



[What Africa Can Learn From China's Rise](#)

The continent's human capital is its greatest resource. Since the big wave of independence from European rule swept Africa in 1960, no country on the continent has joined the exclusive club of the world's richest nations. Africa is hardly alone in this regard. Since World War II, almost all of the countries that have ascended to wealthy status were European beneficiaries of the Marshall Plan, Western settler colonies such as Australia and New Zealand, and a handful of Asian rim countries. The exceptions to this are a select few: states that are fabulously rich in oil and gas. Still, Africa dominates lists of the world's poorest nations. If natural resource wealth alone predicted economic success, many African countries—some of them among the world's most dismal performers, such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Guinea—would rank as upper-middle-income societies or perhaps have joined the rich world by now. Foreign Policy.

[Russia, China, Ukraine, Africa: What's on the G7 agenda in Italy?](#)

From frozen Russian assets to growing West-China tensions, leading advanced economies have thorny issues to tackle. Leaders of advanced economies are gearing up for the annual Group of Seven (G7) meeting in Italy in a year marked by wars – in Europe and the Middle East – and growing competition between the West and China. The heads of state of what is often branded as a “like-minded”, exclusive and Western-oriented club are going to discuss thorny global challenges in the picturesque region of Apulia, which sits on the Adriatic Sea. This will be the 50th G7 Summit — a three-day event from June 13 to 15 at Borgo Egnazia, a luxury resort. The G7 countries are the United States, Canada, Germany, France, Italy, Canada and Britain – so the leaders of each country will be there. They will also be joined by the chiefs of the European Council and the European Commission. Al Jazeera.

[China and Russia Are Beating the US in Africa](#)

A new strategy for Washington should center on giving four “anchor” countries preference in economic and military support. Africa, with 60% of the arable land on the planet, 30% of the mineral reserves and a population approaching 1.5 billion, is an increasingly vital region for global security. Unfortunately, the US has not been adapting to a rapidly changing scene. In the latest blow, US troops have been forced to leave Niger, where the Pentagon had enjoyed a longstanding security partnership. At the same time, Russia and China are consolidating political and military influence across the continent. Russian paramilitaries and mercenaries, using the model of the now-defunct Wagner Group, have been operating in Mali, Congo, the Central African Republic and other states. Autocratic leaders are hoping for economic benefits from Beijing's Belt and Road initiative — and to purchase AI-enhanced versions of the equipment that has made China a surveillance state. Bloomberg.

[Shrinking Chinese demand, loan volumes weaken Africa's growth prospects](#)

Africa's economic dependence on China means the latter's slowdown and shift to green and high-tech sectors harm Africa's economic prospect. China's economic rise has often been described as an economic miracle. The country experienced an average annual growth rate of 10 percent from 1979 to 2018 and lifted over 800 million people out of poverty. The World Bank described China's economic success as "the fastest sustained expansion by a major economy in history". China's rise also had far-reaching impacts on other developing regions, notably Africa, a region which occupied a marginal position in the global economy. Between 2000 to 2015, Africa, witnessed unparalleled growth in trade, investment, and development finance flows from China. Trade links between China and Africa expanded rapidly from 2000 onwards and China emerged as Africa's largest trading partner replacing the continent's traditional economic partners—Europe and the United States (US). Observer Research Foundation.

[Wang Yi Meets with South African Minister of International Relations and Cooperation Naledi Pandor](#)

On June 10, 2024 local time, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Foreign Minister Wang Yi met with South African Minister of International Relations and Cooperation Naledi Pandor in Nizhny Novgorod. Wang Yi congratulated South Africa on the smooth holding of the general election and the African National Congress (ANC) on continuing to play a leading role in South Africa's politics as the largest party. He expressed the belief that the ANC will remain true to its original aspiration and firm faith and continue to lead the South African people to make greater achievements in building a new South Africa enjoying unity, stability and prosperity. Wang Yi said that China and South Africa are comprehensive strategic partners and bilateral relations have maintained vigorous development and entered the "golden era" under the strategic guidance of the heads of state. Last year, President Xi Jinping paid a state visit to South Africa and attended the BRICS Summit, during which he reached important common understandings with President Matamela Cyril Ramaphosa, ushering in a new era of building a high-level China-South Africa community with a shared future. Embassy of the people's Republic of China in the Republic of South Africa.

[Anti-Corruption War: Lessons From China](#)

A former Chinese Justice Minister, Fu Zhenghua, was sentenced to death for bribery involving 117 million Yuan (approximately, \$16 million). Nigeria should borrow a leaf from China in the fight against corruption. Like in China, voraciously corrupt government officials should be sentenced to death; and executed by a firing squad. The level of corruption in Nigeria defies the English lexicon. To continue to call the present form of corruption in Nigeria corruption is comparable to referring to armed robbery as burglary. Before the advent of military rule, Nigerians were relatively law-abiding and the society was orderly. For the most part, the police maintained law and order with no guns, with just batons. There were thieves, mostly pickpockets and burglars, but virtually, no armed robbers. It all changed after the Civil War. With the proliferation of guns in private hands, and teeming unemployed young men, many of them ex-soldiers, armed robbery became a major problem. Independent Newspaper Nigeria.

[China Is Key Driver of Kenya's Debt Service Costs, Lawmakers Say](#)

Kenya's loan payments to the Export-Import Bank of China "is a key driver of debt servicing expenditures" accounting for a quarter of total external loan repayments, according to a lawmakers report. The East African

nation will pay China 147.9 billion shillings (\$1.2 billion) in interest and principal payments in the fiscal year through June 2025, according to the National Assembly's public debt & privatization committee. Bloomberg.

[US Popularity in Arab States Sinks Over Support for Israel as China Gains Favor](#)

According to a survey by Arab Barometer, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mauritania, and Morocco, have seen a significant decline in the US's popularity since the start of Israel's war on Gaza. Israel's war on Gaza has significantly deteriorated popular perception of the US in Arab countries while China has gained in favor, according to a new report by the Arab Barometer. America's unwavering support for Israel despite their blatant violation of international law has caused people across Arab countries to become disillusioned with the US and favor China. According to the Arab Barometer surveys conducted since October 7, 2023, in five diverse Arab countries including Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mauritania, and Morocco, the decline in US favorability is striking. In Jordan, the percentage of respondents who viewed the United States favorably dropped dramatically from 51% in 2022 to 28% in a poll conducted in the winter of 2023–24. Morocco World News.

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