

# Mutual Interests and Solidarity: The Forum on China-Africa Cooperation

Political and economic relations are a cornerstone of continental development strategy

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A series of conferences involving African Union (AU) member-states and the People's Republic of China (PRC) has highlighted the dynamic evolving political and economic character of relations between the two geo-political regions.

Known as the Forum for China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), the organization was formed in 2000 in Beijing. Over the last 17 years the volume of trade and investment taking place has accelerated.

Both the PRC and AU member-states have forged stronger links since the beginning of the 21st century due to the needs of both areas. China requires energy resources, agricultural commodities and outlets for its products. The African continent must find states and other entities to provide investments for infrastructural, technological, scientific, healthcare, educational and services development.

Today China is the second largest economy in the world. Since the Revolution of 1949, the country has been transformed from a semi-colonial underdeveloped state to a power to be reckoned with by the imperialist powers of the United States, European Union (EU) and Japan.

Africa has far more land mass than China, and less people. Nonetheless, the continent is rich in mineral and natural resources which if properly harnessed and utilized for development purposes could place the AU member-states as a leading force in economic growth and consequently world politics.

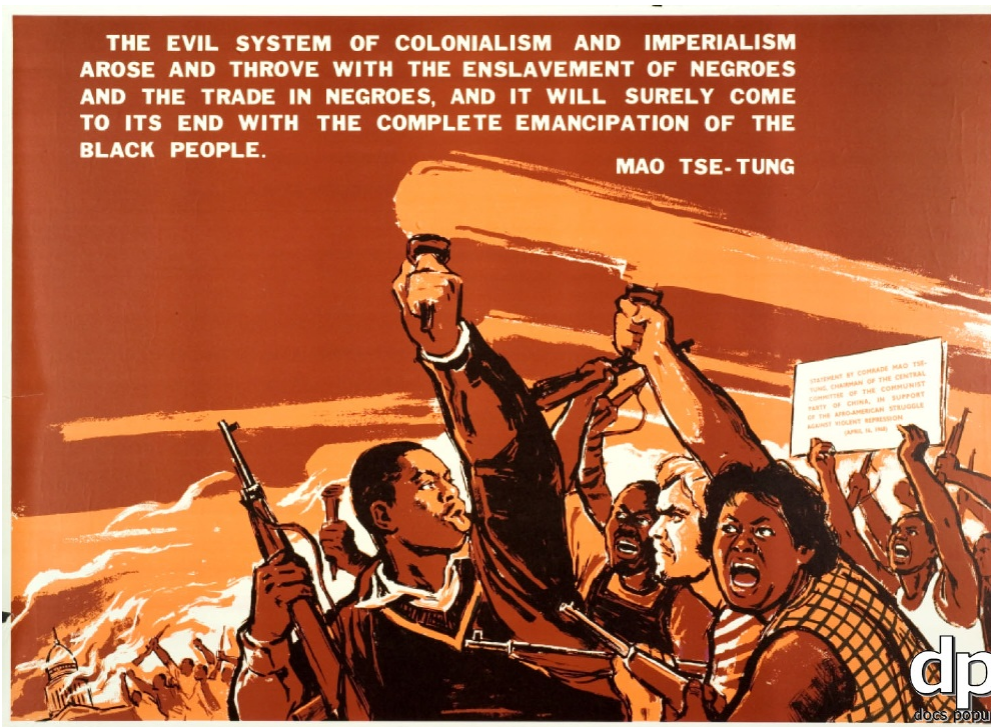
The recently constructed AU headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia was built by Chinese architects and workers. This is a state-of-the-art facility that positions Africa for achieving unprecedented heights in the present period.

Chinese investment and assistance to AU member-states is based upon respect and refrains

from interference in the internal affairs of all governments. This represents a sharp departure from the legacy of western domination through the periods of the Atlantic Slave Trade to colonialism and neo-colonialism.

## The Struggle Against Slavery and Colonialism

Slavery and colonialism sought to divide African people for the sole purpose of exploitation and national oppression. The false notions of benevolent intent aimed at bringing Christianity, European values and trade have long been debunked as a result of the research of progressive African historians and social scientists.



China-Africa American liberation poster

At the beginning of the contact between Western Europe and Africa in the 15th century, there was no significant gap in development. In fact prior to the 15th century, the center of the world economic system was not in Europe. The key areas of trade and nation-building were located in the Indian Ocean basin extending west and north in Africa and across the areas now considered the Middle East to the Asia-Pacific regions.

China has also been subjected to attempts at colonial domination and enslavement. Both Britain and Japan sought to utilize China for its own benefits. Characteristic of imperialism, wars of conquest were waged against China in the 19th and 20th centuries.

China and Africa have fought national liberation struggles against imperialism. Beginning in the years after the conclusion of World War II, the potential for socialist transformation through national liberation movements emerged. These phenomena were manifested in Vietnam after the August Revolution of 1945 led by Ho Chi Minh and the Communist Party. In Korea, the Communist Party led by **Kim Il-sung** spearheaded tremendous victories in the anti-Japanese liberation war in alliance with the Communist Party of China (CPC) headed by **Mao Tse-tung** as well as the Soviet Union under **Joseph V. Stalin**.

The historical development of slavery and colonialism in Africa balkanized the region. Although China, Korea and Vietnam were divided, the emergence of strong communist-led movements was essential in fostering their social trajectories. African liberation movements in some areas of the continent also produced socialist-oriented independence fronts and states. However, the magnitude of the African land mass divided by imperialism posed monumental challenges in constructing socialism. Consequently, AU member-states can learn from the history of China over the last century.

### **FOCAC Meeting in South Africa During December 2015**

A second full summit of FOCAC was held in Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa on December 8-9 of 2015. At this important gathering, commitments were made to initiate joint projects in ten sectors of economic activity. PRC **President Xi Jinping** announced \$US60 billion in financial projects on the African continent.

The disbursements of these funds include five billion of direct and along with interest free loans. Another 35 billion is allocated for what are described as preferential loans and export credit on favorable terms. An additional five billion in capital is slated to replenish the China-Africa development fund. Five billion more in initial capital will go for special loans to small and medium-sized enterprises each. Finally, ten billion was allocated to enhance the China-Africa production capacity cooperation fund. (AU.int, Aug. 2, 2016)



Chinese Leader Chairman Mao with African American Freedom Fighter Robert F. Williams

To ensure the implementation of these projects a coordinator's meeting was held on July 28-29, 2016 in Beijing. The meeting was co-chaired by South Africa and the PRC.

The AU Commission was represented by **H.E. Fatima Haram Acyl** who is the Commissioner of Trade and Industry. Chadian **Foreign Minister Moussa Faki Mahamat** represented the AU, since the Central African state was the chair of the regional body at the time. Over 300 ministerial and senior-level officials participated in the deliberations in Beijing.

South African Minister of International Cooperation, **Maite Nkoana Mashabane**, stated

that:

“In a matter of months since the summit in Johannesburg we are busy with implementation, unlike past partnerships whose implementation would take a long time. By 2018 we shall have completed the first phase of action and ordinary Africans will be feeling the difference made by the partnerships.”

Minister Mahamat drew the link from FOCAC’s Johannesburg summit, the coordinator’s meeting and the ambitious Africa 2063 plan adopted at the Jubilee gathering of the AU in 2013. This event commemorated the 50th anniversary of the founding of the OAU. Although the events of May 24-25, 1963 constituted a compromise within the political context of the post-colonial inter-state African relations, the OAU at least provided a rudimentary framework for enhanced cooperation.

The establishment of the OAU Liberation Committee provided a mechanism for the channeling of aid from African states and other fraternal governments into the national liberation movement organizations for the procurement of political training and the establishment of armed revolutionary structures which effectively fought the existing colonial and settler-colonial regimes.

### **Historical Background and Future Prospects**

In the 1960s, China under **Chairman Mao** and **Premier Chou En-lai** expressed maximum solidarity with the African Revolution. A 1963 gathering of African freedom movement representatives in China served as the back drop for the issuance of the PRC’s first comprehensive declarations of support for the African American struggle against racism, national oppression and repression.

Mao’s statement, which was published in the Peking Review on August 12, 1963, said in part:

“The speedy development of the struggle of American Negroes (African Americans) is a manifestation of sharpening class struggle and sharpening national struggle within the United States; it has been causing increasing anxiety among U.S. ruling circles. The Kennedy administration is using dual tactics. On the one hand, it continues to connive and take part in discrimination against Negroes and their persecution and even send troops to suppress them. On the other hand, in the attempt to numb the fighting will of the Negro people and deceive the masses of the country, the Kennedy administration is parading as an advocate of ‘the defense of human rights’ and ‘the protection of the civil rights of Negroes’, calling upon the Negro people to exercise ‘restraint’ and proposing the civil rights legislation to Congress.... The fascist atrocities of the U.S. imperialists against the Negro people have exposed the true nature of so-called American democracy and freedom and revealed the inner link between the reactionary policies pursued by the U.S. government at home and its policies of aggression abroad.”

Mao then makes a significant appeal to the international community saying:

“I call on the workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals, enlightened persons of all colors in the world, whether white, black, yellow, or brown, to unite to oppose the racial discrimination practiced by U.S. imperialism and

support the American Negroes in their struggle. In the final analysis, national struggle is a matter of class struggle.”

No such statement was ever made by imperialism both inside and outside the U.S. since 1963. Therefore, the Chinese Revolution has made a profound contribution to the quest for liberation and social justice for the African people on a global scale.

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