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# An Analysis Of China-Nigeria Economic Cooperations

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**ABSTRACT**

*This study examined an analysis of China–Nigeria economic cooperation to ascertain whether the both countries have benefited from the economic relations or if it is one sided. The study was guided by complex interdependence theory by Keohane and Nye. The study addressed issues that have to do with conceptual clarifications such as; the concept of economic cooperation. The study adopted ex-post factor research design as the research design while data for the study was through secondary sources like journal article, text books magazine newspapers and institutional documents. The findings of the study show that there were economic cooperation that existed between China and Nigeria such as energy (oil), infrastructure and education. The study also found that Nigeria has not benefitted from the economic cooperation with China due to China's neo-colonialism attitude towards Nigeria, China's exploitative tendency toward Nigeria and China's sub-standard goods brought into Nigeria. Based on these findings the study recommended among others that; Nigeria should use China's aspiration for oil to extract concession in areas vital to Nigeria interest and Nigerian government must set up policies that will make China to ensure that the goods that are brought into Nigeria are up to the standard.*

**Keywords**: *Economic cooperation, interdependence, trade, relations*

## INTRODUCTION

China's first contact with the Nigeria was through Egypt. It is on record that Chan Hanq Kang, commercial official in the Chinese Embassy in Cairo, set up informal trade links with Nigeria, alongside Tunisia, Libya, Ghana, Ethiopia, Tanganyika (presently Tanzania) in 1957 (Utomi, 2008). Anyway the two nations officially established diplomatic relations in February 1971. That same year, Nigeria and other developing nations from Asia, Africa and Latin America helped, regardless of American opposition, to tip the scales for Beijing's 21-year battle to win world recognition as the one genuine government of China. On 25 November 1971, the PRC formally replaced the Republic of China (Taiwan) in the United Nations (UN) and on the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). (Alobo, 2014; Owoeye 1986). With Deng Xiaping's reform policies of the 1970s and 1980s, China's sensational development and modernization, attendant industrial energy and market expansion needs brought it into more noteworthy contact with Africa (Utomi 2009). This new expanded presence offered a partnership seen by Nigeria as an substitute model to Western relationships for the most part from Europe, America and Canada. This brought about the setup of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level in 1971 (Utomi 2009; Kwanashie, 2000),

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and from that point forward it has accomplished a smooth and consistent development. In the 30 years that pursued, diplomatic relations between the demographic goliaths of Asia and Africa produced little of economic outcome. While China was changing into a economic power, for Nigeria, the 1980s and 1990s were set apart by a series of military overthrows. In 2001, the two nations consented to arrangements on the establishment of a Nigeria Trade Office in China and a China Investment Development and Trade Promotion Center in Nigeria. The intergovernmental Nigeria-China Investment Forum was then established in 2006. From less than USD 2 billion of every 2000, trade among China and Nigeria came to almost USD 18 billion only ten years after. Around 2003 and 2009, Nigeria was a top goal for Chinese Foreign Direct Investment on the continent, second just to South Africa. Its attractions are clear: immense energy reserves and a huge domestic market of 150 million occupants with developing expendable earnings. This neck profound relation is justifiable since Nigeria had quite recently liberated itself from the status of pariah state which Nigeria's oppressive military autocracy forced on it (Udeala, 2010). For Nigeria, incentives lie in China's very own fruitful economic transformation, its ability to deliver large scale infrastructural projects and, all the more significantly, its capacity to fund them. While at first driven by its immense interest for energy resource, China’s involvement in Nigeria has since expanded a long ways past oil. China's public and privately owned businesses are making forays into Nigeria's manufacturing and information and communication technologies sectors.

They are developing two extraordinary economic zones within Nigeria and are building new streets, railroads and airplane terminals across the nation. China is additionally known for its strategy of offering unconditional aid what it calls “co-operation” to help in arriving at improvement objectives. With an end goal to boost Nigeria's agricultural yield, several Chinese pros are bringing new procedures and innovation to bear. Recent improvements in China and Nigeria relationship are not detached with the renewed ties between the two mammoths. Despite the fact that, China and Nigeria set up diplomatic tie in 1972, the last three or so decades have seen remarkable renewed positive and mutually beneficial improvements. In fact between 1999 and 2014, diplomatic visits and signing of Memorandum of Understanding at the most astounding level were recorded. The two nations stand to gain essentially from their economic commitment, however a couple hindrances could block advance. Nigerians have expressed disappointment with the work practices of Chinese companies, the nature of cheap imported products and the effect of those imports on domestic producers. Despite the fact that Chinese investors are less risk disinclined than others, Nigeria's political capriciousness could in the end discourage them from continued investment. In spite of questions on the attribution of responsibility regarding fake and pirated products, the two nations keep on affirming their shared fellowship and cooperative attitude (Utomi 2009; Kwanashie, 2000).

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**RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

This paper is aimed at achieving two objectives which includes to; (1) identify the economic activities carried out between China and Nigeria (2) ascertain if Nigeria has benefited in its economic cooperation with China.

**THEORETICAL REVIEW**

The theory adopted for this study was the complex interdependence theory. Complex interdependence theory was postulated by Keohane and Nye (1977). It contends that states and their fortunes are inseparably integrated. The concept of economic reliance was advanced through the work of Richard Cooper. With the analytical build of complex interdependence in their critique of political realism, Keohane and Nye went above and beyond and analyzed how global politics and trade relations are changed by reliance (Crane and Anawi, 1997). The theorists perceived that the different and complex transnational connections and interdependencies among nations and social orders were expanding, while the utilization of military power and power balancing are diminishing yet stay significant. In utilizing the concept of interdependencies, Keohane and Nye (1997) additionally separated among interdependence and dependence in analyzing the role of power in politics and relations between global actors. The assumptions of the complex interdependence are as follows:

1) The utilization of different channels of actions between social orders in interstates, trans-governmental and transnational relations.

2) The absence of hierarchy of importance of issues with changing agendas and linkages between issues prioritized.

3) Bringing about a decrease in the utilization of military and coercive power in relations among sovereign states.

Respectively, complex interdependence depends on explicit attributes that evaluate the implicit and explicit assumptions of conventional global politics; (that is the prevalence of the state and a hierarchy of issues with military force and power, the most significant influence in global relations which generally characterizes political realism in Political Science). Nye and Keohane (1977) in this manner contend that the decline of military force as a policy apparatus and the increase in economic and different types of independence should increase the likelihood of collaboration among states. The work of the scholars surfaced during the 1970s to turn into a huge test to political realist theory in global politics and become fundamental to current theories that have been categorized as liberalism, neo-liberalism and liberal institutionalism. Conventional investigates of liberalism are regularly defined alongside critique of political realism, essentially that the two of them overlook the social nature of relations among states and the social fabric of international society. The importance of this theory to the study of China-Nigeria economic cooperation is that it demonstrates the substances of inconsistent gains from trade among at least two interacting countries. Nigeria-China trade relations are a result of the

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way that none of the two nations possesses totally the means of their reality. Henceforth they need to go into some type of relationship upon each other to secure unevenly naturally endowed assets. There exists a type of complementarities between the two nations. For example, China as an industrializing economy requires the services of the energy that originates from (oil) and Nigeria then again as an underdeveloped economy requires the products that originate from these Chinese companies so as to fulfill the requests of its populace. It in this way imperative that the two nations communicate and transact across borders. Be that as it may, since these two nations invest and trade on commodities of different nature and quality (one completed and the other primary item and crude material) it ends up clear that the gains from this trade must at one point be tilted to the advantage of one against the other dependent on the exigencies of the market forces of supply and demand of these tradable products. The basic implications of this theory to the study is that since in absolute terms the bilateral relations will in general favour China more than Nigeria, there exist the requirement for the latter to review the lopsidedness through renegotiation and improvement in the latter's productive possibilities.

## Conceptual Review

### Concept of Economic Cooperation

According to O'Farrill et al. (1999) economic cooperation is a complex, deficiently defined concept, for the most part relating to industrial, commercial, financial, entrepreneurial and production related cooperation. Besides, economic cooperation is recognized as a segment of global cooperation which targets creating conditions that encourage the procedure of commercial and financial integration in the global environment by implementing activities intended to bring indirect medium and long-term economic advantages. In this sense, economic cooperation isn't just restricted to issues identified with commerce; it additionally involves a wide scope of aspects, for example, industrial cooperation, research and development. Caraiani and Georgescu (2013) expressed that economic cooperation as the type of universal coordinated effort to acquire shared mutual advantages through the basic utilization of financial, material and technological assets of all partners. Caraiani and Georgescu (2013) cite Petre Tanasie (1974) who recognized three components of economic cooperation:

1) in a wide sense

2) in a restricted sense, where global economic cooperation; and,

3) in a particular field of activity.

Subsequently, in a wide sense, global economic cooperation is the exchange of various in different fields and nations, and includes global commerce, cooperation in production, technological cooperation and scientific, universal transportation, the travel industry, financial related relations, the service domain, and so forth.

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The procedure of defining universal economic cooperation, as indicated by Caraiani and Georgescu (2013), may be divided into three phases:

1) Economic collaboration was about the economic relation with the previous colonies, which required a very different methodology;

2) The conceptualization of economic cooperation as an answer for the irregularities in global economy, from this point of view, it was viewed as the main choice to re-launch world economy; and,

3) International economic cooperation was distinguished as "practical, down to earth cooperation" (Caraiani and Georgescu, 2013).

Albu (1995) expressed that the concept of economic cooperation represents bi-and multilateral relations between various actors, to acquire normal outcomes, superior to the aggregate of single ones, through the achievement, by means of numerous endeavors and on legally binding premise, of exercises associated with it (in the field of production, investigate, innovative transfer, commerce and services). The improvement of the procedure of economic cooperation accentuates the development from segregated and transient economic activities to unpredictable and long-term economic ones. The concept of economic cooperation might be distinguished both at the microeconomic and macroeconomic level. The two kinds of participation share in like manner comparable qualities, yet in addition differences. The two types depend on the standards of global law; include the freedom of the parties and complex economic relations (Galaju and Tofan, 2010). Besides, Malita (1975) is of the view that "when all main considerations and long term favorable circumstances are examined, cooperation remains the main objective path for all partners, and the most beneficial. Simultaneously, cooperation is not a naive term, it structures a deductively established conduct which is likewise feasible from a political perspective, an absolute necessity for the organic increase of the world system."

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Given, the problem of the paper, this paper adopted the Ex Post Facto (After the Fact) research design. Materials for this paper was sourced through secondary sources of data which included here are textbooks, journal articles, newspapers, magazines, official documents from the government, internet materials, among others. Content analysis was used to analyse data so generated. This is with a view to identify logical sequence of data as well as trends.

## RESEARCH FINDINGS

### Economic cooperation carried out between China and Nigeria

### China-Nigeria cooperation in Energy (Oil)

As indicated by Oil and Gas Journal (OGJ), Nigeria had an expected 36.2 billion barrels of demonstrated oil reserves as of January 2009 and most of reserves are found along the nation's Niger River Delta and seaward in the Bight of Benin, the Gulf of Guinea and the Bight of Bonny

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(Energy Information Administration, 2009). Prior to Nigeria's change to majority rule government in 1999, Western firms intensely commanded the oil business and the Chinese were termed as late comers. In spite of the fact that China has been viewed as termed as late comers, with tolerance, political ability, and innovative commitments, Chinese firms are picking up an a dependable balance in Nigeria's oil industry and somewhere else in the nation (Hurst, 2008) With China's powerful urges to meet its oil utilization, Nigeria is starting positive ways to deal with exploit its natural assets by augmenting the potential in the oil business. These choices will convert into looking for more advantages from the oil business by expanding Nigeria's oil production capacity and looking for better investors willing to make unmistakable investments in Nigeria's economy. These desires prompted specifications taken by the Nigerian government to guarantee the achievement of their plan. In May of 2006, an oil block offering round was held by the Nigerian government under the authority of President Olusegun Obasanjo. A precondition set by the President flagged that only those companies who were set up to make noteworthy downstream or infrastructural investments in the nation were permitted to participate in the bidding procedure. This choice by the administration is to some extent a reaction to Nigeria's economic reality. With Nigeria's GDP real growth rate of 5% (World Factbook, 2010), this activity essentially delineates that Nigeria is prioritizing her national advantages like different nations.

Nigeria's primary focus is to prioritize her welfare paying little respect to foreign interests. This type of offers can be seen as a survival technique since Nigeria needs to guarantee that its accessible assets are surrendered to investors with insignificant return as well as used to its most noteworthy advantage. Such advantages can be utilized to address national issues extending from gigantic destitution with 55% of the total populace living on less than a dollar daily to the high joblessness rate. Additionally, utilizing their assets as condition for those with powerful urges for oil to develop different sectors is exceptionally supported. The introduction of these types of conditional sales, serves Nigeria's national interest. By instituting conditional sales, Nigeria can continue with advancement of it oil segment while coordinating development in different areas of the economy also. As per the realist school of thought, connections between states are dictated by their degrees of power regularly got from their capacity to strike good and advantageous deals in addition to other things, the economic sector. Nigeria's present policy gives it more control and offers the chance to coordinate how the oil sector is developed. The Nigerian government needed to take such measures to control pace of development on the grounds that any thought that the foreign nations working in the oil sector will release their ethical duties of guaranteeing that they pay for the hidden expense of oil exploration has been unfounded. This is an affirmation of the realist thought "that the superseding interest of each state is its national security and survival". These countries are likewise self-interested countries who are keen on paying the minimum expense for the oil and increase the economic incentive from the oil assets.

Despite the fact that past political issues in Nigeria have added to the way that Nigeria has seen next to no profit from the oil sector, some of the issue is likewise because of the excessively worthwhile terms under which these companies have operated. Additionally, Obasanjo a

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democratically chosen president not at all like past military regimes is considered responsible by the people. An expectation of the government to satisfy its campaign promises by reviving the condition of the economy has thus placed pressure on the government to yield positive outcomes in economic development. The policy of restrictive sales to control the oil sector is thus one of the devices that the current government is utilizing to propel the many campaign promises. Clearly western powers that have truly worked in the oil sector in Nigeria have done as such under impressive favourable terms. Past experiments with unaccountable military regimes and one party state debilitated the bargaining power of the Nigerian state and prompted western powers paying almost no cash for worthwhile oil blocks in Nigeria. Be that as it may, policy changes that has accompanied the current democratic dispensation and furthermore the competition Chinese firms give other western firms has given Nigeria another chance to fully direct oil exploration with the nation. Following the oil offer in 2006, the China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC) gathered up four blocs out of 19 blocs offered. Two oil production licenses (OPLs) (471and 298) in the Niger Delta, and two OPLs (732 and 721) in the Chad basin. Consequently, CNPC vowed to put $2 billion in Kaduna's struggling refinery (Wong, 2009). This is an uncommon development in the oil business as the conventional western oil partners have not been known to invest this much in Nigerian own infrastructure in return for their oil advantages. The Chinese investment in the Kaduna refinery will guarantee that Nigeria can refine enough oil for local utilization and furthermore for export. Nigeria stands to gain more from exporting refined oil based goods rather than simply selling crude raw oil. This investment in the Kaduna refinery will likewise create truly necessary jobs for the numerous Nigerian citizens who have no employments. The four blocks of oil is likewise a vital move for the Chinese as it reflect their improving national interests.

**China-Nigeria cooperation in Infrastructure**

The role of infrastructure vital for both industrial and technological progression in Nigeria cannot be over-emphasized. As a result of political strife and disregard, infrastructure for example, highway, railroads, hydroelectric power and structures are broken and with the goal for Nigeria to achieve its development objectives, the facilities must recapture full usefulness to satisfy the standard for yielding most extreme efficiency and productivity. For various years, Nigeria has been on the mission to improve her infrastructure sector, however has constantly missed the mark concerning that objective as a result of low internally generated funds and low foreign direct investments. In the transportation business, road networks are restricted and in poor condition, with just 31% of them paved (Nigeria Project Agenda, 2007), which thus denies access to rural areas where most agricultural merchandise are produced. This difference consequently eases back the process of moving products and services to economic centers. While trying to address the rail way sector which once worked successfully, the administration of Nigeria has set out on a Railway Recovery Program. A noteworthy milestone in this program was the signing of a $8.3 billion agreement contract with the Chinese government which included two trenches; the fundamental contract covering the first rail that would connect the country's economic capital Lagos (south) to the biggest business city in the Kano (north), while

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the second would connection Port Harcourt (south)and Jos (central) and another would link all the 36 states' capitals in Nigeria (Nigeria Project Agenda, 2007) which would be finished up within five years by a Chinese firm. Nigeria regularly alluded to as the "Gaint of Africa" is scarcely satisfying that desire when accessing to her economic performance utilizing economic pointers such has GDP per capita and joblessness rate.

Nigeria's push to arrive at a concurrence with a Chinese firm on this gigantic railroad venture is to her greatest advantage. The connection of these major urban areas is a solution for Nigeria to reinforce its position on the continent and universally on the grounds that, the working of the railroad system facilitates the easy transportation of products within the nation. Likewise, the presence of this perplexing railroad system will fill in as a model for other African countries while at the same time moving Nigeria into an economic viable country/power. The biggest Chinese construction company in Nigeria, which additionally holds the status of the second biggest construction company firm of any origin is China Civil Engineering Construction Corporation (CCECC) (Adeyemo, 2009) had one of its first Nigerian projects of $4.8 million to rehabilitee the 71 kilometer Papalanto-Lagos freeway in 2000- 2001; at that point pursued by an increasingly generous contract of $50.5 million, 5000 unit athletes' town for the eight yearly All-African Games in Abuja finished on August 2003. CCECC likewise restored the Ikot Akpaden–Okoroette street in 2003–2004 for $5.7million; built another $16.7 million corporate base camp for the Nigerian Communications Commission in Abuja in 2003–2005; and is the principle construction company at the Lekki Free Trade Zone close to Lagos (Mthembu-Salter, 2009). Another noticeable Chinese construction company active in Nigeria is the China Geo-Engineering Corporation (CGC), which has been available in the nation since the 1980s, when it began off burrowing boreholes to expand Nigerian's fresh water access (Mthembu-Salter, 2009). It has been engaged with various projects, including rehabilitation of Kebbi Airport, rejuvenating a noteworthy water supply venture in Gombe, reconstructing the road from Kano to Maduguri and numerous other littler routes, and the construction of the Sabke Dam (CGC, 2009). Like CCECC, CGC's principle selling point in Nigeria is its price in terms of affordability, however the company has goals to raise its quality and service provision levels so it can contend on level terms with Germany's Julius Berger, the most dominant construction company in Nigeria, (CGC representative, 2009).

**China-Nigeria cooperation in Education**

Education as the essentials for developing human capital is the advanced motor that drives creativity and development with nations encountering extraordinary economic triumphs. Nigeria's educational system has seen a list of changes in policies and programs (Aluede, 2000). Some of the progressions have appeared to various individuals attractive, while one keeps on pondering, why some of the different changes were ever started. A significant number of the progressions in instructive strategies in Nigeria have been portrayed as the result of perplexity and it was normal that instructive changes or re-organisation would be done to empower Nigeria's education cater for the future human resources (Ayeni, 2000).The current policy of the Nigerian government is fixated on the ten year strategy plan by the Federal Ministry of

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Education. As indicated by the Nigerian Project Agenda, this complete change framework focusing on the three level instructions is planned to upgrade the whole education sector and to advance quality education for life abilities acquisition, poverty eradication and work creation. The present primary net enrolment is around 61 % and 7-8 million kids are as of now still out of school while an expected 35 % of the significant age group goes to junior secondary schools (Nigerian Project Agenda, 2007). These disheartening statistics are reverberates in the minds of Nigeria leaders, and thus, steps are taken to look for potential solutions.

The vast majority of this change is focused on improving the structural aspects of this process. Reports demonstrate that Nigeria and Chinese governments consented to N107.4 million contracts arrangement for the construction of four rural primaries schools profiting communities in Katsina, Kaduna and Ogun States just as the Federal Capital Territory (Ochayi, 2009). Nigeria's Minister of Education, Hajiya Aishatu Dukku further expresses that "this specific help is remarkable and huge in light of the fact that it emerges from the forum of China-African Cooperation (FOCAC) where the Chinese President, Mr. Hu Jintao, magnanimously affirmed the construction of 100 rural primary schools in various African nations with four being constructed to Nigeria, the most noteworthy a single nation got in Africa". (Ochayi, 2009). Additionally, China and Nigeria have consented to an arrangement on cultural collaboration and a convention on cooperation between establishments of higher learning of the two nations. China started to give grant to Nigerian students to study in China in 1993. From 2002 to 2003, there were 24 Nigerian students studying in China (Chinese Embassy in Nigeria, 2004). Such cultural exchange projects stress the possibility that appropriately educating Nigerian youths are the impetuses for economic flourishing. Nigerian authorities comprehend that working together with China's education system, which is notable for its educational thoroughness, will assist Nigeria with improving her education sector. A nation with over portion of the populace being college graduates advances development and inventiveness that will fortify the nation's human capital. In spite of the fact that, Nigeria is culturally rich, exposing students to non-African cultures empowers students gain understanding into the chronicled cultural cosmetics of China. These well improve their general relational abilities with people from various foundations; thus disposing of racial and ethnic stereotypes. Notwithstanding cultural improvement, these exchange projects further advances Nigeria's scholarly programmes. With no single Nigerian college recorded among the top 500 colleges on the world in 2009 (Academic Ranking of World Universities, 2009), Nigerian universities banding together with Chinese universities will empower the development of the degree and variety of educational contributions accessible to its students at minimal additional cost to both the institution and the student.

Likewise, Nigerian universities can consolidate departmental qualities to create programs which enable students to grow the profundity and broadness of their education by taking courses at two various institutions. This is an open door for students to amplify their education and set themselves up to capacity in an all the more cultural diverse society. China is by all accounts accomplishing something great within their educational sector in light of the fact within a brief period; they have had the option to give cheap, solid and qualified labour to the numerous

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foreign manufacturing companies working with the nation. It is not amazing in this manner that numerous nations including Nigeria's customary western development accomplices like the United States and Britain are expanding their own educational ties with China. Nigeria thus stands to receive tremendous rewards with its expanded investment partnership with China.

**Nigeria economic cooperation with China and its benefits**

**China's Neo-colonialism attitude towards Nigeria**

China as a neo-colonial power is seeking to overwhelm Nigeria's economy for its very own gain. In the news article, Conference of Nigerian Political Parties (CNPP) Faults FG's US$ 1.1 billion Chinese Loan, published in Thisday, the CNPP said China is intentionally driving Nigeria into Chinese neo-colonialism. The utilization of such a sentence, that Nigeria might head "towards an unconscionable debt squad and Chinese dominion" by Osita Okechukwu, chairman of the CNPP, addresses the charge that China's commitment of Africa is neo-colonialism camouflaged as partnership (Gaye, 2007; Sanusi, 2013). Other words, for example, “against vote based, exploitative, anti-people” used to portray China's commitment with Nigeria by the CNPP leader constructs China as a global power that does not regard democratic ethos and whose economic intrigue replaces all others interests (Gaye, 2007). The CNPP position hits home with Lamido Sanusi's that "China takes from us primary goods and sells us manufactured ones; this was additionally the quintessence of expansionism" (Sanusi, 2013). It additionally addresses the worry communicated by multi-lateral organizations, for example, the IMF and the World Bank that the huge loans by China to African nations could encourage the accumulation of an excessive amount of debt and strangulate economic growth (Taylor, 2012).

In a sentiment article, Mandarin in Lagos, distributed in Punch, Abimbola Adelakun contends that introducing Chinese in government funded schools in Lagos state adds up to a one way traffic, which reflects late President Julius Nyerere's view on China-Africa relations: “it is the most inconsistent of equivalent relationships” (Umejei, 2013). Adelakun, an editorialist for Punch newspaper emphasizes that language is a methods of domination and introducing Chinese language in Lagos state funded schools without replicating same in China "won't look good if this is a cultural exchange that places a dominance of power with respect to China”. She contends, “It’s essential to examine the thought process of China behind teaching Nigerian kids their language and culture and mediate this so as not to put the children off guard”. The fear of control underpins Adelakun's supposition article which reverberates with Sanusi's (2013) caution that China may turn into Africa's new colonizer (Sanusi, 2013). In the opinion article, Chinese scramble for Nigeria? Punch reporter, Patience Akpa-Obong underlines that China's way to deal with its relations with Nigeria is not unique in relation to the early European missionaries, who did not leave Africa empty-handed. She underlines: "it's time that the Nigerian government reassessed its infatuation with China to guarantee that it is genuinely an equal accomplice. In the event that not, at that point it ought to have the mental fortitude to renegotiate the terms of commitment or essentially offer its own Mr. Chen: “Zaijian!” or, “sanga sung,” on the off chance that you need to state it in Efik! Patience’ article address to Gaye's (2007) contention that China is not a philanthropist in Africa yet in quest for its own narrow minded motivation (Gaye, 2007).

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Be that as it may, Professor Remi Sonaiya’s Punch opinion article was progressively scathing; with a screaming headline, China in Africa, be careful! Sonaiya’s article was detailed and explanatory of analytic of the book, La Chinafrique: Pékin à la Conquête du Continent Noir, which portrays an African soldier, with his left hand gripping a weapon and his right, a green and yellow umbrella over the head of a Chinese man. Sonaiya, a teacher of French language introduced the story with a literary investigation of the photo that went with her article. Sonaiya cautions that history might rehash itself with the Chinese as the new colonizers. The expression "Africa may enter another time of subjugation" addresses the fear that China is another colonial master in Africa. Sonaiya's conclusion is tandem with the view that China is not the same as the European slave masters and would, if not controlled; develop the new colonizers of Africa (Sanusi, 2013; Gaye, 2007).

**China's exploitative inclination towards Nigeria**

Mathew Imhonbhio, in his article Controversy Trails Death of Two Workers in Chinese Firm, published in Thisday, is of the viewed that regardless of post-mortem examination result that affirmed his sibling passed on of asphyxia, was persuaded there was a connivance encompassing his sibling's demise on the grounds that to him, “The cadaver did not appear as though somebody that suffocated on the grounds that he seeped from the ears, mouth and nose. Something just looks fishy two full grown men suffocating simultaneously in a pool that is not deep”. The utilization of such expressions as, "something just looks fishy" by Matthew Imhonbhio, a ordinary Nigerian, to construct China is intelligent of the distrust with which common Nigerians see China. It additionally reflect the boundless scepticism with which ordinary Nigerians see China's commitment with Nigeria however such incredulity frequently do not shape some part of policy plan in light of the fact that the decision and economic elites benefit from the relations (Taylor, 2007).

**China's substandard products brought into Nigeria**

China has been dumping substandard items in Nigeria. In the news story, SON, Chinese Firm to Tackle Fake Products, DG of SON, Joseph Odumodu was cited as saying, “80 % of the fake items that come into Nigeria were originating from Asia, with China as real guilty party”. This strengthens the point of view that China is dumping sub-standard items in Nigeria. It likewise addresses the point of view that China, a global power, is castrating Nigerian manufacturers by dumping shoddy and sub-standard items in the nation (Obiorah, Kew and Tanko, 2008; Obiorah, 2006; Sanusi, 2013).

## CONCLUSION

The study concluded that China has economic cooperation in areas of energy (oil), infrastructure and education in Nigeria these economic cooperation have helped the Nigeria to improve in the said areas making Nigeria to improve in those areas. The study also concluded that Nigeria has not fully benefitted from these economic relations as China way of handling the situations of economic cooperation looks like Nigeria is been colonized for the second time. The study further concluded that China has exploited Nigeria as a result of its awareness which Nigeria is lacking,

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in a likely manner China has brought in substandard good into the Nigeria as a result of the China been an emerging world power.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

In light of the discoveries the accompanying proposals were recommended:

1) Nigeria should utilize China's hunger for oil to extricate concessions in areas imperative to Nigeria's advantage. China ought to be urged to reinforce and improve its co-activity with Nigeria in different areas excluding energy (oil), education and infrastructure.

2) Nigeria's interest in going into bilateral economic relations ought to be without the master-servant relationship yet rather its economic relations with China in future ought to be based on an establishment of value, shared respect and equitable distribution of the fruits of universal division of labor.

3) The Nigerian government must be aware of setting up policies that will make China to ensure that the goods that are brought into Nigeria are up to the standard obtained anyplace in the world.

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