ONE OF THE KEY DRIVERS OF CHINA'S INCREASED INVESTMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES HAS BEEN ITS GROWING **ECONOMIC POWER** AND GLOBAL AMBITION.

## Going Out4

China's investment in other countries through debt financings and infrastructure development has been a recent phenomenone that started gaining significant momentum<sup>7</sup> in the early 2000s. While China had been investing in other countries through foreign aids and development assistance<sup>®</sup> programmes for decades, the scale and scope of its investments increased10 significantly in the early part of the 21st century.

One of the key drivers<sup>11</sup> of China's increased investment in other countries has been its growing economic power and global ambition. As the Chinese economy expanded12 rapidly in the 1990s and 2000s, it became increasingly reliant on13 imports of raw materials14 and energy from other countries. This led to a strategic need to invest in infrastructure and other projects in these countries to secure access15 to these resources16.

Machine Manager and the second Another key factor17 driving China's investment in other countries is its "going out" policy, which was introduced by former18 Chinese President Hu Jintao in 2002. This policy aimed to encourage Chinese companies to20 expand overseas21 and to promote China's economic and political interests globally. The policy has been implemented22 through a range of measures23, including

> overseas economic zones26, and the promotion of Chinese cultural and educational exchanges with other countries. China's invest-

financial incen-

tives24 for com-

panies investing

overseas, the es-

tablishment<sup>25</sup> of

ment in other countries has been largely financed

through loans from Chinese banks, including policy banks27 such as the China Development Bank and the Export-Import Bank of China.

## Massive Projects

These loans have often been used to fund large-scale20 infrastructure projects, such as ports, railways, and highways29, which are seen as critical30 to economic development in the countries receiving the investment. Here are some examples of the range and scale of the investments:

- 4 to go out ta gat aut tu: przenosić się za granicę
- 5 debt financing det 'farnænsrg finansowanie
- 6 phenomenon fə'nəminən zjawisko
- <sup>7</sup> momentum məˈmentəm rozpęd, impet
- 8 foreign aid 'foren etd pomoc zagraniczna
- 9 development assistance di'velapmant ə'sıstəns pomoc rozwojowa
- 10 to increase tu in kri:s wzrastać, rosnąć
- 11 key driver ki: 'drazvə(r) główny czynnik
- 12 to expand tu ik'spænd rozwijać się
- 13 reliant on sth ri'laiənt on 'sʌmθiŋ zależny od czegoś
- 14 raw materials 13: məˈtɪəriəlz surowce
- 15 access 'ækses dostęp
- 16 resources ra'so:slz zasoby
- 17 key factor ki: 'fæktə(r) kluczowy czynnik
- 18 former 'fɔ:mə(r) były
- 19 to aim tu erm celować
- 20 to encourage sb to do sth tu in'karida 'sʌmbədi tə du: 'sʌmθɪŋ zachecić kogoś do zrobienia czegoś
- 21 overseas "Əʊvə'si:z za granicą
- 22 to implement tu 'impliment wdrożyć
- 23 measures 'mezə(r)z środki
- 24 financial incentive far'nænfl m'sentry zachęta
- 25 establishment ristæblifment ustanowienie
- 26 economic zones "i:kəˈnɒmɪk zəʊnz strefy ekonomiczne
- <sup>27</sup> policy banks 'pplasi bæŋks polityka finansowa narzucana przez dwa główne chińskie banki kontrolowane przez państwo
- 28 large-scale ,la:dʒ 'skeɪl na wielka skale
- 29 highway 'harwer autostrada
- 30 critical 'kritiki kluczowy