

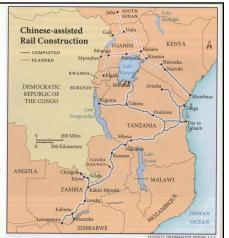
China's Recent History in Africa

- 1955 Formation of Non-Aligned Movement offering non-Western support against colonial/neo-colonial control in Africa
- 1960s Premier Zhou Enlai articulates principles of China's foreign policy that remain today:
 - **▼ Non-interference** in domestic affairs of partners
 - South-South solidarity and shared victimization by West
 - TAZARA Railway as a template for future development cooperation (focused on infrastructure) that fit well with the Pan-African Socialism of Tanzania's Julius Nyerere & Zambia's Kenneth Kaunda.

2

The TAZARA Railway (AKA TANZAM & UHURU)

- The 1,800-km rail line, built 1971-75, allowed Zambian copper to reroute from White-ruled Southern Africa to independent Tanzania's port of Dar es \$alaam.
- Britain, Japan, West Germany, World Bank, the U.S. and UN all declined to fund the project.
- China's largest foreign aid project at the time (\$406 Mil or \$2.7 Bil in 2020).



Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC)

- 2000 1st meeting, repeating every 3 years
 - Participation requires accepting One China Policy (eSwatini--AKA Swaziland--only holdout)
 - Cooperation projects are largely bilateral, thus uneven
- 2006 FOCAC elevated to Summit (attended by heads of state). China offered \$5 bil in concessional loans and opened China-Africa Development Fund (CADF) capitalized at \$1 bil
- 2009 Concessional loans ↑ \$10 bil. China became Africa's largest trading partner.
- **2012** Concessional loans ↑ \$20 bil, CADF ↑ to \$5 bil
- **2015 & 2018** Concessional loans ↑ \$60 bil

3

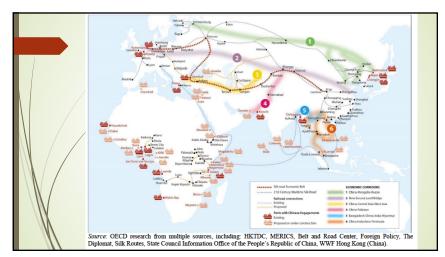
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Other Forms of China's Involvement

- Peacekeeping As of August 2020, China had 2,531 solders under UN command (largely in Africa), the world's ninth largest contributor overall and largest among the five permanent members of the Security Council.
- Infrastructure Financing for ports and railways in support of African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA,, 2019) to counter colonial counter-development which resulted in intra-continental trade <15%</p>
- Education China has established Confucius Institutes for language and culture studies at African Universities. China is now the primary destination for African studies abroad, surpassing France and more than U.S. & U.K. combined.
- **2013 Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)** Promoting export-led growth, which transformed China

BRI's "Five Connectivities" ■ Infrastructure connectivity ■ Free trade Financial integration China Policy **Belt and Road** coordination Initiative (BRI) in Africa People-to-people BRI SIGNERS exchange NON-SIGNERS

5



Contrasting Development Models WESTERN CHINESE Led by Private Sector Centrally-planned Builds on democracy, rule Builds on infrastructure to of law, and transparent support export-led growth →Port-Park-City model of public institutions industrial development Economies are stagnant, Highest rates of economic inequality growing growth by any country Tainted by colonialism Successfully overcame and continuing racism imperialism

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U.S.-Africa Foreign Policy Recommendations

Rather than challenging China directly, seek to rebuild U.S.-Africa relations based on areas of strength:

- Education Encourage return of African students to U.S. universities with easier visa access and financial support
- Debt Support further U.S. private-sector debt relief and continue push for further G20 relief
- Services Focus development support on service sector and civil society rather than challenge China's infrastructure focus
- Media diplomacy and diaspora outreach Build on popularity of America media and engage African diaspora in the U.S.
- Technology Support matchmaking between tech sectors in African countries with Silicon Valley firms seeking to diversify tech alternatives