"This paper proposes to analyse China's growing engagement in Africa's mineral sector and assess its impact on local governance. China's energy concerns have been playing an increasingly crucial role in its foreign policymaking in the new century. Although other energy sources (such as coal, natural gas, nuclear energy, hydropower and alternative fuels) are inherent to this debate, oil is the top Chinese concern, since it represents China's largest external reliance. In little over a decade, China went from leading Asian oil exporter to second largest world consumer (2003) and third largest global importer (2004). China's present economic foray into Africa's natural resources thus emerges in this framework. Despite oil being by far its major import from that continent (at 26% of its total oil imports), imports of other minerals such as cobalt, manganese, copper and iron ore have risen sharply in recent years. To gain access to these minerals, China has loaned billions of dollars to African countries for infrastructure development in exchange for resources (i.e. the so-called ‘Angola mode’) with no conditionalities attached. China's success in achieving a significant position in the continent's natural resources market in a short period has raised concerns among Africa’s traditional development partners, who fear that China’s approach undermines their longstanding efforts to improve governance in the continent".
group entails both opportunities and challenges for South Africa, the continent and the system of global governance. We seek to flesh out the potential medium- and long-term implications as well as. South Africa was granted an invitation to join the Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC) grouping on 23 December 2010 by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, Yang Jiechi. The announcement was made by South Africa’s Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, after months of lobbying by South African President Jacob Zuma, who marketed the country as the gateway to Africa. Economic implications for the continent. The Africa Portal is a research repository and an expert analysis hub on African affairs. China and Africa's Natural Resources: The Challenges and Implications for Development and Governance. Chris Alden. 01 Sep 2009. "This paper proposes to analyse China's growing engagement in Africa's mineral sector and assess its impact on local governance. China's energy concerns have been playing an increasingly crucial role in its foreign policymaking in the new century. Although other energy sources (such as coal, natural gas, nuclear energy, hydropower and alternative fuels) are inherent to this debate, oil is the top Chinese concern, since it represents China's largest external reliance. Chinese engagement in Africa is highly varied, politicized, and wrought with pessimism regarding China's intentions and its impact. In this blog post, I plan to discuss some misperceptions about China's relationship with Africa, address some of the challenges that African nations will face as Chinese investment grows, and speak to the potential opportunities for greater cooperation and better development on a large scale. Financing and Investments. Government and private companies guided by the government as much larger and more focused on natural resources than it is in reality, and that the Chinese Government exploits the bad practices of African governments such as corruption and lack of regulation as deciding factors in where it would be easiest to invest.