

## China and Africa

### Acronyms and abbreviations

**AFCFTA-** Africa Continental Free Trade Area

**BRI-** Belt and Road Initiative

**FOCAC-** Forum on China-Africa Cooperation

**ICT-** Information and communications technology

**SOE-** State-owned enterprise

**SEZ-** Special Economic Zone

**UNESCO-** United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization

### Glossary

**“Going out”-** was an economic policy pursued by China after 1999 that encouraged its enterprises to invest overseas and build up their presence in foreign markets. This strategy coincided with China’s entry into the World Trade Organization.

**“One China”-** is the stated policy by the People’s Republic of China that there is only one legitimate government for “China” and that the Republic of Taiwan is not a separate country, but a rebellious Chinese territory. The One China policy asks that any country that wants to do business or sign treaties with China must not formalize relations with Taiwan.

**“south-south”-** South-South cooperation refers to the technical cooperation among developing countries in the Global South. It is a tool used by the states, international organizations, academics, civil society and the private sector to collaborate and share knowledge, skills and successful initiatives in specific areas such as agricultural development, human rights, urbanization, health, climate change.

**Africa National Congress-** is the governing political party in the Republic of South Africa. The ANC has ruled over the country since the end of apartheid in 1994.

**African Development Bank-** is an international organization that looks to fight poverty throughout the continent. The AfDB features more than 80 countries as members and was formed in September 1964.

**Agenda 2063-** is a United Nations program that seeks to implement changes that would lead to a more prosperous and peaceful Africa.

**Asian Infrastructure Bank-** also known as the AIIB (Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank), it is a large multinational investment bank that seeks to promote investment opportunities in Asia. The AIIB was founded in 2015 and features 102 members from around the globe. As of 2020, the United States has refused to join the AIIB.

**Bretton Woods-** was the global monetary system of regulations and rules set out after the Bretton Woods agreement of 1944. Bretton Woods was the standard international monetary system until it was dropped by the United States in 1971, when the dollar was no longer tied to gold reserves.

**China EXIM Bank-** The Export-Import Bank of China is a policy bank for the Chinese government that looks to implement some of China's Belt and Road Initiative policies. The China EXIM bank was founded in 1994.

**China-Africa Production Capacity Cooperation**

**Fund-** is a large government fund that seeks to invest in the development of Africa's industrial capacity by way of infrastructure projects such as railway networks and other industrialization efforts.

**Confucius Institute-** is a global Chinese education program that seeks to partner with domestic universities and schools to provide courses and teachings on Chinese culture and language. As of August 2020, the U.S. has designated Confucius Institutes as "foreign missions of the People's Republic of China."

**Deng Xiaoping-** was the leader of China's Communist Party after the passing of Mao Zedong, from 1978 until 1989. Deng is credited with opening up China to the rest of the world and is referred to as the "Architect of Modern China."

**Huawei-** is a Chinese owned multinational technology and communications development company. Huawei specializes in the development of consumer electronics such as cell phones, computers and televisions, as well as developing largescale 5G wireless networks. Huawei is restricted from doing business in the United States due to issues with cybersecurity.

**Non-aligned movement-** is a multinational forum featuring 120 nations that was established in order to advance the interest of those nations. Many of the countries associated with the non-alignment movement are outside the G-7 and represents much of the "Global South."

**Port-park-city-** is a model used by China when developing infrastructure for cities around the globe. The model involves the building of large commercial parks attached to ports that greatly increase manufacturing capacity.

**SGR-Kenyan Railway-** also referred to as the Mada-raka Express, the Standard Gauge Railway is a Chinese funded rail line that runs from Mombasa to Nairobi in Kenya. The railway was opened in May 2017.

**TAZARA Railway-** is a large rail line that connects the port city of Dar es Salaam with major cities throughout Tanzania and Zambia. The project was built from 1970 until 1975 and was heavily funded by Chinese foreign aid. TAZARA stands for the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority.

**Tiananmen Square-** is a city square within the Chinese capital of Beijing where a famous antigovernment protest took place in spring 1989. The protests took place over several months and was led by Chinese students.

**Xi Jinping-** is the General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party and the leader of the PRC. Xi ascended to power in 2012 and has enacted several domestic and foreign reforms such as the Belt and Road Initiative.

**Zheng He-** was a Chinese explorer during the 14th century. Zheng made several voyages from China that took him to the Persian Gulf, and later, to the west coast of Africa.

**Zhou Enlai-** was the first Premier of the People's Republic of China who also served as the Chinese foreign minister from 1949-1958. Zhou is famous for his African "Safari" which was a political goodwill trip to Africa in 1963-64.