

Q&A: China's interests in Africa are being shaped by the race for renewable energy

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China-Africa relations [have deepened](#) over the past two decades, characterized by increased economic cooperation, investment and infrastructure development. China is now Africa's [largest trading partner](#), with partnerships focused on building roads, railways and energy

projects.

As the ninth [Forum on China–Africa Cooperation](#) (FOCAC) kicks off this week in Beijing, a new, green theme is shaping their relationship: the global renewable energy race.

We asked Lauren Johnston, a development economist [with expertise in China-Africa relations](#), to provide some insights into this development as it positions both regions as key players in the global shift towards green energy.

How is the race for green energy shaping relations between China and Africa?

The global climate crisis has created a push for renewable energy technology—like solar or wind power—which would lessen reliance on polluting energy sources. China saw some years ago it had a chance to lead in such a new industry.

Africa is home to a lot of the important minerals needed to create renewable technologies—like copper, cobalt and lithium, [key ingredients](#) in battery manufacture.

The race for green energy is therefore leading to a rush for these minerals in Africa, led by China, the US and Europe.

Chinese mining presence in Africa, [which is much lower than western presence](#), is concentrated in five countries: Guinea, Zambia, South Africa, Zimbabwe, and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Among them, the DRC, Zambia and Zimbabwe are the crucible of the new green energy race in Africa. They are home to [Africa's copper belt](#)

[and the greatest store](#) of lithium, copper and cobalt.

The DRC is particularly important. It has [significant reserves](#) of cobalt and high grade copper, as well as lithium. Cobalt is an unusually hard metal with a high melting point and magnetic properties. It is a [key ingredient](#) in lithium batteries.

More than [70%](#) of the world's cobalt is produced in the DRC and 15%-30% of that is produced by artisanal (informal) and small-scale mining.

China is the leading foreign investor—it owns [some 72%](#) of the DRC's active cobalt and [copper mines](#), including the Tenke Fungurume Mine—[the world's](#) fifth largest copper mine and the world's second largest cobalt mine.

China's [CMOC Group](#) is the [world's leading](#) cobalt mining company. It could produce up to 70,000 tons, thanks to the new Kisanfu mine.

In 2019, the DRC and China [were responsible](#) for about 70% of global production of cobalt and 60% of rare earths.

Zimbabwe is another country in which China has been investing within the context of the [green energy](#) race. Zimbabwe is home to [Africa's largest](#) lithium reserves, a critical element in electric-vehicle battery production. In 2023 Prospect Lithium Zimbabwe, a subsidiary of Chinese company Zhejiang Huayou Cobalt, [opened a US\\$300 million lithium processing plant](#). It has capacity to process 4.5 million tons a year of hard rock lithium into concentrate for export, [against a global backdrop of some 200 million tons produced annually](#).

There are a couple of other developments on the continent that are worth watching.

China is investing in the [first mega-scale battery factory](#) on the continent, in Morocco.

Chinese interests also have permission to develop the world's largest untapped high-grade iron ore deposit, in Guinea. Iron ore, used in [steel production](#), plays a crucial part in the renewable energy sector in several ways—for instance, steel is used in wind turbines and in mounting structures for solar panels. The agreement to exploit the [Simandou iron ore deposit](#) involves various countries. China's steel-making giant Chinalco [is among the players](#). Production is due to begin in early 2026.

As China ramps up investments in these green minerals, what concerns exist for African countries?

China's growing control over key renewable minerals brings several challenges to African minerals suppliers.

For African countries, it generates concerns for development—many want to add value to their minerals endowment at home rather than export raw materials to China and then import manufactures. China has been criticized for abandoning [African interests by adding value in China and not in Africa](#). Many people and industries on the African continent lack access to reliable and affordable energy—and local industry is keen to capture that market.

For instance, [according to the International Energy Agency](#), China controls over 80% of the global manufacturing steps involved in making [solar panels](#). The concentration of production in China, alongside competition, has [pushed down](#) global solar panel prices.

China's solar industry is keen to close Africa's energy gap, providing sustainable energy to the millions that don't have access. For instance, at

this year's Forum on China–Africa Cooperation gathering, China is expected to advance its [Africa Solar Belt Program](#). This is an agenda supported by the World Resources Institute which not only seeks to use solar energy to close Africa's energy gap, but also to focus on powering schools and health care facilities with solar too.

Some countries, like [South Africa](#), are pushing back by imposing tariffs on solar imports to protect their local industries.

There are also fears that the race to renewables, and the approach of Chinese mining-sector firms in Africa, is setting back [workers' conditions](#). Expansion of mines in some countries has [also led](#) to forced evictions and human rights abuses.

What can African countries do differently to take advantage of China's mineral rush?

There are several steps they can take.

First, they can pay more attention to basic labor standards and human rights.

Second, African firms should aim to learn from their Chinese partners. They can develop the industrial knowledge and understanding of the skills and capabilities needed on the continent, similar to how China learned from Japanese, Taiwanese, Singaporean and western companies in the past.

Third, learn from how other emerging markets manage their relations with China. For instance, with China's help, Indonesia has [taken control](#) of the global nickel market. Indonesia started by banning nickel exports in 2014, aiming to build up its own industries for processing and

manufacturing. This plan was [supported](#) by Chinese investments.

Lastly, what I call China's Hunan Model for Africa has a focus on agriculture, mining, transport and construction industries, and on building talent. This includes technical and [vocational training](#).

The more African nations position themselves to take advantage of training programs from other countries, the better their [young people](#) will be prepared to drive industrial growth and economic development in Africa.

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