

Any trace of Chinese «soft power»?

- How China is portrayed in Angolan newspapers

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CHINA IN ANGOLA

- Credit lines for oil (aprox. USD 15 billion)
 - Reconstruction business
- Business
 - Construction, imports
- Mining, agriculture, forestry, speical zones
 - Constant migration: 1-300 000?
 - Few settlers
 - Culture & media?
 - No Confucious Institute, ZTE largest actor











MEDIA IN ANGOLA

Radio Ecclesia, Despertar! + 3-4

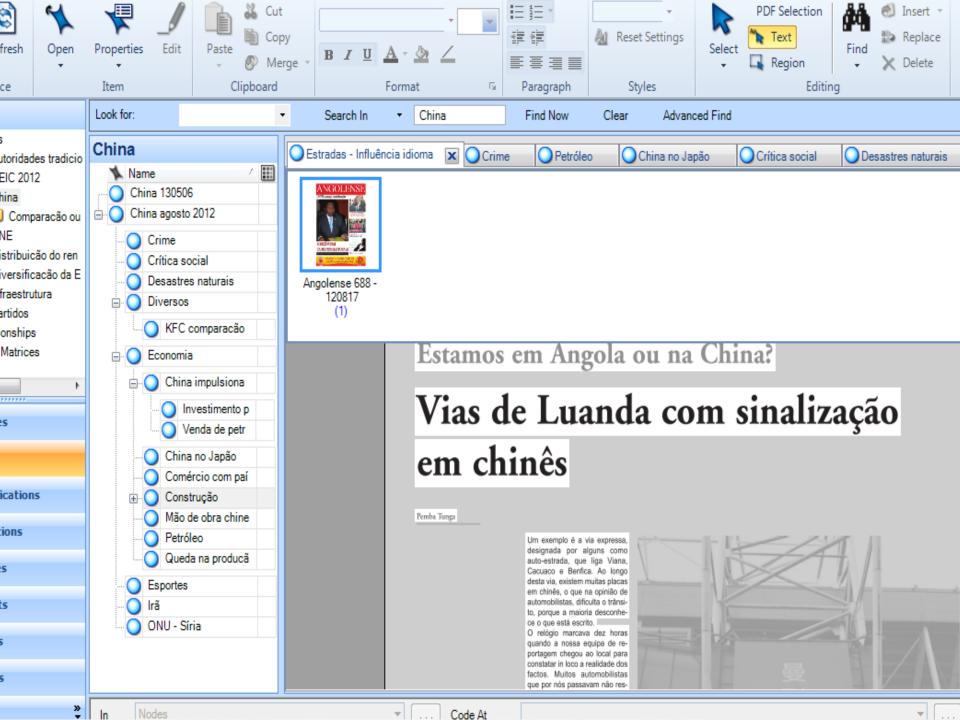
TV (nation-wide coverar
 TPA1 & TPA2 (Public)
 TV Zimbo (Private)
 Radio
 Radio Nacional de Angola

 Newspapers
 I daily: Jornal de Angola
 8-12 weekly

Official & govn't story & info

Journalist on China

Popular interpretations & sentiment





FINDINGS

Analysing 2012



Positive framing (29%)

- China, that supports the national reconstruction process of Angola with credit lines, also has agreements in the areas of technology, health and agriculture.
 - (Jornal de Angola, Jan 11, 2012)



Table 3: Positive associations	Cases	Per cent
Table 9. I ositive associations	Cases	1 er cen
In China and globally:		
Chinese economic development, global power & international relations	54	14 %
Cooperation on economy and politics China-other countries	35	9 %
Arts & literature: China's emerging market, openness	10	3 %
Chinese society, fashion, environment, heritage	6	2%
Economic and political openness in China	5	1 %
Public health & education in China	5	1 %
Subtotal		30 %
Subtotal	115	30 %
China-Angola cooperation on:		22.0/
Unspecified; cooperation, bilateral trade, oil & diplomatic statements	88	23 %
donations, financing, credit lines (by China)	39	10 %
training of Angolans	30	8 %
culture and arts	11	3 %
security and public order	9	2~%
the judiciary	7	2~%
fighting corruption	2	1 %
parliamentary affairs	2	1 %
Chinese involvement in Angolan:		
infrastructure construction	62	16 %
agriculture	15	4 %
diamonds, mining	2	1 %
railway operation	1	0 %
Angola specific subtotal	268	70 %
Total	383	100 %



Neutral framing (63%)

- The OECD countries will consume less petroleum than last year, while the consumption of the big emerging countries, with China and India up front, will grow, said the organisation.
 - (Jornal de Angola, Jan 18, 2012)



Table 4: Neutral framing of China	Cases	Per cent
In China and globally		
Chinese economy & global significance	383	<i>5</i> 0 %
Chinese economic statistics	39	5 %
International relations & diplomacy	129	17 %
About China (dedicated articles)	21	3 %
Cultural production in China	20	3 %
China in history & theory	18	2~%
Public health issues	6	1 %
Environment	6	1 %
Fiction, literature references	6	1 %
China in space	1	о %
Subtotal	629	82 %
Angola specific:		
Angola-China economic interaction	104	14 %
Angolans in China	14	2~%
Angola-China relations, political & diplomatic	14	2~%
Angolan natural resources	4	1 %
Sports, Angola-China	1	о %
Subtotal	137	18 %
Total	766	100 %



Negative framing (8%)

- The [Angolan] oil business is a state secret, the diamond business idem, the loans and credits they get from international financial institutions such as the World Bank, the IMF, from China, from Russia, etc., are all state secrets ... it is all business belonging to JES' family, secrets of the JES [President dos José Eduardo dos Santos] family.
 - (Folha 8, Nov 3, 2012)



Table 5: Negative associations of China	Cases	Per cent
In China and globally		
Problems in China	36	48 %
Authoritarianism and censorship	6	8 %
Poor quality products	3	4 %
Corruption in China and global	2	3 %
Subtotal	47	63 %
Angola specific:		
Propping up MPLA & dos Santos politically	8	11 %
Angola dominated by China	6	8 %
Poor quality products in Angola specifically	5	7 %
Immigration (illegitimate) to Angola	5	7 %
Corruption and China in Angola	2	3 %
Angolans in China	2	3 %
Subtotal	28	37 %
Total	7 5	100 %



Media relations to government

- Official government newspapers:
 - Most positive
 - least negative

- Critical/opposition newspapers:
 - More negative
 - Least positive



Relations to MPLA/ dos Santos affects portrayal of China



China as it appears to through Angolan media

- China manifested as a world power
- A very commercial relationship
 - Little reporting on Chinese culture and society
- Most reporting is positive or neutral
 - critical analysis is absent
- Chinese business in Angola is OBSCURE/incomprehensible
- A relationship for the political/economic ELITE
- Chinese people don't speak directly to Angolans



Any trace of Chinese soft power?

- Political system?
- Culture?
- Developmentalism
 - Strong association with Angola's reconstruction, development
 - A major under-utilised resource, to be developed!
- Conundrum:
 - Winning hearts and minds with obscurity and elite communication?
 - In Angola non-intervention policy stands in the way

CHR. MICHELSEN INSTITUTE



Any trace of China's soft power in Angola?

- We should bring Chinese culture to the world, develop cultural soft power compatible with China's international standing, and increase the influence of Chinese culture in the world.
 - President Hu Jintao, 2011



Any trace of China's soft power in Angola?

- China should actively engage inpublic diplomacy in order to comprehensively develop its soft power and further boost its international appeal and influence...
 This is both a pressing task and a long-term strategy.
 - Foregin minister, Yang Jiechi, 2011

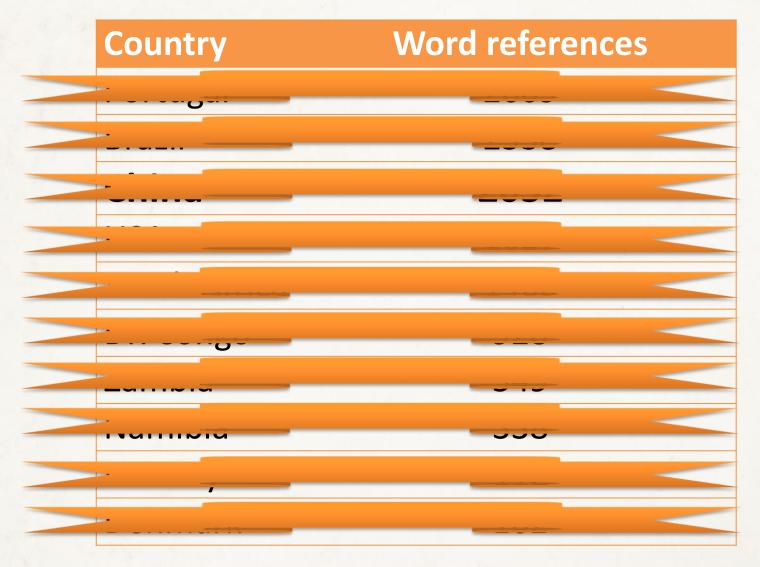


Any trace of China's soft power in Angola?

- China's political system is not attractive and they have no attractiveness as a model. China has little soft power.
 - Lee Kuan Yew, 2011



References in 4 Angolan weeklies, 2012-13







Divulgar a versão chinesa dos acontecimentos

Medias chineses ganham terreno em África

A TELEVISÃO Central Chinesa (CCTV) construiu uma sede em Nairobi, Quénia em Janeiro do ano passado e logo ali começou a recrutar jornalistas africanos de topo. Em Dezembro passado, o maior jornal diário chinês, publicado em inglês, lançou o título Africa Weekly.

Na Etiópia a agência noticiosa estatal chinesa, a Xinhua, disponibilizou milhares de bolsas de estudo para jornalistas africanos. A Xinhua estabeleceu ainda uma parceria com a Safaricom, uma empresa de comunicações móveis queniana, para fornecer o primeiro serviço de notícias móvel para a região subsariana.

O papel preponderante que a China tem em África não é segredo para ninguém, sobretudo se falarmos em números. As trocas comerciais entre o país e o continente rondam os 200 mil milhões de dólares/ano e se dados como estes são regularmente notícia nos media africanos e ocidentais, agora chegou a altura de divulgar a versão chinesa dos acontecimentos

Preocupadas com o facto da maioria das notícias veiculadas sobre as relações sino-africanas transmitir apenas histórias de exploração e neocolonialismo, as autoridades chinesas resolveram reservar sete mil milhões de dólares para investir nos media estatais chineses que têm projecção global.

Além de querer contrabalançar com a versão ocidental, os media chineses procuram também evidenciar boas histórias africanas ao contrário do que acontece nos media ocidentais que por norma, privilegiam abordagens negativas.

A esta altura as autoridades chinesas consideram que os resultados são satisfatórios na medida em que o investimento nesta área projectou uma nova voz e além disso, ganha cada vez mais terreno, visto que os cortes orçamentais a que os media ocidentais estão obrigados, causou já a retirada de meios e recursos do continente. A CNN, por exemplo, encerrou recentemente vários escritórios que forneciam notícias internacionais. O serviço mundial da britânica, BBC tem feito cortes consideráveis de pessoal na estrutura de cobertura internacional.

No entanto, o desafio dos media estatais chineses no continente africano, neste momento é outro. A adaptação a este novo mercado africano. Algo que pode futuramente determinar o sucesso desta operação chinesa no continente. Visto que é preciso ter em conta que em África existem práticas de jornalismo divergentes, além de contextos e culturas muito diferentes.