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Foreward

China-Africa friendship has stood the test of international vicissitudes and is a worthy model of contemporary friendly relations and cooperation between developing countries. For more than half a century, China and Africa have been going through thick and thin together. Although China and Africa are far away from each other, their friendly association dates back long in history.

In the mid-20th century, with the birth of the People's Republic of China and at a time when the majority of African countries were gaining independence, friendship between China and Africa entered a new age.

For the last fifty years, whether in the struggle for independence and emancipation, or in economic development and national construction, China and Africa have maintained a sincere and equal relationship. Their fruitful cooperation has contributed much to the common progress of mankind and achieved remarkable advances on both sides. The peoples of the two sides have sympathized with and supported each other in their common and protracted struggles for national independence, state sovereignty and economic development and against power politics. In the process they have forged a profound friendship. As the international situation undergoes so many changes, developing countries are faced with new opportunities and challenges. On the 12th of January 2006 the Chinese government issued an official white paper outlining "China's African Policy." The general principles and objectives thereof are as follows:

- * Sincerity, friendship and equality.
- * Mutual benefit, reciprocity and common prosperity.
- * Mutual support and close coordination.
- * Learning from each other and seeking common development.

Alongside "China's Rise", the question whether China presents Africa with "threats or boons" has become another highlight attracting many discussions globally, especially on the African continent. In order to tell a true story of the China-Africa relations, we have prepared this booklet to present the cooperation between the two sides in political, economic, cultural, educational and other fields.

Eight Policy Measures China will Take to Boost China-Africa Cooperation

Chinese President Hu Jintao announce at the opening ceremony of the FOCAC Beijing Summit that he Chinese Government will take the following eight steps to forge a new type of China-Africa strategic partnership and strengthen our cooperation in more areas and at a higher level:

1. Double its 2006 assistance to Africa by 2009.

2. In the next three years:-

Provide US\$3 billion of preferential loans

And US\$2 billion of preferential buyer's credits to Africa

3. Set up a China-Africa development fund which will reach US\$5 billion to encourage Chinese companies to invest in Africa and provide support to them.

4. Build a conference centre for the African Union to support African countries in their efforts to strengthen themselves through unity and support the process of African integration.

5. Cancel debt in the form of all the interest-free government loans that matured at the end of 2005 owed by the heavily indebted poor countries and the least developed countries in Africa that have diplomatic relations with China.

6. Further open up China's market to Africa by increasing from 190 to over 440 the number of export items to China receiving zero-tariff treatment from the least developed countries in Africa having diplomatic ties with China.

7. Establish 3-5 trade and economic cooperation zones in Africa in the next three years.

8. Over the next three years,
train 15,000 African professionals;

send 100 senior agricultural experts to Africa;

set up 10 special agricultural technology demonstration centres in Africa;

build 30 hospitals in Africa and provide RMB 300 million of grant for providing artemisinin and building 30 malaria prevention and treatment centres to fight malaria in Africa;

dispatch 300 youth volunteers to Africa;

build 100 rural schools in Africa;

and increase the number of Chinese government scholarships to African students from the current 2000 per year to 4000 per year by 2009.

History

The friendship between China and Africa has a history of several thousand years. As far back as the second century BC, during the Han Dynasty (206 BC-AD 220), there was indirect trade of precious goods between the two. After a court official Zhang Qian (?-114 BC) of the Han Dynasty opened up the Silk Road, gold and silk from China were transported to as far as the south coast of the Mediterranean. The robe of Cleopatra VII (69 BC -AD 30), the Egyptian queen during the first century BC, was said to be made of silk from China. It can also be traced back to the Tang and Song Dynasties in the 9th and 10th centuries. In art and literary works composed during the Tang Dynasty, images of gallant black people began to appear, depicted as highly professional, courageous and wise, and with a strong sense of justice and readiness to help the weak. Some of their images even found their way into the Dunhuang frescoes. Historical records show that there was much trade between the Tang and the north and east African coasts. There have been numerous reports of China's



Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai visited Algeria in December 1963. He was warmly welcomed by President Ben Bella (first from right) and First Deputy Prime Minister Houari Boumedienne (second from right) upon arrival at Algiers.



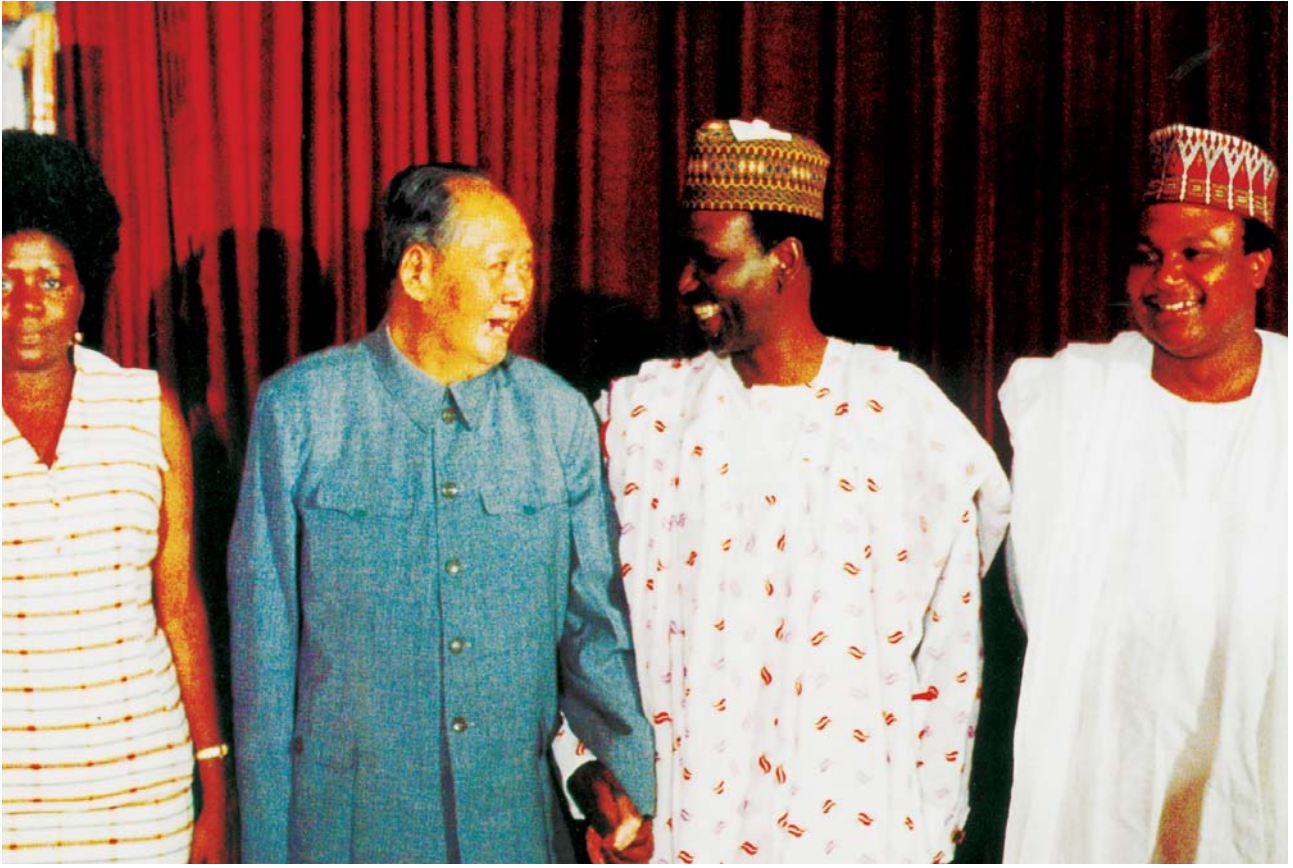
Chairman Mao Zedong meeting with the visiting Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure in September 1960. President Toure was the first African head of state to visit China.



Premier Zhou Enlai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi visiting the North Africa Glassworks in Oran during their visit to Algeria in December 1963.

celadon chinaware and coins found in Egypt, Kenya and Zanzibar. Official visits between China and Africa took place in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), a golden age for exchanges between the two sides. On several occasions, Zheng He, the world famous navigator sailed, as a Ming envoy, with a magnificent fleet of dozens of ships, laden with gold, silver, silk, chinaware and Chinese coins, to ports in east Africa, in today's Somalia and Kenya. A village in north Somalia is named after Zheng He's visit. African countries followed suit, with the king (?-about 1420) of the State of Malin (Malindi in today's Kenya) landing in Fuzhou on an official visit to China. Unfortunately, he died in Fuzhou, where he was buried with proper burial rites and the posthumous title of 'Kang jing', bestowed by the Chinese emperor. In 1415, another envoy from the State of Malin brought to China a unique present, a giraffe. Among the imported items from Africa were ivory, rhinoceros horns, amber,





Chinese Chairman Mao Zedong meeting with the visiting Head of Government and General Commander of the Armed Forces of Nigeria General Yakubu Gowon in September 1974

ostriches, zebras and giraffes. In return, valuable products from China, such as silk, brocade, china and lacquerware were brought to Africa.

Africa entered its darkest period in history in the 15th century with the arrival of Western colonialists. The conquest and carve-up of the continent brought the friendly association between Africa and China to stop. From the mid-19th century, with the invasions of Western powers, China was reduced to a semi-colonial nation. After the 1880s, hundreds and thousands of Chinese people were press-ganged to Africa, to build railways and to work on mines or farms. The Dakar Railway in west Africa, the Congo Railway

in Central Africa and the gold mines in South Africa were soaked with Chinese blood. Similar misfortunes brought Chinese and African nations together.

Since the birth of New China and the independence of African countries, the friendship between Chinese and African nations has successfully withstood 50 stormy years.

During the 1960s and 1970s, China generously assisted Africa by constructing stadiums, laying down roads, and building hospitals, despite its own domestic concerns. With its single-minded efforts of building socialism with Chinese characteristics back home since the early 1980s,



Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai meeting with the visiting President of the People's Republic of the Congo Marien Ngouabi in Beijing in July 1973.

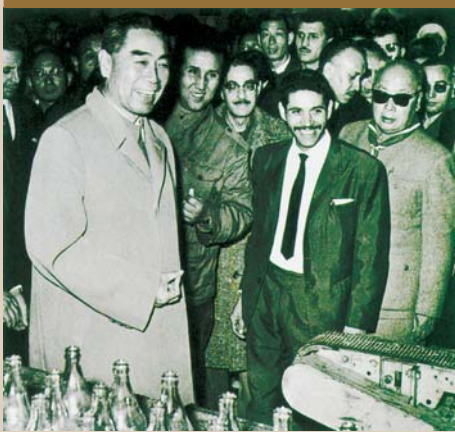


Chairman Zhu De of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress meeting with Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Nouira in Beijing in April 1975.



President Liu Shao qi, Chairman Zhu De of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Premier Zhou Enlai welcoming the visiting Mali President Modibo Keita (third from left in front) at the airport in September 1964. The photo shows the hosts and guests waving towards the welcoming people.

China has become more capable to express goodwill towards Africa. From the 1990s on, China's historical diplomatic and economic links with Africa has crystallized into a more coherent "South-South cooperation" policy, with the focus on developing countries such as India and many South American and African states helping one another in terms of trade and aid for development. In the long course of history, the Chinese and African peoples, with an unyielding and tenacious spirit, created splendid and distinctive ancient civilizations. Our peoples launched unrelenting and heroic struggle against subjugation, and have written a glorious chapter in the course of pursuing freedom and liberation, upholding human dignity, and striving for economic development and national rejuvenation. The progress and development of China and Africa are a major contribution to the advancement of human civilization.

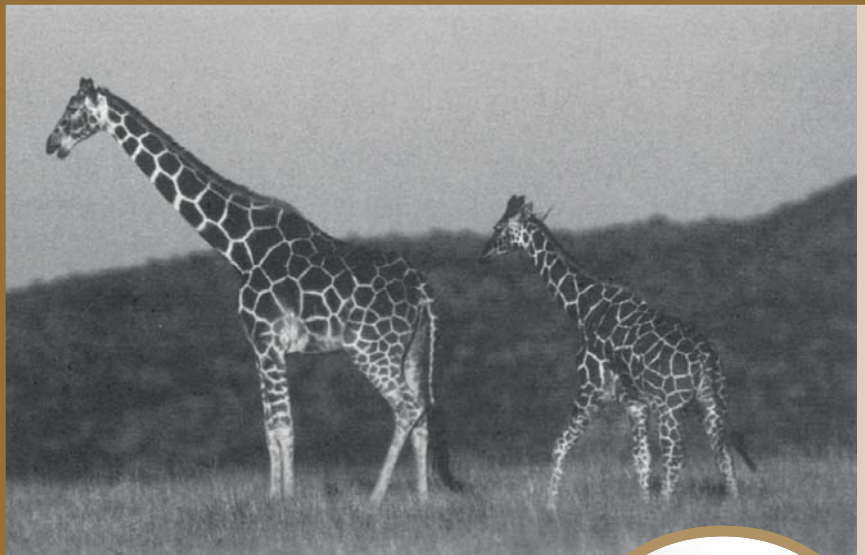


ü Premier Zhou Enlai attending a reception hosted by King of Morocco Hassan II (second from right in front) during his visit to Morocco in December 1963.



ü Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping greeting President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo at the Beijing Capital Airport in September 1974.

President Sourou-Migan Apithy of Dahomey (now known as Benin) and Mrs. Apithy watching the performances by China's Nanjing Acrobatic Troupe in April 1964.



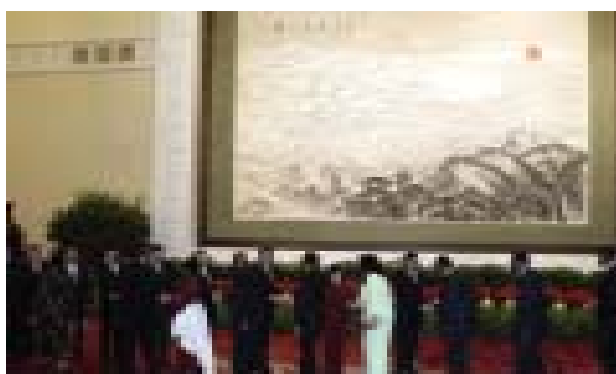
ü Giraffe and zebra, first introduced from Africa to China in the early 15th century, are much loved by the Chinese people.



ü The Silk Road, an ancient link between China and Africa.



Chinese President Hu Jintao gives a speech at the opening ceremony of the Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, Nov. 4, 2006.



Chinese President Hu Jintao, his wife Liu Yongqing and other Chinese leaders greet African guests prior to a welcoming banquet for the leaders and representatives of African countries attending the Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, Nov. 4, 2006.

Diplomatic and Political Relations

Beginning from the 1950s, the Chinese people who had just freed themselves from imperialist aggression and colonialist oppression showed deep sympathy to the African people in their dauntless struggle for national independence and liberation and gave them strong moral support and great material assistance. African countries, after winning their national independence, established diplomatic ties with China one after another. From then on, contacts between China and African countries increased rapidly and there were frequent exchanges of visits between their leaders. China-Africa relations continued to develop. Chairman Mao Zedong met with many African leaders. In meeting with Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda in February 1974, he put forward the famous three-world theory. In the 1960s, Premier Zhou Enlai visited Africa three times and set forth the five principles governing the relations between China and African and Arabic countries and the eight principles for China's aid to foreign countries, pointing out the right way for the development of China-

China's Diplomatic Relations with African countries

No	Date of Establishment of Diplomatic Ties	Country	No	Date of Establishment of Diplomatic Ties	Country
1	1956.05.20	Egypt	25	1971.11.12	Rwanda
2	1958.11.01	Morocco	26	1971.12.07	Senegal
3	1958.12.20	Algeria	27	1972.04.15	Mauritius
4	1959.02.04	Sudan	28	1972.09.10	Togo
5	1959.10.04	Guinea	29	1972.11.06	Madagascar
6	1960.07.09	Ghana	30	1972.11.28	Chad
7	1960.10.29	Mali	31	1974.03.15	Guinea-Bissau
8	1960.12.14	Somalia	32	1974.04.20	Gabon
9	1961.02.20	Congo (Democratic Republic of Congo)	33	1974.07.20	Niger
10	1962.10.18	Uganda	34	1975.01.06	Botswana
11	1963.12.14	Kenya	35	1975.06.25	Mozambique
12	1963.12.21	Burundi	36	1975.11.12	Comoros
13	1964.01.10	Tunisia	37	1976.04.25	Cape Verde
14	1964.02.22	Congo (Republic of Congo)	38	1976.06.30	Seychelles
15	1964.04.26	Tanzania	39	1977.02.17	Liberia
16	1964.09.29	Central African Republic	40	1978.08.09	Libya
17	1964.10.29	Zambia	41	1970.01.06	Djibouti
18	1964.11.12	Benin	42	1983.04.18	Zimbabwe
19	1965.07.19	Mauritania	43	1983.01.12	Angola
20	1970.10.15	Equatorial Guinea	44	1983.03.02	Cote D'Ivoire
21	1970.11.24	Ethiopia	45	1983.04.30	Lesotho
22	1971.02.10	Nigeria	46	1990.03.22	Namibia
23	1971.07.29	Cameroon	47	1993.05.24	Eritrea
24	1971.07.23	Sierra Leone	48	1998.01.01	South Africa



;û The two-session round table conference of Chinese and African leaders attending the Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) opens at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, Nov. 5, 2006. Chinese President Hu Jintao, leaders of the forum's 48 African member countries and African Union Commission Chairman Alpha Oumar Konare attended the morning session.



;û Premier Wen Jiabao meeting Congo.



;ü African dancers perform at the performing gala themed on "Ode to Friendship" staged to mark the Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, Nov. 4, 2006.



;û Dancers and singers perform at a performing gala themed on "Ode to Friendship" staged to mark the Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, Nov. 4, 2006.

Africa relations. From the 1980s onwards, Mr. Deng Xiaoping showed great interest in the questions of peace and development in Africa in the new situation. He often exchanged experience with visiting African leaders about the reform and nation-building effort of their respective countries and encouraged them to explore paths of development suited to their own national conditions. In recent years, President Jiang Zemin, President Hu Jintao, Premier Li Peng, Premier Zhu Rongji and other Chinese leaders have visited Africa successively, thus furthering China-Africa friendship. In his speech at the Headquarters of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in May 1996, President Jiang put forward the five principled proposals for establishing the 21st century-oriented China-Africa relations of long-term stability and all-round cooperation. This marked a new phase of development for the China-Africa friendly relations and cooperation. The China-Africa Cooperation Forum formed in 2000 continues to foster Chinese-African ties.



State Councilor Wu Yi meeting with Zambian Minister of Communications and Transport Prof. Nkandu Luo in Beijing in December 1999.



President Jiang Zemin warmly welcomed by President Robert Mugabe at the airport during his visit to Zimbabwe in May 1996.



Chinese President Hu Jintao and his wife Liu Yongqing sitting together with African guests, watch the performance gala themed on "Ode to Friendship" staged to mark the Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, Nov. 4, 2006.



• Premier Li Peng visited Mozambique in May 1997. President Joaquim Alberto Chissano welcoming the Chinese Premier at the airport.



• Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the Central Military Commission meeting with President Pierre Buyoya of Burundi in Beijing in February 1989.

Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China meeting with President Denis Sassou-Nguesso of the Republic of the Congo in Beijing in April 1987. •



Trade and Technology

Over a long time, China has consistently provided African countries with assistance to the best of its capacity without any political strings, in an effort to help our brotherly African people out of difficulties to realize economic and social development.

To encourage and support Chinese enterprises to go to Africa for outward investment and cooperation, the Chinese government has taken various measures including setting aside special funds and providing concessional loans.

The two-way trade between China and Africa reached US\$12.389 billion in 2002, growing 7 times from the 1991 figure of US\$1.44 billion. The import on the Chinese side accounted for US\$5.427 billion and its export was US\$6.962 billion.

In line with its commitment made at the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation --- Ministerial Conference Beijing 2000, China has cancelled RMB 10.5 billion of debt of 31 least developed African countries.

China-Africa trade and economic cooperation

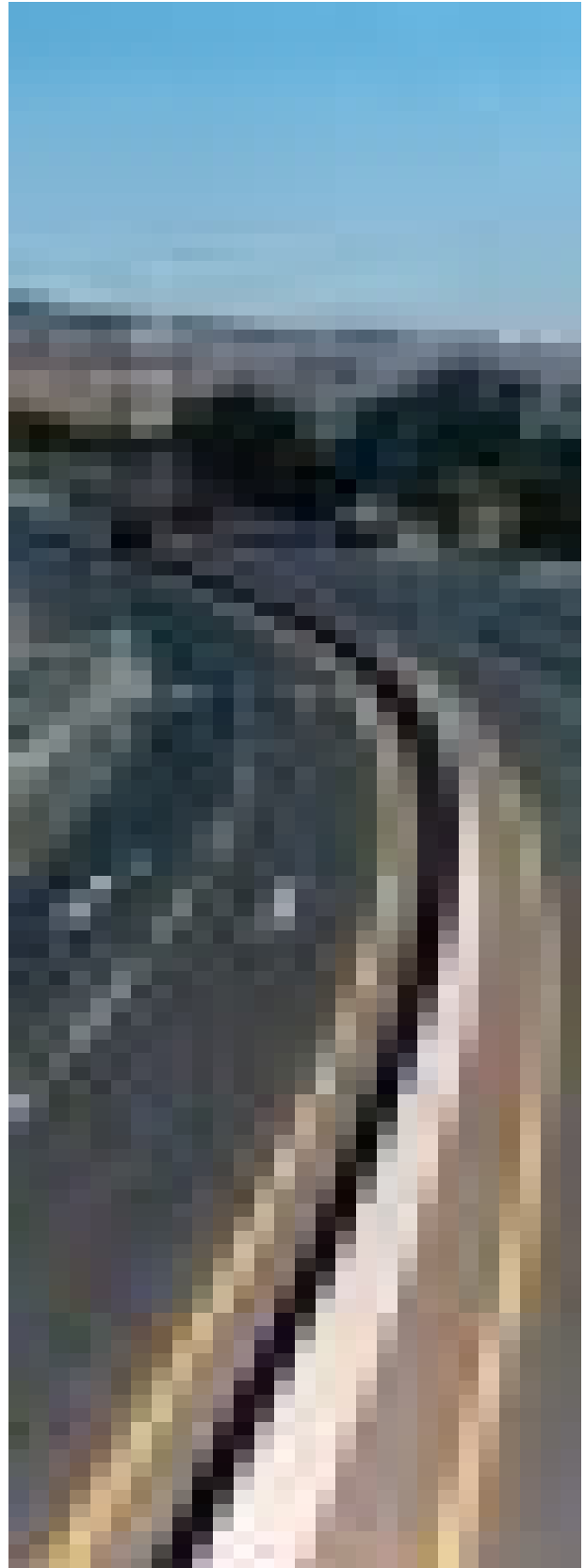


Figure 3-1: Phase 1A, Addis Ababa Ring Road constructed by a Chinese company



The signing ceremony for China-Zambia Chambishi Copper Mine Joint Venture and Cooperation Contracts in Beijing.

are fruitful and promising. In line with the principle of equality and mutual benefit, diversity in form and content, emphasis on practical results and pursuit of common progress. China will continue to work with African countries to explore new approaches in developing China-Africa economic cooperation and trade under the new circumstances.

Agriculture is a priority in China-Africa economic and technological cooperation. China has signed agreements on agricultural and fishery cooperation with many African countries and has developed extensive and fruitful cooperation in this respect.

Since the 1960s, China has helped over 40 African countries to build agro technology pilot or demonstration farms and promotion stations under nearly 200 cooperation programs and has carried out 23 fishery cooperation projects with 13 African countries.

In addition, China has sent over 10,000 agro-technicians over the years to Africa to train local farmers and provide consultancy. Since the 1990s, the Chinese government has adopted active measures in terms of funds and policies to encourage and support competitive large agricultural enterprises, including private ones, to invest in Africa or develop diversified cooperation with their African counterparts. This has helped African countries to develop their agriculture, improve people's livelihood, and achieve economic and social progress.

Africa boasts abundant agricultural resources, while China is a big agricultural country with mature and applicable agricultural technologies. There are broad prospects for China-Africa agricultural cooperation.

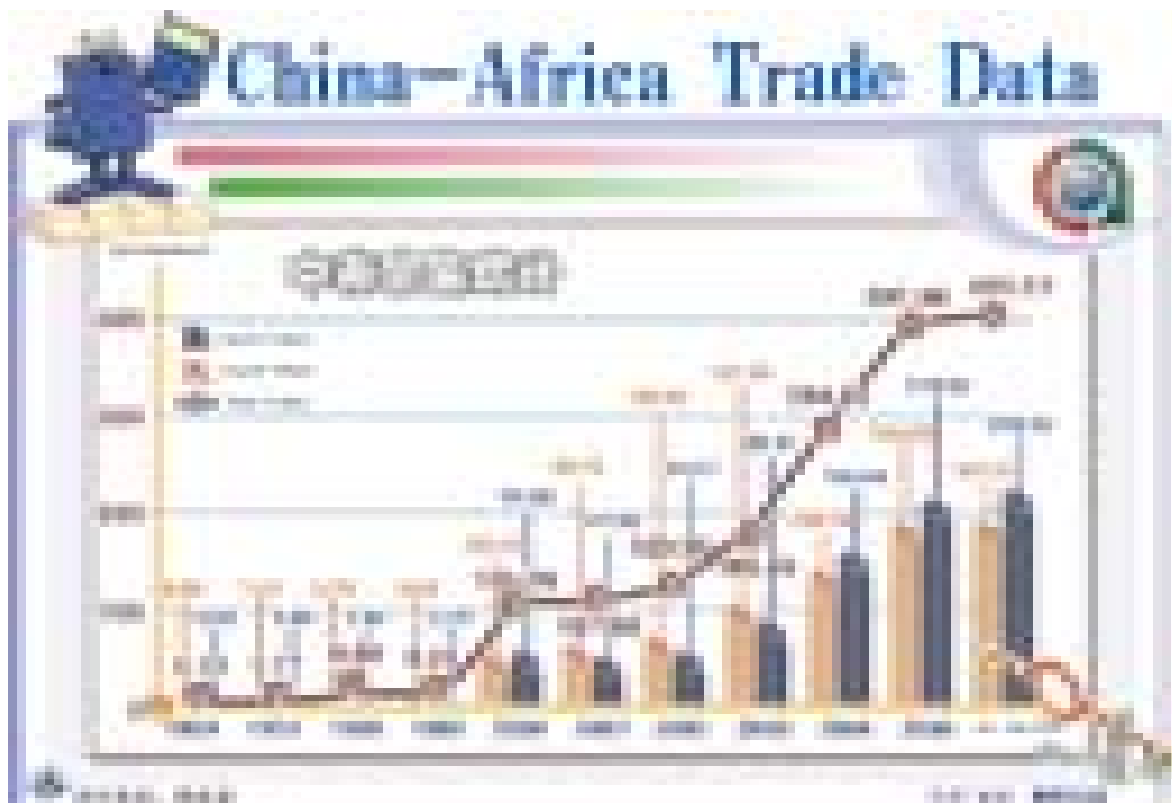
1f®Brief Account of Economic and Trade Relations

After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, China-Africa economic cooperation

and trade has developed significantly. Today, China-Africa economic and trade cooperation is progressing in many forms and in many fields.

China-Africa economic and trade relations have passed through three stages:

The first stage:1949-1978. China-Africa economic and trade relations commenced and steadily developed during this period. At the beginning, because most African countries had not yet attained independence, only a very few had economic and trade relations with China. From the late 1950s to 1970s, after becoming independent, many African countries established diplomatic relations with China and this laid an ideal political foundation for China-Africa economic and trade cooperation. At this stage, support for African independence movements and economic and technical assistance in addition to bilateral trade activities formed the main part of China-Africa economic relations. In the 1960s, while visiting Africa for the first time, Premier Zhou Enlai advanced the famous ; "Eight Principles for China's Foreign Aid", a guideline for China-Africa economic cooperation at this stage. The eight principles are: 1. The Chinese Government always bases itself on the principle of equality and mutual benefit in providing aid to other countries. It never regards such aid as a kind of unilateral almsgiving but as something mutual; 2. In providing aid to other countries, the Chinese Government strictly respects the sovereignty of the recipient countries and never attaches any conditions or asks for any privileges; 3. The Chinese Government provides





ü Cattle herds at Zambia Johnken Estates Ltd.

economic aid in the form of interest-free or low-interest loans and extends the time limit for repayment when necessary so as to lighten the burden of the recipient countries as far as possible; 4. In providing aid to other countries, the purpose of the Chinese Government is not to make the recipient countries dependent on China but to help them embark step by step on the road to self-reliance and independent economic development; 5. The Chinese Government endeavours to help the recipient countries build projects which require low investment but yield quick results, so that the recipient governments may increase their income and accumulate capital; 6. The Chinese Government provides the best-quality equipment and materials of its own manufacture at international market prices. If the equipment and material provided by the Chinese Government are not up to the agreed specifications and quality, the Chinese Government undertakes to replace them; 7. In giving any particular technical assistance, the Chinese Government will see to it that the personnel of the recipient country fully master such techniques; 8. The experts dispatched by the Chinese Government to help construction in the recipient countries will enjoy the same

standard of living as the experts of these countries.

At this stage, while China itself was experiencing economic difficulties caused by the imperialist embargo, she contributed much to African national independence and economic development by providing a large amount of aid, which, at this stage, took chiefly the form of economic and technical assistance or whole project support.

The second stage was between 1979-1995, a stage in which China-Africa economic and trade relationship was adjusted and developed in a healthier way. After the 1980s, with the increasing national strength of China and the expanding field for cooperation, the mutually beneficial cooperation between China and Africa formed a major part of this field. In 1983, China formally established four points as the guiding principle for China-Africa economic and trade cooperation in the new circumstances, "Mutually beneficial on an equal basis, seeking real results, in



ü Motochina, a joint venture in Morocco.



ü Drilling operation platform ,the petroleum project in Sudan.



Large-scale cistern, China-Zambia Friendship Farm Ltd.



A bumper harvest of hybrid rice in Guinea.

diversified forms, for a common development, "China-Africa economic relations began to change, from providing aid as the major part to contracting engineering projects, labor-force cooperation and investment.

As regards China's part during this stage, direct investment formed the major type of investment. Encouraged by the Chinese government, most of this investment came from state-owned enterprises, and there were also trading activities and other forms of assistance.

Chinese contract projects in Africa came earlier than those from other parts of the world. In 1976, at the request of the Nigerian government, China began a new form of practice in China-Africa economic cooperation by assisting in three projects in Nigeria, reclaiming wastelands and drilling wells. In early 1979, the first group of Chinese companies were established for contracting projects overseas, and this marked the beginning of China's practice of contracting engineering work outside the country. Projects





ü The Nigerian railway renovation project contracted by a Chinese company



ü Maize field, Zambia Johnken Estates Ltd.



ü Tianli Spinning (Mauritius) Co. Ltd., a joint venture in Mauritius

contracted by Chinese companies were widespread in Africa: building highways, railway and bridges electrical power plants, metallurgical works, oil and chemical industrial projects, marine transportation, resource exploration, and telecommunications schemes. After some 20 years of practice, China's foreign contract companies gained much experience. The good quality, observance of contracts and technical advantages won Chinese companies a good reputation in the African market.

The third stage was from 1995 up to the present, a stage in which Sino-African economic and trade relations advanced rapidly. With the changes in the global structure, and as the democratization movement in Africa gradually subsided, African countries laid much store by economic development and this shifted the Western focus on African democracy to economic construction. In the latter half of 1995, China adjusted its foreign aid system and foreign trade policies. Adopting a new policy of "combining loans on favorable terms and Chinese joint ventures", a major type of foreign aid policy, the Chinese government encouraged more Chinese business enterprises to look towards the African



Layers farm, China-Guinea Agriculture Cooperation and Development Project.

continent and this greatly advanced direct investment from China in African countries.

In 1995, 11 Chinese centers for investment and trade development were established in African countries to provide consultancy services and information about bilateral trade and investment. By 2005, over 800 Chinese business units had been set up in 49 African countries, with direct investment up to 1.18 billion US dollars, mainly in the areas of trade, processing, resource exploration, transportation, shipping, farming and processing of agricultural produce.

The Forum on China-Africa Cooperation that was set up in 2000 established a new platform for China-Africa economic and trade cooperation. Since then, cooperation has advanced in leaps and bounds, the trade volume in 1979 being 0.817 billion US dollars, 6.484 billion in 1999, and 39.74 billion in 2005.

Culture and Education

For half a century, there has been vigorous development of China-Africa cultural exchanges, which has played a unique role in promoting cooperation and friendship between China and Africa.

China has cooperated with 45 African countries, under which the two sides have organized over 200 cultural exchange delegations and hosted hundreds of cultural or art exchange events. In addition, extensive cooperation has been conducted in sports, TV and movie, news media and publishing and in the training and exchange of art professionals.

Human resources development is one of the priorities of China-Africa cooperation. Up to now, China has received over 15,000 African students to study in China and sent over 500 Chinese teachers to African countries. Intercollegiate exchange and cooperative relations have been established between 27 African universities and their Chinese counterparts.

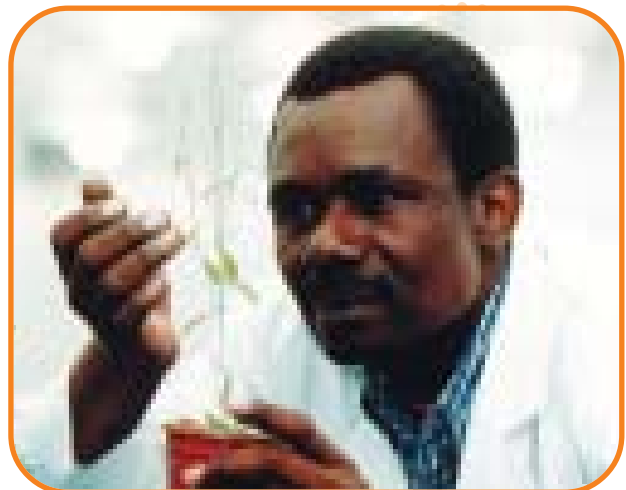
Cultural relations between China and African countries have the following features:



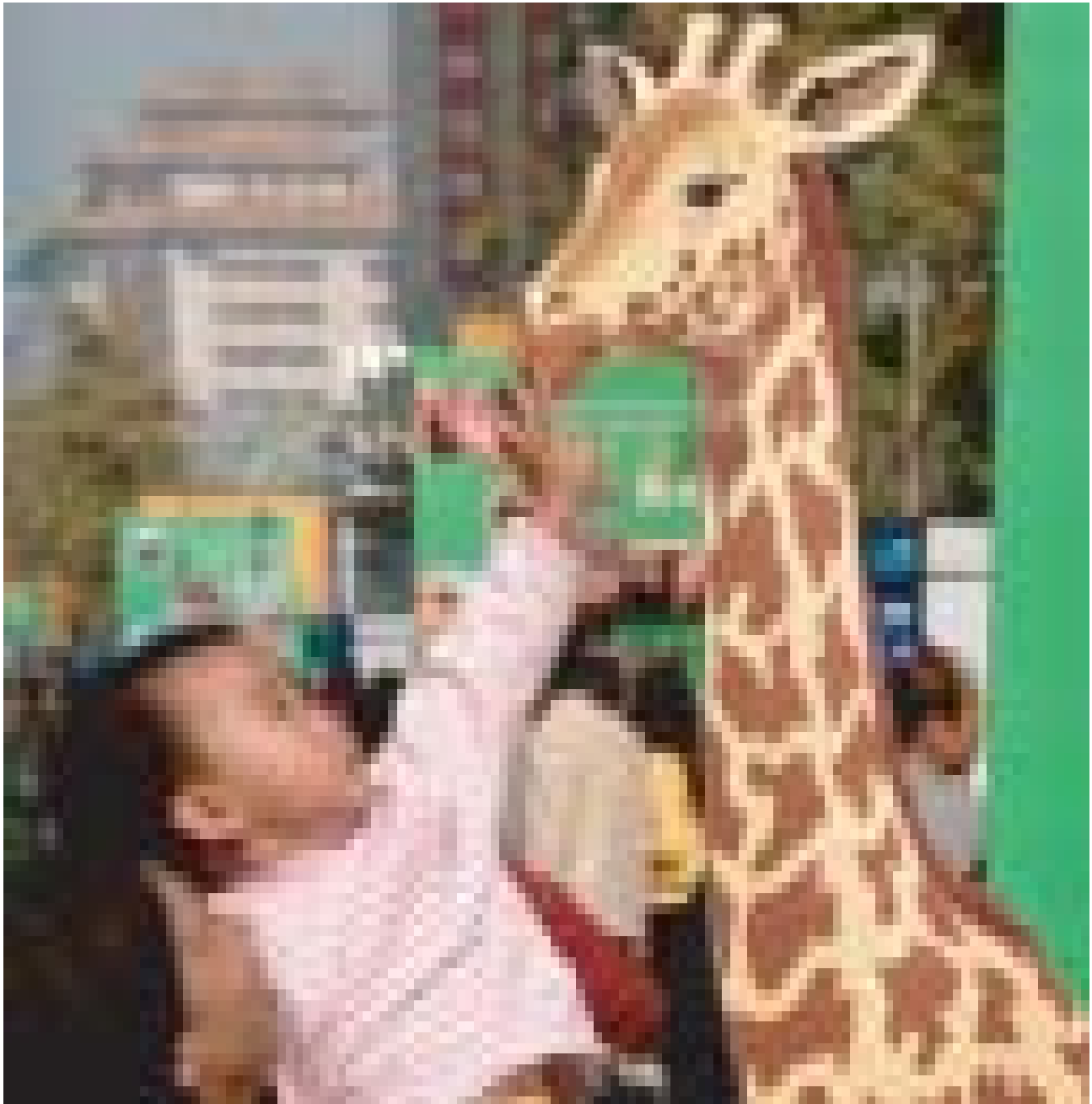
ü A Chinese teacher instructs students in Ethiopia.



ü Hard working students



ü A doctoral student from the Republic of Congo does experiment in Beijing University.



A child touches the model of a giraffe during a photo exhibition about Africa on Wangfujing Street in Beijing, Nov. 2, 2006. Beijing is prepared for the 3rd Ministerial Conference and the Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), due for Nov. 3-5.

A. Frequent visits by high-level officials and governmental delegations. Many culture ministers from African countries, as well as famous cultural elites, have visited China. Chinese government officials and celebrities from the realm of culture and art have paid visits to Africa, too. Between 1997 and August 2000 alone, China received 28 ministerial-level delegations from African countries, and sent seven governmental delegations to visit 17 African nations. These visits significantly advanced Sino-

African cultural ties using governmental exchanges as the main channel.

B. Frequent visits by performing groups. In recent years, several hundred Chinese and African performing arts groups have visited each other. Among the Chinese troupes sent to perform in Africa, many are prestigious institutions like the Central Ballet Troupe, the Oriental Song and Dance Troupe, the Chinese Acrobatics Group, the Wuhan Acrobatics Troupe and song and dance groups from Dalian and Xinjiang. Meanwhile, troupes from the Congo (Brazzaville), Egypt, Mali, Namibia and South Africa have come to China.

C. Art exhibitions from both sides are getting larger and more varied. China and African countries have held more than a hundred exhibitions, including a painting and sculpture show in Egypt, a watercolor exhibition in Zimbabwe and Tunisia, an exhibition of Chinese art and crafts in Benin and a Chinese contemporary oil exhibition in South Africa. African exhibi-



¡ü An African friend dances happily at the opening ceremony of 3rd "Meet in Beijing" large get-together activities.



¡ü African performers are warmly welcomed by the Chinese audience.



¡ü The Chinese Cultural Center in Mauritius set up a Chinese Kungfu performing team and a Taijiquan performing team in 2001. Pictured are two members of the team rehearsing a hand-to-hand Kungfu fight.

New Breakthroughs have been made in China-Africa Cultural Exchanges

By the end of 2005,

China and African countries have signed 65 cultural agreements and have carried out 151 cultural exchange programs

In the past five years,

More than 10 African countries sent over 20 government cultural delegations to China;

China signed 22 agreements on implementing cultural exchange programs with 17 African countries; accounting for 20% of the total number of such agreements signed in the past five decades.

About 40 African cultural groups came to China on performance tours, and an equal number of Chinese cultural groups went on similar tours in Africa.

The Sino-African Culture Year was successfully held in 2004 under the framework of the China-Africa Cooperation Forum, which was a significant event in China-Africa cultural exchanges in this period. During the year, China received nine African art troupes and eight government cultural delegations while dispatching four art troupes and three exhibitions to Africa.

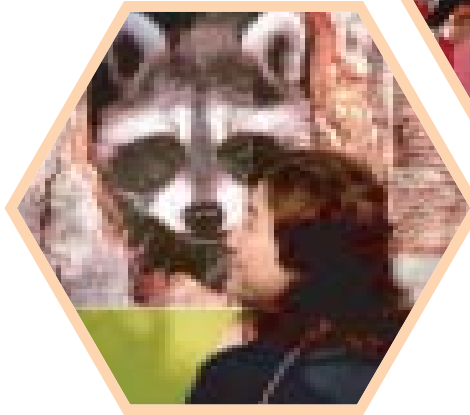
Meanwhile, China and African countries carried out fruitful cooperation on human resources development in the cultural field. China sent 10 teams of experts and launched 14 workshops in African countries in the past five years, covering library science, dossier management, archeology, biology, dancing and acrobatics, according to the Ministry of Culture.

tions held in China came from countries like Morocco, Mauritius and Cape Verde. The most spectacular was the "Grand Exhibition of African Art", with over 300 exhibits by top-level artists from 11 African countries. That exhibition was the largest ever in the history of Sino-African cultural exchange.

D. Efforts have been made to train artists and performers. China has trained acrobatic performers for Sudan and Tanzania and sent teachers to other African countries. Meanwhile, Chinese artists have spent time in African countries exploring the local culture and art forms.

E. Theme activities promoting culture have become more frequent. Morocco Cultural Week, Algerian Movie Week and Tunisian Cultural Week all left a great impression upon Chinese audiences. Meanwhile, Chinese Movie Week, Chinese Art Month and the Chinese Book Fair opened up a window on China for African people. All these activities facilitate communication and deeper understanding between

Six Tanzanian acrobatic learners study in China since Sep. 2002.



People visit the photo exhibition about Africa on Wangfujing Street in Beijing, capital of China, Nov. 2, 2006. Beijing is prepared for the 3rd Ministerial Conference and the Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), due for Nov. 3-5.



A woman visits the photo exhibition about Africa on Wangfujing Street in Beijing, Nov. 2, 2006. Beijing is prepared for the 3rd Ministerial Conference and the Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), due for Nov. 3-5.



Two African journalists work at the construction site of the National Stadium, nicknamed as "Bird's Nest", for the 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing, capital of China, Nov. 3, 2006. The African journalists are in Beijing to cover the Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), scheduled for Nov. 3-5.



ü Journalists from 19 Francophone African countries visit Xinhuanet, Sept. 18, 2006



ü A visitor takes photos of stamps displayed in an exhibition of currencies and stamps of African countries at the National Museum in Beijing, on Nov. 2, 2006. On display were 263 current coins, 190 banknotes and 280 sets of stamps from 48 African countries that have diplomatic relations with China. Beijing is prepared for the 3rd Ministerial Conference and the Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), due for Nov. 3-5.

Chinese and African people.

In addition to all this, China and African countries have carried out extensive exchanges in related fields like education, sports, film, television, news, books and publishing.

Over the years, China has provided annually more than 1,500 scholarships for African countries and organized seminars and training courses in diversified forms in China and Africa, training over 1,000 professionals for Africa.

With our joint efforts, China-Africa human resources development and cooperation is getting more diversified in form and more fruitful in result.

Health Care

As a key ingredient of the friendly exchanges between China and Africa, medical and health care cooperation has achieved impressive results.

Since its first medical team was sent to Algeria in 1963, China has dispatched medical professionals to 15,000 postings in 47 African countries, who have provided a total of 170 million consultations or treatment to local patients.

In towns and villages in Africa, Chinese medical teams have worked in close cooperation with African medical professionals. With great passion, selfless dedication and professional expertise, they have helped many local patients regain health from the pains of diseases. Forty-three Chinese doctors have sacrificed their precious lives to the beloved land of Africa for the great friendship between China and Africa.

China-Africa cooperation is also seen in the field of HIV/AIDS control. The experimental program between China and Tanzania, supported by both governments, began in 1987. Its first stage was between September 1987 and May 1999.



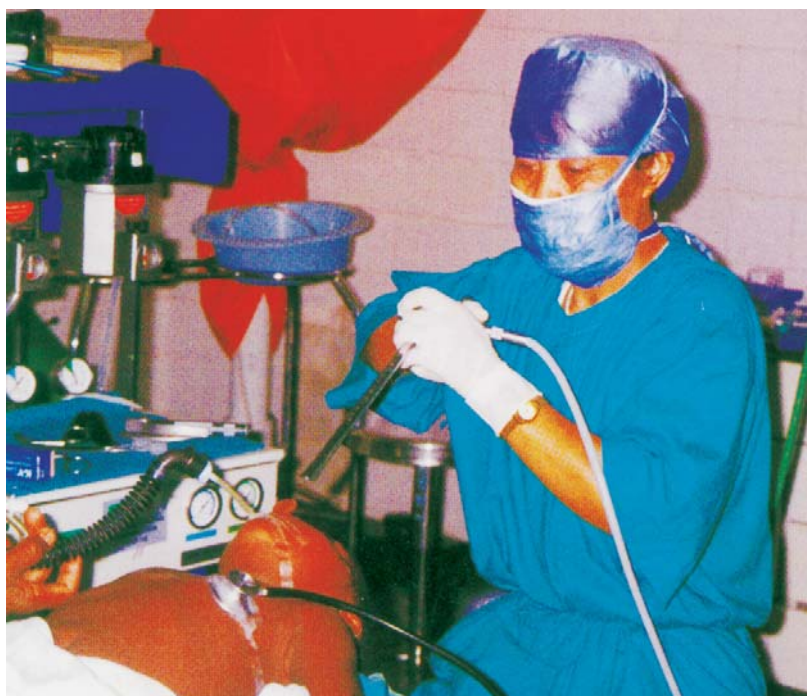
On 12 January 1998, a Nigerien boy inhaled an object into his right bronchus and his life was in great danger. He was sent to the National Hospital at Niamey. He was saved thanks to a successful operation by Chinese doctors of the Chinese medical team in Niger. The photo shows Dr. Wang Zukang passing on practical knowledge to his Nigerien colleagues during the operation.



Doctors of the Chinese medical teams in Africa have earnestly passed on their expertise and skills to local medical workers so as to improve the medical competence of the recipient countries. The photo shows a Chinese doctor and a Mali doctor performing a surgery together.



Doctors of the Chinese medical team in Uganda often pass on their clinical experience to Ugandan doctors through discussions of clinical cases so as to improve the latter's clinical skills. The photo shows Chinese orthopedics experts sharing their experience of treating bone fractures with a combined Chinese and Western therapy.



In February 1998, a child whose condition worsened six days after swallowing a copper coin was sent to hospital. An operation by local doctors failed because of the erosion of the patient's esophageal mucosa, which made it difficult to locate the coin. The Chinese medical workers in Tanzania immediately rushed to the hospital at the news and successfully got the coin out. The superb medical skills of Chinese doctors have hence been on everyone's lips among the medical community of the recipient country.

During that period, the Chinese Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine sent seven groups comprising 34 workers to Tanzania to participate in a cooperative program with a local hospital. The cooperation was deemed very fruitful, and to some extent, proved effective in the treatment of AIDS. Not only were useful prescriptions developed during clinical studies, but a team of medical workers was trained to research on and treat the disease with Chinese medicine.

In 1999, China and Africa began the second stage of cooperation in the hope of finding the most economically viable and effective method of treating AIDS. During a visit to Tanzania in July 2006, Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao announced that China would provide Tanzania with further aid by jointly establishing an anti-malaria medicine center.

China has also assisted African countries in the training of medical professionals through hosting lectures, seminars and organizing training courses, which has propelled the development of the local medical and public health undertakings.



☞ Bearing in mind the great mission their motherland and people have entrusted upon them, members of the Chinese medical teams in Africa work conscientiously and serve the local people whole-heartedly. They have cured many difficult and serious diseases. The photo shows Chinese doctors in the Comoros performing a rectum prolapse surgery for a patient.

☞ Chinese medical workers in Africa relieved local patients of their painful sufferings by using traditional Chinese medicine and acupuncture. The photo shows Chief Physician Huang Yaoquan of the Chinese medical team in Maradi Department (Province) of Niger performing acupuncture on himself to instruct the local doctors on the traditional Chinese therapy.

☞ Chinese acupuncture has relieved many patients in Africa of their pains and sufferings.

☞ Prof. Wang Xiuqin of the Chinese medical team in Zambia performed a successful caesarian operation in Zambia's Thomson Hospital for a woman with deformed pelvis and threatened uterine rupture.

☞ Chinese and Guinean doctors performing an operation together.

☞ A panoramic view of the Chinhoyi Hospital of Zimbabwe. It was built with Chinese assistance in the mid 1990s.





çÛ In July 1995, Vice-Premier Qian Qichen and President Nicephore Soglo of Benin attending the foundation stone laying ceremony of the Lokossa Hospital, a Chinese aid project.

çŰ The National Hygiene Center in Mauritania. It was built with Chinese assistance.

çÔ An acupuncture center in Tunisia built with China's assistance.

çÛ The Banaadir Women and Children's Hospital in Somalia. It was built with Chinese assistance.

çÝ The Chinhoyi hospital in Zimbabwe was built with the assistance of the Chinese Government. The ridge of its roof is decorated with motif of Chinese dragons and the Zimbabwean national bird.

çÐ Dr. Li Jiansheng (first from right) and Dr. Zhou Chenggang (second from right) of the Chinese medical team in Uganda carefully examining a local patient in November 1997.



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A Chinese doctor treats Burundian children.



In 1999, Chinese doctors and an anesthesiologist from Benin successfully performed an emergency surgery on a critically ill patient with cardiac trauma and damage in lung, liver, stomach, and intestine.

Challenges and Recommendation



As close as sisters-Chinese and Somali artists.



South China Agricultural University students from Tunisia, Madagascar, Mauritius, Egypt, Benin, Guinea, Mali and Sudan attending a new year celebration on New Year's Day of 2000.

For more than half a century, China has provided selfless assistance to Africa within its utmost capacity, including free aid, interest-free loans, low-interest loans and technological cooperation, etc. In recent years, trade between China and Africa is booming with the trade volume maintaining a two-digit growth rate for years, and still showing a trend of acceleration. Sincere help from China has made positive contribution to economic and social development of African countries, which has brought tangible benefit to African people.

At the same time, China-Africa cooperation also faces a number of challenges, such as the impact of low-price Chinese goods on African markets and relevant manufacturers, environmental and labor rights issues arising from some Chinese enterprises especially private companies operating in Africa, as well as some misunderstanding and misled public opinion derived thereby.

China's NGOs believe that in the great context of economic globalization, these issues need to be solved in a calm, rational and comprehensive manner through friendly consultation and mutually beneficial cooperation. For that purpose, CHINANGO in the principle of common development proposes the following suggestions

to promote China-Africa cooperation:

1. On account of their similar historical background, facing the same goal and task of national development, and their common aspiration for peace, development and cooperation, peoples of China and Africa should strengthen their dialogue and communication on the basis of traditional friendship, and enhance their mutual understanding and mutual support in such a world of multi-polarization and economic globalization.

2. Today, China is rendering its assistance to Africa under market economy conditions, and most African countries have begun to put economic development in the first place of their national interests, so the traditional mode of trade between China and Africa needs to be further adjusted and improved. Both China and African countries should intensify the study of new problems under new circumstances, and earnestly ensure long-term, stable and healthy development of Sino-African relations.

3. The Chinese government should take more measures to discipline Chinese companies and citizens working in Africa, and to improve supervision and management on Chinese projects in Africa through proper mechanisms. Chinese companies should also take further steps to raise their qualifications comprehensively, and take the initiative to identify themselves with local society, in an effort to eliminate negative influence.

4. Chinese enterprises should have

a good understanding of the conditions of African countries and should make sure that their projects conform to local conditions, that they are wanted there and can bring good economic returns. Efforts should be made to address and prevent problems like trade deficit, imbalanced mix of commodities and insufficient coverage in China-Africa trade, and to upgrade the quality of Chinese export products to Africa.

5. The Chinese government and Chinese companies should constantly inject new contents into Sino-African cooperation, increase investment in areas such as agriculture, infrastructure, technological transfer, human resource training, etc, and continue to help African people in their struggle against HIV/AIDS and other epidemic diseases.

6. African governments and partners of Chinese companies should be fully aware of the pressure from unfair competition and security risks faced by Chinese businessmen, investors and workers in some regions, and should create a more secure and fairer environment for Chinese business people in Africa.

7. We call on the international community to view Sino-African cooperation with a normal mentality, and understand the desire for and pursuit of peace, development, cooperation and progress by the peoples of the largest developing country and the largest developing continent in the world by giving them more help instead of overstating the problems.

The world cannot achieve

harmonious development without the harmonious development of Africa and that of Sino-African relations; whereas the harmonious development of Africa and of Sino-African relations will undoubtedly serve as a strong driving force for the harmonious development of the world. China will always be a ;°reliable partner ;± to ;°promote peace and stability of Africa ;± to ;°realize development and prosperity of Africa ;± and to ;°support Africa in its active participation in world affairs ;± China ;°s NGOs are willing to work with African people to shake off poverty as soon as possible, share the fruits of development and achieve common prosperity.

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