



上海國際問題研究院
SHANGHAI INSTITUTES FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES



Possibility of China-Japan-South Korea Cooperation in Africa in the Context of South-South and Triangular Cooperation

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Possibility of China-Japan-South Korea Cooperation in Africa in the Context of South-South and Triangular Cooperation

- Introduction
- II. NEA Engagement in Africa
- III. Development Cooperation Comparison
- IV. Challenges of SS&T Cooperation
- V. Policy Prescriptions



Introduction

- **NEA countries have great potential in South-south and triangular cooperation in Africa.**

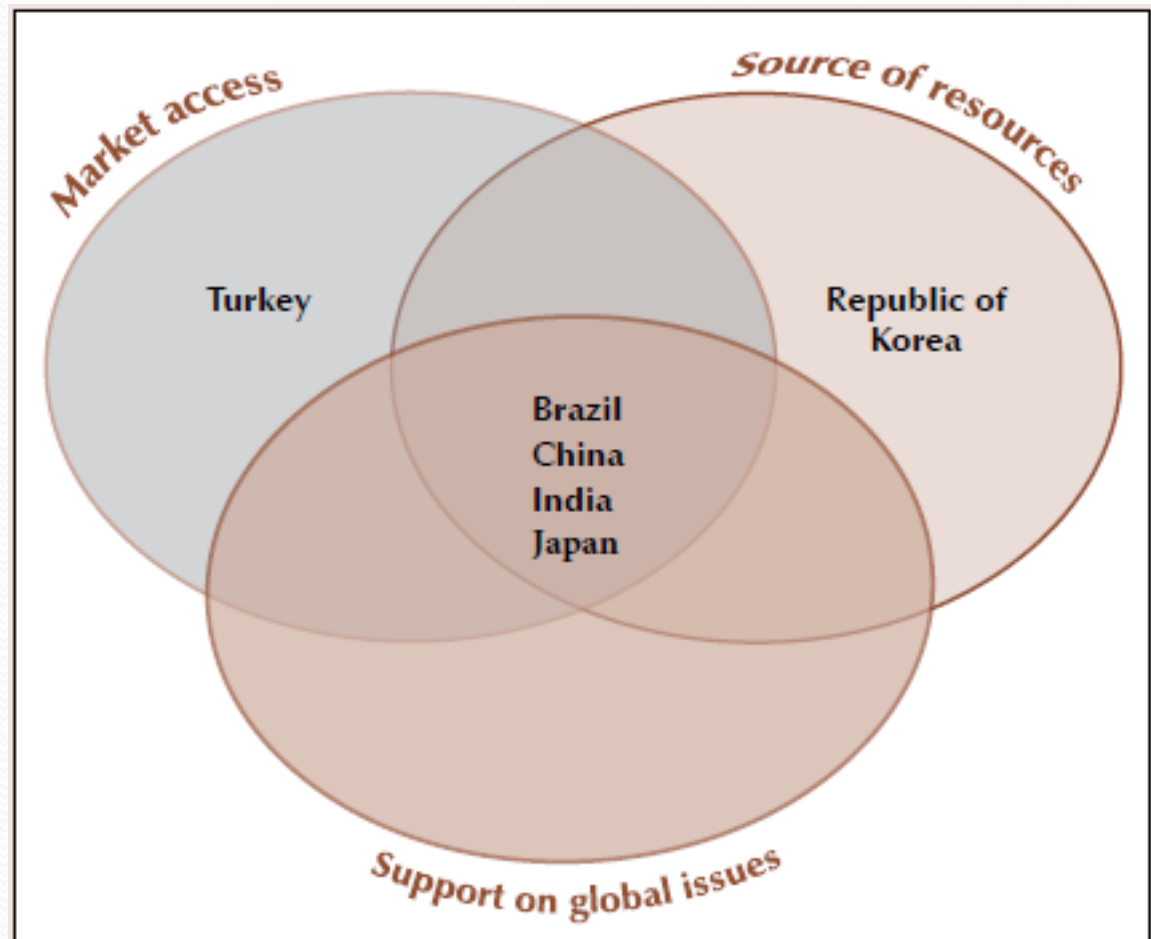
NEA with southern and emerging contributors and traditional donors, China, South Korea, Japan.

The best target for NEA development cooperation is in Africa: CSJ engage with Africa very closely; Africa is rising; International zeal for engaging into Africa; CSJ historical and political disputes in EA.



NEA Engagement in Africa

- Key strategic interests





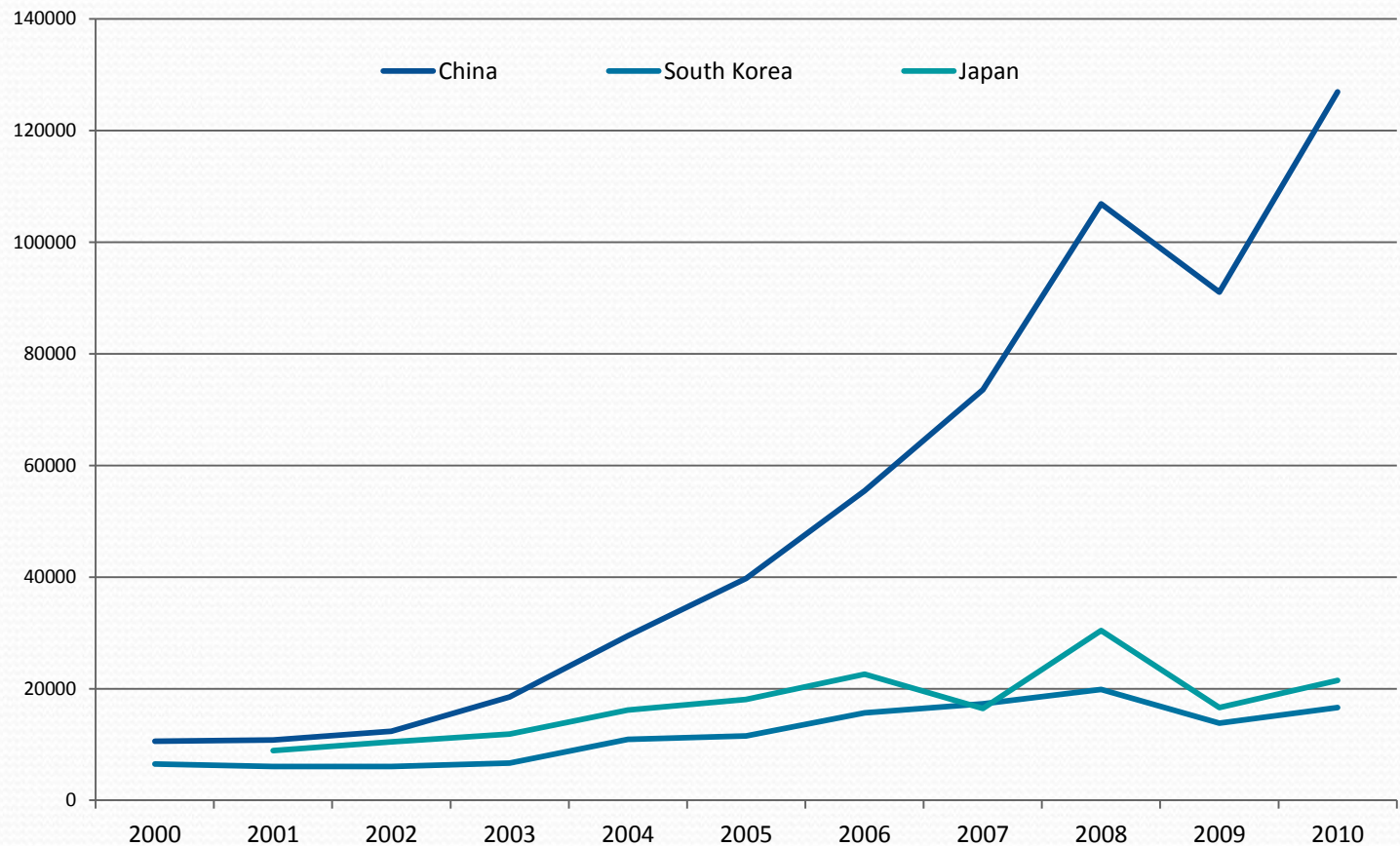
NEA Engagement in Africa

- **Asian model and African Vision**
- Global power transition means group rising of emerging powers and small countries. The global economic turmoil facilitated the engagement between NEA and Africa.
- Platforms building: FOCAC (5), TICAD (5), KAF (3)
- Chinese Dream, African 2063 Vision; Post-2015 Agenda;



NEA Engagement in Africa

● Trade
● Million USD

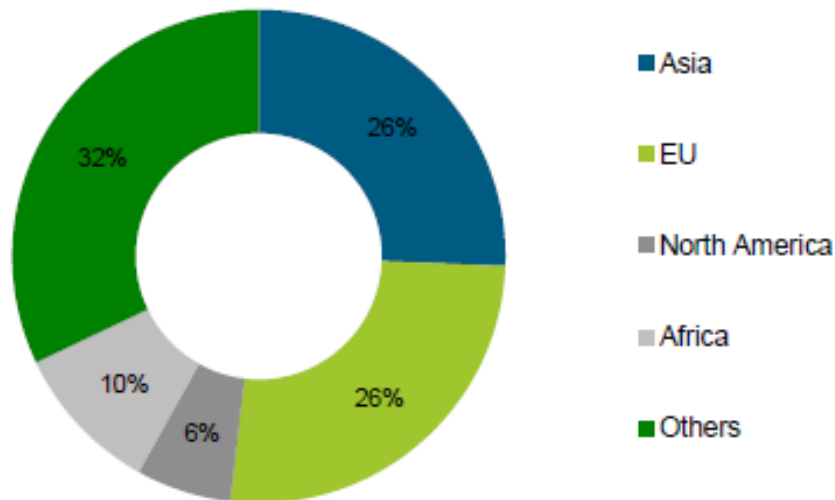




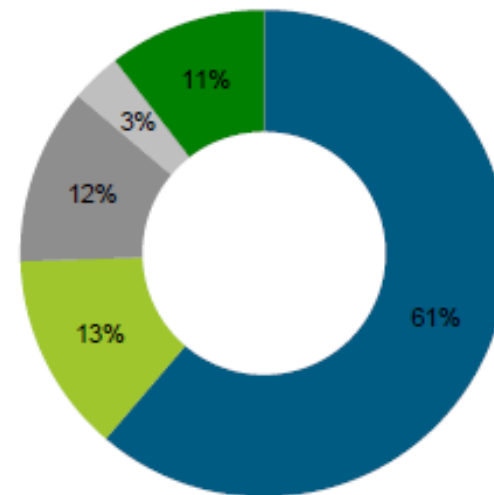
NEA Engagement in Africa

- Trade: is it South-South driven?
- Perhaps not yet.

Africa's key trade partners, US\$, 2013



Asia's key trade partners, US\$, 2013

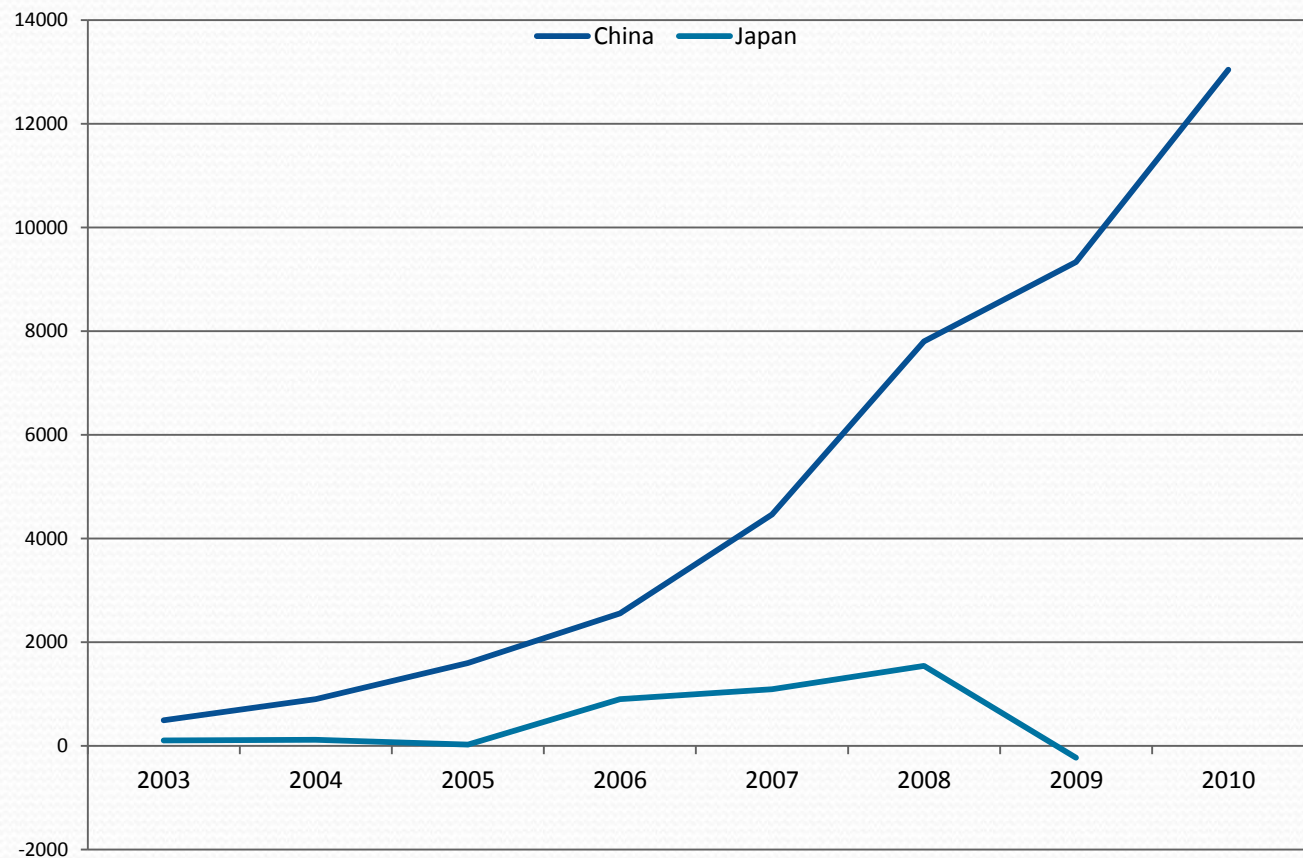




NEA Engagement in Africa

Investment

Million USD

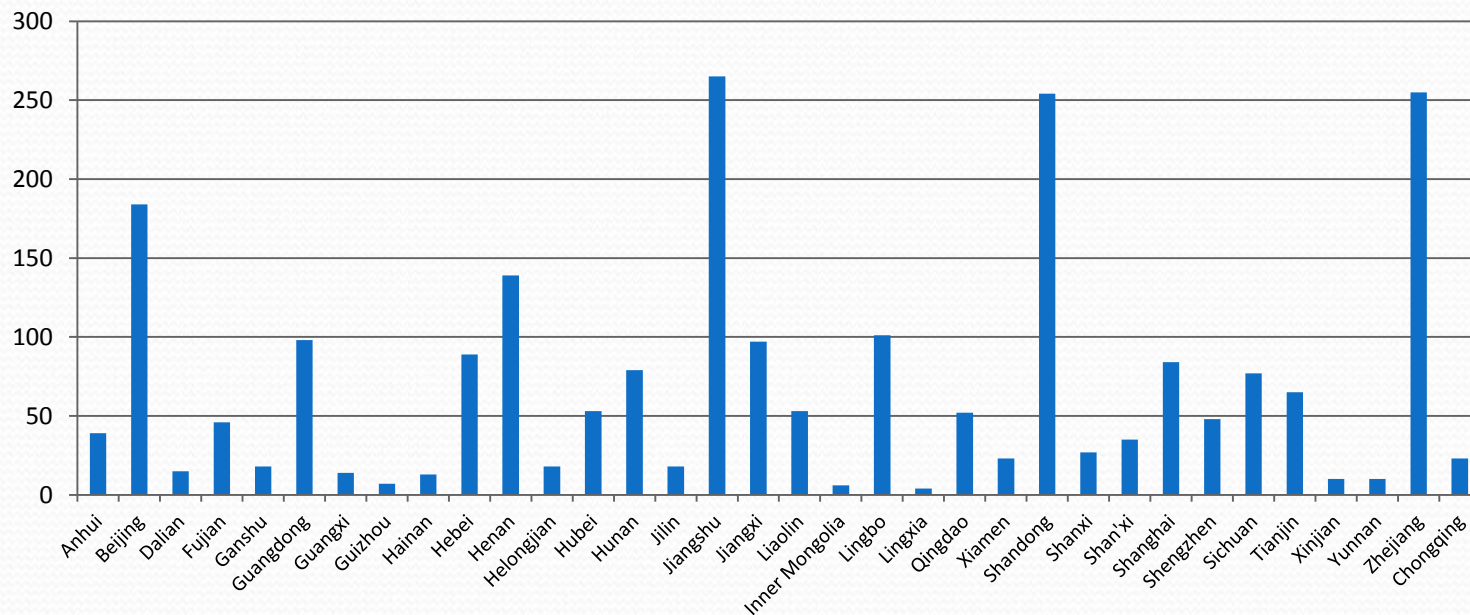




NEA Engagement in Africa

- Investment

- China has licensed 2950 companies to invest in Africa, with 631 national SOE, 2319 provincial and local SOE and private companies.





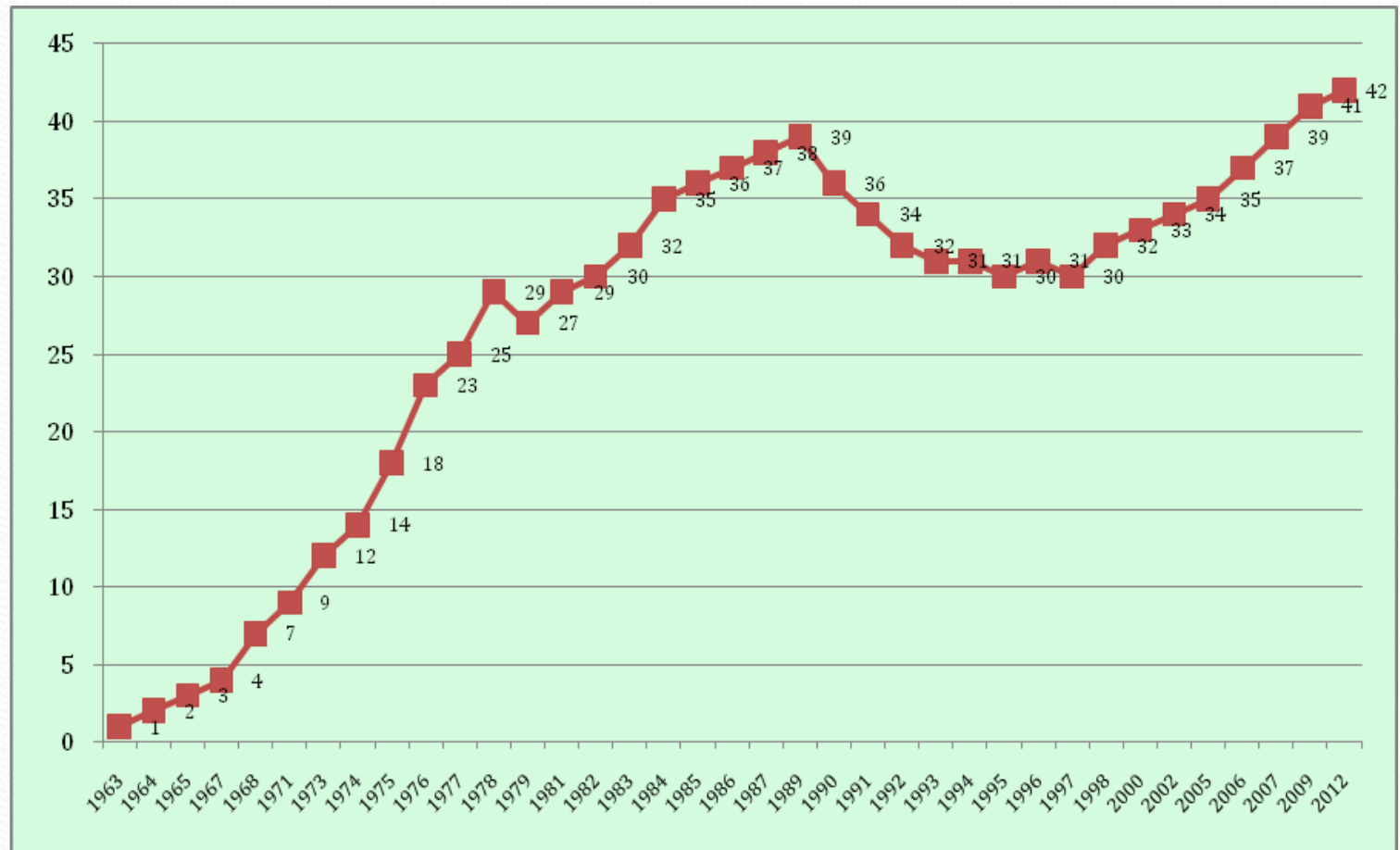
Development Cooperation Comparison

- **China**
- China provides assistance to 51 African countries and African Union.
- Mains forms of assistance: undertaking complete projects, providing goods and materials, conducting technical cooperation and human resources development cooperation, dispatching medical teams and volunteers, offering emergency humanitarian aid, and reducing or exempting the debts of the recipient countries.



Development Cooperation Comparison

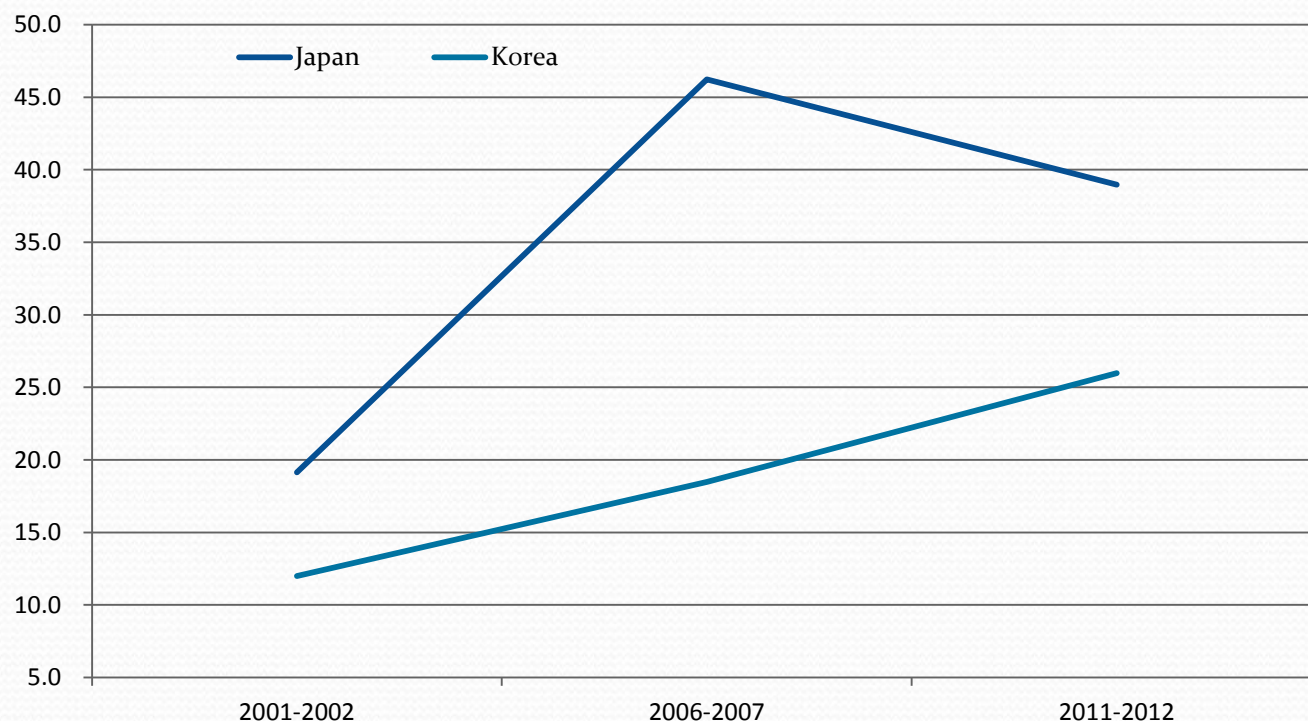
- Chinese medical team to Africa





Development Cooperation Comparison

● Aid
● USD Billion





Development Cooperation Comparison

Recent commitments

	2006	2009	2012
FOCAC	Double assistance. US\$3 billion of preferential loans US\$2 billion of preferential buyer's credits China-Africa development fund AU Conference Centre Cancel debts Economic cooperation zones Human resource	US\$10 billion in concessional loans US\$1 billion special loan for SME Zero-tariff treatment to 95% products Human resources	USD\$20 billion credit line African Talents Program Infrastructure partnership China-Africa people-to-people friendship action China-Africa Press Exchange Center Initiative on China-Africa Cooperative Partnership for Peace and Security
KAF	Tripling ODA MDGs Human resource	Double ODA Exchange of volunteers, trainees and experts MDGs Korea-Africa Green Growth Initiative 2009-2012	Increase ODA Support African initiatives MDGs Human resources
		2008	2013
TICAD		Double ODA Infrastructure cooperation Agriculture Health care Human resource	3.2 trillion Yen including 1.4 trillion ODA Infrastructure development Peace and security Human resource



Development Cooperation Comparison

● Approaches

	Areas	Africa's share	Conditionality	Forum
China	Infrastructure Agriculture Industry Health and education Human resource Peace and security	30-50%	No	FOCAC
South Korea	Health and education Rural development ICT, industry Governance	15%	No	KAF
Japan	Infrastructure Rural development Health and education ICT, industry Governance Human resource	35%	Yes	TICAD



Challenges of SS&T Cooperation

- **Different strategic and policy stands**
- China: New Type of Global Development Partnership
Africa needs, Africa agrees, Africa participates
- South Korea: multilateral aid and multi-bilateral aid.
- Japan: SS&T cooperation mainly under multilateral platforms.



Challenges of SS&T Cooperation

- Different development cooperation system
- African worries
- China-South Korea-Japan historical and political disputes
- External third parties' worry.



Policy Prescriptions

- **Policy principles:**
 - Africa needs, Africa agrees, Africa participates (Non-interference principle);
 - International platforms as channel (No new platforms building)
 - Inclusive cooperation (No bilateral considerations behind);
 - Sustainable development promoting (Post-2015 Agenda and other international visions)



P_{olicy Prescriptions}

- **Policy areas:**
- Experience exchange (models but not model);
- Technical transfer and human resources training;
- Infrastructure assistance;
- Health care and medical assistance (Ebola international cooperation);



P_{olicy prescriptions}

- **Policy coordination**
- Think-tank forum and network building;
- Joint research and proposals;
- Researcher exchanges.



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Thanks for Your Attention!