

## IMPACT OF NIGERIA-CHINA RELATIONS ON DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA, 2010-2020

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### **Abstract**

*Nigeria-China relations had a considerable influence on Nigeria's development, and the Peoples Republic of China emerged as one of Nigeria's primary commercial partners and a major source of foreign direct investment (FDI) in recent decades. To this, the relationship between the two nations has influenced Nigeria's growth in various ways, especially in the area of infrastructure development obtained through loans, investments, skills and technology transfer. China has contributed to the development of Nigeria's infrastructure, thus, fostering economic growth in addition to influencing regional integration. Furthermore, in the energy and power sectors, Chinese firms have been involved in the construction of power plants, transmission lines, and renewable energy projects in Nigeria aimed at addressing power deficits and improving access to electricity, which is essential for industrial development and improving Nigerians' quality of life. China is one of Nigeria's top commercial partners and a substantial source of foreign direct investment (FDI). Chinese enterprises working in Nigeria have provided technology, skills, and knowledge transfer that has benefited Nigerian industries. Chinese investments in industries like telecommunications, manufacturing and agriculture have eased the transfer of technical skills while also increasing efficiency in production methods. This paper aims to illustrate the importance of bilateral trade relations as a means of change and development especially when the nations involved are in need of each other. The paper adopts qualitative approach to the study of international relations. The paper adopts dependency theory to analyze bilateral trade relation between Nigeria and China. The theory believes that trade should only be done to enhance prosperity and also argued that the principle of comparative advantage ensures everyone would profit from the interaction. The paper reveals and concludes that Nigeria-China relations have made a substantial impact on Nigeria's economic development notwithstanding some notable deficiencies that have arisen in areas of unfair labour practices amongst others.*

**Keywords:** *Development, Economic Development, Trade, Foreign Direct Investment, Diplomacy, Foreign Aid.*

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

The basic goal of inter-state interactions, importance and need in the international system cannot be overstated. This stance is based on the international systems or global space's interconnected nature, where socioeconomic, political, cultural, technical, and environmental concerns need immediate response. While these imperatives must be addressed, they must do so within the framework of specific standards and principles that support and develop current world peace. States in the international system use productive methods and means to accelerate existing interest in order to accomplish this. In an international system defined by power and hegemony, governments deploy and project diplomatic methods via specific tools to ensure their position and importance among other countries. Foreign policy has been recognized and used as a diplomatic tool.

Nigeria is blessed with a multiplicity of endowments and a youthful population. Nigeria has growth potential, but it needs a nation like China, whose economic, political, and diplomatic aims are comparable, to deliver development investments. In contrast, China is a dynamic and rising country that has achieved economic independence and progress. China has been able to give low-interest loans, bilateral trade policies, technical and humanitarian foreign help to Nigeria (Gimba & Ibrahim 2018).

Nigeria has the largest economy in Africa, whereas China is the world's second largest economy. China had bilateral trade and economic relationships with African nations since the early 1900s. China and Nigeria, on the other hand, did not establish diplomatic ties or business agreements until 1971 (Osondu-Eti 2018). Nigeria and China had significant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), bilateral contacts, and diplomatic exchange. Prior to the formation of these diplomatic relations. Nigeria and China did not have any diplomatic relations or commercial partnerships after Nigeria's independence in 1960, since China had previously supported and even contributed arms to Biafra. There might be many causes for this collaboration in the previous year. The Nigerian oil sector was first nationalized in 1971. In line with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' proclamation, Nigeria joined the organization, and as a result, the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) (officially known as the Nigerian National Oil Corporation) was founded in 1977. This depicted the Nigerian oil business as a reputable industry with rules and fiscal policy oversight that allows it to exercise entire control over the industry. Secondly, in order to secure additional resources for energy security, China began providing "unconditional" growth targets. However, the same year

(1971), Nigeria backed China's request to represent East Asia in the United Nations (U.N.). Since then, China has emerged as a key export destination for Nigerian commodities (Oke, Oshinfowokan, & Okonoda 2019).

China's concentration in Nigeria is on the oil and gas, manufacturing, transportation, water, and electricity sectors; however, their early investment was confined to the agricultural sector, which is one of the promising areas of the Nigerian economy that may grow the employment market on oil-dependent economy. China is a major supplier of equipment, chemicals, and manufacturing products to Nigeria. In addition, Nigeria exports petroleum and its derivatives, rubber, cocoa, and a variety of agricultural goods (Mthembu-Salter 2009). As a result, a response to this connection structure, notably in economic interactions, agriculture, and commerce, may support Nigeria's quest for sustainable development to some degree. Nigeria and China both possess robust economic capacities in their own continents, but when measured in proportional terms, China's economy dwarfs Nigeria's (Ekesiobi, Ibekilo, & Onochie 2011). To put things in perspective, although Nigeria's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 448.12 billion dollars in 2019, China's GDP was a stunning 14.343 trillion dollars in the same fiscal year (World Bank Group 2020).

Nigeria and China seem to share a lot from cultural perspectives, international relations, and trade. They also have similar economic aims and problems, and their relationship is mutually beneficial. Both nations, for example, have significant human populations, with many Nigerians in China and vice versa. Both nations share a world-wide South-South alliance. Both China and Nigeria have the ability to combine their ideas for practical collaboration by finding new avenues and regions for economic development. For example, under President Olusegun Obasanjo's term (2009-2007), Nigeria backed China's anti-secession law and one-child policy, as well as their move for national reintegration owing to their overcrowding. The concept that no country in the globe acts in isolation or is self-sustaining underpins international relations. As a result, if a colony is awarded full sovereignty by colonial or imperial authorities, it has legal competence to manage itself and conduct interactions with other nations in the international system (Abegunrin 2003). The goal has always been to pursue mutual national interests by capitalizing on areas of strength and advantage.

## **2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

This paper has undertaken a review of relevant literature on the topic under study, thus, necessitating an examination of the past and present studies on Nigeria-China economic relations, concept of international trade, bilateral relations, its political economic interpretations, dynamics and challenges, national interest, foreign policy of China and its impact on Nigeria's development were all rendered in different ways. Dependency theory has been featured as the adopted theoretical framework for the study.

*Dependency theory* is a Social Science explanatory tool which is based on the idea that resources move from a "periphery" of poor and developing countries to a "core" of affluent countries, benefiting the latter at the cost of the former. Nigeria is the former, whereas China is the latter. The first dependence assumption is that the nation-state, as the primary player in international relations, is the primary exploiter. Other actors, such as persons and organizations, exist, but their influence is limited. Second, the state functions as a unified actor. National interests, particularly during times of conflict, compel the state to speak and act in unison. Third, decision-makers are rational actors in the sense that rational decision-making leads to national interest pursuit. As a result, doing activities that might weaken or expose your condition would be irrational. Dependency is a scenario in which one set of nations' economies are influenced by the growth and expansion of another to whom the former is dependent. Santos, Walter Rodney, Samir Amir, and Claude Ake are the prominent proponents of this hypothesis (Hanauer & Morris 2014).

Following the tradition of China-Nigeria relations, China is attempting to condition Nigeria's growth via imbalanced trade, apparently innocuous loans, low-quality manufactured items, and uneven labor relations. Dependency theory arose from two papers published in 1949 - one by Hans Singer and the other by Raul Prebisch - in which the authors observed that the terms of trade for underdeveloped countries relative to developed countries had deteriorated over time due to the exploitative nature of the two worlds' relationship. The way poor countries are incorporated into the global system impoverishes poor countries while enriching affluent countries, according to dependency theory. Joseph Nye & Robert Keohane (1994) have worked hard to demonstrate that international interactions are characterized by collaboration and interdependence, with win-win, mutually beneficial results. This indicates that, regardless of the amount, both weak and strong economies have something to gain from a partnership. However, the dynamics of unequal interactions in worldwide labor division cannot be

disregarded. The substance of imperialism remains relevant as long as China's economic exploits are dominated by unparalleled capital and productivity. (Hanauer & Morris, 2014).

In the context of the relations between Nigeria and PRC, there haven't been any dishonest methods used to steal or abuse African resources under the guise of loans, help or any relationships. This may have been the driving force behind Lui Guijin's claim that, unlike Christopher Columbus in the New World, China did not occupy a single square foot of newly discovered territories or build any military strongholds while defending Zheng He's expeditions. But just because China isn't now a colonial power doesn't mean it won't change into one in the years to come. Therefore, it is the belief of many of us that China may have expansionist and imperialistic tendencies.

### **3. THE EVOLUTION OF NIGERIA-CHINA RELATIONS**

Nigeria-China ties have evolved significantly in terms of nature, scope, and influence throughout the years. As a consequence, there are several academic views that support the dynamic connection between the two nations. The first 28 years of diplomatic ties between Nigeria and China, from 1971 to 1999, were of limited economic consequence, owing mostly to political instability caused by military intervention that has characterized Nigeria's history. Nigeria's restoration to civilian administration in 1999 accelerated the growth of economic diplomacy, coinciding with the time when China took a new approach to Africa in 2000 (Egula & Zheng 2011). In essence, the increase in economic investment in Africa in general, and Nigeria in particular, since 2000 has resulted from a revamped Chinese policy towards Africa as part of the Chinese government's overarching strategy to look outward (Hanauer & Morris 2014). As a consequence of this policy, the Chinese government established the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) in an attempt to integrate China-Africa ties. As articulated in the (FOCAC) framework and reiterated in its January 2006 white paper titled "China's African Policy,".

### **4. GROWING BILATERAL AND STRATEGIC COOPERATION BETWEEN NIGERIA AND CHINA**

Given that Nigeria is China's principal commercial partner in Africa, it is critical to emphasize the economic ties between the two countries as an indicator of China's connections with other African countries. It is incorrect to assume that the expansion of ties between the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the People's Republic of China (PRC) is a result of increasing bilateral

commerce and strategic cooperation. This is the case since the histories of the two political entities have many contentious points in common. Nigeria and the PRC became closer after establishing official diplomatic ties as a consequence of China's unacceptably lax human rights policies, China's isolation from the West and its denunciation of Nigerian military governments (1970s-1998). Nigeria later developed into a significant oil and petroleum supplier for China's burgeoning economy. At the same time, Nigeria turned to China for assistance in attaining rapid economic expansion and expected receiving substantial economic, military, and political support (Ghosh, 2009).

The availability of farmland and the production of food, both of which are predicted to decline in the future due to China's population growth, industrialization, and recent economic success, seem to be under danger in mainland China. Therefore, the communist party has to invest in agriculture in Africa and other places from where they intend to import food into China in order to feed her over 1.3 billion inhabitants. For the next fifty to one hundred years, China had leased agricultural areas, among others, in the Nigerian states of Kwara, Niger, and Delta. Therefore, if the Chinese possess farmlands in Nigeria. This would likely impede Nigeria's economic growth in addition to amplifying the effects of its current poverty crisis. Similar to his past visit in 2004, when both countries signed a memorandum of understanding on forming a strategic relationship, Chinese President Hu Jintao came to Nigeria in 2006 and spoke at a joint session of the Nigerian National Assembly (Igbokwe, 2020).

China also backed Nigeria's application for a seat on the UN Security Council. The Nigerian government established strong military cooperation with China in response to the 'unclear position' of the United States and other Western countries in giving military help for defeating rebels in the oil-rich Niger Delta to secure Nigeria's oil riches. As a result, China trained the Nigerian armed forces and provided them with weapons and other equipment. A 311-million-dollar deal was signed by both countries for their communication and space projects. As a result, China assisted in the creation and launch of the Nigeria Communication Satellite (NigComSat-1) in 2007. Before it controversially disappeared in the orbit, this extended cellular and internet networks was used beyond Nigeria but by surrounding nations in the Central African region (Yemi, 2017).

## **5. CHINA AND NIGERIA'S OIL INDUSTRY**

Nigeria and China's bilateral trade increased rose to 3 billion in 2006. Majority of this was attributed to the happenings in the oil industry. Nigeria and Petro-China reached an agreement in 2005 to exchange 800 million dollars for 30,000 barrels of oil per day (4800 m<sup>3</sup>/d). She obtained four oil drilling permits in Nigeria during the 2006 visit of Chinese President Hu Jintao and committed to spend 4 billion dollars in infrastructure and energy projects there in exchange. Since then, a four-point strategy to strengthen bilateral ties has been endorsed by both countries. The agreement's main goal was to increase infrastructure development, commerce, investments, agriculture, telecommunications, and energy. Additionally, China agreed to purchase a majority interest in the Kaduna Oil Refinery, which would have a daily capacity of 110,000 barrels (17,000m<sup>3</sup>/d). Chinese oil companies were also given preference by Nigeria for contracts for oil exploration in the Lake Chad Basin and Niger Delta. Nigeria requested a 1-billion-dollar loan from China in 2006 to assist modernize and expand its railway systems. The same year, a former Nigerian Defense Minister sold stakes in an oil exploration block to the China Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) for 2.3 billion dollars. For the construction of the Lekki Free Trade Zone in Lagos, China promised to spend 267 million dollars (Bello, 2009).

## **6. UNBALANCED NIGERIA/CHINA TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS**

Nigeria has not, however, made an equivalent level of investment in the Chinese economy, the impact of these investments in Nigeria shows an unbalanced profile of investment. China had to import copious quantities of lumber from the forests of Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Nigeria, and Liberia in order to keep her economy growing. The top 70% of African wood has already been sent to China. Ironically, logging is prohibited in China in an attempt to lessen environmental effects like floods. The 1998 tragedy caused significant property damage and several fatalities. However, China has been accused of being careless in endangering the ecology of sub-Saharan Africa. Despite this, Nigeria has emerged as a significant market for Chinese textiles, with China continuing to hold a prominent position as the world's top exporter of textiles (Adelakun 2001).

The majority of these textiles, primary raw materials & cotton, comes from Burkina Faso, Benin, Mali, Guinea, Nigeria, Togo, and the Central African Republic. However, China exports of textiles have a competitive edge over Nigerian manufacturers in terms of sales. According

to some, this led to the closure of around 65 textile mills in Nigeria and the subsequent layoff of more than 150,000 textile employees over the course of a decade, consequently raising the country's unemployment rate. Throughout this connection, Nigeria failed to export goods and commodities with added value to China while acquiring huge amounts of goods from China. Today, China rules the Nigerian markets. This was so significant that, in terms of the value and volume of her trade with Nigeria, she had surpassed the United States of America by 2009 (Adelakun, 2001). According to Ashari (2012), the approximately 160 million people in Nigeria purchase cheap, inferior electronics, machinery, textiles, apparels and household items from China, the majority of which were made in state-owned firms there. Since the start of the cooperation, the number of Chinese merchants in Nigeria has been rising, but there aren't any Nigerian traders in China. If there is, contracts for capital projects won by Chinese companies in Nigeria haven't really been reciprocated by contracts won by Nigerian companies in China. South Africa is benefiting from these benefits of cooperation far more than Nigeria is, as shown by Utomi 2008. Worrysome has been the Nigeria-China investment relationship's unidirectional nature and imbalance in China's favor. Nigeria's foreign direct investment (FDI) in China has been on pause since 1999/2000, whereas Chinese investments in Nigeria have continued to increase. Furthermore, it has been stated that Chinese FDI in Nigeria are mostly focused on oil and natural resources. Perhaps for this reason, Aminu Wali, the ambassador of Nigeria to China, suggested that China enhance its involvement in the non-oil sectors of the Nigerian economy at the 40th anniversary of the start of diplomatic ties between the two countries (Bekele, 2020).

Technological transfer, which was also included in the diplomatic agreements between Nigeria and China, has also turned out to be a phantom. Chinese businesses have long faced criticism for being 'closed' and lacking in-country talent. Even then, they won't let them see the details of the production and manufacturing industries. The majority of the raw materials utilized in manufacturing are not produced in Nigeria but rather imported from China. It was contested if Zhong Xing Telecommunications Equipment Company (ZTE) really manufactured mobile phones in Nigeria. Results indicated that ZTE undertakes small assembling operations rather than producing mobile devices. With this technique, the planned technology transfer would be all but impossible, and Nigeria's technical growth may continue to be modest, relegating it to the position of a permanent "consumer state" (Adelakun, 2001).



## **7. TRADE VOLUME BETWEEN NIGERIA AND CHINA**

China has had established trading links with African nations since the late 1950s. Prior to this time, its primary commercial partners were North African nations, particularly Egypt. Nigeria, driven by the need for most main commodity exports and imports of consumer and capital goods from China, eagerly opened her economy to a plunge without contemplating the cost and repercussions of letting the Asian behemoth into her market. Nigeria started exporting fundamental items such as cocoa beans, rubber, cashew nuts, hide and skin, as well as certain agricultural and oil products. China, on the other hand, has been flooding the Nigerian market with massive volumes of low-cost manufactured exports to fulfill local consumer needs, resulting in a sinking economy. This resulted in significant trade deficits on both sides. Trade imbalance with China has been a structural challenge shared by other African nations, not only Nigeria. Although China attempts to mitigate the negative consequences of this imbalance via economic aid programs, this has not averted the degeneration of local industry and the never-ending epileptic power condition in Nigeria.

## **8. THE IMPACT OF NIGERIA-CHINA RELATIONS ON DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA**

### **8.1 Economic Relations Analysis**

To (Umar, 2023), Nigeria offers a broad variety of lucrative business and trade prospects for huge Chinese firms as well as small and medium-sized enterprises since it has the largest economy. The government of China aims to keep access to a certain degree to Nigeria's significant oil and gas reserves for the long term as a strategic hedge against overdependence on Middle Eastern energy imports. Nigeria is the third-largest host nation for foreign direct investments in Africa, after Egypt and Ethiopia. Nigeria is one of Africa's most potential economic hubs, luring many investors in the oil and gas, energy, construction, and other industries. Nigeria has also received huge financial infusions from US corporations, and others. China has also made significant financial investments in the nation, mostly in sectors like textiles, autos, and aerospace. Nigeria desire to diversify its economy away from oil by developing a robust manufacturing sector that can join global value chains and boost output.

Since it became a democracy in 1999, Nigeria's economic climate has been overwhelmingly positive. The nation was one of the world's four best performing markets in 2012, and its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was at par with that of major global financial centers like Hong Kong

and Singapore. However, the nation is constrained by a combination of persistent security issues in the country's far north and delayed progress towards reaching agreement on important economic changes. The oil sector still dominates Nigeria's Foreign Direct Investment narrative despite the integration of global financial markets. This was not the case until the late 1970s, when Foreign Direct Investments had a significant impact on the country's economy. (Umar, 2023). Nigeria's capacity to attract and retain Foreign Direct Investment was further hampered by decades of political unrest, widespread corruption, and poor economic management.

## **8.2 Political Relations Analysis**

(Gumi, 2023), further asserts that the political structure of Nigeria is that of a federal, presidential, representative democratic republic, in which the government exercises executive authority and the two houses of the legislature, which is the House of Representatives and the senate hold legislative authority. China is willing to help Nigeria break the development bottleneck on infrastructure, capital and talent shortage through investment and construction. China will preferentially transfer suitable and required labor-intensive industries and advantageous production capacity to Nigeria, while Nigeria is happy to learn to improve its production technologies and managerial know-how. Furthermore, China no longer just purchases Nigeria's natural resources; it has also made significant investments in the agricultural sector, setting the stage for Nigeria's agricultural providers to join the global supply chain by exporting completed agricultural goods to China.

Nigeria and China's investment collaboration may create a positive feedback loop in this manner. Both economies are predicted to continue growing steadily for a considerable period of time in the future, which will in turn also create an advantageous macro-economic environment for continuously deepening investment cooperation between the two countries and consolidating the Nigeria-China community of interest building towards a community of common destiny (Gumi, 2023).

One of the most notable campaigns to the world's public in recent years has been the dialogue on China's initiated Silk Road project of international cooperation, also known as the "Belt and Road," or by its full names of "Silk Road Economic Belt" and the "21st Century Maritime Silk Road," which were announced by Chinese leader, President Xi Jinping in 2013. Through expansive overland, maritime, and digital infrastructures around the world, it aims to promote global connectivity and revive the spirit of the ancient silk roads, where trade and culture

flourished at the same time that ideas, crafts, and people came together to create one of history's most notable civilizations. One of the main goals of the Belt and Road project is to recreate the spirit of the old Silk Road in modern times in order to promote inclusive global growth and create a society with a shared destiny for all people. "The Belt and Road" would generate an extensive network of land, rail, and marine transport arteries, as well as industrial clusters, along its increasingly inclusive global routes as a strategy of connectivity between and within nations (Gumi, 2023).

Over time, a complicated and diversified economic connection between Nigeria and China has emerged. A combination of trade, investment, and infrastructure development may be used to describe the two nations' economic relations. This reads as follows: China is now among Nigeria's top trading partners. China is Nigeria's greatest supplier of imports and the second-largest recipient of exports from Nigeria, and the two nations' bilateral trade has seen tremendous increase. Nigeria mostly imports equipment, electronics, textiles, and consumer goods from China while exporting solid minerals, raw materials, oil and gas, and agricultural products to China. Second, from the standpoint of investments, China has made considerable investments in Nigeria across several areas. The oil and gas sector, telecommunications, manufacturing, construction, and agriculture are all of interest to Chinese businesses (Ibrahim, 2023).

### **8.3 Trade Relations Analysis**

In recent years, significant economic and trade relations have grown between Nigeria and China. Nigeria's top trading partner now is China, and Nigeria ranks as China's third-largest partner in trade with Africa. In 2019, there were about 20 billion dollars' worth of products and services traded between the two nations. In sum, Nigeria sends more than 90% of its oil and gas to China. Other Nigerian exports to China are in the form of agricultural goods, significant minerals, and fundamental materials. Nigeria, on the other hand, receives manufactured products and equipment from China, including electronics, textiles, and machinery (Yahaya, 2023). Nigeria and China's diplomatic ties became more strengthened after the re-introduction of Nigeria's democracy in 1999. In 2006, both presidents visited each other and came to a number of agreements. However, external factors hampered the union. Many projects were abandoned or postponed because newly elected President Yar'Adua was far more suspicious of the lofty expectations achieved. Yar'Adua's sickness and the lack of clarity around Nigeria's leadership between November 2009 and May 2010 severely hindered Nigerian foreign policy

generally. Nigeria and China ties picked up steam once again when Goodluck Jonathan was sworn in as President in full in May 2010. But there were still a lot of basic issues: Boko Haram was growing in the north, and the government didn't seem to care. Although there was increasing focus on the Niger Delta uprisings, peace remained elusive. China was further kept out of Nigeria's erratic oil output and she resorted to Angola for oil instead. China and the rest of the world kept paying greater attention to another opponent, South Africa (Yahaya, 2023).

Large-scale transactions between Nigeria and China also experienced a delay due to Nigeria's severe recession in 2016. By 2018, the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) appears to be a priority for the Buhari government. There haven't been many Western alternatives. The Trump administration made it apparent at the beginning of 2018 that sub-Saharan African nations do not play a significant role in America's current foreign policy calculations. China may be Nigeria's last remaining partner as a result. (Gumi, 2023).

## **9. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The paper finally concludes that due to its success in key economic areas including manufacturing, infrastructure and finance as well as nationalist measures, China has emerged as a powerhouse with a booming economy. Therefore, unless the Nigerian government applies taxes and subsidies on those imported items, the growing pace of Chinese manufacturing imports into Nigeria would further escalate the country's trade imbalance, thus, emerging as a challenge to Nigeria's foreign policy. Nigeria however, has an advantage over China in imitating its model of economic expansion and development. The industrial, oil and gas, agricultural and infrastructure sectors in Nigeria, to name a few, may all benefit from the implementation of this strategy. In order to restrain China and other developing independent Western and global economic powers, Nigeria's foreign policy and strategy must be restructured and appropriately recalibrated. The growth of China as an economic superpower continues to impact the political economy of the globe, particularly the African continent, in several ways. With China's economic position in the globe, Nigeria is one of the greatest nations to build bilateral and economic connections with. This study examined "The Impact of Nigeria-China Relations on Nigeria's Development" and has noted that, Nigeria stands to benefit greatly from China's growth and development capabilities. Based on the literature assessment so far, the study found that there is more to the Chinese ambition in the oil industry. The Nigerian government should as a strategy enact anti-dumping legislations against perpetual inflow of substandard commodities and should also levy appropriate duties on manufactured

goods imported from China, allowing Nigerian merchants to effectively compete in other markets.

The Nigerian government should encourage Chinese multinational corporations to invest more heavily in key areas and sectors. This may better help towards fixing the Nigeria-China trade deficits and provide more work possibilities for Nigerians. While Chinese investments in infrastructure development may be critical to Nigeria's socioeconomic development, the skewed trading relationship that has turned Nigeria into a dumping ground for Chinese inferior and substandard products has vehemently stifled the development of indigenous sectors in Nigeria. As a result, Nigeria must invest in its manufacturing, agricultural, textile, and other industries, since the oil industry alone cannot maintain or sustain the economy. The Nigerian government should convince China to facilitate the establishment of factories in Nigeria for the manufacture and production of items in exchange for a share of the profits. With a high rate of imports of manufactured goods from China, Nigeria could reduce its imports of those goods if there exist a factory similar to the ones in China, and China could be encouraged to hire Nigerians in these factories so they could be as productive, efficient, and skilled as the Chinese employees.

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