



WILL CHINA INTERVENE DIRECTLY TO PROTECT ITS INVESTMENTS IN AFRICA?

Africa presents a uniquely complex challenge for China. Political instability — wars, coups, civil unrest — poses challenges that may undermine China’s peaceful rise and compel it to deploy military and security forces to protect its investments and own economic development. Without the stability provided by market capitalism, democracy, and the rules-based order, China faces a choice between failure or neocolonialism. Ultimately, Chinese leaders may be forced to choose between the risks of using direct intervention to maintain unilateral control over investments and trusting the Western-backed rules-based order to facilitate market access. If China is labeled a neocolonial power, its long-held noninterference policy would be undercut. But the alternative, leaving Chinese companies to invest based on their own risk assessments and essentially returning to the pre-Belt and Road Initiative “Go Out” policy of the late 1990s, would also carry economic and political risks. War on the rocks.

Africa to unlock its textile potential

Owing to its advanced technology, platforms like the Belt and Road Initiative and the deepening relationship, China could help Africa unlock the potential of its textile and apparel sector. According to experts who spoke at the 2024 Sino-Africa International Symposium on Textile and Apparel held in the Moroccan city of Casablanca on Thursday, the textile and apparel industry can drive Africa's industrialization and create the millions of jobs that the continent needs. Aouraghe Mohamed Amine, an associate professor from Morocco at Quanzhou Normal University in East China's Fujian province, said while Africa has abundant human and natural resources, China boasts the best technology globally and is making high-end textile products, which can be applied to many sectors. China Daily.

Chinese pharmaceutical companies make inroads into Africa amid growing health cooperation

William Kwame Amakye, who hails from Ghana, typically spends 10 to 12 hours a day in a laboratory. As a postdoc research fellow at the South China University of Technology (SCUT), he is committed to acquiring knowledge and experience in China to advance his career. "I worked in a clinic in Ghana as a nutritionist for two years, and one of the major challenges we face there is the high cost of medicine. Many of the drugs are imported, which drives up healthcare costs," said Amakye. With the desire to do more to help patients in Ghana, Amakye found himself longing for further study in medicine and nutrition. Thanks to a scholarship from the Chinese government, he came to China for the first time in 2014 and finished his postgraduate studies. In 2018, he continued to study for a doctoral degree in food science and engineering and then pursued a postdoc at SCUT in Guangzhou, capital of south China's Guangdong Province. Xinhua.

South Africa Seeks to Woo India, China Tourists With Visa Reform

South Africa plans to ease visa rules for visitors from India and China within days to lure tourists from the world’s two most populated nations, who have been deterred by red tape. Travelers from many Western nations including

the US and UK don't need visas for short visits to South Africa. Tourists from India and China — who are part of the BRICS group — require authorization before they travel, which is a deterrent. Bloomberg.

The Benin Model: China's Africa Strategy in Action

In late August, officials in Benin announced they had accepted a sizable military donation from China, consisting mostly of artillery. The gift was precisely timed, as the Beninese Armed Forces struggle to suppress Islamic extremists in the north. However, the geopolitical implications behind the transaction amount to far more than just a helping hand. It was just the latest installment in a series of investments that Beijing has been quietly making in the region for some time. From railways to howitzers, China's diligent pursuit of total integration into Benin's economic and political institutions is a model they have replicated across Africa for years. China's strategy in Africa, often described as the "New Great Game," involves a multifaceted approach combining economic investments with military assistance to bolster its influence across the continent. This strategy is designed to integrate China into African nations' economic and political frameworks, leveraging substantial investments in infrastructure and strategic sectors to build long-term dependencies. Geopolitical Monitor.

Terrorism, Banditry: Ignore US, Russia, China, produce weapons for Nigeria – Shehu Sani to Army

Former Kaduna Central Senator, Shehu Sani, on Friday, charged the Nigerian Armed Forces to start developing weapons to confront terrorism and banditry. Sani said with the stringent rules that come with buying weapons from Russia, China, and the United States, Nigeria should start developing its own weapons. Posting on X, Sani wrote: "Nigeria is fighting terrorism and banditry on different fronts. Weapons and ammunition are needed to combat them. "If it buys cheaper Aircraft or weapons from Russia or China, the US will be angry. "If it buys the expensive ones from the US, it will come with stringent conditions, limitations and restrictions that ties the hands of our forces fighting terrorism, and everything looks like a hiring service. Time to develop our weapons to fight our battles." Daily Post.

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