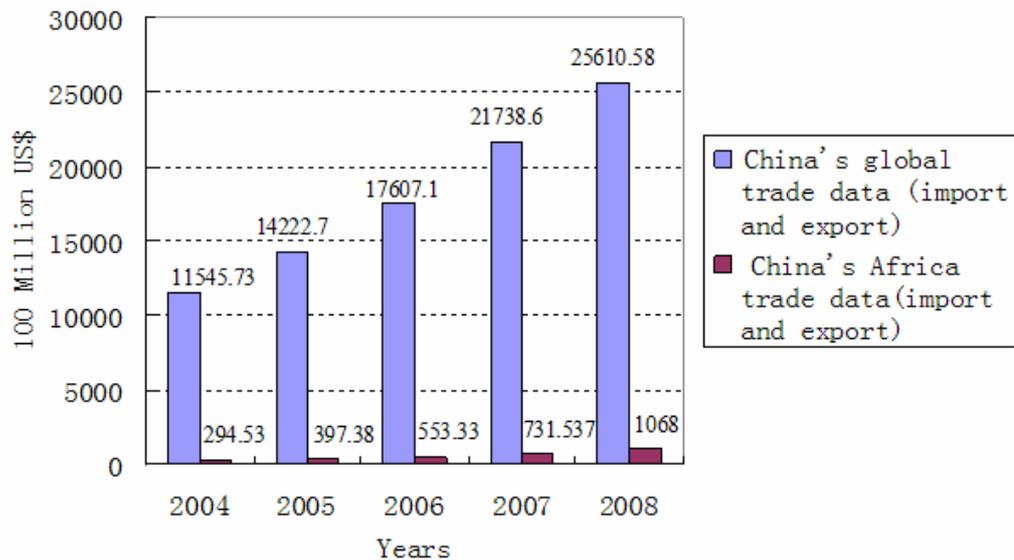
(Data Resource: General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China, 2009)

Table 4 China's Global Trade and China's African Trade Figure (2004 – 2008)

Year	China's Global Trade Figure(100 Millions US \$)	China's Africa Trade Figure(100 Millions US \$)	Percentage of China's African Trade in China's Global Trade
2004	11,545.7	294.5	2.55%
2005	14,222.7	397.4	2.79%
2006	17,607.1	553.3	3.14%
2007	21,738.6	731.5	3.37%
2008	25,610.6	1,068.0	4.17%

(Data Resource: Chinese Ministry of Commerce website, 2009)

Fig.3 Comparison of China's Global Trade and China's Africa Trade



(Data Resource: Chinese Ministry of Commerce website, 2009)

Investment

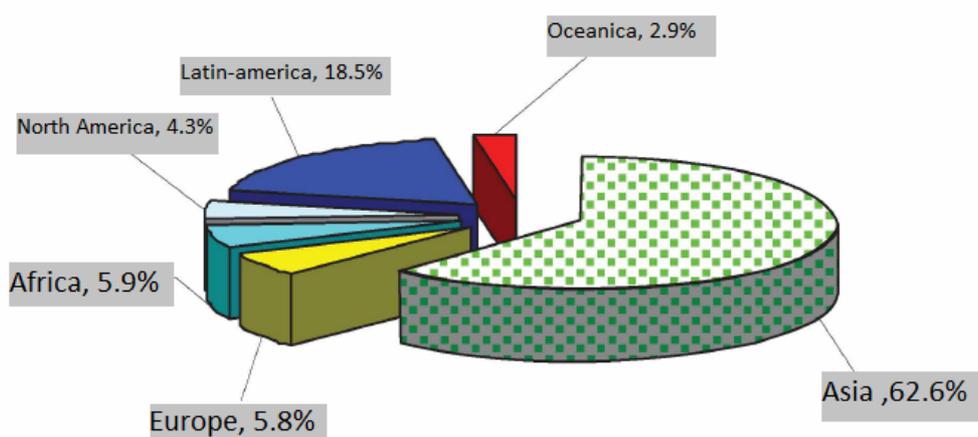
To encourage and support promote its companies to invest in Africa, the Chinese government continually provides preferential loans and buyer credits to the investors. In the investment field, the Chinese government “explored new channels and new ways for promoting investment cooperation with African countries, and will continue to formulate and improve relevant policies, provide guidance and service and offer convenience” (China's African Policy, 2009).

The Chinese government negotiated, concluded and implemented the Agreement on Bilateral Facilitation and Protection of Investment and the Agreement on Avoidance of Double Taxation with African Countries. By the end of 2008, China had signed investment protection agreements with 29 African countries, and agreements on avoiding double taxation with 9 African countries (MOFCOM Press Conference

on China-Africa Trade and Economic Cooperation, 2008).

As Chinese economy developing rapidly, Chinese government encourages and supports its companies (State-owned or private companies) to invest in foreign countries. The investment distributed in manufacture, business service, wholesale & retail, construction, mining, Agriculture, and public service. Guangdong, Jiangsu, and Shanghai were the three biggest provinces in the field of foreign direct investment in 2007. And Zhejiang Province had been the biggest Province with 55.7 percent of China's foreign direct investment companies (2007 Statistical Bulletin of China's Outward Foreign Direct Investment, 2008). Fig.4 shows us the China's outward foreign direct investment in different regions in 2007, Africa was the third biggest one with 5.9 percent. Table 5 and Fig.5 show China's outward foreign direct investment from 2003 to 2007. Obviously, the figure increased rapidly in 2007, three times more than 2006. The 6 top African countries that Chinese companies invested were South Africa, Nigeria, Algeria, Zambia, Niger, and Congo DR.

Fig. 4 China's Outward Foreign Direct Investment Flow by Region, 2007



(Picture Resource: 2007 Statistical Bulletin of China's Outward Foreign Direct Investment, 2008)

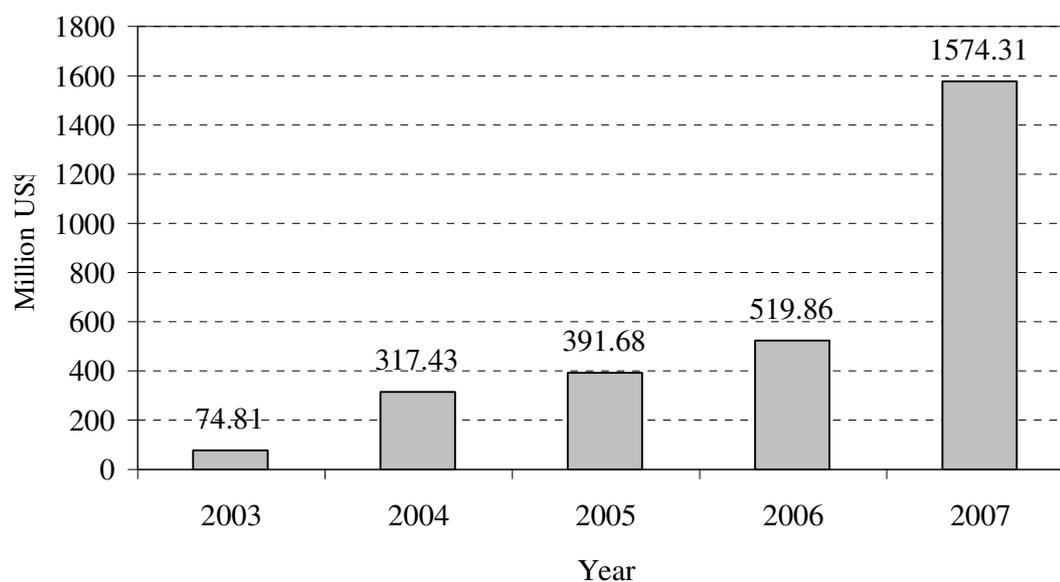
Table 5 China's Outward Foreign Direct Investment (2003-2007)

(United: Million US\$)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
South Africa	8.86	17.81	47.47	40.74	454.41
Nigeria	24.4	45.52	53.3	67.79	390.35
Algeria	2.47	11.21	84.87	98.93	145.92
Zambia	5.53	2023	10.09	87.44	119.34
Niger	--	1.53	5.76	7.94	100.83
Congo DR	0.06	11.91	5.07	36.73	57.27
Others	33.49	227.22	185.12	180.29	306.19
Total	74.81	317.43	391.68	519.86	1574.31

(Data Resource: 2007 Statistical Bulletin of China's Outward Foreign Direct Investment, 2008)

Fig.5 China's Outward Foreign Direct Investment (2003-2007)



(Data Resource: 2007 Statistical Bulletin of China's Outward Foreign Direct Investment, 2008)

In the investment field, the costs were the money that had been invested in Africa

and the risk of unsteady political situation in some African countries. The benefits include: 1) The money that Chinese African investors earned; 2) African countries are rich in natural resources. Investing in Africa will save the cost of transportation; 3) Investing in Africa, cooperating with African countries to operate their natural resources will provide adequate raw materials to China's industries; 4) Some African countries enjoy the benefit of zero tariff and No-import quota restrictions with European and American market. Products that made in Africa also enjoy the benefit; 5) African countries are rich of human resources. Investor can hire the local labor with lower cost. This will help African countries solving the employment issues; 6) there is huge number of opportunities for investor in African countries. To develop the economy, African countries will spend money to improve infrastructure: building and fixing roads, railways, airports, water system, power stations, houses, and so on. They need experienced construction companies and building materials. In additionally, African people need food, clothing, electronic products, and so on. African market is growing up rapidly. Investing in African will be easily successful; 7) Investment in African countries will help China export its labor service. Chinese companies usually need some experienced and skilled Chinese persons to manage or work in the company. There were 114,166 Chinese people work in Africa in 2007 (China's Service Trade Statistics, 2008); and 8) Investing in Africa will help to develop the friendship between Chinese and African people, learn from each other, and promote culture exchange.

Did the benefit exceed the cost? For lacking of accurate data, it is hard to say the

policy in this field was successful in figures. But more and more Chinese investors came and invested in African, it seemed that Africa is an attractive place. It is “the last Gold mine in the world” (Jianhong, 2007:1). No matter for current or the future, China and African countries both pursue a win-win situation.

Factors That Influence China’s African Economic Policy

The achievements of the China’s Africa economic policy depend on the following factors.

1. “The One-China principle is the political foundation for the establishment and development of China’s relations with African countries and regional organizations. Each country in world should respect the other country’s national sovereignty and territorial integrity. China respects African countries’ independent choice of the road of development and supports African countries’ efforts to grow stronger” (China’s African Policy, 2006). China also needs African countries’ supports on the One-China Principle. This is the only one political pre-condition for the relations establishment; it affects all the fields of cooperation.
2. Economic policy needs a peaceful and stable political situation in the nation or region. The internal conflicts in some African countries or conflicts in the region have resulted in war. This will shut down the economic cooperation.
3. Exchange of high-level visits and conduct regular inter-governmental dialogue and co-operation will promote effective communications between

the relevant trade and commercial organizations in China and Africa, playing an active role in the development of the economies. Since 1960s, there have been over 800 exchanges of visits between senior Chinese and African leaders. Except for the state visits, significant conferences such as the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, the Olympic Games and so on, also provide good chance for the countries' leaders to exchange. Frequent high-level reciprocal visits have promoted mutual understanding and trust, and have effectively boosted the all-around, healthy development of bilateral ties.

4. Investment circumstance also effects the companies' investments. Good infrastructure, security, stable government, good service, effective conflict solving channel, and sustained policies improve the investors' confidence and promote the investment activity. It will insure the policies effectiveness, efficiency.
5. Conduct propaganda of the countries and the people to people communication will deepen the understanding and friendship between both sides, creating the cooperation opportunities.
6. Human resources development, education, experience and technology exchange will help solve human resource issues, enhance the technical skills and management capacities, and promote the economic cooperation and development.

Recommendation

African countries are not only China's partners but also customers. China provides African countries products in order to full fill their needs. In my view, the following points are what we should do in the cooperation between China and African countries. 1) Based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and One-China Principle, establish a sincerity, friendship and equality relationship between China and African countries, pursue a wide, stable, and win-win situation. Enhance the exchange of various levels; 2) Establishing and improving political consultation between foreign ministries, joint (mixed) committees on trade and economic cooperation and mixed committees on science and technology between China and African countries, such as the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC). And enhancing the relationship and cooperation with the international or regional organizations, such as AU and UN. Furthering the cooperation between the FOCAC and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD); 3) continue to strengthen the cooperation with Africa in international affairs under the framework of the United Nations and other multilateral systems. Support each other's just demand and reasonable propositions and continue to appeal to the international communities to pay more attention to questions concerning peace and development in Africa. Aim at creating a much better international circumstance for each other; 4) Enhance the regional cooperation, establishing an effective conflict solving mechanism. Eliminating the conflicts within African countries, promoting the peace, cooperation,

coordination among African countries; 5) Encouraging the investment in infrastructure and agriculture field, safeguard the food security, economic and financial assistance. Promoting the investment circumstance in African countries; 6) Economic cooperation should suit the situation of the relevant country. Depending on culture, natural resources, human resource and so on. The advantage of African countries should be brought into play. Both sides should work together to search for more common benefit and development opportunities, seek more cooperation fields, especially the new or high technological fields; 7) Enhance the technology, experience exchange and human resource training, improving the African personnel capacity, so as to improve the administration and management abilities of various levels in various fields; 8) Pay more attention to the environment protection, rational and long-term development of African countries.

Internship Assessment

The skills and qualifications that I have gained from the internship are described as follow. 1) Knowing how to operate and evaluate a project in a public sector. When doing a research, we should know and list what information we need to analysis, and know what methodologies should be used to the analysis. As Dr. Akanmu Adebayo said “we should not only look at the superficialities, but also analysis and search what happen inside and the relationship among factors”; 2) mastering how to evaluate a policy in practice: the steps, influence factors, communication, etc; 3) learning from American people, knew how American people work and the leadership in practice; 4)

understanding how to operate and develop the organization in American approach; 5) understanding how to exchange with American people, what American people concern about China; and 6) practicing my Englishman, this has improved my English ability a lot, especially speaking and reading.

As a vocational technical school faculty in China, these skills and qualifications will be very helpful for my job. I can take every thing as project and operate them by the help of the project management methodology and skill. This will help me to consider the relevant elements systematically and result high quality, effective, and efficiency services or products to our clients.

Conclusion

To manage a project effectively and efficiency, we should concentrate each task during the five phases: initiating, placing, executive, monitoring and control, and closing. In phases, the most important thing is communication. Project work team members should know what to do and how to do it, exchange their ideas and opinions with each other, and share their experience.

To evaluate a project or a policy, we must use an appropriate analysis methodology based on Cost-benefit analysis. During the course, we should know how to identify the cost and benefit and choose appropriate approach to measure them.

All and all, I had collected proper information about China and Africa, which include media release, government reports, videos, and pictures. I have learnt a lot about African countries: history, culture, society, politics, and people.

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