

Propositions

Attached to the thesis

Having, Giving, Taking: Understanding China's Development Cooperation in Africa

Ward Warmerdam

International Institute of Social Studies
Erasmus University Rotterdam

1. Chinese foreign aid fits within the spectrum of all foreign aid donors. It is not an outlier. Its foreign aid ideology and practices have characteristics of, for example, French, Japanese, and US foreign aid ideologies and practices. (This thesis)
2. The framing and implementation of China's foreign aid program is dynamic and pragmatic. The government adjusts framing and implementation of China's foreign aid program to suit China's national interests. (This thesis)
3. China's foreign aid program makes use of its own development experience and experience as an aid recipient. However, the lesson about the importance of channeling foreign aid through its own institutions is not being implemented in its foreign aid program. (This thesis)
4. Chinese foreign aid is complementary to that of other donors. For example, its focus on economic infrastructure complements the focus of traditional donors on the social sector and governance, and its focus on malaria research complements the focus of other donors on maternity and child health care. (This thesis)
5. Contrary to what many commentators believe, the Chinese government does differentiate between foreign aid and development cooperation. (This thesis)
6. Foreign aid is a political tool rather than a humanitarian one. It is used to serve foreign policy strategies. (Morgenthau 1967)
7. Central decisions makers have to consider domestic interests and international imperatives when conducting international diplomacy. (Putnam 1988)
8. Strong superordinate group identification, and strong subgroup identification leads to integration or biculturalism. Strong subgroup identification and weak superordinate group identification leads to separatism. Strong superordinate group identification and weak subgroup identification leads to assimilation. Whereas weak subgroup identification and weak superordinate group identifications leads to marginalization. (Huo et al 1996) This complex balancing act has perplexed Chinese governments dealing with ethnic minorities for centuries.
9. Science and religion are two wings of one bird. ('Abdu'l-Bahá 1912)
10. Multinational commercial financial institutions can play a role in regulating private sector enterprises in countries with weak institutional capacities.
11. As long as man generates data it will be as unreliable as its creator.