



[China, Africa Trade In Intermediate Goods Grows 6.4 Percent In Jan-July](#)

China's trade with Africa in intermediate goods posted 6.4 percent year-on-year growth in the first seven months of 2024, official data showed Tuesday. Trade in intermediate goods between China and Africa accounts for 68 percent of the total value of bilateral trade, helping Africa in its process of industrialization and economic diversification, said Lyu Daliang, an official with the General Administration of Customs. During the January-July period, bilateral trade totaled 1.19 trillion yuan (about 166.48 billion U.S. dollars), with China's exports to Africa hitting 697.93 billion yuan, while imports reached 490.89 billion yuan, customs data revealed. The 2024 Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) will be held in Beijing from Sept. 4 to 6, and a further deepening of economic and trade cooperation between the two sides is expected, Lyu said. The theme of the 2024 FOCAC is "Joining Hands to Advance Modernization and Build a High-Level China-Africa Community with a Shared Future," according to an announcement made by the Chinese foreign ministry on July 30. Capital Digital Media.

[Nairobi hosts high-level China-Africa forum to fast-track agricultural transformation](#)

Meeting also seeks to share China's experience in agricultural modernization and identify areas for cooperation between China and Africa to boost food security. Experts from China and Africa convened for a meeting in Nairobi on Tuesday for a high-level forum on agricultural science and technology in an effort to harness the potential of technology to revolutionize agriculture. The Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS), the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), and the National Natural Science Foundation of China jointly organized the pivotal forum, which brings together over 150 leaders, agricultural experts, and representatives from renowned companies across Africa. The gathering aims to accelerate advancements in the agricultural sector, particularly in response to the pressing challenges of climate change and food security across the continent. KBC.

[Can Africa persuade China to support its critical minerals strategy?](#)

African governments are seeking to make the most of the critical minerals that they produce, including for Chinese consumption. But will they be successful? Critical minerals are non-fuel minerals that are essential to specific supply chains, including for weapons systems, renewable energy, advanced electronics and medical devices. There is no universally agreed list of which minerals are regarded as critical but many well-established materials, such as chromium, cobalt, graphite, lithium, manganese, nickel, platinum, titanium and zinc, tend to be regarded as such. Lesser-known minerals include bismuth, which is valuable in atomic and medical research; germanium, for use in fibre optics and night-vision applications; and terbium, used in permanent magnets, fibre optics and lasers. The US Geological Survey published its updated list of 50 critical minerals in 2022. Rare earths are a specific category of 15 among these critical minerals; some, such as cerium and lanthanum, are in fact quite geologically common. African Business.

[Ugandan university hosts conference on China-Africa cultural exchange, mutual learning](#)

Academics from Uganda's Makerere University and several Chinese institutions, including Xiangtan University, have gathered in the Ugandan capital of Kampala for a two-day conference focused on enhancing cultural exchange and mutual understanding between China and Africa. Buyinza Mukadasi, speaking on behalf of Makerere University's vice chancellor, noted that the conference held on Monday coincides with the 10th anniversary of the Confucius Institute at Makerere University. Established jointly by Xiangtan University and Makerere University and inaugurated in December 2014, the institute has served as a key platform for cultural exchange, bridging the gap between China and Uganda and promoting global citizenship. During the conference, scholars will discuss and share research on language, literature, and cultural exchanges between Chinese and African people. Pan Biling, president of Xiangtan University, addressed the conference via video link, highlighting Xiangtan's significant role in trade, cultural exchanges, and technical cooperation between China and Africa, as well as China and Uganda. People's Daily Online.

[African, Chinese stakeholders convene in Kenya amid call to transform food systems](#)

Policymakers, scientists, and industry leaders from China, Africa, and the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) convened in Nairobi, Kenya, Tuesday to launch a forum aimed at advancing agricultural transformation, achieving food security, and addressing rural poverty on the continent. The Africa-China-CIMMYT Science Forum, organized by the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS) and CIMMYT, runs from Aug. 13 to 16. The event, which has drawn over 100 participants, focuses on "Transforming Agrifood Systems in Africa through Scientific Innovations and Partnerships." Bram Govaerts, director general of CIMMYT, highlighted the importance of the forum, noting that it provides a crucial platform for African and Chinese scientists to explore new strategies for transforming food systems amid challenges such as climate change, crop pests, and diseases. Govaerts emphasized that regular exchanges between Chinese and African scientists, based on South-South cooperation, are vital for transferring technologies, innovations, and best practices essential for revolutionizing smallholder farming in Africa. People's Daily Online.

[Africa Scores in China's Hunt For a Key Battery Metal](#)

Africa is emerging as a winner in green-energy politics. Australia has grown increasingly reluctant to let Chinese firms extract its treasure trove of minerals critical to the transition to cleaner forms of power, so they've been investing elsewhere to secure supplies of metals used to make batteries — with lithium a key focus. Chinese companies have spent billions of dollars developing lithium mines and processing plants in Zimbabwe, which currently accounts for more than two-thirds of Africa's output, and are developing new operations in Nigeria, Mali and Namibia. Africa will make up 11% of global supply of the metal this year, up from almost zero in 2020, and that will rise to more than 14% in three years, according to S&P Global Commodity Insights. Lithium has plunged about 80% over the last two years following a spike in prices, but that should change. A market glut is expected to be erased in coming years as global temperatures set almost monthly records and pressure mounts on developed nations to reduce their environmental footprint. Bloomberg.

[**Ambassador Zhang Lizhong Attended Opening Ceremony of International Seminar on “China-Africa Cultural Exchange and Mutual Learning”**](#)

On August 12, Chinese Ambassador to Uganda Zhang Lizhong attended the opening ceremony of International Seminar on “China-Africa Cultural Exchange and Mutual Learning” co-organized by Uganda’s Makerere University and China’s Xiangtan University. Academicians from Ugandan and Chinese Universities gathered here for a two-day seminar aimed at boosting understanding of the cultural exchanges between the two countries. Ambassador Zhang introduced the fruitful results of China-Uganda cooperations in variety areas, such as education, culture, health, vocational training, tourism and etc., explained in detail on the core content and world significance of the Global Civilization Initiative, and appreciated Uganda's contribution to the successful adoption of the Resolution by UNGA on the establishment of International Day of Dialogue among Civilizations. Ambassador Zhang said 2024 Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation is to be held in the September. ZAWYA.

[**Kenyan train to nowhere reveals China’s debt trap diplomacy**](#)

Since Chinese engineers routed a \$4.7 billion railway through the Kenyan village of Emurutoto, residents no longer worry about being cut off by flooding. Or being hit by a train. After soaring over their valley on vast concrete pillars, the tracks stop dead in a maize field. Goats graze on weeds between the concrete sleepers, and the railway bridge has become a multimillion-dollar walkway. Emurutoto has done well out of China’s African investment project, which promised to connect the Kenyan port in Mombasa to neighbouring Uganda, and far beyond. The Times.

[**Tanzania-China friendship force to reckon with in health sector**](#)

HAVE you ever imagined that despite a distance of 8,591 km (roughly 11 hours by flight one-way nonstop) between Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) and Guangzhou (China) the two countries have maintained a strong friendship for 60 years? As if that is not enough, a baby was born out of the friendship when the 10,000 tonnes-class Chinese hospital naval ship code named ‘Ark Peace’ docked in Dar es Salaam Port to offer free medical attention to Tanzanians. In July, 2024, former Tanzania Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation Minister, January Makamba met and carried Naza Fadhili, the first Tanzanian baby born aboard the Chinese Naval Hospital ‘Peace Ark’ in all harmonious missions made in the country. This friendship history will not be precise without delving into how it started in 1960s following Chairman Mao Zedong of China and Mwalimu Julius Nyerere of Tanzania braving the odds to forge ahead as a family. Daily News reporter.

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