

Beyond European Conditionality and Chinese
Noninterference: An Inclusive Approach in
Regulating EU-China-Africa Trilateral Relations

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Outline

- Introduction: the China in Africa
- EU's Regulatory Framework on African Development Policy
- China's Regulatory Framework on African Development Policy
- Trilateral Dialogue and Cooperation and Multilateral Framework
- The Conclusion is Open

Scope of this Paper

- Objectives and Principles and Consensus on African Development
- EU-Africa Summit and FOCAC
- Political Declarations
- Legal Instruments and Policy Documents on Preferential Trade and Development Aid
- EU's Trilateral Proposal and Multilateral Framework

Introduction

- The China in Africa Debate
- Economic Progress with Accumulation of Foreign Reserve
- Accusation of Buying Africa: (the OECD DAC) and the World Bank
- Chinese Characteristics cf. Western Approach
- Conditionality cf. Noninterference

Beyond European Conditionality(I)

- European Consensus on Development
 - A. Clear Definition of Added Value of Additional Conditionality; Disbursement of the Aid based on Results and Performance Indicators; Conditionality Evolving toward the Concept of Contract
 - B. Sustainable Development as Composing Good Governance, Human Rights and Political, Social and Environmental Aspects.
- EU-Africa Summit
- Africa-EU Joint Strategy
 - A. Respect for Human Rights, Democratic Principle, Rule of Law...
 - B. To Limit the EU's Conditionality to Ensure the Predictability of Development Aid
 - C. Closer Cooperation with Int'l Actors, including Emerging Donors, through Tripartite Dialogue is Encouraged

Beyond European Conditionality (II)

- Cotonou Agreement and the EPAs
- Continuation and Breakthrough
- Essential Elements of Respect for Human Rights, Democratic Principle, and Rule of Law
- Fundamental Element of Good Governance
- Consultation Procedure and Measures Taken
- A Middle-way between Unconditional Support and Over-prescriptive Washington Consensus
- From Nonreciprocal Trade Preferences to WTO-compatible EPA

Beyond European Conditionality (III)

- The Relevance of the Generalized System of Preferences
- GSP plus linked to Int'l norms on good governance and sustainable development
- EBA for African LDCs
- GSP for African non-LDCs which do not Enter into EPAs with the EU
- The Erosion of Trade Preferences

Beyond European Conditionality (IV)

- European Development Aid under the Cotonou Agreement
- Policy Space for Partner Countries through Budgetary Support
- The Complementarity of EU's efforts and those of int'l Financial Institutions
- Strengthen the Ownership and Encourage the Participation of Non-state actors and Civil Society
- Integrating African Countries into World Trading System through Aid for Trade

And Chinese Noninterference (I)

- FOCAC and its Beijing Declaration
- A Framework for Collective Dialogue between China and African Countries based on Equality and Mutual Benefit
- South-South Cooperation:
 - China being the biggest developing country and Africa, being a continent with the largest number of developing countries
- Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence
 - No country or group of countries, has the right to impose its will on others, to interfere, under whatever pretext, in other countries' internal affairs, or to impose unilateral coercive economic measures on others (Beijing Declaration).
 - The politicisation of human rights and the imposition of human rights conditionalities on economic assistance should be vigorously opposed to as they constitute a violation of human rights (Beijing Declaration).

And Chinese Noninterference (II)

- China's African Policy
- Four General Principles and Objectives Guiding China's Foreign toward Africa
- Adherence to Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence
- One China Principle as the Foundation of China-African Relations
- Duty-free Access from African LDCs into Chinese Market
- Increase Assistance to African Countries with no Strings Attached

And Chinese Noninterference (III)

- Preferential Trade Policy mostly Decided by Policy-makers and Announced by Political Leaders
- Hu Jintao's Offered to Increase Duty-free Access from African LDC up to 400 export items in 2006
- China Promised to Exempt 95% of Exports from African LDC's from Tariff in 2009
- Significant Margin of Preference but Exclusion of the Sensitive Product (Cotton)
- China-SACU FTA

And Chinese Noninterference (IV)

- Development Aid Coupled with Trade and Investment Activities
- Hu Jintao offered to double its 2006 assistance to Africa by 2009 at the Beijing Summit
- Hu Cancelled the debt of Heavily Indebted Poor Countries and LDCs matured at the end of 2005 at the Beijing Summit
- FOCAC Sharm El Shelkh Action Plan Cancelled Interest-free Government Loans due at the end 2009
- Pattern of Debt-cancellation and Debt-forgiven

Trilateral Dialogue and Cooperation (I)

- Africa as an Item of Agenda in EU-China Summit since 2006 with emphasis on political ideology
- 2007 Joint Statement Stopped Clinging to Ideology and Value Preferences. China was invited to participate in EU-Africa Summit.
- 2008 (11th)EU-China Summit was postponed due to Dalai Lama's visit to France
- 11th EU-China Summit shifted their focus to Korean Peninsula, Myanmar, Iran, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan and Pakistan (held in Prague in May 2009).

Trilateral Dialogue and Cooperation (II)

- Commission Communication in 2008
- The Birth of AU, NEPAD, FOCAC, Lisbon EU-Africa Summit and Africa-EU Joint Strategy
- Three guiding principles pragmatic and progressive approach; shared approach; and effective aid.
- Four Sectors Identified: peace and security in Africa; Support for African Infrastructure; sustainable management of environmental and natural resources; and agriculture and food security

Trilateral Dialogue and Cooperation (III)

- The Commission Invites its Partners to
 - A. Organise an annual meeting of senior officials (EU-AU-China) at the rotating initiative of the partners to coordinate dialogue and cooperation strategically.
 - B. Invite the AU troika to join the EU-China annual dialogue on Africa.
 - C. Enter into specific agreements between agencies, institutions and associations to facilitate results-oriented joint initiatives.
- In 2009 Summit in Nanjing, the EU and China welcomed trilateral dialogue between the EU, China and Africa, and agreed to explore appropriate areas for cooperation.

Multilateral Framework

- OECD DAC
- Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness
- High-Level Forum
- The Reorganisation of the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness
- Accra Agenda for Action
 - A. Adherence of South-South Cooperation to principles of noninterference in internal affairs
 - B. Conditionality limited to mutually agreed conditions in accordance with country development strategies.

➤ **Thank You for Your Attention!!!**